

DLHS-3



सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Health and
Family Welfare
Government of India

GOA

DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD AND FACILITY SURVEY



2007-08



IIPS

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES
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District Level Household and Facility Survey

2007-08

Goa



International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)
Mumbai-400 088



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Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
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IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO READERS:

This report is based on data collected from 2,162 households from Goa during 2007-08. From these households, 1,457 ever-married women aged 15-49 years and 560 unmarried women aged 15-24 years were interviewed. Most of the tables and analysis presented in the report is based on ever-married women aged 15-49 years. However, for the purpose of comparison with DLHS-2 (2002-04) and the Fact Sheet of DLHS-3, we also provided some indicators based on currently married women aged 15-44 years in selected tables. We request the readers to keep this distinction in mind while using and comparing the DLHS-3 indicators with other surveys.

For more information, visit DLHS website: <http://www.rchiips.org>

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Preface and Acknowledgements

The District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3) is a nationwide survey covering 601 districts from 34 states and union territories of India. This is the third round of the district level household survey which was conducted during December 2007 to December 2008. The survey was funded by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

We are grateful to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India for designating the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) as the nodal agency for the DLHS-3 Project and providing an opportunity to work closely with the health and programme officials. In particular, we would like to thank Ms. K. Sujatha Rao, Secretary-Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India for her advice, suggestions and support. We also thank Shri Naresh Dayal, former Secretary-Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India for the advice and valuable support extended to the project. Our special thanks to Smt. Madhu Bala, the Additional Director General, Dr. Rattan Chand, the Chief Director and Shri. Rajesh Bhatia, the Director-Statistics Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India for their active involvement and suggestions. We are also thankful to Dr. V.K. Malhotra and Shri S.K. Das, former Additional Director Generals, Shri Partha Chattopadhyay, former Chief Director, Shri K. D. Maiti, former Director and Ms. Rashmi Verma, former Deputy Director-Statistics Division, MoHFW, Government of India for the co-operation and support at various stages of this project.

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Our thanks to the members of Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of DLHS-3 and especially its Chairman Dr. P. M. Kulkarni, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. We also thank Dr. N.K. Singh for guiding the software development and CSPro training for the project staff. We gratefully acknowledge the immense contributions of DLHS-3 project team at IIPS in developing survey instruments, training field staff, monitoring field work, data processing, preparation of district and state level fact sheets, and drafting the reports.

Finally, special thanks to all respondents who spared their valuable time and cooperated with us by providing the required information.

**DLHS-3 Coordinators
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BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM: 2005-2012) was launched by the Government of India (GoI) in 2005 to provide effective health care to rural population in the country with special focus on states which have poor health outcomes and inadequate public health infrastructure and manpower. The primary focus of the mission is to improve access of rural people, especially women and children, to equitable and affordable primary health care. The main goal of NRHM is to reduce infant mortality rate (IMR) and maternal mortality ratio (MMR) by promoting newborn care, immunization, antenatal care, institutional delivery and post-partum care.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) foundation is built on community involvement in drawing a village health plan under the auspices of village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC), making rural primary health care services accountable to the community and giving authority to the District Health Mission for implementation of inter-sectoral District Health Plan including drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition. The interface between the community and the public health system at the village level is entrusted to a female Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), a health volunteer receiving performance based compensation for promotion of universal immunization, referral and escort services for reproductive & child health (RCH), construction of household toilets, and other health care delivery programmes. To promote institutional delivery, cash incentive programme under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is made an integral component of NRHM.

The third round of the District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3) on Reproductive & Child Health (RCH) carried out during 2007-08 was designed to collect data at district level on various aspects of health care utilization for RCH, accessibility of health facilities, assess the effectiveness of ASHA and JSY in promoting RCH care and to assess health facility capacity and preparedness in terms of infrastructure. The integration of facility survey with the household survey was done with a view to link the RCH care outcomes to health facility accessibility, availability of medical & paramedical manpower and other village infrastructure. The broad objective of DLHS-3 is to provide RCH outcome indicators at the district level in order to monitor and to provide corrective measures to the NRHM. The other important objective being, to assess the contribution of decentralization of primary health care at the district level and below by way of involving village health committees under the Panchayats in the implementation of health care programmes.

The main focus and objectives of DLHS-3 is to provide RCH indicators covering the following aspects:

- Coverage of antenatal check-up and immunization services
- Institutional/safe deliveries
- JSY beneficiaries
- Contraceptive prevalence rates
- ASHA's involvement
- Unmet need for family planning
- Awareness about RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS
- Family life education among unmarried adolescent girls
- Health facility and infrastructure

The District Level Household and Facility Survey, 2007-08 (DLHS-3) is the third in the series of district level household surveys. The first one was conducted in 1998-99 followed by the second one in 2002-04. For all the three DLHS, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India (GoI) designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the Nodal Agency responsible for the development of survey design, instruments, data entry and tabulation software, training, supervision of field work, analysis and report writing. The sources of funds for DLHS-3 are the MoHFW, GoI and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) constituted by the MoHFW, GoI guided the design, implementation, progress, tabulation, selection of RCH indicators and consistency issues.

SURVEY DESIGN, SAMPLE SIZE AND DESIGN WEIGHT

A multi-stage stratified systematic sampling design was adopted for DLHS-3. In each district, 50 primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected which were census villages in rural areas and census enumeration blocks (CEBs) in urban areas. In rural areas, villages were selected by probability proportional to size (PPS) systematic sampling. In the second stage, households were selected by systematic sampling. For urban areas first wards were selected by PPS systematic sampling, in the second stage CEBs by PPS sampling and households in the third stage by systematic sampling. The Census of India, 2001 was the sampling frame for DLHS-3. All villages and urban wards in a district were stratified by household size into three strata of less than 50, 50-300 and 300+ households, percent of SC/ST population into two strata-below and above 20 percent and implicitly by three alternating order of female literacy. These variables used for stratification are from the 2001 Census. The number of households representing a district is either 1000 or 1200 or 1500 considering the levels of immunization, antenatal check up and institutional delivery as given by DLHS-2 and 10 percent over sampling to cushion for non-response. The PSUs are allocated to rural and urban areas of each district proportionally to the actual rural-urban population ratio and within the rural-urban domains. The PSUs are further distributed proportionately to the different sub-strata of combinations of household size, percent of SC/ST population and levels of female literacy. To make a proper rural PSU, selected villages with less than 50 households were linked with another contiguous village and selection probability is adjusted accordingly. Selected villages with more than 300 households were further divided into two or more segments and one or more segments were selected so as to have standard size PSUs. The numbers of households drawn from PSUs of districts represented by 1000, 1200 and 1500 households are 22, 27 and 33 households respectively. All ever married women aged 15-49 years and unmarried women aged 15-24 years from the sampled households are the respondents for specific questionnaires, while any adult household member is the respondent for household related questions in DLHS-3.

Sampling weight for household, ever married women and unmarried women were generated for each district. These design weights were used for computations of district level demographic and RCH indicators. The selection probabilities f_1^i , f_2^i and f_3^i at different stages of randomization pertaining to the i^{th} PSU of a district were the main inputs for generation of design weight. These selection probabilities are defined as follows:

f_1^i = Probability of selection of i^{th} rural PSU in a district

$$= \frac{(n_r * H_i)}{H}$$

Where, n_r is the number of rural PSUs selected from a district, H_i refers to the number of households in the i^{th} PSU and $H = \sum H_i$, total number of rural households in a district.

f_2^i = Probability of selecting segment (s) from segmented PSU
(in case the i^{th} selected PSU is segmented)

= (Number of i households in the selected segment) / (number of households in the PSU)

The value of f_2^i is to be equal to one for un-segmented PSU.

f_3^i = probability of selecting a household from the total listed households of a PSU or in segment(s) of a PSU

$$= \frac{HS_i}{HL_i}$$

Where HL_i is the number of households listed in i^{th} PSU in a district and HS_i the number of households per PSU assigned for the i^{th} PSU is either 22 or 27 or 33 depending on whether a district is represented by 1000 or 1200 or 1500 households.

For urban PSUs, f_1^i is computed as the ratio of urban population of the selected PSU to the total urban population of the district.

The probability of selecting a household from the district works out as:

$$f^i = (f_1^i * f_2^i * f_3^i)$$

The non-normalized household weight for the i^{th} PSU of the district is, $w^i = \frac{1}{f^i * HR_i}$, where

HR_i is the household response rate of the i^{th} sampled PSU, non-response assumed to be 10 % but actual response rates are used here. The normalized weight used in the generation of district indicators as

$$n_i^d = \frac{\sum_i n_i}{\sum_i n_i * w^i} * w^i, i= 1, 2, 3, \dots, 50.$$

Where n_i is the number of households interviewed in the i^{th} PSU. The weight for women is computed in the similar manner after multiplication of expression for f^i by the corresponding response rate. State weights for households, women are further derived from the district weights n_i^d for the i^{th} PSU in d^{th} district using external control so that sample results do not deviate from the corresponding information about the population.

Let, $n_k = \sum_i n_i^d$ and $N_{sc} = \sum_i N_i^d$, denote the number of households in the sample and census of a particular state, then state level households weights work out as:

$$n_i^s = n_i^d * \frac{\left(\frac{N_i^d}{N_{sc}} \right)}{\left(\frac{n_i^d}{n_s} \right)}, \text{ where } n_i^d \text{ represents household sample in } i^{\text{th}} \text{ district, } n_s \text{ is the total}$$

sample in the state.

These households' weights are computed separately for rural and urban areas. Considering sample and census, currently married women aged 15-49 years and unmarried women aged 15-24 years for specified state by districts and rural-urban residence, state level women weights are obtained for estimation of state level indicators.

IMPLEMENTATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

Actual field operation of DLHS-3 in different states and union territories were implemented by Regional Agencies (RA) selected by the MoHFW through a competitive bidding process and Population Research Centre, Dharwad, was designated as regional agency (RA) for implementation of DLHS-3 in Goa. Data from the selected PSUs were collected by a team of 5 persons consisting of one Supervisor, one field Editor and three Female Investigators who are graduates at least. A minimum of two days visit to each sampled PSU is followed to ensure 100 percent coverage of selected households, ever married women and unmarried women. Independent team of Health Investigators, mostly paramedics, were entrusted the work of carrying out the accompanying Facility Survey. A strict quality check protocol was put in place by the Nodal Agency by way of spot and back checks by an independent team. The Quality team comprised of two female and one male investigators and was headed by a Research Officer from the monitoring agency. One Research Officer from IIPS was stationed in each state throughout the period of the field work for supervising the survey operations.

SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

The main instrument for collection of data in DLHS-3 was a set of structured questionnaires, namely, household, ever married woman, unmarried woman and village questionnaires. Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre (PHC), Community Health Centre (CHC) and District Hospital (DH) questionnaires were used to conduct the facility survey. All household level questionnaires were bilingual with questions in regional and English languages.

Household Questionnaire

The household questionnaire lists all usual residents in each sample household including visitors who had stayed the night before the interview. For individual household member information on age, sex, marital status, education and relationship to the head of the household were collected. Marriages and deaths of members of household were also recorded. Efforts were made to get information about maternal deaths. Information was also collected on the main source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, source of lighting, type of cooking fuel, ownership of durable goods, religion and caste of household head. The other information collected relates to awareness of government programmes, particularly on health and family welfare.

Ever Married Women's Questionnaire

The respondents for this questionnaire were ever married women aged 15-49 years living in the sampled households. Details on age, age at marriage, place of birth, educational attainment, number of biological children ever born and surviving by sex were collected. Details about antenatal check-up, experience of pregnancy related complications, place of delivery, post-partum care, together with history of contraceptive use, sex preference of children and fertility intentions were recorded. For the recent births, immunizations status of children was collected either from the immunization card or by asking the mother about the status of immunization of the child. The other information collected includes knowledge and awareness about RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS by source and treatment seeking behavior for RTIs/STIs.

Unmarried Women's Questionnaire

Information that was collected from unmarried women aged 15-24 years (those under 18 years with consent from the parents) included knowledge of family life education, awareness about legal age at marriage, awareness about contraception, menstruation related problems, and knowledge of RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS by source of information.

Village Questionnaire

This questionnaire was designed to collect information on availability and accessibility of education, health care, transport and communication facilities at village level. Functioning of village health committees and utilization of untied funds were additionally collected from the sampled villages of DLHS.

Facility Survey Questionnaires

In the facility survey, the information collected at the Sub-Centre level were availability of human resources, physical infrastructure, equipments and essential drugs and RCH service provided during the one month preceding the survey. Additional information collected at Primary Health Centre (PHC) level was availability of Lady Medical Officer, functional Labour Room, Operation Theatre, number of beds, drug storage facilities, waiting room for OPD, availability of RCH related equipments, essential drugs and essential laboratory testing facilities. Information that was collected for Community health centre (CHC) included status of in-position clinical, supporting and Para-medical staff, availability of specialists trained for NSV (Non-Scalpel Vasectomy), emergency obstetric, medically terminated pregnancy (MTP), new born care, treatment of RTIs/STIs, IMNCI, ECG etc. Physical infrastructures of CHC such as, water supply, electricity, communication, waste disposal facilities, Operation Theatre, Labour Room and availability of residential quarters for staff were also collected in the facility survey. (The questionnaires are available at DLHS-3 website: www.rchiips.org).

HOUSEHOLD AND VILLAGE BACKGROUND

DLHS-3 Coverage and Response Rate

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 2,162 households, 1,457 ever-married women and 560 unmarried women in Goa state (Table 1.1). The response rates are 88.2, 84.1 and 81 percent for households, ever-married and unmarried women respectively. The household response rate varies from 87.4 percent in South Goa to 89 percent in North Goa. The response rate of ever-married women varied from 83.7 percent in North Goa to 84.5 percent in South Goa. The response rate for unmarried women is the highest in South Goa (83.2 percent). As far as the demographic indicators of Goa (Table 1.2) are concerned, from 2001 census it can be noted that the overall sex ratio of 960 females per 1,000 males is above the national sex ratio of 933. In both districts of Goa the sex ratio is well above the national figure.

Village Characteristics

As regards the accessibility of health facilities to the sampled villages, 49 percent of villages have Sub-Centre within the village itself and as many as 75.5 percent of the villages are within 5 km. distance from a Sub-Centre. In Goa, 14.3 percent of the villages have primary health Centre (PHC) within the village, 22.4 have a government dispensary, 28.6 percent have Community Health Centre (CHC) and half of the sampled villages have private clinics within the village (Table 2.11). In Goa, 65.3 percent of villages have a governmental health facility. There is dearth of doctors, with only 16.3 percent of villages having doctors. It varies from 3.7 percent in North Goa to 31.8 percent in South Goa. More than ninety percent of villages in Goa have an *Anganwadi* worker, but not a single village have ASHA worker (Table 2.12).

Household Characteristics

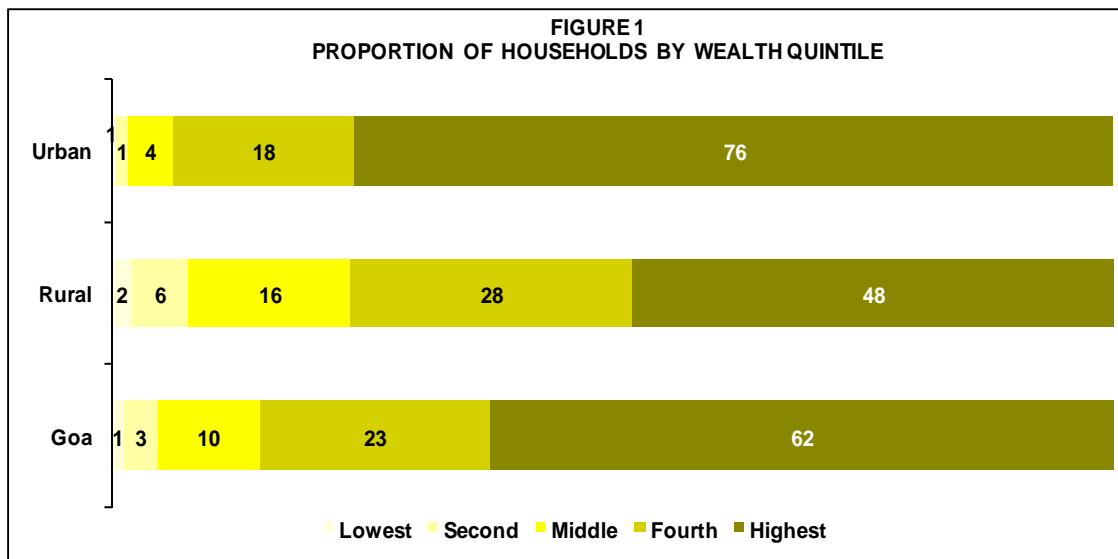
DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 9,524 persons (Table 2.1) from 2,162 households (Table 2.8) in Goa covering the two districts. About half of households are concentrated in rural areas and the remaining urban areas. In Goa, majority of the households belong to the Hindu religion (64.6 percent), 27.9 percent are Christians and 7 percent are Muslims (Table 2.7). More than one-fourth (26.5 percent) of household heads are females. The median age of household head is 51 years. The average household size in the state is 4.4 persons and there is small difference in family size between rural and urban areas.

Most of the households (97.5 percent) in Goa have electricity connection, 86.4 percent of households have access to improved source of drinking water, with 74 percent of them having access to tap water into dwelling/yard/plot, 69.9 percent of households have provision for flush toilet, 60.3 percent of households use LPG for cooking, 39.7 percent live in *pucca* houses and 75.4 percent have at least 3 rooms (Table 2.8). No more than 10 percent of households in Goa have BPL (below poverty line) cards and it is (6.2 percent in South Goa as compared to 9.4 percent in North Goa (Table 2.9).

Household Wealth Index

Combining household amenities, assets and durable goods, a wealth index is computed at the national level and divided into quintiles. Households are categorized from the poorest to the richest groups corresponding to the lowest to the highest quintiles at the national level. Based on national cut-off points, in Goa, 1.3 percent of households are in the lowest wealth quintile

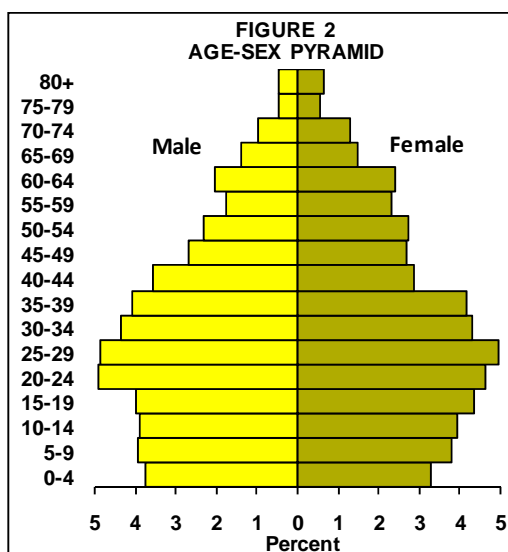
and 62.2 percent of households are in the highest wealth quintile. More than 75 percent of the households in urban areas are in the highest wealth quintile while in rural areas it is only 48 percent. Percent distribution of households by wealth quintile is shown in Figure 1.



Age-Sex Composition

The overall sex ratio in Goa is 1,027 females per 1000 males (Table 2.1). The age-sex pyramid (Figure 2) depicts a scenario of declining fertility with a shrinking base of 22.6 percent of the total population below 15 years and indicates a gradually aging population with 7.2 percent of the population being above the age of 65 years. The remaining 70.3 percent of the population is in the 15-64 years age group. There is negligible rural-urban difference in having the proportion of children below 15 years and proportion of persons above 65 years.

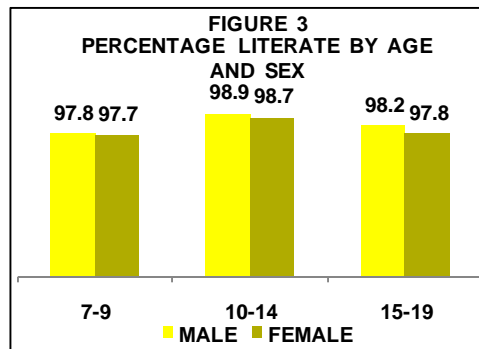
The mean age at marriage of boys and girls in Goa are 29.6 years and 25 years respectively. In Goa 2.7 percent of boys and 3 percent of girls were married before attaining the minimum legal age for marriage (Table 2.3).



Literacy by Age and Sex

Thirteen percent of the population (7 years and above) are non-literate; it is 19.2 percent for females and 6.9 percent for males (Table 2.4). The gender gap in literacy rate is narrow for the two broad age groups 7-9 years and 10-14 years. However for the age group of 30 years and above, there is considerable gender gap in literacy by 10 percentage points (Table 2.4).

The information on main reasons for dropping out of school was also collected in DLHS-3. For girls below 18 years as many as 26.2 percent cited disinterest in studies, followed by 23.8 percent who stated that they were required for household work as the main reasons for dropping out of school (Table 2.6). On the other hand, 23 percent of boys cited disinterest in studies as the main reason for dropping out of school followed by 19.2 percent who stated repeated failures as the cause of drop-out.



CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

Age at consummation of marriage is at least 18 years for 90.2 percent of ever married women between 15-49 years, irrespective of residence background (Table 3.1). There are more non-literate women in rural areas (19 percent) than in urban areas (10.5 percent). Non-literate husbands are about two times lesser compared to non-literate wives/women in both rural and urban areas. About 15 percent of women in Goa is illiterate and 44 percent of women are educated at least for 10 years and the proportion of husbands with this many years of schooling is 50.7 percent. About two-fifths of the ever married women (39.5 percent) were married for 15 years or more and the distribution of ever married women in the categories of less than 5, 5-9 and 10-14 years of marital duration are almost uniform, with at least 19 percent in each category.

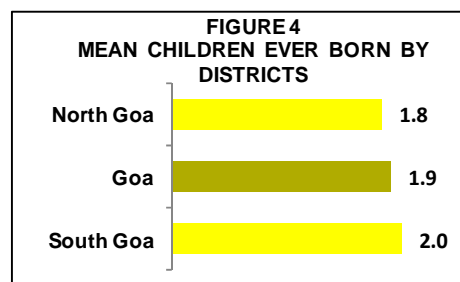
In Goa, 0.6 and 3 percent of women belong to households in the lowest and second lowest wealth quintiles. The corresponding proportions of women belonging to these wealth quintile categories in rural areas are respectively 1 and 5.1 percent, while in urban areas these are 0.1 and 1.2 percent respectively. Sixty-four percent of women belong to the highest wealth quintile households, with 50.1 percent in rural areas and 75.8 percent in urban areas.

Mean Children Ever Born by Districts

The mean children ever born (CEB) to ever married women between 15-49 years is found to be 1.9 with marginal differential by residence, while it is 2.8 for non-literate women and 1.6 for women with at least 10 years of education (Table 3.5). The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever married women between 40-49 years is 2.6.

The mean children ever born to ever married women by district is shown in Figure 4 and it varies from two children in South Goa district to 1.8 children in North Goa district, while the state average is 1.9 children.

Out of the births to ever married women during the three year period preceding the survey, 17.9 percent were of third or higher order births and the corresponding figures were 33.4 and 25 percent respectively for non-literate women (Table 3.3). The births of third and higher order were more among the ever married women who belonging to fourth wealth quintile households(18.8 percent), those belonging to



other castes (20.5 percent) and among the women between 30-34 years of age (15.2 percent), compared to ever-married women educated at least up to 10 years (12.9 percent), those belonging to highest wealth index (13.9 percent), those belonging to other backward classes (10.6 percent) and younger women 20-24 years (7.5 percent). Births of third and higher order are highest in South Goa district (23.4 percent) (Table 3.4). The percent distribution of births during the three years preceding the survey by birth interval, according to demographic and socioeconomic characteristics is shown in Table 3.6. In Goa, 22.7 percent of births occur within 18 months of previous births, 32.6 percent occur within 24 months and 36.7 percent of births occur within three years of the previous births. The median number of months since preceding month (closed birth interval) in Goa is 27.4 months. The median closed birth interval for women age 20-24 years is 23.4 months which is lesser than the median interval of 28.1 months for women aged 30-39 years (Table 3.6).

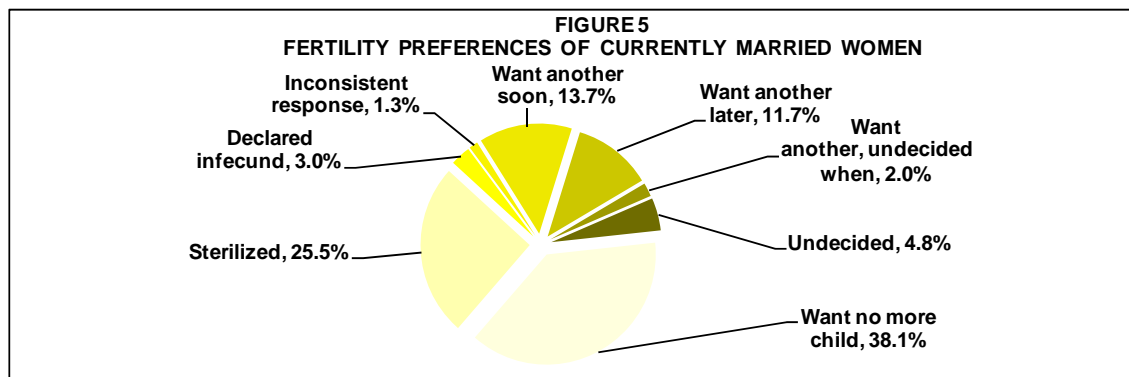
In Goa, most of the outcomes (91.4 percent) of pregnancies which occurred during the three years period preceding the survey to currently married women between 15-49 years are found to be live births (Table 3.8). Only 3.8 percent of the pregnancies resulted in spontaneous abortion and it is (4.6 percent) in North Goa as compared to 3.5 percent in South Goa (Table 3.9).

Fertility Intentions and Preference of Currently Married Women

Fertility preferences of currently married women in terms of desire for additional child and timing to have the desired additional child by number of living children are presented in Table 3.7. Among those with no living children, about two-thirds of women (64.4 percent) want a child soon within the next two years and 15.3 percent want a child after two or more years. Among the currently married women with one living child, the proportion wanting an additional child soon within two years and after two years is 15.8 and 31.3 percent respectively. Most of the currently married women with two or more living children are either sterilized or want no more children.

Figure 5 depicts the fertility preferences of all currently married women, regardless of number of living children. Thirty-eight percent of currently married women want no more children, 13.7 percent want a child soon, 4.8 percent was undecided and 25.5 percent have undergone sterilization.

Among the currently married women with no living children but want a child, 81.9 percent stated that sex of the child “does not matter”, 5.2 percent say “it is up to god” while 8.4 and 4.5 percent want a boy and a girl respectively. With increasing number of living children,



desire for an additional boy becomes more and more intensified from 27 percent among currently married women with one child to 56.7 percent among currently married women with two living children (Table 3.7).

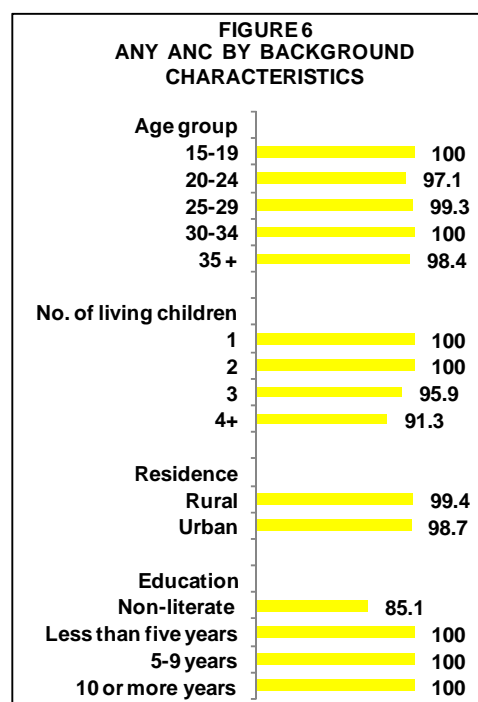
MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Maternal health care package of antenatal care (ANC) is the main programme of NRHM to strengthen RCH care. ANC provided by a doctor, an ANM or other health professionals comprises of physical checks, checking position and growth of fetus and giving Tetanus Toxoid injection (TT) at periodic intervals during the time of pregnancy. At least three check-ups are expected to complete the course of ANC to safeguard women from pregnancy related complications. Institutional delivery and post-natal care in a health facility is promoted through the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to prevent maternal deaths.

Any ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

In Goa, 99 percent of the women who had their last birth during the three years period preceding the survey, had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service. Majority of women (57.5 percent) had received the service from a private health facility and little over two-fifths of women (44.5 percent) had received the ANC service from a government health facility (Table 4.1).

Any ANC coverage by selected background characteristics are diagrammatically depicted in Figure 6. In Goa, ANC coverage is reasonably good with more than 99 percent of women receiving any ANC, irrespective of their socio-economic backgrounds. A distinctive feature is that any ANC increases sharply with education. Any ANC is 85.1 percent among non-literate as against 100 percent among women educated 10 or more years. There is only a marginal rural-urban gap in availing any ANC, with 98.7 percent among urban residents and 99.4 percent among rural residents. But it is noticeable that any ANC is high in rural areas as compared to urban areas.



The coverage of any ANC is high in North Goa (99.4 percent). In both districts of Goa, women availed ANC services either from a government health facility, private health facility or from community based services.

The proportion of women who received at least three ANC is 95.8 percent (Table 4.5A) and 89.6 percent of women had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy. Ninety percent women had received at least two TT injections whereas 90.9 percent of women received full ANC in Goa (Table 4.5B). The proportion of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets/syrup and received at least one TT injection are 93.8 and 98 percent respectively (Table 4.6).

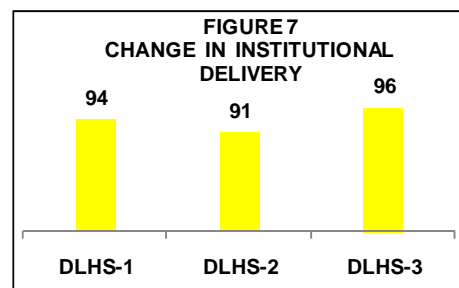
The utilization of antenatal care services differ by districts. In Goa, the proportion of women who received full ANC is low in South Goa district (86 percent) as compared to North Goa (93.9 percent) (Table 4.6). North Goa ranks high in percentage of women with antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy (93.8 percent). Three or more antenatal care visits is high in North Goa (96.9 percent) as compared to South Goa district (94.4 percent). More than 95 percent of women in both districts of Goa had at least one tetanus toxoid injection. North Goa district ranks high in percentage of women who had 100+IFA tablets/syrup (96 percent) as compared to women in South Goa district (89.4 percent).

Even when women receive ANC, all recommended components of ANC to monitor high risk pregnancy, are not availed by women during pregnancy. Among women receiving ANC, 95.9 percent had an abdominal examination, 98 percent had their weight measured, and 97.8 percent had their blood pressure checked. Blood and urine tests were conducted for 97 and 97.5 percent of women respectively (Table 4.3).

All components of ANC are more likely to be received by more educated women and women from the higher wealth index households, while except breast examination and height measured other components of ANC are more likely to be received by women in rural areas. Information on sonography/ ultrasound test during pregnancy was also collected during the survey. For the state as a whole, 89.9 percent of the total pregnancies, ending in either still or live birth, were subjected to a sonography/ultrasound test (Table 4.3). The percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test was slightly higher in rural areas (90.6 percent) as compared to urban areas (89.4 percent). It is also high among women belonging to the highest wealth quintile (94.6 percent) and women with 10 or more years of schooling (95.4 percent) (Table 4.3).

Institutional Delivery

In Goa, the institutional delivery dropped down by three percentage points from 94 percent in DLHS-1 to 91 percent in DLHS-2. There is however, an increase of 5 percentage point were reported, from 91 percent in DLHS-2 to 96 percent in DLHS-3, as depicted in Figure 7.



Around 96.4 percent of deliveries in the three years period preceding the survey which resulted either in still or live births were in health facilities, either in public or private (Table 4.7). Institutional delivery is 3.4 percent points higher in North Goa (97.8 percent) compared to South Goa (94.4 percent) (Table 4.9).

In Goa, 96.6 percent of deliveries, either institutional or home deliveries, were safe delivery, assisted by a skilled person. In terms of safe delivery, North Goa is performing little better than South Goa district (Table 4.9).

In Goa, 1.8 percent of the deliveries which took place in institutions after January 1, 2004 have been provided with JSY financial assistance (Table 4.8). The mean cost of delivery at government health facility is lower (Rs. 3,720) compared to private health facility (Rs.11,313). Sixty-seven percent of women who had institutional delivery used an ambulance

or jeep or car as the mode of transport and the mean cost of transportation is Rs. 330 (Table 4.8).

Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

Women who either do not receive ANC or have received an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Goa, as much as 64.3 percent of women who had still/live birth in the three years preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy. This is 70.3 percent in South Goa as compared to 57.5 percent in North Goa (Table 4.6). Almost ninety percent who had complications sought treatment for the problem (Table 4.14).

About 35.5 percent of the women in Goa had faced at least one delivery complication. The main cause of delivery complications experienced by women who had still or live birth in the three year period preceding the survey are “obstructed labour” (29.9 Percent), “prolonged labour” (29.8 percent), “premature labour” (25.3 Percent) and “excessive bleeding” (24.4 percent) (Table 4.10). Reporting of delivery complications is slightly higher among the women who live in urban areas (36.5 percent) as compared to their rural counterparts (34.2 percent). Delivery complication is low (27.5 percent) in South Goa as compared to North Goa district (Table 4.14).

More than one-fourth (26.8 percent) of women in Goa had post-delivery complications. The major type of post-delivery complication is “lower abdominal pain” (52.3 percent) followed by “high fever” (27.2 percent) and “excessive bleeding” (26.8 percent) (Table 4.11). Among women who had post-delivery complications, 77.2 percent of them had sought treatment (Table 4.13).

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, NRHM envisages new born care, breastfeeding and food supplementation at the right time and a complete package of immunization for children. More than ninety percent of newborns during the three years preceding the survey were examined within 24 hours of birth (Table 5.1). Newborn to women of rural residents, newborn to women educated up to 10 or more years and newborn to women belonging to the highest wealth quintile households received more care within 24 hours compared to others. Among women who availed newborn care, about three-fifths (58 percent) received newborn care from a private health facility, 41.4 percent from a government health facility, and 0.6 percent received newborn care at home (Table 5.1).

About eighty-six percent of children under 3 years of age (born after January 1, 2004) were fed with colostrum (Table 5.2). Least 92.9 percent of children being fed with colostrum in the district of South Goa while in North-Goa, it is 83 percent (Table 5.5).

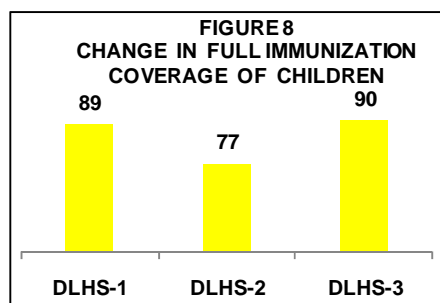
Three-fifths of women (60.9 percent) had initiated breast milk within one hour of birth of the child. The initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth is least practiced among women in North Goa district (48.7 percent) as compared to South Goa district (78.8 percent). Eighty-four percent of women initiated breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children; it is 83.7 percent in North Goa and 88.2 percent in South Goa (Table 5.5). The proportion of women who initiated breastfeeding, after 24 hours of birth is 15.8 percent.

Sixty-three percent of children under two months of age are exclusively breastfed. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding of the youngest surviving child in Goa is only 4 months (Table 5.3). For those children who had started food supplementation while still breastfeeding, the median age at the time of initiation of other fluids, semi-solid food and solid food supplementation are 5.6 months, 7.4 months and 11.7 months respectively. The proportion of youngest surviving child below 6 months of age who have exclusively breastfed is 43.6 percent (Table 5.4).

Immunization Coverage of Children Aged 12-23 Months

In DLHS-3, vaccination coverage of children (aged 12-23) months has been recorded either from vaccination card or by asking the mother in case the card was not shown. For 81 percent of children aged 12-23 months, immunization coverage was recorded from the card. Ninety percent of children (aged 12-23 months) received full immunization comprising of BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles vaccine (Table 5.6).

The coverage of full immunization came down by 12 percentage points from 89 percent in DLHS-1 to 77 percent in DLHS-2. There is however, an increase of 13 percentage points from 77 percent in DLHS-2 to 90 percent in DLHS-3 was recorded, as depicted in Figure 8.



Full immunization coverage would have been well above 95 percent, if immunization against DPT did not drop down from 95.8 to 91.5 percent for first and third doses and had vaccination against polio not dropped from 100 to 94 percent between first and third doses. The key to improvement in full immunization coverage is to monitor drop out at all stages of vaccination before completion of full course of immunization. The drop out rates for polio vaccine is slightly lower in rural areas than in the urban areas. There is urban-rural gap in full vaccination coverage by 6.5 percentage points. Boys (90.4 percent) are slightly more likely than girls (89 percent) to be fully vaccinated. However, except the third doses of DPT and Polio, each individual vaccination is more likely to be received by girls than boys.

Mother's education and wealth index has strong positive relationship with vaccination coverage. Eighty-six percent of children whose mothers are educated with 5-9 years and ninety-one percent of children belonged to the fourth wealth quintile households are fully vaccinated as compared to 97 percent of children of mothers with 10 or more years of education and 93.1 percent of children belonging to the highest wealth quintile households (Table 5.6).

There are considerable inter-district differentials in the coverage of different vaccinations and the proportion of children receiving full vaccination (Table 5.7).

The percentage of children who are fully vaccinated is slightly high (87.8 percent) in North Goa as compared to South Goa (Table 5.7). Similarly for individual vaccines there is inter-district differentials. The coverage of BCG in both the districts of Goa is above 95 percent. All children in North Goa district have received BCG vaccination, while this coverage was slightly lower (96.6 percent) in South Goa. The coverage of measles vaccination is the low in

South Goa (89.9 percent). Similarly, the coverage of third dose of DPT and Polio vaccination is low in South Goa district; it is 87.3 percent for DPT and 89.2 percent for Polio vaccination.

As regards the place of vaccination, forty-two percent received vaccination from government facility (govt-hospital /dispensary/ UHC/ UHP/ UFWC/ CHC/ rural hospital/ mobile clinic/ *anganwadi* or ICDS centre/ pulse polio centre/ AYUSH hospital or clinic/other government health centre). Twenty eight percent in Goa received vaccination from Primary Health Centres (PHCs), while 14.3 percent received from Sub-Centres (Table 5.8).

In Goa, 87.6 and 24.4 percent of children (between aged 12-35 months) had received at least one dose and 3 to 5 doses of Vitamin-A supplementation respectively (Table 5.9). Children whose mother's education is 10 or more years (87 percent), children from fourth wealth quintile households (92.9 percent), children from Schedule tribe (100 percent), and children of first birth order (88.8 percent) are more likely to receive at least one dose of Vitamin-A than children of non-literate mothers (68.8 percent) and children of third or more birth order (85.7 percent).

Eighty-eight percent of children had Hepatitis-B vaccination in Goa. Children living in rural areas, lower birth order, mother's having 10 or more years of education, and those from richest households are more likely to receive Hepatitis-B injection.

Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Management

DLHS-3 collected information on knowledge of diarrhoea and ARI management from women respondents as part of assessment of child care knowledge. Eighty-three percent of women in Goa have the knowledge of diarrhoea management (Table 5.10). Women in urban areas, women with 10 or more years of education, and women belonging to the highest wealth quintile households are more likely to know about diarrhoea management than women in rural areas, non-literate women and women belonging to the lowest wealth quintile households.

According to UNICEF, diarrhoea can be managed at home by providing children with an increased amount of fluid or ORS, and a combination of usual feeding. In case of Goa, a sizable percentage (75.4 and 29.6) of women are aware about ORS and salt and sugar solution for treating children with diarrhoea. About one-fourth of women (24.5 percent) are aware of other treatments for diarrhoea management (Table 5.10). Seven percent of the children suffered from diarrhoea in Goa and among them, sixty-nine percent sought advice/treatment. Majority among the children with diarrhoea sought advice/treatment from private health facility and 14.6 percent from a government health facility (Table 5.11).

Less than half of women (48.6 percent) are aware about danger signs of ARI in Goa. Awareness of different danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ranges from 9.5 to 75 percent. Seventy-five percent of women are aware of "difficulty in breathing", "pain in chest" and "productive cough" (26.9 percent) and "rapid breathing" (32.7 percent) (Table 5.12).

Eight percent of children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Eighty-two percent of the children who suffered from ARI or fever had sought advice/treatment either from private (92.6 percent) or from government health facility (7.4 percent) (Table 5.12).

The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea in the last two weeks prior to survey was high in North Goa (7.6 percent) (Table 5.13). The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea who sought advice/treatment is 59.5 percent in South Goa as compared to 68.2 percent in North Goa. The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 7.6 percent in South Goa to 8.2 percent in North Goa. The treatment seeking for ARI or fever is 83.3 percent in North Goa.

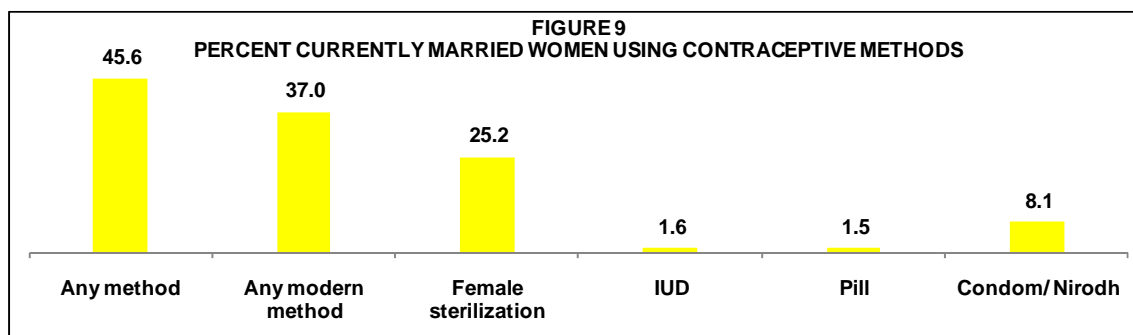
FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

To achieve population stabilization and promote healthy married life, NRHM promotes contraceptive use on a voluntary basis through a comprehensive package of improved accessibility and incentive programme. The knowledge of any modern contraceptive method among currently married women is almost universal in Goa (Table 6.1). Almost all ever married as well as currently married women are aware of female sterilization for limiting and it is the most widely known contraceptive method in Goa. Pill is popularly known contraceptive method for spacing, with 90 percent of women knowing about it. Other popular modern contraceptive methods for spacing are Condom and IUD (Table 6.1). Female condom is least known contraceptive method among women (17.6 percent). Similar pattern of knowledge and awareness of contraceptives are found in both districts of Goa (Table 6.3).

About three-fifths (57 percent) of currently married women in Goa had ever used any contraception, either modern or traditional method (Table 6.4). The proportion of currently married women who ever used any modern method is 48.6 percent and 20.6 percent had ever used traditional method. Female sterilization is the predominant limiting method being accepted by 25.2 percent of currently married women between 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary method like condom/*nirodh* is ever used by only 18 percent. Oral pills and IUD are being ever used by 5.5 and 7.5 percent of currently married women (Table 6.4). The contraceptive prevalence rate is 7 percentage points higher in urban areas than in rural areas (urban 60.3 percent and rural 53.3 percent). Similarly, use of different contraceptive methods including traditional methods, is marginally higher in urban areas than in rural areas (Table 6.4).

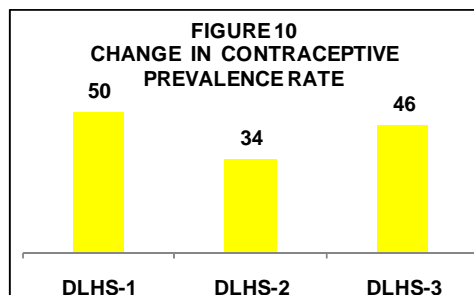
Contraceptive Use

The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husbands shows (Figure 9) that 45.6 percent of them are using a method and 37 percent using modern methods. More than 30 percent women between 35-49 years are sterilized (Table 6.5A).



Female sterilization, regardless of family size, is more among currently married women who have one or more living sons compared to those with no living son. Around ten percent of women aged between 20-24 years, 12 percent of women aged between 25-29 years and 21.2 percent of women aged between 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey (Table 6.5A). Mean age of women at sterilization is 28.4 years (Table 6.6). Among the currently married women using IUD, the proportion continuing with IUD for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 4 years are 16.9, 50.4 and 32.7 percent respectively (Table 6.5B). Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 70 percent of the total users and 84.3 percent of condom users are continuing with the same method for more than 6 months (Table 6.5B).

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women is 46 percent. It increased by 12 percent points from 34 percent during DLHS-2 to 46 percent in DLHS-3 (Figure 10).



Female sterilization is high in South Goa (25.9 percent). In Goa, the use of emergency contraceptive pill is relatively poor, with less than one percent of currently women using it. Women currently using pill is high in North Goa (1.8 percent). Condom use is also high in North Goa district with 8.9 percent. Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any method is high in North Goa (46.8 percent).

About eighty percent of sterilization has been done in government health facility, whereas only 13.8 percent of women have availed government health services for spacing methods (Table 6.8). Forty-nine percent of sterilized couples received monetary benefits for sterilization (Table 6.9). Seventy three percent of them received the money at the time of discharge.

In Goa 13, 41.8 and 33.3 percent of sterilized women, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side-effects before the adoption of the method and 17, 9 and 14.9 percent of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side-effects or health problems (Table 6.10). The main health problems/side-effects faced by women who have undergone sterilization are breast tenderness, amenorrhoea and decreased libido (96.8 percent for each). The other problems reported by sterilized women are body/back ache (78.4 percent), abdominal pain (33.5 percent each), and weakness/inability to work (28.3 percent) followed by nausea/vomiting (8.6 percent), as shown in the Table 6.10.

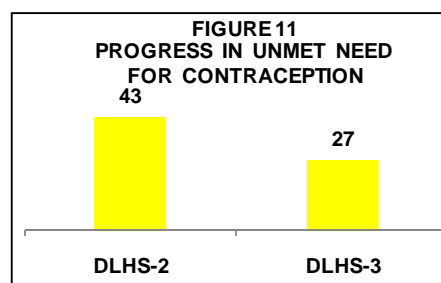
Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception, the main reason reported is related to fertility- to have a child (53.5 percent), while 8.3 percent mentioned side-effects and 38.2 percent cited other reasons (Table 6.11). For the younger women aged between 20-29 years, the reasons for discontinuation of contraception are mostly fertility related and it is also true for women with no living children or women with one child. Twelve percent of currently married women aged between 15-49 years presently not using any contraception is intend to adopt a limiting method and 2.1 percent intend to adopt a spacing method in future (Table 6.12). Among the women who intend to adopt either limiting or spacing method in future, 21.3 percent want to use it within 12 months and 33.9 percent want

to use it after 12 months. About half of the women (44.9 percent) are still undecided about the timing for adopting any family planning method.

Unmet Need for Contraception

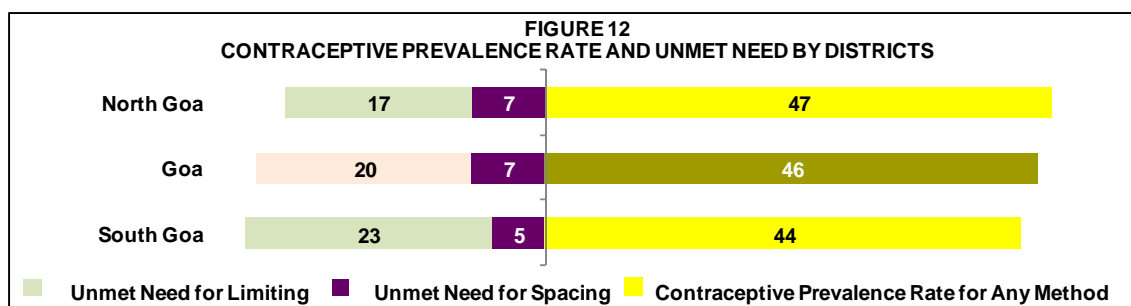
Currently married women physiologically fertile for conceiving and who want a child after two or more years are considered to have unmet need for spacing and currently married women who still are physiologically fertile for conceiving and want no more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting.

In Goa, the total unmet need for contraception, either for spacing or limiting, is 27 percent, lower than it was at the time of DLHS-2 (43 percent). The Unmet need for contraception during DLHS-2 to DLHS-3 decreased by 16 percentage points as shown in the Figure 11. The unmet need for limiting is 19.9 percent and the unmet need for spacing 6.8 percent (Table 6.15).



Unmet need for spacing is 6.5 percent for women belonging to scheduled castes, 14-25 percent for women under 25 years, 6.7 percent for rural women and 1 percent for women with three living children. The unmet need for spacing is the high in North Goa district (6.9 percent) compared to South Goa district (5 percent).

The unmet need for limiting is 19.9 percent in the state; 22.8 percent in South Goa district (Table 6.16). Figure 12 shows the association between unmet need and contraceptive prevalence rate by districts. It can be noted that unmet need for contraception is low in the district with higher contraceptive prevalence rate.



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate and Unmet Need by Districts

The unmet need is higher in South Goa district (27.8 percent) as compared to North Goa (24.1 percent) (Table 6.16). District-wise distribution of contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for spacing and limiting are depicted in Figure 12.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND AWARENESS OF RTIs/STIs AND HIV/AIDS

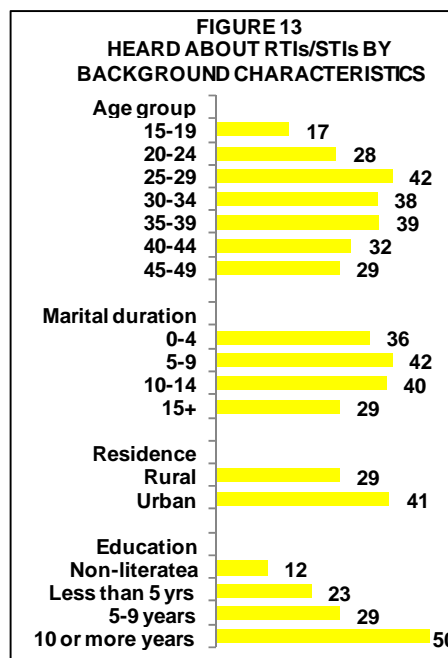
RTIs/STIs

An important agenda of NRHM is to promote awareness and knowledge of RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS and to make health facilities accessible for diagnosis and treatment seeking to

ensure healthy sexual life, free from fatal infection. One of the responsibilities of health personnel is to provide correct knowledge of reproductive tract infections (RTIs)/sexually transmitted infections (STIs), HIV/AIDS and to encourage prevention and treatment.

Among ever married women aged between 15-49 years, 30.6 percent have experienced menstruation-related problems, largely “painful periods” (58.4 percent) followed by “irregular periods” (27.4 percent), “scanty bleeding” (12.7 percent) and “excessive bleeding” (7.9 percent) (Table 7.1). Less than two-fifths of ever married women (35.3 percent) have heard about RTIs/STIs and it is more often heard by urban women (40.9 percent), women with 10 or more years of education (50.3 percent), women married to more educated husbands (45.9 percent) and women in the highest wealth index (41.3 percent), compared to rural women (29.2 percent), non-literate women (12.2 percent) and those married to non-literate husbands (13.7 percent) (Table 7.2), also shown in Figure 13.

In Goa, television is the major source of RTI/STI information (62.1 percent). The other sources from which women have heard about RTI/STI are print media (34.8 percent), relatives/friends (26.8 percent), health personnel (22.2 percent), school/adult education programs (6.8 percent), leaders/community meetings (5.5 percent), and radio (4.1 percent). Only three percent of women have heard about RTI/STI from their husbands (Table 7.2). Among those who have heard about RTIs/STIs, 75.5, 21.6, 12.8, 11, 7.7 and 5.6 percent have reported unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, unsafe sex with sex worker, unsafe delivery, unsafe sex with homosexuals, unsafe abortion and unsafe IUD insertion respectively as the reasons for transmission of RTIs/STIs (Table 7.3). The knowledge about transmission varies by residence, educational attainment, husband’s education and household wealth index.



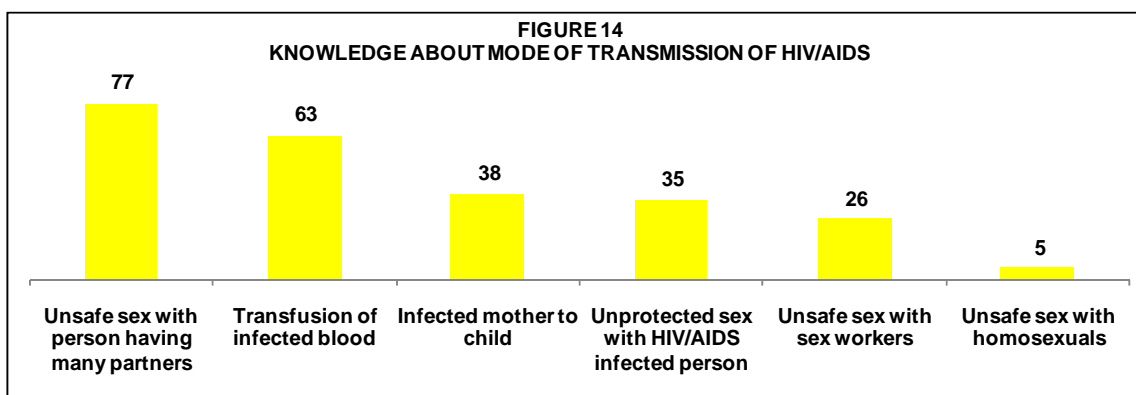
Eighteen percent of ever married women aged 15-49 years have reported as having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and 9 percent have experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. Among women who had RTIs/STIs symptoms, most of women have pain in lower abdomen and itching or irritation over vulva (4.3 percent in each case). One percent have boils/ulcers/warts around vulva (Table 7.4). Two-thirds of women (66.9 percent) have discussed RTIs/STIs related problems with their husbands, and among the women having RTIs/STIs symptoms, less than half of them (48.5 percent) sought treatment, either from a government (28.6 percent) or from a private doctor (70.7 percent) (Table 7.5).

North Goa is relatively better performing district regarding the awareness about RTIs/STIs are concerned, with 42.5 percent having heard of it (Table 7.6). Women who have reported having abnormal vaginal discharge is comparatively higher in South Goa district (12.2 percent). Similarly, percentage of women having any symptoms of RTIs/STIs is high in South Goa district (24.5 percent). Only 46.3 percent of women with symptoms of RTIs/STIs sought treatment in South Goa while 51.6 percent of women in North Goa sought treatment for RTIs/STIs (Table 7.6).

HIV/AIDS

Ninety percent of ever married women aged 15-49 years have heard of HIV/AIDS. The main sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS in Goa are television (85 percent) and print media (33 percent). Twenty-eight percent of women have heard about it from their relatives/friends, 23 percent from health personnel, 9.8 percent from cinema, 7.2 percent from radio, 7 percent from leaders/community meeting and 4.2 percent of women have heard it from their husbands as well as from school/adult education programs (Table 7.7).

The main mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS as reported by women are unsafe sex with persons having multiple partners (76.9 percent), transfusion of infected blood (63.2 percent), mother to child (37.5 percent), unprotected sex with an HIV/AIDS infected person (34.9 percent), unsafe sex with sex workers (26.4 percent), and unsafe sex with homosexuals (5.2 percent) (Table 7.8); also presented in Figure 14. More than 90 percent of women in both districts of Goa have heard about HIV/AIDS (Table 7.13).



At the state level, only 37.5 percent of women have the right knowledge regarding the possibility of HIV/AIDS transmission from infected mother to child. In South Goa district the correct knowledge regarding the possibility of HIV/AIDS transmission from infected mother to child is 40.8 percent, while in north Goa it is 34.7 percent (Table 7.13).

Among women who have heard of HIV/AIDS and reported that transmission of HIV/AIDS can be prevented by having sex with one partner or avoiding sex with homosexuals constitute 54.6 percent, safe blood transmission or avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs comprises of 50 percent, using condom correctly in each sexual act (39.2 percent) and abstain from sex and avoid pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS (8.2 percent each) (Table 7.9). The right knowledge that HIV/AIDS transmission can be prevented by using condom is slightly low in North Goa (34.7 percent) and compared to South Goa (45.5 percent) (Table 7.13).

The most common misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS among the ever married women is that one can get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bug bites as reported by 30.9 percent of them. This misconception is more among rural, among non-literates and women with less than 5 years of education. The proportion of women who have the misconception that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by shaking hand, hugging, sharing clothes, sharing food and stepping on others urine/stool are 5.2, 6.2, 7.6, 9.9, and 7.4 percent respectively (Table 7.10). Regardless of background characteristics, three-fourths of ever married women (75 percent) knew the place where HIV/AIDS can be tested. More than seventy percent women in both districts knew the place for testing (Table 7.13). More than half of the women in Goa (59

percent) reported that HIV/AIDS test can be done in a government hospital/dispensary followed by 19.4 percent reporting private hospital/clinic as the place for testing HIV/AIDS (Table 7.11). Thirty seven percent of ever married women have undergone HIV/AIDS test. Among them 73.7 percent have done it more than a year ago (Table 7.12).

INFERTILITY AND CHILDLESSNESS

Women who had primary and secondary infertility constitute 11.1 and 1.9 percent respectively of ever married women aged 15-49 years (Table 7.14). Among those who had primary and secondary infertility, a sizeable (84.8 percent) proportion of women reported to have experienced problems in conceiving for the first time, 9.4 percent after undergoing spontaneous or induced abortion and 3.7 percent had problems in conceiving after still/live birth (Table 7.14). In North Goa the proportion of women having infertility problem is slightly higher (13.2 percent) in comparison to South Goa (12.8 percent) (Table 7.17).

Five percent of women aged 20-49 years, who have been married for at least five years, are childless. Among the ever married women aged 40-49 years, 4.4 percent of them are childless (Table 7.15). Some women have problems in conceiving in the absence of contraception and such women constitute 4.5 and 4.2 percent among women aged 20-49 years and 40-49 years respectively.

Among the ever married women who have infertility problem, 85 percent of them have taken treatment (Table 7.17), 85.5 percent for primary infertility and 81.7 percent for secondary infertility. Treatment seeking behavior varies by background characteristics of women. Women in rural areas, women with 10 or more years of education, women whose husband's education is 10 years and above, and women in the highest wealth index are more likely to seek treatment for infertility problem (Table 7.16). Over four-fifths of women with an infertility problem have sought treatment in both districts of Goa. Thirty-one percent of women in Goa have menstruation related problem 30.6 percent in North Goa and 30.4 percent in South Goa district (Table 7.17).

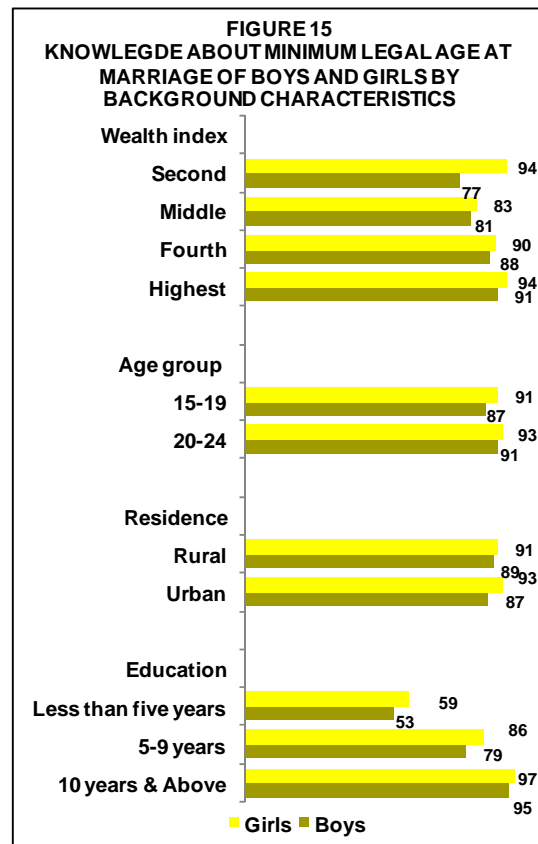
FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

The objective of family life education (FLE) is providing knowledge about the physiological features of women and men as they grow up and make them understand the norms of marriage and reproductive health of women. In DLHS-3 right knowledge and source of information about RTIs/STIs, HIV/AIDS, family planning, family life education, marriage, and reproductive health were collected from unmarried women aged between 15-24 years.

In all 560 unmarried women were interviewed in Goa, of which 59.7 percent were between 15-19 years and the remaining were between 20-24 years. About three-fifths of the unmarried women (62.3 percent) have 10 or more years of education and this proportion is 51.8 percent among rural unmarried women (Table 8.1).

Eighty-nine percent of women were aware of family life education. Less than two-fifths (35 percent) of women were of the opinion that family life education should be given by age 15-17 years. About 18.8 percent of the unmarried women felt it is important to provide family life education before reaching eighth standard, while 38.3 percent felt it is important to introduce FLE by 10th or above standards (Table 8.2).

As regards the opinion on ideal persons who should impart family life education, 80.4 percent of unmarried women felt that parents should provide them family life education, while 72.5 percent of them felt that teacher/school/college should provide family life education and half of unmarried women were of the view that family life education should be provided to them by friends/peers (Table 8.3). Around 16 percent of the women said that it should be provided by brother or sister or sister-in-law. Only 10.6 percent of unmarried women mentioned that healthcare provider/sex education experts are ideal resource persons to provide such education.



More than three-fourths of the unmarried women (77.3 percent) in Goa had received family life education. The main source is school/college (93.1 percent). About 5 percent had received family life education from a government programme/camp (Table 8.4).

It has been observed that around 91.6 percent of unmarried women have the knowledge of minimum legal age of marriage for girls (Table 8.5). Only ten percent reported that the ideal age of marriage for boys as less than 21 years. On the other hand, almost all women in the age group of 15-24 years reported that the ideal age of marriage for girls is 18 years and above (99.6 percent).

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVES, RTIs/STIs AND HIV/AIDS AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

In DLHS-3, the status of menstruation and menstruation related problems experienced by unmarried women in the three months preceding the survey were collected. More than one-third of unmarried women aged 15-24 (34.4 percent) had menstruation-related problems (Table 8.6). Almost eighty-four percent of unmarried women had menstruation related problems of which painful periods were more common, while 17.7 percent had irregular periods. Some women had problems like prolonged bleeding, frequent short periods, scanty bleeding and blood clots/excessive bleeding during menstruation. Not many women had problems of “no period” and “inter-menstrual bleeding”.

The practices followed during menstruation period are important from the consideration of RTI and personal hygiene. Women were asked about the practices followed during menstrual period. Fifty-five percent of unmarried women used clothes, while 43.4 percent used sanitary napkins, another 9.8 percent used locally prepared napkins during menstruation (Table 8.7).

Awareness on contraceptive means and methods is an integral component of family life education, besides the knowledge acquired from the exposure to mass media. It is imperative to assess the knowledge of contraceptive means and methods among the unmarried women. Less than two-fifths (39.3 percent) of unmarried women had the knowledge of male sterilization while 90.3 percent had knowledge of female sterilization (Table 8.8). As regards spacing methods, 87.9 percent of women had knowledge of pills, 88.2 percent had knowledge of condom/*nirodh* while two-fifths of them had knowledge of IUD. It is noteworthy to mention that 57 percent of unmarried women had knowledge of emergency contraception while 36.5 percent of them are aware of injectables. With regard to the source of availing pill and condom, 24.8 percent of women were of the opinion that pill and condom can be obtained from government health facilities while more than three-fourths of them (76.6 percent) said that it can be had from private health facility (Table 8.9).

The unmarried women were further asked about their involvement in discussion on family planning. It has been found that 43.4 percent women had ever discussed about family planning with anyone. Among those who ever discussed about family planning, over four in five women (84.4 percent) had discussed with friends/peers, 13 percent had discussed with brother/sister/sister-in-law, 11 percent had discussed with teacher/school/college, and 10.2 percent had discussed with parents (Table 8.10).

Around forty-one percent of unmarried women had heard of RTIs/STIs (Table 8.11). In Goa, television (53.7 percent) is the major source of RTIs/STIs information for unmarried women. Other popular sources of information are Adult Education programme/school teacher (49.7 percent), print media (40.7 percent), friends/relatives (14.5 percent) and health personnel (9.7 percent) (Table 8.11).

Over three-fourths of unmarried women (76.6 percent) mentioned that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners; 24.3 percent were of the opinion that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with sex workers and another 5 to 13 percent were of opinion that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe sex with homosexuals, unsafe abortion, unsafe delivery, and unsafe IUD insertion (Table 8.12).

Ninety-six percent of unmarried women are aware of HIV/AIDS (Table 8.13). Eighty-eight percent of unmarried women heard about HIV/AIDS from television, 51.8 percent heard from newspaper/books/magazines (print media) and another 13.9 percent heard from health personnel. About ten percent of unmarried women had heard about HIV/AIDS from radio, 8.4 percent from cinema and few (4.8 percent) from adult education programmes. Seventy-six percent of unmarried women said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by transfusion of blood, 67.9 percent said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, and more than half of them said that it can be transmitted from infected mother to child (Table 8.14). Thirty-six percent of women were of the opinion that it can be transmitted by unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected persons while 28 percent of women were of the opinion that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with sex workers.

There are many misconceptions about the transmission of HIV/AIDS. Four to 31 percent of unmarried women were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by shaking hands, sharing cloths, hugging, sharing food, stepping on urine/stools of someone who has AIDS, kissing, and by mosquito/flea or bedbug bites (Table 8.15). These women were further asked about how to avoid or reduce the chances of infecting HIV/AIDS. Over two-thirds of unmarried women felt that it can be avoided by avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs (67.5 percent) or by limiting sex with one partner/avoid sex with sex workers (52 percent) (Table 8.16). Forty-six percent of women were of the view that chances of getting HIV/AIDS can be avoided if a condom is used correctly during each sexual intercourse while eighteen percent felt that pregnancy should be avoided when infected with HIV/AIDS and another eight percent of women felt that one should abstain from sex (Table 8.16). Three-fourth of unmarried women were aware of the place where HIV/AIDS could be tested (Table 8.17). They knew that it can be done at the government hospital (87 percent), private hospital (22.5 percent), CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre (21.2 percent) and VCTC/ICTC clinics in government set-up (3.2 percent).

In Goa, sixty-eight percent of unmarried women knew that it was possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby was born by a medical test (Table 8.18). Majority of unmarried women knew that pregnancy cannot occur after kissing or hugging while forty percent of women knew that it can occur when a women has intercourse. Around twenty-eight percent of women were of the opinion that a woman is most likely to get pregnant if she had sexual intercourse half way between her menstrual periods.

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

For the first time, a population-linked facility survey has been conducted in DLHS-3. At the district level, all Community Health Centres (CHCs) and the District Hospitals (DH) were covered. Further, all Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs), which were expected to serve the population of selected PSUs, were also covered. The basic objective of facility survey is to collect data on health personnel, availability of drugs/medicines, equipments, basic RCH care amenities, communication means and infrastructure at the level of Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC, in order to assess the adequacy of RCH services in rural areas. The average sampled rural population served per Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC in Goa are 5,395, 46,409 and 56,999 respectively (Table 9.1). In all 49 villages were surveyed in DLHS-3. The RCH services of these villages were catered by 39 Sub-Centres, 16 PHCs and 5 CHCs.

About half of sampled villages (49 percent) have a Sub-Centre within the village, while the corresponding proportion is 50 percent in South Goa and 48.2 percent in North Goa (Table 9.2). Around 97.4 percent of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/Female Health Worker (FHW) in position and in both districts more than 95 percent of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/FHW. In one-third of the Sub-Centres, an ANM is residing in Sub-Centre quarter. Out of the 8 Sub-Centres located in government buildings, 62.5 percent have regular electricity. Only in one (12.5 percent) of the Sub-Centres located in government buildings, there is labor room (Table 9.3) and this labor room is not currently in use. There is toilet facility in 6 (75 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres located in public buildings and 75 percent of Sub-Centres housed in government buildings have provision for water.

In order to assess the adequacy of the equipments in the Sub-Centres, the Sub-Centres having 60 percent of essential equipments for RCH services are categorized as adequately equipped,

otherwise considered as inadequately equipped. A similar categorization of Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs for RCH services is followed. Distribution of adequately equipped Sub-Centres and Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs by districts are shown in Table 9.4. It is found that 38 (97.4 percent) sampled Sub-Centres in Goa are adequately equipped. In both districts of Goa, more than 18 Sub-Centres are adequately equipped. Out of the total 39 sampled Sub-Centres, 29 have adequate stock/supply of essential drugs for RCH services. Citizen's Charter is displayed in 1 of the 39 Sub-Centres (Table 9.5). The proportion of Sub-Centres facilitated by Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) and those that received untied funds is 12.5 and 94.9 percent respectively.

There is Medical Officer (MO) in 94 percent of PHCs. There are LMOs in position in 10 (62.5 percent) of the 16 sampled PHCs. Five PHCs have AYUSH doctors in position (31.3 percent) and all PHCs have Pharmacists.

Eight (50 percent) of the 16 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for Medical Officers (Table 9.7). Ten (62.5 percent) of the sampled PHCs are functioning on a 24 hours basis. Sixty-three percent of the PHCs catering to the sample villages have at least 4 beds. In contrast to the condition of Sub-Centre, PHC is slightly better off in having regular power supply. All sampled PHCs have regular power supply as well as functional vehicle. New born care equipments are available in half of the sampled PHCs. Sixty three percent have functional operation theatres (OT) and 50 percent provide referral services for delivery (Table 9.8).

All of the sampled PHCs in Goa have at least 60 percent of essential drugs and at least 60 percent of essential cold storage systems. Untied funds have been utilized by 81.3 percent of the sampled PHCs (Table 9.9). Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) has been constituted in 3 (18.8 percent) of the sampled 16 PHCs, and the Citizen's Charter was displayed in 4 (25 percent) of sampled PHCs.

State as a whole, only 20 percent of the CHCs in Goa have gynecologists in position but none of the CHCs in North Goa district, have a gynecologist in position (Table 9.10). Not a single CHCs in Goa which have a Pediatrician, Anesthetist and Health Manager. In Goa, none of the CHCs have blood storage facility (Table 9.11). Overall, 80 percent of the CHCs in Goa are designated as FRUs. Out of the 5 CHCs, 3, 4 and 2 have functional operation theatres, new born care facilities and low birth weight (LBW) management facilities. Out of the 5 CHCs, 3 of them have utilized untied funds (Table 9.12). In 3 CHCs, RKS has been constituted at the time of Survey.

TABLES

RESPONSE RATES AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

TABLE 1.1 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, EVER-MARRIED WOMEN & UNMARRIED WOMEN INTERVIEWED												
Number of households, ever-married women and unmarried women interviewed by district, Goa, 2007-08												
State/district	Number of households interviewed				Number of ever-married women interviewed				Number of unmarried women interviewed			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate
Goa	2,162	1,065	1,097	88.2	1,457	693	764	84.1	560	301	259	81.0
North Goa	1,201	648	553	89.0	809	404	405	83.7	323	196	127	79.6
South Goa	961	417	544	87.4	648	289	359	84.5	237	105	132	83.2

Note: Table based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.2 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS							
Basic demographic indicators of Goa and its districts, Census 2001, India							
State/district	Population (in thousands)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate ¹	Sex ratio ²	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
Goa	13,43,998	49.8	14.9	960	88.4	75.4	82.0
North Goa	86,591	56.0	16.2	972	90.6	77.3	84.1
South Goa	7,57,407	44.9	13.9	951	86.6	73.2	80.0

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Series 20, Census of India, 2001.
¹ 1991-2001
² Females per 1,000 males.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE 2.1 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Percent distribution of the household population by age, residence and sex, Goa, 2007-08

Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.4
1-4	5.7	6.2	5.2	5.9	6.6	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.1
5-9	7.7	7.9	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.8	8.2	7.5
10-14	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.7	7.6	7.5	7.0	8.0
15-19	8.4	8.1	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.8	8.2	7.9	8.5
20-24	9.6	10.0	9.1	10.5	11.1	10.0	8.6	8.8	8.3
25-29	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.1	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.9
30-34	8.7	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	9.1	9.3	8.8
35-39	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.0	8.2	8.0	8.4
40-44	6.5	7.2	5.7	6.2	6.7	5.6	6.8	7.8	5.8
45-49	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.6	5.5	5.8
50-54	5.0	4.7	5.4	4.8	4.0	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3
55-59	4.1	3.6	4.6	4.1	3.5	4.6	4.1	3.7	4.6
60-64	4.5	4.1	4.8	4.3	3.7	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.7
65-69	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9
70-74	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.7
75-79	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
80+	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.2
Below 15	22.6	23.3	21.8	22.7	24.1	21.6	22.3	22.7	22.0
Number of Persons**	9,524	4,698	4,826	4,787	2,376	2,411	4,737	2,322	2,415
Sex ratio ¹	1,027	na	na	1,014	na	na	1,040	na	na

Note 1: Table is based on the *de facto* population, i.e. persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors).

na = Not applicable.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Females per 1000 males.

Table 2.2 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of the household population (age 10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, Goa, 2007-08

Age	Marital status				Total percent	Number of persons**
	Never married	Currently married	Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	Widowed/ divorced/ separated		
Total						
10-14	99.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	746
15-19	96.1	3.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	799
20-24	80.4	19.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	910
25-29	54.3	44.8	0.0	0.9	100.0	937
30-44	13.6	83.4	0.0	2.9	100.0	2,228
45-59	3.9	82.0	0.0	14.1	100.0	1,385
60+	2.6	55.9	0.0	41.5	100.0	1,113
Total	38.6	52.3	0.1	9.0	100.0	8,118
Male						
10-14	98.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	368
15-19	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	381
20-24	92.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	469
25-29	73.5	26.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	464
30-44	20.0	79.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	1,144
45-59	5.0	92.2	0.0	2.8	100.0	645
60+	2.6	86.9	0.0	10.5	100.0	497
Total	45.1	52.9	0.1	2.0	100.0	3,968
Female						
10-14	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	378
15-19	93.5	6.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	418
20-24	67.8	31.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	441
25-29	35.5	63.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	473
30-44	6.9	87.8	0.0	5.3	100.0	1,084
45-59	3.0	73.1	0.0	23.9	100.0	740
60+	2.6	30.8	0.0	66.6	100.0	616
Total	32.5	51.7	0.1	15.8	100.0	4,150
**Unweighted cases						

Table 2.3 AGE AT MARRIAGE

Mean age at marriage and percentage of marriages below legally prescribed minimum age at marriage by sex, residence and districts, Goa, 2007-08

Place of residence/ district	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage	
	Boys	Girls	Boys (<21 years)	Girls (<18 years)
District				
North Goa	30.1	25.9	1.6	1.5
South Goa	28.6	24.1	4.6	4.1
Rural	29.4	24.5	2.0	3.7
Urban	29.7	25.9	3.3	2.3
Goa	29.6	25.1	2.7	3.0
Reference period: January 1 st , 2004 to survey date.				

Table 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Goa, 2007-08

Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Total								
7-9	2.2	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	453
10-14	1.2	40.7	51.1	8.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	746
15-19	2.0	5.9	20.7	39.3	33.8	0.3	100.0	799
20-29	3.9	7.9	15.2	30.8	45.8	0.4	100.0	1,847
30-39	9.4	12.4	18.3	33.1	35.5	0.7	100.0	1,612
40-49	14.1	22.0	17.8	34.4	25.5	0.3	100.0	1,132
50+	35.9	33.1	16.2	29.5	20.3	0.9	100.0	1,982
Total	13.2	23.4	19.6	28.3	28.2	0.5	100.0	8,571
Males								
7-9	2.2	99.6	.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	233
10-14	1.1	43.7	50.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	368
15-19	1.8	5.1	21.2	41.8	31.9	0.0	100.0	381
20-29	2.8	7.0	14.7	33.7	44.0	0.7	100.0	933
30-39	3.1	9.8	17.5	35.8	36.3	0.6	100.0	804
40-49	8.5	19.4	16.5	35.7	28.0	0.4	100.0	597
50+	19.6	29.9	16.6	30.9	22.1	0.6	100.0	885
Total	6.9	22.1	18.9	30.1	28.4	0.4	100.0	4,201
Females								
7-9	2.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	220
10-14	1.3	37.8	52.3	9.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	378
15-19	2.2	6.6	20.3	37.0	35.5	0.5	100.0	418
20-29	5.0	8.8	15.7	27.7	47.7	0.1	100.0	914
30-39	15.6	15.4	19.2	30.1	34.6	0.7	100.0	808
40-49	20.4	25.4	19.5	32.6	22.3	0.2	100.0	535
50+	49.2	37.2	15.6	27.8	18.0	1.4	100.0	1,097
Total	19.2	24.9	20.3	26.3	28.1	0.5	100.0	4,370
Note: **Unweighted cases.								Continued....

Table 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Goa, 2007-08

Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Rural								
7-9	2.2	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	228
10-14	.8	42.4	51.4	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	390
15-19	1.0	6.4	27.7	40.0	25.7	0.2	100.0	409
20-29	3.5	8.1	19.6	34.2	37.4	0.6	100.0	980
30-39	11.2	17.2	22.8	31.2	27.9	0.9	100.0	794
40-49	17.8	30.4	18.1	31.7	19.9	0.0	100.0	545
50+	47.3	41.3	18.3	25.3	13.7	1.4	100.0	966
Total	16.0	26.4	23.0	27.6	22.5	0.6	100.0	4,312
Males								
7-9	2.7	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	113
10-14	1.0	42.7	52.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	206
15-19	1.0	5.6	27.2	42.0	25.1	0.0	100.0	197
20-29	1.6	6.8	18.3	38.0	35.6	1.2	100.0	505
30-39	3.0	12.8	21.3	34.9	30.3	0.8	100.0	402
40-49	9.3	26.0	19.1	33.6	21.4	0.0	100.0	289
50+	27.7	39.4	18.5	25.2	16.2	0.7	100.0	411
Total	7.9	24.4	22.5	29.7	22.9	0.6	100.0	2,123
Females								
7-9	1.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	115
10-14	0.5	42.1	50.8	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	184
15-19	0.9	7.1	28.1	38.1	26.2	0.5	100.0	212
20-29	5.5	9.6	20.9	30.1	39.4	0.0	100.0	475
30-39	19.6	22.5	24.8	26.7	25.1	1.0	100.0	392
40-49	27.3	36.6	16.7	29.0	17.7	0.0	100.0	256
50+	61.7	43.9	17.9	25.5	10.4	2.4	100.0	555
Total	23.8	28.7	23.6	25.2	22.0	0.5	100.0	2,189

Note: **Unweighted cases.

Continued....

Table 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Goa, 2007-08

Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate					Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more				
Urban									
7-9	2.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	225	
10-14	1.7	38.9	50.9	10.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	356	
15-19	3.1	5.3	13.3	38.6	42.6	0.3	100.0	390	
20-29	4.4	7.5	10.2	26.8	55.4	0.1	100.0	867	
30-39	7.6	8.0	14.1	34.9	42.6	0.5	100.0	818	
40-49	10.7	14.9	17.6	36.6	30.3	0.6	100.0	587	
50+	25.2	27.6	14.7	32.4	24.6	0.7	100.0	1016	
Total	10.4	20.6	16.3	29.0	33.7	0.4	100.0	4,259	
Males									
7-9	1.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	120	
10-14	1.2	45.0	47.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	162	
15-19	2.7	4.5	14.6	41.6	39.3	0.0	100.0	184	
20-29	4.2	7.1	10.3	28.4	54.2	0.0	100.0	428	
30-39	3.3	6.7	13.7	36.7	42.4	0.5	100.0	402	
40-49	7.8	13.4	14.1	37.7	34.2	0.7	100.0	308	
50+	12.5	23.1	15.2	34.9	26.3	0.5	100.0	474	
Total	5.9	19.8	15.4	30.6	33.9	0.3	100.0	2,078	
Females									
7-9	2.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	105	
10-14	2.1	33.7	53.7	12.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	194	
15-19	3.4	6.1	12.1	35.9	45.4	0.5	100.0	206	
20-29	4.6	7.9	10.1	25.2	56.6	0.2	100.0	439	
30-39	11.8	9.3	14.4	33.0	42.8	0.5	100.0	416	
40-49	14.0	16.7	21.7	35.4	25.8	0.4	100.0	279	
50+	36.3	33.0	14.2	29.3	22.6	0.9	100.0	542	
Total	14.7	21.4	17.3	27.3	33.5	0.4	100.0	2,181	
Note: ** Unweighted cases.									

Table 2.5 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL

Percentage of household population (age less than 18 years) attending school/college , Goa, 2007-08

Age (years)	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
6-10	99.7	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	99.7
11-13	97.7	99.5	98.6	99.1	100.0	99.5	96.4	99.1	97.8
14-17	85.5	90.6	88.0	89.0	90.3	89.6	81.8	90.8	86.5
6-11	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.0	99.7
12-17	89.4	93.8	91.5	92.3	93.7	93.0	86.5	93.8	90.3
Total	94.7	96.9	95.8	96.3	97.2	96.7	93.0	96.6	94.8

Table 2.6 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL

Percentage of household population age less than 18 years who dropped out of school by main reasons, Goa, 2007-08

Reason	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
School too far	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
Transport not available	0.0	7.1	(0.0)	(10.3)	(0.0)	0.0
Further education not necessary	3.9	2.4	(0.0)	(3.4)	(10.0)	0.0
Required for household work	11.5	23.8	(12.5)	(20.7)	(10.0)	30.8
Required for work on family/business	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
Required for outside work	11.5	4.8	(6.3)	(0.0)	(20.0)	15.4
Cost too much	3.9	9.5	(6.3)	(13.8)	(0.0)	0.0
No proper school	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	7.7
Not safe to send girls	0.0	2.4	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
For taking care of siblings	11.5	2.4	(12.5)	(3.5)	(10.0)	0.0
Not interested in studies	23.1	26.2	(25.0)	(31.0)	(20.0)	15.4
Repeated failures	19.2	0.0	(31.3)	(13.8)	(0.0)	15.4
Got married	0.0	14.3	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
Others	15.4	7.1	(6.3)	(3.4)	(30.0)	15.4
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	26	42	10	13	16	29

Note: **Unweighted cases.

Table 2.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Percent distribution of the households by selected characteristics of the household head, household size and residence, Goa, 2007-08

Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	73.5	71.2	75.8
Female	26.5	28.8	24.2
Age (years)			
< 30	4.6	4.5	4.7
30-44	27.8	27.8	27.9
45-59	33.2	33.5	32.8
60+	34.4	34.2	34.5
Median age	51	50	52
Religion			
Hindu	64.6	70.8	58.6
Muslim	7.0	2.7	11.1
Christian	27.9	26.2	29.6
Sikh	0.2	0.1	0.3
Buddhist	0.0	0.0	0.1
Jain	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.2	0.2	0.3
Caste/tribe			
Scheduled castes	4.9	4.6	5.1
Scheduled tribes	9.6	16.0	3.2
Other backward classes	22.9	22.6	23.2
Others	56.8	50.4	63.1
Number of usual members			
1	4.5	5.8	3.2
2	11.1	10.1	11.9
3	17.8	15.8	19.8
4	25.4	24.1	26.7
5	18.4	18.6	18.1
6	11.0	12.0	10.0
7	4.7	5.9	3.5
8	3.3	4.0	2.6
9+	3.8	3.6	4.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.41	4.49	4.32
Number of households**	2,162	1,065	1,097
Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.			
Note: **Unweighted cases.			

Table 2.8 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSETS

Percent distribution of the households by housing characteristics and selected durable goods, by residence, Goa 2007-08

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity connection	97.5	96.7	98.2
Source of drinking water			
Improved source	86.4	79.8	92.8
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	74.0	63.5	84.1
Public tap/standpipe	5.8	8.5	3.2
Tube Well or borewell/handpump	0.4	0.6	0.3
Other improved	6.2	7.2	5.2
Non Improved source	13.6	20.2	7.2
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation	73.9	63.0	84.5
Flush to sewer/septic/pit	69.9	57.4	82.0
Pit with slab	3.7	5.5	1.9
Pit ventilated improved	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	0.3	0.0	0.5
Not improved	26.1	37.0	15.5
Flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit	1.8	1.5	2.0
Pit without slab	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dry toilet	1.5	2.2	0.9
No toilet/open space	22.7	33.2	12.5
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	60.3	43.6	76.5
Electricity	0.1	0.0	0.2
Kerosene	3.8	3.1	4.6
Wood	34.7	52.0	17.9
Others	1.1	1.3	0.9
Type of house			
Kachha	8.7	12.5	5.1
Semi - pucca	51.6	56.2	47.1
Pucca	39.7	31.3	47.8
Number of rooms			
1	8.8	9.6	8.0
2	15.8	16.5	15.1
3+	75.4	73.9	76.8
Household assets			
Fan	87.7	81.2	94.0
Radio/transistor	32.7	30.2	35.1
Sewing machine	36.9	31.6	42.1
Television	78.4	71.0	85.6
Telephone	75.5	66.6	84.1
Bicycle	27.2	26.5	28.0
Motor cycle/ scooter	51.2	44.1	58.1
Car / Jeep	17.0	14.4	19.6
Tractor	0.6	0.3	0.9
Wealth Index			
Lowest	1.3	2.1	0.5
Second	3.3	5.6	1.2
Middle	10.2	16.3	4.4
Fourth	23.0	27.9	18.2
Highest	62.2	48.2	75.8
Number of households**	2,162	1,065	1,097

Note: **Unweighted cases.

Table 2.9 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of household with selected characteristics by district, Goa, 2007-08

District	With electricity	With drinking water ¹	With toilet facility ²	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in pucca house	Having BPL Card
North Goa	98.2	84.5	78.7	64.4	42.5	9.4
South Goa	97.5	92.1	85.8	70.0	48.9	6.2
Goa	97.5	86.4	77.3	60.3	39.7	9.8

Note: ¹ Includes piped into dwelling piped to yard/plot, public tap/stand pipe/hand pump,/tube well/ bore well/well covered/spring tanker, cart with small tank and bottled water.
² Household having access to toilet facility = improved source of sanitation + flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit + pit without slab + dry toilet.

Table 2.10 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest educational facility, Goa, 2007-08

Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Missing	Total percent
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km		
Primary school	93.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	-	100.0
Middle school	57.1	24.5	6.1	12.2	-	100.0
Secondary school	46.9	30.6	8.2	14.3	-	100.0
Higher secondary school	8.2	30.6	28.6	32.7	-	100.0
College	8.2	20.4	24.5	46.9	-	100.0
Madarasa	0.0	8.2	14.3	75.5	-	100.0
Number of villages	49					

Note: Distance from the village is calculated for only those villages which do not have the facility within the village.
Table is based on unweighted cases.
-No cases.

Table 2.11 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest health facility, Goa, 2007-08

Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village ¹			
		Within 3 km	Within 5 km	Within 10 km	More than 10 km
Sub-Centre	49.0	67.3	75.5	89.8	10.2
Primary Health Centre	14.3	28.6	55.1	73.5	26.5
Community Health Centre	28.6	32.7	42.9	61.2	38.8
District/Govt. Hospital	0.0	4.1	10.2	22.4	77.6
Government Dispensary	22.4	34.7	55.1	71.4	28.6
Private Clinic	44.9	57.1	69.4	83.7	16.3
Private Hospital	8.2	13.3	36.7	65.3	34.7
AYUSH Health Facility ²	16.3	28.6	42.9	59.2	40.8

Note: ¹ Including facilities within village.
AYUSH = Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy.

Table 2.12 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT

Percentage of availabilities of facility and health personnel of villages by district, Goa, 2007-08

District	Percentage of villages with**										Number of villages
	Primary or middle school	Sub-centre	PHCs	Any government health facility ¹	Doctor	ASHA	Anganwadi workers	JSY Beneficiary	VHSC	Aware of Untied Fund ²	
North Goa	92.6	48.1	14.8	59.3	3.7	0.0	96.3	33.3	7.4	18.5	27
South Goa	95.5	50.0	13.6	72.7	31.8	0.0	95.5	68.2	4.5	36.4	22
Goa	93.9	49.0	14.3	65.3	16.3	0.0	95.9	49.0	6.1	26.5	49

** Facilities as reported by village pradhan/up pradhan/any other panchayat member/teacher/gram sevak/anganwadi worker.
¹ Includes Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre (including Block PHC), Community Health Centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village.
² This information was collected from Sarpanch/Pradhan, PRI member, Gram Sevak, Village Secretary/officer or any other official at village level.
VHSC = Village Health and Sanitation Committee.

Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.

Table 2.13 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT GOVERNMENT HEALTH PROGRAM MES

Percentage of ever married women (age 15-49 years) who have heard about Government health programmes, among them, percentage who received information from specific sources, Goa, 2007-08.

Health programmes	Women aware about programmes	Sources of knowledge									Number of women**
		T.V.	Radio	News paper /books, etc.	Drama/Song/ Dance, etc.	Exhibition/ Mela	Group meeting/ Pro-programmes	Doctor/ANM/AWW/ ASHA	Friends/ Relatives	Others	
Antenatal care	97.4	49.7	2.3	14.5	0.4	0.2	3.1	73.4	51.5	2.4	1,419
Institutional Delivery	92.7	41.4	2.0	11.0	0.3	0.2	3.8	56.6	54.8	2.5	1,351
Breastfeeding	99.2	54.8	2.8	18.6	0.9	0.4	3.1	77.0	57.5	3.2	1,445
Immunization	99.0	66.3	3.6	19.8	0.6	0.4	4.4	81.1	46.2	1.9	1,442
Family Planning	93.8	70.9	4.6	25.4	0.7	0.4	4.5	56.4	42.4	3.0	1,366
Personal hygiene	97.9	51.9	4.0	20.0	0.6	0.3	3.6	38.0	65.0	8.9	1,427
Sanitation/Safe drinking water	97.2	55.0	4.5	19.2	0.6	0.1	3.5	41.6	63.1	6.7	1,416
Prevention of Sex Selection	84.3	79.7	3.8	18.7	0.7	0.2	3.0	45.1	38.9	2.0	1,229
Awareness about Government health programmes (based on response from household questionnaire)											Number of Household**
DOTS (Tuberculosis)	83.6	80.2	6.1	24.4	0.7	0.5	3.1	29.1	27.7	2.1	1,807
Leprosy eradication	71.7	78.0	5.9	26.4	0.8	0.4	3.5	28.7	25.1	3.2	2,046
Malaria/Dengue/Chikun Guinea	94.6	76.9	8.7	32.4	0.7	0.3	3.7	37.2	32.5	2.3	1,537
Prevention of sex selection	78.0	84.3	5.9	24.1	0.7	0.3	2.3	33.2	24.4	2.8	1,687

Note: ** Unweighted cases-who have heard about Government health programmes.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

TABLE 3.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics, and place of residence, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age Group			
15-19	1.6	1.2	1.9
20-24	8.5	9.5	7.7
25-29	15.8	15.0	16.5
30-34	21.3	22.5	20.3
35-39	22.1	21.5	22.7
40-44	17.0	17.0	16.9
45-49	13.7	13.3	14.0
Age at consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	9.8	11.3	8.5
18 years & above	90.2	88.7	91.5
Marital Duration			
Less than 5 years	20.8	19.2	22.3
5-9 years	19.8	21.3	18.4
10-14 years	19.9	19.8	20.0
15 or more years	39.5	39.7	39.2
Woman's education			
Non-literate ^a	14.6	19.0	10.5
Less than 5 years	10.8	14.2	7.7
5-9 years	30.6	32.3	29.1
10 or more years	44.0	34.5	52.7
Husband's education			
Non-literate ^a	7.2	9.8	4.9
Less than 5 years	10.2	13.7	7.1
5-9 years	30.5	34.0	27.3
10 or more years	50.7	41.5	59.1
Religion			
Hindu	69.1	73.8	64.9
Muslim	8.7	2.8	14.1
Christian	21.8	23.3	20.3
Others	0.4	0.1	0.7
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	4.5	4.6	4.5
Scheduled tribes	9.7	16.9	3.2
Other backward classes	22.7	22.8	22.7
Others	63.0	55.7	69.6
Wealth index			
Lowest	0.6	1.0	0.1
Second	3.0	5.1	1.2
Middle	9.6	15.6	4.1
Fourth	23.2	28.1	18.8
Highest	63.6	50.1	75.8
Number of women**	1,457	693	764
**Unweighted cases.			
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.			

TABLE 3.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and years of schooling, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling				Total percent ^b	Number of women**
			0-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years		
Age group								
15-19	(39.1)	(0.0)	(13.0)	(4.3)	(30.4)	(8.7)	100.0	23
20-24	13.4	0.9	13.6	19.0	28.3	21.9	100.0	125
25-29	8.6	0.0	6.0	16.6	28.3	39.7	100.0	230
30-34	13.9	0.6	8.6	18.2	25.5	32.8	100.0	311
35-39	20.9	0.6	9.0	18.7	25.6	24.0	100.0	321
40-44	22.3	0.8	12.1	18.7	30.0	14.9	100.0	247
45-49	30.5	0.5	12.3	16.6	24.1	14.5	100.0	200
Place of residence								
Rural	23.8	0.6	12.7	20.0	22.7	19.2	100.0	693
Urban	14.0	0.5	7.3	15.7	30.6	30.4	100.0	764
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	71.2	2.0	5.6	11.6	4.8	0.0	100.0	105
Less than 5 years	46.5	0.0	23.1	18.1	9.7	1.3	100.0	150
5-9 years	19.9	0.6	15.6	28.1	27.9	6.3	100.0	444
10 or more years	4.1	0.4	4.1	12.2	33.4	45.4	100.0	738
Religion								
Hindu	21.5	0.6	12.7	17.4	24.0	22.9	100.0	1,009
Muslim	18.2	0.8	6.3	22.3	31.8	16.8	100.0	126
Christian	9.9	0.3	2.5	17.5	33.4	35.6	100.0	316
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	24.8	0.0	10.0	16.4	17.6	31.2	100.0	61
Scheduled tribes	37.6	1.4	13.6	24.7	14.2	8.5	100.0	131
Other backward classes	19.2	0.6	14.4	19.7	28.0	17.1	100.0	316
Others	18.3	0.6	10.0	17.7	26.7	25.6	100.0	1,381
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Second	66.3	0.0	15.5	13.6	0.0	4.6	100.0	45
Middle	41.1	0.7	22.5	20.5	10.1	2.3	100.0	141
Fourth	29.5	0.3	17.9	23.5	19.8	7.0	100.0	337
Highest	8.6	0.6	4.6	15.4	33.6	36.4	100.0	924
Goa	18.7	0.5	9.8	17.7	26.9	25.1	100.0	1,457

Note: Total includes women with missing information on husband's education, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; because of less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.^b Total percent may not add to 100 due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 3.3 BIRTH ORDER

Percent distribution of births preceding three years of the survey among ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Birth order				Total	Number of births**
	1	2	3	4+		
Age group						
15-19	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
20-24	54.6	37.9	7.5	0.0	100.0	41
25-29	46.4	36.9	11.5	5.2	100.0	76
30-34	31.7	45.5	15.2	7.5	100.0	66
35-39	(13.0)	(56.5)	(21.7)	(8.7)	100.0	23
45-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Place of residence						
Rural	31.9	43.4	19.0	5.7	100.0	89
Urban	46.5	40.6	8.1	4.8	100.0	123
Education						
Non-literate ^a	(27.8)	(38.9)	(16.7)	(16.7)	100.0	18
Less than 5 years	(41.7)	(33.3)	(16.7)	(8.3)	100.0	12
5-9 years	33.4	46.0	15.0	5.6	100.0	73
10 or more years	47.0	40.0	10.1	2.8	100.0	109
Religion						
Hindu	36.6	47.2	12.4	3.8	100.0	129
Muslim	45.3	17.4	23.8	13.5	100.0	29
Christian	46.4	42.3	7.4	3.9	100.0	54
Others	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Caste/tribes						
Scheduled castes	(42.9)	(50.0)	(7.1)	(0.0)	100.0	14
Scheduled tribes	(25.0)	(50.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	100.0	12
Other backward classes	42.4	47.1	10.6	0.0	100.0	38
Others	41.1	38.3	12.7	7.8	100.0	140
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Second	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Middle	(36.8)	(26.3)	(31.6)	(5.3)	100.0	19
Fourth	34.9	46.3	10.3	8.5	100.0	58
Highest	43.2	42.9	10.8	3.1	100.0	130
Goa	40.3	41.8	12.7	5.2	100.0	212
() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. * Percentage not shown; because of less than 10 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases. ^a Literate, but did not attend school are also included. nc: Not Calculated.						

TABLE 3.4 BIRTH ORDER DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICT

Percent distribution of births preceding three years of the survey to ever married women age 15-49 years by birth order and district, Goa, 2007-08

District	Birth order				Number of Births**
	1	2	3	4+	
North Goa	37.0	48.7	12.3	2.0	110
South Goa	37.3	39.3	13.7	9.7	102
Goa	40.3	41.8	12.7	5.2	212
** Unweighted cases (Based on district weight).					

TABLE 3.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN

Mean children ever born (MCEB) according to selected background characteristics of ever married women age 15-49 years and 40-49 years, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to women age 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women age 40-49 years			
	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**
Age Group								
15-19	(0.67)	(0.38)	(0.29)	23	na	na	na	na
20-24	0.88	0.43	0.45	125	na	na	na	na
25-29	1.30	0.67	0.63	230	na	na	na	na
30-34	1.76	0.86	0.90	311	na	na	na	na
35-39	2.20	1.18	1.02	321	na	na	na	na
40-44	2.47	1.25	1.22	247	2.47	1.25	1.22	247
45-49	2.72	1.31	1.41	200	2.72	1.31	1.41	200
Residence								
Rural	2.00	1.05	0.95	693	2.61	1.31	1.30	211
Urban	1.90	0.93	0.97	764	2.55	1.24	1.31	236
Education								
Non-literate ^a	2.83	1.42	1.41	212	3.11	1.44	1.67	91
Less than 5 years	2.34	1.24	1.10	159	2.72	1.49	1.23	71
5-9 years	1.94	0.98	0.96	445	2.59	1.32	1.27	127
10 or more years	1.57	0.79	0.78	641	2.21	1.05	1.16	158
Religion								
Hindu	1.94	0.98	0.96	1,009	2.59	1.30	1.29	291
Muslim	2.22	1.12	1.10	126	(3.56)	(1.91)	(1.65)	23
Christian	1.84	0.93	0.91	316	2.38	1.11	1.27	131
Others	*	*	*	6	*	*	*	2
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	1.73	0.80	0.93	61	(2.58)	(1.25)	(1.33)	12
Scheduled tribes	2.16	1.22	0.94	131	2.82	1.61	1.21	38
Other backward classes	1.87	0.93	0.94	316	2.69	1.38	1.31	98
Others	1.95	0.99	0.96	873	2.52	1.22	1.30	280
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	8	*	*	*	1
Second	2.29	1.25	1.04	45	(3.00)	(1.55)	(1.45)	11
Middle	2.43	1.19	1.24	141	3.19	1.47	1.72	36
Fourth	2.04	1.03	1.01	337	2.79	1.43	1.36	83
Highest	1.82	0.93	0.89	924	2.45	1.21	1.24	315
Goa	1.95	0.99	0.96	1,457	2.59	1.28	1.31	447

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 due to 'don't know' and 'missing cases'.

na = Not applicable.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; because of less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but not attended school are also included.

TABLE 3.6 BIRTH INTERVALS

Percent distribution of births by intervals and information on non first order births according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Months since preceding birth				Number of births excluding first order**	Median no. of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36 and above		
Age Group						
Less than 20	*	*	*	*	1	nc
20-29	25.9	42.3	22.5	9.4	31	23.4
30-39	(17.6)	(17.6)	(58.8)	(5.9)	17	28.1
Place of residence						
Rural	(22.7)	(18.2)	(50.0)	(9.1)	22	31.3
Urban	22.7	43.9	25.9	7.5	27	23.5
Education						
Non-literate ^a	*	*	*	*	4	nc
Less than 5 years	*	*	*	*	3	nc
5-9 years	18.6	33.3	40.8	7.4	27	29.0
10 or more years	(33.3)	(40.0)	(20.0)	(6.7)	15	22.6
Religion						
Hindu	14.4	28.7	48.7	8.3	35	29.0
Muslim	*	*	*	*	7	nc
Christian	*	*	*	*	7	nc
Others	nc	nc	nc	nc	0	nc
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	*	*	*	*	4	nc
Scheduled tribes	*	*	*	*	3	23.0
Other backward classes	*	*	*	*	9	29.0
Others	21.6	33.5	35.9	9.0	33	28.2
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	*	*	*	1	25.0
Middle	*	*	*	*	7	27.0
Fourth	(11.1)	(38.9)	(44.4)	(5.6)	18	29.8
Highest	30.4	34.8	21.7	13.0	23	26.5
Birth order						
1-2	26.5	30.7	35.9	6.8	42	26.5
3-4	*	*	*	*	7	nc
Sex of preceding birth						
Male	(8.3)	(29.2)	(50.0)	(12.5)	24	29.3
Female	36.1	36.1	23.5	4.2	25	21.9
Survival of preceding birth						
Living	21.0	33.3	37.5	8.2	48	27.4
Dead	*	*	*	*	1	nc
Goa	22.7	32.6	36.7	8.0	49	27.4

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases,

* Percentage not shown; because of less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school also included.

nc: Not Calculated.

TABLE 3.7 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by desire for additional child, by number of surviving children, Goa, 2007-08

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon ¹	64.4	15.8	2.4	1.4	0.0	13.7
Want another later ²	15.3	31.3	4.4	0.9	0.0	11.7
Want another, undecided when	4.3	3.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.0
Undecided	7.3	8.8	4.2	0.5	0.0	4.8
Want no more	1.7	30.5	57.6	38.3	33.7	38.1
Sterilized ³	0.5	1.5	27.4	58.0	64.7	25.5
Declared infecund	5.5	4.5	2.2	0.9	1.6	3.0
Inconsistent response	1.1	3.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.3
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	181	338	499	217	120	1,355
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	8.4	27.0	56.7	*	na	23.6
Girl	4.5	23.9	11.4	*	na	14.5
Doesn't matter	81.9	45.7	29.5	*	na	57.7
Up to God	5.2	3.4	2.5	*	na	4.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0
Number of women ^{4**}	154	185	43	5	na	387
** Unweighted cases. * Percentage not shown; because of less than 10 unweighted cases. ¹ Want next birth within 2 years. ² Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years. ³ Includes both female and male sterilization. ⁴ Includes women who want another/next child. na: Not applicable.						

TABLE 3.8 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes preceding three years of the survey according to background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Age group						
15-19	*	na	*	*	100.0	4
20-24	93.3	na	2.2	4.5	100.0	44
25-29	95.0	na	1.2	3.8	100.0	80
30-34	89.3	na	6.9	3.9	100.0	74
35-39	82.1	na	14.3	3.6	100.0	28
45-49	*	na	*	*	100.0	2
Sex-composition of living children ¹						
One son only	94.2	na	5.8	0.0	100.0	36
One daughter only	94.8	na	2.8	2.5	100.0	38
One son, one daughter only	97.9	na	2.1	0.0	100.0	51
Two sons only	96.1	na	3.9	0.0	100.0	27
Three sons only	*	na	*	*	100.0	5
Three daughters only	*	na	*	*	100.0	4
Four and above	(100.0)	na	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	14
Woman's Education						
Non-literate ^a	(85.7)	na	(14.3)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Less than 5 years	(85.7)	na	(0.0)	(14.3)	100.0	14
5-9 years	97.5	na	2.5	0.0	100.0	75
10 or more years	89.4	na	4.9	5.7	100.0	122
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	(92.3)	na	(7.7)	(0.0)	100.0	13
Less than 5 years	(100.0)	na	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	15
5-9 years	90.1	na	5.0	4.8	100.0	59
10 or more years	91.0	na	4.9	4.1	100.0	144
Religion						
Hindu	90.7	na	6.4	2.8	100.0	142
Muslim	100.0	na	0.0	0.0	100.0	29
Christian	88.8	na	3.3	7.9	100.0	61
Others	nc	na	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	(82.4)	na	(5.9)	(11.8)	100.0	17
Scheduled tribes	(75.0)	na	(25.0)	(0.0)	100.0	16
Other backward classes	95.2	na	0.0	4.8	100.0	40
Others	92.8	na	4.0	3.2	100.0	151
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	na	*	*	100.0	1
Second	*	na	*	*	100.0	4
Middle	(100.0)	na	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Fourth	92.3	na	4.7	3.0	100.0	63
Highest	89.6	na	5.6	4.8	100.0	145
Goa	91.4	na	4.8	3.8	100.0	232

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; because of less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ 12 cases with no child were excluded.

nc :Not Calculated.

na : Not Applicable.

TABLE 3.9 OUTCOME OF PREGNANCY BY DISTRICTS

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes preceding three years of the survey by districts, Goa, 2007-08

Districts/State	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
North Goa	90.0	na	5.4	4.6	100.0	120
South Goa	91.1	na	5.3	3.5	100.0	112
Goa	91.4	na	4.8	3.8	100.0	232

** Unweighted cases (Based on district weight).

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

TABLE 4.1 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Place of antenatal check-up ^b				Number of Women**
	Any Ante Natal Check-up ¹	Government health facility ²	Private health facility ³	Community based services ⁴	
Age group					
15-19	(100.0)	(91.5)	(17.0)	(0.0)	11
20-24	97.1	65.1	37.8	0.0	68
25-29	99.3	42.7	58.1	0.0	129
30-34	100.0	38.0	63.6	0.7	132
35+	98.4	32.5	70.6	0.0	66
No. of Living Children					
0	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
1	100.0	45.7	57.5	0.5	184
2	100.0	38.0	63.4	0.0	150
3	95.9	61.7	38.3	0.0	49
4+	(91.3)	(42.8)	(57.2)	(0.0)	23
Residence					
Rural	99.4	49.4	51.6	0.0	187
Urban	98.7	40.3	62.5	0.4	219
Education					
Non literate ^a	85.1	78.5	26.1	0.0	27
Less than 5 years	100.0	95.7	12.0	0.0	25
9-10 years	100.0	60.1	42.9	0.0	133
10 or more years	100.0	26.0	74.5	0.4	221
Religion					
Hindu	98.9	54.1	48.4	0.0	276
Muslim	100.0	54.9	47.2	0.0	44
Christians	100.0	8.4	91.6	1.1	85
Others	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	(100.0)	(38.5)	(61.5)	(0.0)	21
Scheduled tribes	100.0	72.2	33.5	0.0	36
Other backward classes	98.6	53.3	48.1	0.0	74
Others	98.8	38.3	63.3	0.4	253
Wealth index					
Lowest	*	*	*	*	2
Second	(91.9)	(100.0)	(8.0)	(0.0)	13
Middle	100.0	78.6	24.3	0.0	33
Fourth	97.0	74.8	30.5	0.0	98
Highest	100.0	26.3	74.1	0.4	260
Goa (15-49)	99.0	44.5	57.5	0.2	406
Goa (15-44)[†]	99.0	44.6	57.3	0.2	403

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

*Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home.

² Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary.

³ Includes private hospital/clinic.

⁴ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, own home, parents home, other home and other.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

^b Among those who had received any ANC those who had received any ANC. Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups by districts, Goa, 2007-08

District/State	Any ANC	Place of antenatal check-up ^b			Number of Women**
		Government health facility ¹	Private health facility ²	Community based services ³	
North Goa	99.4	47.3	53.5	0.0	228
South Goa	98.6	26.1	73.3	0.6	178
Goa (15-49)	99.0	44.5	57.5	0.2	406
Goa (15-44)[†]	99.0	44.6	57.3	0.2	403

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary.

² Includes Private hospital/clinic,

³ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, own home , parents home, other home and other.

^a Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who received specific components of antenatal check-up according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Breast examined	Sonography /ultrasound	Number of Women**
Age group									
15-19	(90.6)	(71.8)	(90.6)	(90.6)	(90.6)	(82.1)	(63.4)	(72.7)	11
20-24	95.7	61.2	95.7	92.9	95.7	91.5	75.0	88.4	68
25-29	97.8	66.9	97.7	98.5	96.9	95.4	83.0	90.6	129
30-34	100.0	65.4	99.2	98.4	99.3	98.5	73.6	91.1	132
35+	98.4	74.6	98.4	96.8	98.4	98.4	85.1	90.6	66
No. of Living Children									
0	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
1	98.9	68.7	98.3	97.8	98.9	96.8	80.5	91.3	184
2	99.4	71.7	99.3	98.0	98.0	96.0	77.9	90.6	150
3	95.9	56.3	95.9	93.8	95.9	95.9	71.8	90.1	49
4+	(87.2)	(43.7)	(87.2)	(91.3)	(87.2)	(87.2)	(78.9)	(74.0)	23
Residence									
Rural	98.9	62.0	98.9	98.9	98.9	97.4	77.4	90.6	187
Urban	97.3	71.1	96.8	95.4	96.4	94.6	79.2	89.4	219
Education									
Non- literate ^a	81.6	56.4	78.1	85.1	81.6	78.1	59.6	67.1	27
Less than five years	100.0	52.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.1	68.9	80.6	25
5-9 years	98.5	61.6	98.4	96.3	98.4	94.7	76.8	87.1	133
10 or more years	99.6	72.8	99.5	98.6	98.7	98.7	82.7	95.4	221
Religion									
Hindu	97.5	61.6	97.4	96.7	96.7	94.6	76.9	87.4	276
Muslim	100.0	58.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	72.7	88.2	44
Christians	100.0	89.3	98.8	97.7	100.0	100.0	87.0	100.0	85
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled Castes	(100.0)	(95.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(90.6)	(100.0)	21
Scheduled Tribes	100.0	71.0	97.1	97.1	97.1	97.1	83.8	89.0	36
Other Backward Classes	97.1	57.3	97.1	95.7	97.1	97.1	70.2	87.7	74
Others	97.7	65.7	97.7	96.9	97.3	95.0	79.5	89.7	253
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Second	(91.9)	(54.1)	(91.9)	(84.5)	(91.9)	(84.5)	(61.5)	(68.2)	13
Middle	100.0	55.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.1	72.7	79.2	33
Fourth	96.0	55.0	94.0	95.9	94.0	92.9	73.9	84.9	98
Highest	99.3	73.9	99.6	98.1	99.2	97.7	81.9	94.6	260
Goa (15-49)	98.1	66.9	97.8	97.0	97.5	95.9	78.4	89.9	406
Goa (15-44)[†]	98.0	66.9	97.8	97.0	97.5	95.8	78.3	89.9	403

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses.

*Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CARE

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who received advice on different components, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Breast feeding	Keep baby warm	Cleanliness	Spacing	Limiting	Nutrition	Institutional delivery	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	(55.8)	(37.9)	(37.8)	(9.5)	(9.5)	(27.4)	(9.5)	11
20-24	80.6	76.3	80.6	53.4	47.8	78.0	65.9	68
25-29	81.5	81.0	81.6	57.8	44.7	80.7	66.7	129
30-34	82.0	75.4	79.2	55.7	51.9	82.9	62.5	132
35+	86.5	82.0	85.1	69.3	66.4	78.6	68.2	66
No. of Living Children								
0	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
1	81.3	77.1	78.1	51.3	42.7	78.1	62.5	184
2	83.5	80.4	82.4	62.0	52.9	81.8	67.9	150
3	83.6	81.5	85.6	64.3	66.4	76.4	63.9	49
4+	(66.9)	(48.3)	(66.9)	(53.3)	(57.9)	(76.0)	(47.3)	23
Residence								
Rural	81.3	76.7	80.6	58.3	51.8	78.3	59.9	187
Urban	81.9	77.9	79.5	55.8	48.6	79.9	67.3	219
Education								
Non-literate ^a	65.9	61.7	57.1	30.4	35.5	61.3	44.3	27
Less than 5 years	72.8	57.3	72.8	44.8	41.3	61.1	40.9	25
5-9 years	80.2	73.5	82.5	53.6	45.5	76.0	58.3	133
10 or more year	85.1	83.5	81.7	63.0	55.3	84.9	71.8	221
Religion								
Hindu	80.2	73.4	78.8	56.0	48.5	79.0	63.2	276
Muslim	74.9	74.9	77.2	59.1	54.6	79.8	58.7	44
Christians	89.9	91.1	85.3	58.7	52.8	79.4	68.6	85
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	(95.6)	(91.1)	(86.1)	(53.0)	(43.1)	(86.6)	(91.1)	21
Scheduled Tribes	89.3	78.6	89.3	55.2	53.2	69.6	53.7	36
Other backward classes	79.7	74.4	78.4	60.6	45.3	75.7	64.9	74
Others	79.9	76.4	78.8	57.0	52.4	81.6	63.6	253
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Second	(83.9)	(67.0)	(91.9)	(49.2)	(25.1)	(41.2)	(32.2)	13
Middle	73.1	64.0	79.2	49.4	40.3	60.7	36.4	33
Fourth	76.2	70.1	74.2	52.8	47.7	78.1	57.6	98
Highest	84.9	82.7	82.3	60.2	53.3	83.8	71.5	260
Goa	81.6	77.3	80.0	56.9	50.1	79.2	63.9	406

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

*Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

TABLE 4.5 (A) ANTENATAL CARE: ANC VISITS AND TIME OF FIRST ANC CHECK-UP

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)[#] by the number of antenatal check-up and the stage of pregnancy at the time of first check-up during pregnancy according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Number of ANC visits			Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number Of Women**
	No visit	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group							
15-19	(9.1)	(18.2)	(72.7)	(72.7)	(18.2)	(0.0)	11
20-24	4.4	0.0	95.6	85.3	8.8	2.9	68
25-29	2.3	1.6	96.1	93.8	4.7	0.0	129
30-34	2.3	0.8	97.0	91.7	8.3	0.0	132
35+	3.0	0.0	97.0	84.8	12.1	1.5	66
No. of Living Children							
0	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
1	1.6	1.1	97.3	92.4	5.9	1.1	184
2	2.7	0.7	96.7	93.3	5.3	0.7	150
3	6.1	0.0	93.9	75.5	20.4	0.0	49
4+	(8.7)	(8.7)	(82.6)	(73.9)	(17.4)	(0.0)	23
Residence							
Rural	1.1	0.5	98.4	87.7	10.2	1.1	187
Urban	4.5	1.8	93.6	91.4	6.4	0.5	219
Education							
Non-literate ^a	22.2	3.7	74.1	63.0	18.5	0.0	27
Less than 5 years	0.0	4.0	96.0	84.0	16.0	0.0	25
5-9 years	0.7	2.2	97.0	89.5	9.8	0.8	133
10 or more year	2.3	0.0	97.7	93.7	5.0	0.9	221
Religion							
Hindu	3.3	1.1	95.7	87.7	9.4	1.1	276
Muslim	2.2	4.4	93.3	95.6	4.4	0.0	44
Christians	1.2	0.0	98.8	94.1	5.9	0.0	85
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled castes	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(95.2)	(4.8)	(0.0)	21
Scheduled Tribes	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.1	11.1	2.8	36
Other backward classes	4.1	1.4	94.6	90.5	6.8	0.0	74
Others	2.4	1.2	96.4	90.1	7.5	0.8	253
Wealth index							
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Second	(7.7)	(0.0)	(92.3)	(69.2)	(23.1)	(0.0)	13
Middle	0.0	3.0	97.0	87.9	12.1	0.0	33
Fourth	5.1	2.0	92.9	81.6	14.3	0.0	98
Highest	2.3	0.4	97.3	93.9	4.6	1.1	260
Goa (15-49)	3.0	1.2	95.8	89.6	8.1	0.7	406
Goa (15-44)[†]	3.0	1.2	95.8	89.5	8.2	0.7	403

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.

*Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

^b At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.5 (B) ANTENATAL CARE: TT, IFA AND ANC

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] by the number of tetanus toxoid (TT) injections and iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets/syrup received during pregnancy, and the percentage who received full antenatal check-up (ANC) according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup			Number of Women**
	No TT	1	2+	No IFA/syrup	Consumed IFA for at least 3 months	Full ANC ^b	
Age group							
15-19	(0.0)	(8.5)	(91.5)	(0.0)	(72.7)	(64.3)	11
20-24	2.9	5.8	88.3	5.9	72.5	89.7	68
25-29	0.7	5.5	91.4	6.3	81.4	90.6	129
30-34	1.4	6.1	92.4	2.3	86.4	94.6	132
35+	4.6	8.9	83.4	2.9	84.8	89.6	66
No. of Living Children							
0	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
1	0.5	6.1	92.3	4.4	83.8	92.4	184
2	0.7	7.0	88.9	2.7	80.7	93.3	150
3	6.0	6.4	87.5	8.2	77.6	87.8	49
4+	(12.8)	(4.6)	(82.7)	(4.2)	(82.6)	(70.2)	23
Residence							
Rural	0.6	4.9	94.0	3.9	85.6	92.8	187
Urban	3.1	7.7	86.5	4.4	79.1	89.2	219
Education							
Non literate ^a	18.4	7.0	74.6	7.0	59.3	70.6	27
Less than 5 years	0.0	4.3	95.7	4.3	91.7	87.9	25
5-9 years	0.7	6.1	91.0	6.1	78.4	88.6	133
10 or more years	0.9	6.7	90.5	2.7	85.6	95.0	221
Religion							
Hindu	1.8	6.2	91.2	3.7	82.9	91.9	276
Muslim	2.3	6.8	88.7	4.2	80.0	82.4	44
Christians	1.1	6.8	87.4	5.9	81.4	92.9	85
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled castes	(0.0)	(18.3)	(81.7)	(5.0)	(85.7)	(95.0)	21
Scheduled tribes	0.0	8.4	91.6	8.7	81.1	85.8	36
Other backward classes	1.4	5.3	91.9	4.0	78.4	91.7	74
Others	2.3	6.0	89.7	2.8	83.0	91.7	253
Wealth index							
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Second	(8.1)	(0.0)	(91.9)	(0.0)	(84.6)	(91.9)	13
Middle	0.0	9.1	90.9	6.2	78.8	81.8	33
Fourth	4.0	5.1	89.8	3.0	77.8	89.9	98
Highest	1.1	6.9	89.7	4.7	83.5	92.7	260
Goa (15-49)	1.9	6.4	89.9	4.2	81.8	90.9	406
Goa (15-44)[†]	2.0	6.4	89.9	4.2	82.0	90.8	403

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.

*Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

^b At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND COMPLICATIONS BY DISTRICT							
Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by districts, Goa, 2007-08							
District/State	Antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	Three or more antenatal check-up	At least one tetanus toxoid injection	100+ IFA tablets/ syrup ¹	Full ² antenatal check-up	Any complications	Number of women ^{**}
North Goa	93.8	96.9	98.8	96.0	93.9	57.5	228
South Goa	91.0	94.4	96.5	89.4	86.0	70.3	178
Goa (15-49)	89.6	95.8	98.0	93.8	90.9	64.3	406
Goa (15-44)[†]	89.5	95.8	98.1	93.8	90.8	64.6	403

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
^{**} Unweighted cases.
¹ 100 or more iron folic acid tablets including syrup.
² At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.
[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.7 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries according to background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of safe delivery ²	Number of women**
Age group					
15-19	(72.6)	(27.4)	(9.5)	(82.1)	11
20-24	91.5	8.5	0.0	91.5	68
25-29	97.0	3.0	0.0	97.0	129
30-34	99.3	0.7	0.0	99.3	132
35+	98.4	1.6	0.0	98.4	66
No. of Living Children					
0	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
1	97.9	2.1	0.0	97.9	184
2	97.3	2.7	0.7	98.0	150
3	92.1	7.9	0.0	92.1	49
4+	(87.2)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(87.2)	23
Residence					
Rural	97.8	2.2	0.6	98.4	187
Urban	95.1	4.9	0.0	95.1	219
Education					
Non literate ^a	62.9	37.1	3.9	66.8	27
Less than 5 years	96.1	3.9	0.0	96.1	25
5-9 years	97.2	2.8	0.0	97.2	133
10 or more years	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	221
Religion					
Hindu	96.1	3.9	0.4	96.5	276
Muslim	93.4	6.6	0.0	93.4	44
Christians	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	85
Others	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	(95.6)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(95.6)	21
Scheduled tribes	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36
Other backward classes	97.1	2.9	1.5	98.6	74
Others	96.1	3.9	0.0	96.1	253
Wealth index					
Lowest	*	*	*	*	2
Second	(76.4)	(23.6)	(0.0)	(76.4)	13
Middle	94.2	5.8	0.0	94.2	33
Fourth	92.0	8.0	1.0	93.0	98
Highest	99.3	0.7	0.0	99.3	260
Goa (15-49)	96.4	3.6	0.2	96.6	406
Goa (15-44)[†]	96.3	3.7	1.5	97.8	403

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc.
*Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.
² Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.
^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.
[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.8 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION USED FOR DELIVERY AND ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) # who had institutional delivery, according to the transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery and transportation arrangement made according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery			Mean Transport cost (Rupees)	Mean Delivery cost (Rupees)		Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY) ^c	Number of women**
	Ambulance Jeep/car	Motor cycle/scooter	Others ¹		Govt.	Private		
Age group								
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
20-24	62.9	4.8	32.3	238	2,831	10,239	2.1	40
25-29	73.9	4.8	21.2	511	3,821	11,546	2.6	52
30-34	64.5	8.6	26.9	205	4,096	11,408	1.6	70
35+	69.3	4.4	26.4	435	3,925	11,226	0.0	36
No. of Living Children								
0	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
1	77.2	4.5	18.3	269	4,261	11,705	2.9	85
2	63.5	6.9	29.6	439	3,588	11,422	0.0	76
3	52.8	4.4	42.8	276	2,680	10,683	4.3	34
4+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Residence								
Rural	69.9	3.8	26.2	331	3,582	11,519	2.0	104
Urban	65.4	7.7	26.9	329	3,883	11,096	1.7	98
Education								
Non literate ^a	(41.9)	(0.0)	(58.1)	(196)	(3,091)	(10,391)	(0.0)	14
Less than 5	(58.0)	(0.0)	(42.0)	(404)	(2,504)	(6,767)	(6.2)	14
5-9 years	63.4	5.4	31.1	453	3,455	8,318	1.4	81
10 or more years	72.9	7.2	19.9	232	4,699	12,359	1.7	93
Religion								
Hindu	65.6	6.5	27.9	322	3,245	10,684	1.4	147
Muslim	(57.4)	(6.9)	(35.7)	(196)	(7,408)	(11,644)	(4.5)	18
Christians	78.5	3.6	17.9	430	5,248	12,160	2.1	37
Others	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Castes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Scheduled Tribes	(61.0)	(0.0)	(39.0)	(195)	(3,351)	(9,479)	(0.0)	24
Other Backward Classes	66.4	4.3	29.3	270	3,823	10,540	5.3	42
Others	69.2	7.4	23.4	303	3,981	11,656	1.4	113
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Middle	(58.3)	(3.5)	(38.3)	(879)	(3,570)	(5,409)	(0.0)	20
Fourth	60.8	0.0	39.2	251	2,832	7,561	0.0	63
Highest	71.4	8.5	20.1	287	4,421	12,093	2.3	112
Goa (15-49)	67.5	5.9	26.6	330	3,720	11,313	1.8	202
Goa (15-44)[†]	67.4	5.9	26.7	300	3,720	11,313	1.8	201

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to do not know or missing cases.

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

*Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes bus/train, tempo/auto/tractor, animal drawn cart, foot march.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

^b Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to don't know or missing cases.

^c Percentage women who got JSY assistance.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by districts, Goa, 2007-08

District/State	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of safe delivery ²	Number of Women ^{**}
North Goa	97.8	2.0	0.2	98.0	228
South Goa	94.4	5.8	0.8	95.2	178
Goa (15-49)	96.4	3.6	0.2	96.6	406
Goa (15-44)[†]	96.3	3.7	1.5	97.8	403

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc.

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

^{**} Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.

² Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.10 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had complication during delivery and type of complications during delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any delivery complication	Type of delivery complications							Number of Women**
		Premature labour	Excessive bleeding	Prolonged labour	obstructed labour	Breech presentation	Convulsion high BP	Other	
Age group									
15-19	(9.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
20-24	38.2	23.0	27.0	34.4	42.6	7.4	4.1	7.7	68
25-29	43.4	23.3	24.7	35.7	25.3	10.4	8.7	5.3	129
30-34	34.8	29.2	24.5	23.9	28.0	15.2	6.2	4.5	132
35+	22.7	27.1	19.5	13.9	33.3	13.2	13.3	13.2	66
No. of Living Children	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
0	41.3	22.4	18.2	29.0	30.5	11.6	9.1	5.3	184
1	34.0	31.9	35.5	29.4	25.5	9.9	7.7	7.8	150
2	28.6	22.5	21.8	34.9	35.6	20.9	0.0	7.5	49
3	(13.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.4)	(67.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	23
4+									
Residence									
Rural	34.2	26.9	20.4	24.9	25.9	17.0	12.6	8.0	187
Urban	36.5	24.1	27.5	33.6	33.1	7.4	3.5	5.0	219
Number of ANC Visits									
No visit	(25.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(65.6)	(34.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
1	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
3+	36.2	25.9	24.9	29.0	29.8	11.9	7.7	6.4	389
Delivery									
Normal	29.9	26.0	32.9	34.7	28.4	5.6	8.7	2.2	298
Caesarean	50.5	24.7	10.9	22.4	33.1	19.7	5.7	13.3	107
By Instrument or Assisted	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Place of Delivery									
Government facility	39.3	23.5	34.8	34.2	36.1	6.1	9.3	6.4	163
Private facility	33.8	27.8	15.4	23.6	25.9	16.6	6.3	6.5	228
Home	(20.0)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15
Other	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Goa	35.5	25.3	24.4	29.8	29.9	11.6	7.5	6.3	406

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.11 POST DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had post delivery complication and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any post delivery complication	Type of post delivery complication					Number of women**
		High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	Other	
Age group							
15-19	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
20-24	34.7	41.0	50.3	12.4	25.3	63.0	68
25-29	27.1	33.8	51.5	8.7	29.0	48.2	129
30-34	26.6	11.4	48.6	11.4	28.5	31.5	132
35+	23.0	27.1	66.0	6.9	20.1	20.2	66
No. of Living Children							
0	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
1	29.0	34.9	53.7	11.4	26.2	48.5	184
2	27.7	21.6	51.2	7.1	32.0	28.9	150
3	18.1	10.7	56.0	11.8	21.5	53.7	49
4+	(22.0)	(20.7)	(39.8)	(18.9)	(0.0)	(62.3)	23
Residence							
Rural	26.4	33.8	48.4	8.0	28.0	33.8	187
Urban	27.2	21.8	55.6	11.9	25.8	49.0	219
Delivery							
Normal	22.8	30.6	47.0	11.6	27.9	43.8	298
Caesarean	37.3	22.2	60.1	5.3	25.6	37.7	107
By Instrument or Assisted	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Place of Delivery							
Government facility	27.1	31.3	61.8	11.6	27.2	45.3	163
Private facility	27.5	23.7	45.7	7.9	27.3	38.1	228
Home	12.8	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	15
Others	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Who Conducted the Last Delivery							
Doctor	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Other Health Personal	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Dai	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Relatives/Friends	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
No One	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Goa	26.8	27.2	52.3	10.1	26.8	42.1	406

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.12 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERY

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # whether received any check-up after delivery according to background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Number of Women**
Age group			
15-19	(90.9)	(90.6)	11
20-24	92.6	91.4	68
25-29	98.4	98.4	129
30-34	97.7	97.8	132
35+	98.5	96.8	66
No. of Living Children			
0	nc	nc	0
1	97.3	97.3	184
2	99.3	99.3	150
3	91.8	88.0	49
4+	(91.3)	(90.9)	23
Residence			
Rural	98.9	97.8	187
Urban	95.5	95.5	219
Education			
Non literate ^a	81.5	81.2	27
Less than 5 years	96.0	96.1	25
5-9 years	97.8	97.0	133
10 or more years	98.6	98.2	221
Religion			
Hindu	97.1	96.7	276
Muslim	95.6	93.2	44
Christians	98.8	98.9	85
Others	*	*	1
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	(95.2)	(95.1)	21
Scheduled tribes	100.0	100.0	36
Other backward classes	98.6	98.6	74
Others	96.4	95.7	253
Wealth index			
Lowest	*	*	2
Second	(84.6)	(83.8)	13
Middle	90.9	90.7	33
Fourth	96.0	96.0	98
Highest	98.9	98.1	260
Goa (15-49)	97.1	96.6	406
Goa (15-44)[†]	97.0	96.5	403

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

nc=Not calculated because there are no cases.

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.13 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY PERIOD

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ¹	Who had delivery complication	Who had post delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ²	Number of women**
Age group						
15-19	(54.6)	(100.0)	(8.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
20-24	60.9	90.2	37.6	34.7	74.7	68
25-29	69.2	90.9	43.2	27.1	85.5	129
30-34	64.6	90.9	34.7	26.6	69.7	132
35+	59.3	76.8	23.0	23.0	73.6	66
No. of Living Children						
0	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
1	71.9	89.4	41.0	29.0	76.2	184
2	62.6	90.3	34.1	27.7	80.7	150
3	52.9	84.1	27.8	18.1	65.5	49
4+	(38.7)	(80.6)	(12.8)	(22.0)	(62.3)	23
Residence						
Rural	62.1	90.5	33.7	26.4	78.3	187
Urban	66.2	87.6	36.6	27.2	74.9	219
Education						
Non literate ^a	63.6	87.8	25.9	14.9	76.2	27
Less than five years	56.4	79.3	39.3	27.6	71.8	25
5-9 years	59.9	91.0	35.0	24.7	72.5	133
10 or more years	67.9	88.8	36.1	29.4	78.9	221
Religion						
Hindu	62.7	89.6	38.2	27.1	75.0	276
Muslim	65.6	79.2	27.1	23.3	69.7	44
Christians	69.7	91.7	29.4	28.0	83.7	85
Others	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	(95.0)	(89.6)	(38.6)	(32.6)	(71.3)	21
Scheduled tribes	63.8	87.3	29.8	19.1	57.5	36
Other backward classes	66.4	94.0	37.4	26.9	75.6	74
Others	60.4	87.6	36.7	28.5	77.9	253
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	2
Second	(53.3)	(86.1)	(45.1)	(22.9)	(100.0)	13
Middle	57.8	84.2	24.0	21.1	70.7	33
Fourth	64.6	93.8	33.4	29.5	76.3	98
Highest	65.6	87.6	37.2	26.9	76.0	260
Goa	64.3	88.9	35.5	26.8	77.2	406

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

() Based on 10- 24 unweighted cases.

nc=Not calculated because there are no cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy.

² Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

TABLE 4.14 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY PERIOD BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had extent of pregnancy, delivery, post-delivery complications and treatment seeking behaviour by districts, Goa, 2007-08

Districts/State	Percentage of women ¹					Number of women**
	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ²	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ³	
North Goa	57.5	87.5	38.6	34.5	78.6	228
South Goa	70.3	90.4	27.5	18.2	73.8	178
Goa	64.3	88.9	35.5	26.8	77.2	406

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
¹ Women who had last live/still birth during three years preceding the survey.
² Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy.
³ Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.

TABLE 4.15 KNOWLEDGE OF DANGER SIGN OF NEW BORN

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had knowledge of the danger signs of new born, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristic	Blue tongue & lips	Difficulty in breathing	Cold/ hot to touch	Develop yellow staining on palm and soles	Abnormal movement	Poor sucking of breast	Baby did not cry	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	(18.8)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.4)	(36.9)	11
20-24	18.8	16.2	14.5	7.1	10.2	20.2	36.5	68
25-29	33.3	32.5	24.9	18.5	22.4	37.3	58.8	129
30-34	19.8	18.8	12.9	14.6	20.5	24.1	51.5	132
35+	30.7	33.8	24.6	13.7	24.7	27.4	56.2	66
No. of Living Children								
0	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
1	23.9	21.1	15.3	12.4	15.7	26.0	48.7	184
2	29.9	24.1	20.1	14.1	20.9	29.3	56.1	150
3	24.7	36.5	23.9	11.9	21.8	28.4	50.7	49
4+	(13.7)	(35.7)	(22.4)	(31.1)	(35.8)	(30.7)	(48.2)	23
Residence								
Rural	23.9	25.4	16.5	13.0	19.0	29.9	49.2	187
Urban	27.2	24.5	20.2	14.9	19.9	25.9	53.7	219
Education								
Non literate ^a	18.7	18.7	15.2	7.8	15.2	18.4	41.5	27
Less than 5 years	11.7	15.9	8.2	3.9	11.7	23.3	44.0	25
9-10 years	27.7	24.8	17.2	14.1	16.4	33.0	50.3	133
10 or more years	26.8	26.7	20.8	15.9	22.7	26.2	54.5	221
Religion								
Hindu	26.5	26.8	19.2	14.8	18.0	31.7	53.6	276
Muslim	32.2	29.9	22.8	20.9	30.1	32.4	41.1	44
Christians	19.9	16.6	14.1	8.0	19.0	12.9	50.4	85
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	(33.7)	(19.3)	(14.3)	(18.8)	(18.8)	(33.6)	(71.8)	21
Scheduled tribes	24.3	27.2	11.2	8.1	21.6	31.8	41.0	36
Other backward classes	22.7	20.1	17.4	6.8	14.4	24.0	47.4	74
Others	27.1	26.7	20.3	17.8	22.0	29.4	54.1	253
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Second	(30.3)	(22.9)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(52.5)	(61.5)	13
Middle	21.1	36.4	24.4	12.0	24.0	30.2	33.4	33
Fourth	17.3	16.5	15.3	15.2	15.2	26.5	45.7	98
Highest	29.3	26.6	20.0	14.3	21.7	26.6	56.1	260
Goa	25.7	24.9	18.5	14.0	19.5	27.8	51.6	406

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

() Based on 10- 24 unweighted cases.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attended school are also included.

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

TABLE 5.1 TIMING AND PLACE OF EARLY CHILDHOOD CHECK-UP BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years received check-up and place of check-up according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Percentage among those who received check-up ^b			Number of children ^{4**}
			Government ¹	Private ²	Home ³	
Age group						
15-19	*	3	*	*	*	2
20-24	94.7	39	59.2	40.8	0.0	36
25-29	94.4	71	46.0	52.4	1.6	67
30-34	100.0	64	27.4	72.6	0.0	63
35-39	(100.0)	21	(35.0)	(65.0)	(0.0)	21
40-44	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	0
45-49	*	2	*	*	*	1
Residence						
Rural	98.8	85	47.8	52.2	0.0	84
Urban	94.6	115	36.2	62.8	1.0	106
Mother's education						
Non-literate ^a	(77.8)	18	(71.4)	(21.4)	(7.6)	14
Less than 5 years	(100.0)	10	(90.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	10
5-9 years	95.7	70	50.3	49.7	0.0	66
10 or more years	100.0	102	26.5	73.5	0.0	100
Religion						
Hindu	95.2	126	56.2	42.9	0.9	119
Muslim	96.0	26	(39.1)	(60.9)	(0.0)	24
Christian	100.0	48	6.5	93.5	0.0	47
Others	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	(92.3)	13	(25.0)	(75.0)	(0.0)	12
Scheduled Tribes	(100.0)	12	(83.3)	(16.7)	(0.0)	12
Other Backward Classes	100.0	38	57.0	43.0	0.0	38
Others	95.8	98	34.7	64.2	1.2	91
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	1	*	*	*	1
Second	*	4	*	*	*	3
Middle	(88.9)	18	(81.3)	(18.8)	(0.0)	16
Fourth	94.5	55	62.7	35.2	2.0	52
Highest	99.2	122	24.3	75.7	0.0	118
Goa	96.4	200	41.4	58.0	0.6	190

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases. nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

¹ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic.² Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic.³ Includes Doctor and ANM/Nurse.⁴ Children who received check-up within 24 hours of birth.^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.^b Total figures may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 5.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth and after 24 hours of birth according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^b	Percentage of women started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Age group					
15-19	*	*	*	*	3
20-24	89.4	60.7	81.1	18.9	39
25-29	80.2	54.8	77.0	23.0	71
30-34	87.6	67.3	90.8	9.2	64
35-39	(95.2)	(66.7)	(95.2)	(4.8)	21
40-44	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
45-49	*	*	*	*	2
Residence					
Rural	88.7	66.5	90.6	9.4	85
Urban	83.7	56.8	79.3	20.7	115
Mother's education					
Non-literate ^a	(88.9)	(61.1)	(94.4)	(5.6)	18
Less than 5 years	(30.0)	(30.0)	(66.7)	(33.3)	10
5-9 years	89.7	72.7	86.8	13.2	70
10 or more years	88.1	55.8	82.0	18.0	102
Religion					
Hindu	87.4	65.4	86.4	13.6	126
Muslim	71.1	41.0	63.3	36.7	26
Christian	89.5	60.4	89.5	10.5	48
Others	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	(69.2)	(69.2)	(76.9)	(23.1)	13
Scheduled Tribes	(91.7)	(75.0)	(91.7)	(8.3)	12
Other Backward Classes	92.4	69.0	89.7	10.3	38
Others	82.1	50.7	79.7	20.3	98
Wealth index					
Lowest	*	*	*	*	1
Second	*	*	*	*	4
Middle	(83.3)	(66.7)	(82.4)	(17.6)	18
Fourth	79.7	59.7	81.7	18.3	55
Highest	88.4	60.7	84.9	15.1	122
Goa (15-49)	85.8	60.9	84.2	15.8	200
Goa (15-44)[†]	85.7	61.5	84.1	15.9	198

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

¹ Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

^b Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth.

[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS BY CHILDREN'S AGE

Percentage of children aged under 3 years having exclusive breastfeeding and weaning status, Goa, 2007-08

Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status ¹				Number of children**
		Other fluids	Semi-solid food	Solid food	Solid/ semi-solid food	
<2	62.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8
2-3	46.2	7.7	7.7	23.1	30.8	13
4-5	22.2	0.0	0.0	44.4	44.4	9
6-8	0.0	6.7	20.0	66.7	86.7	15
9-11	10.0	0.0	10.0	70.0	80.0	10
12-17	3.3	0.0	6.7	63.3	70.0	30
18-23	0.0	0.0	2.2	71.1	73.3	45
24-35	2.9	0.0	2.9	37.1	40.0	70
6-9	5.3	5.3	21.1	63.2	84.3	19
6-35 ²	30.2	0.6	5.3	55.3	60.6	170
6-9 (15-44) [†]	5.6	5.6	22.2	66.7	88.9	18
6-35 ² (15-44) [†]	29.8	0.6	5.4	56.0	61.4	168
Median duration (months)	4.06	5.64	7.44	11.74	10.0	200

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Based on those children who had breastfeeding with other fluids, semi solid food and solid food.² Children aged 6-35 months breastfed for at least 6 months.[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.4 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 0-5 months who received exclusive breastfeeding according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	*	1
20-24	(40.0)	10
25-29	*	9
30-34	*	8
35-39	*	2
40-44	nc	0
45-49	nc	0
Residence		
Rural	(50.0)	14
Urban	(37.5)	16
Mother's education		
Non-literate ^a	*	4
Less than 5 years	*	2
5-9 years	*	9
10 or more years	(46.7)	15
Religion		
Hindu	50.6	20
Muslim	*	4
Christian	*	6
Others	nc	0
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	*	1
Scheduled Tribes	*	2
Other Backward Classes	*	5
Other	(38.5)	13
Wealth index		
Lowest	nc	0
Second	nc	0
Middle	*	4
Fourth	*	8
Highest	(38.9)	18
Goa (15-49)	43.6	30
Goa (15-44)[†]	43.6	30

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

^aLiterate but did not attend school are also included.

[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth, and after 24 hours of birth by districts, Goa, 2007-08

Districts	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^a	Percentage started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
North Goa	83.0	48.7	83.7	16.3	104
South Goa	92.9	78.8	88.2	11.8	96
Goa (15-49) [†]	85.8	60.9	84.2	15.8	200
Goa (15-44) [†]	85.7	61.5	84.1	15.9	198

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
 ** Unweighted cases.
¹ Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.
^a Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received specific vaccination according to selected background characteristics Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	DPT			Polio				Measles	Full vaccination ¹	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**	
	BCG	1	2	3	0	1	2					3
Residence												
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.8	1.7	100.0	100.0	94.8	100.0	93.1	80.9	57
Urban	96.8	91.8	91.8	88.2	3.4	100.0	100.0	93.4	88.4	86.6	81.0	58
Sex of the child												
Male	97.0	95.3	95.3	91.9	1.7	100.0	100.0	95.1	92.1	90.4	87.1	62
Female	100.0	96.4	96.4	90.9	3.6	100.0	100.0	92.8	96.4	89.1	73.8	53
Birth order												
1	96.9	95.1	95.1	90.1	3.3	100.0	100.0	93.5	91.8	86.9	78.2	60
2	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.5	89.5	38
3	(100.0)	(83.3)	(83.3)	(75.0)	(8.3)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(75.0)	(83.3)	(75.0)	(66.7)	12
4+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Mother's education												
Non-literate ^a	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Less than 5 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
5-9 years	97.3	94.7	94.7	85.8	2.7	100.0	100.0	94.4	91.8	85.8	77.3	35
10 or more years	98.6	98.6	98.6	97.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	98.6	97.1	86.4	66
Religion												
Hindu	98.8	97.6	97.6	91.1	1.2	100.0	100.0	95.0	95.0	88.7	80.9	78
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Christian	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	86.9	31
Others	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes												
Scheduled Castes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Scheduled Tribes	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	11
Other Backward Classes	100.0	96.4	96.4	92.4	3.6	100.0	100.0	92.7	92.4	88.7	80.7	26
Others	100.0	95.7	95.7	89.0	4.4	100.0	100.0	91.3	95.7	89.0	75.7	46
Wealth index												
Lowest	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Middle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Fourth	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(95.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(95.2)	(95.2)	(90.5)	(90.5)	21
Highest	97.7	95.5	95.5	93.1	1.1	100.0	100.0	96.6	95.5	93.1	80.9	83
Goa (15-49)[†]	98.4	95.8	95.8	91.5	2.5	100.0	100.0	94.1	94.1	89.8	81.0	115
Goa (15-44)[†]	98.4	95.7	95.7	91.5	2.6	100.0	100.0	94.1	94.1	89.8	81.0	115

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

* Unweighted cases.

¹BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio "0") and measles.^aLiterate but did not attend school are also included.[†]Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.7 CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months received specific vaccination and Vitamin-A supplementation by districts, Goa, 2007-08

Districts	Percentage immunized							Percentage received at least one dose of Vitamin-A ²	Number of children**
	Vaccination card seen	BCG	DPT3	Polio 0	Polio 3	Measles	Full ¹		
North Goa	77.6	100.0	90.1	4.5	92.9	96.6	87.8	89.5	68
South Goa	80.9	96.6	87.3	2.8	89.2	89.9	86.0	83.9	47
Goa (15-49)	81.0	95.8	91.5	2.5	94.1	94.1	89.8	87.6	115
Goa (15-44)[†]	81.0	98.4	91.5	2.6	94.1	94.1	89.8	83.9 [#]	115

Note. Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles.

² Children aged 12-35 months.

[#] Children aged 9-35 months.

[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percent of children aged 3 years received vaccination by place of vaccination, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Place of vaccination				Number of children**
	Government health sector			Private health sector ¹	
	Sub-Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility		
Residence					
Rural	21.0	30.9	36.9	17.8	135
Urban	9.3	25.2	45.6	27.4	176
Sex of the child					
Male	16.6	28.0	40.7	23.1	157
Female	11.9	27.3	43.0	23.4	154
Birth order					
1	15.4	27.9	40.1	24.3	157
2	16.9	27.4	37.9	26.3	103
3	3.3	33.9	47.5	15.3	32
4+	(14.3)	(7.1)	(78.6)	(0.0)	14
Mother's education					
Non-literate ^a	(8.7)	(30.4)	(65.2)	(8.7)	23
Less than 5 years	(26.3)	(36.8)	(42.1)	(0.0)	19
5-9 years	18.2	23.8	51.4	11.5	104
10 or more years	11.3	28.6	32.6	35.2	165
Religion					
Hindu	15.5	26.6	46.0	18.4	208
Muslim	5.7	15.1	54.9	30.7	33
Christian	15.0	36.9	23.3	33.9	70
Others	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	(10.5)	(21.1)	(55.0)	(25.0)	20
Scheduled Tribes	(17.4)	(34.8)	(47.8)	(4.3)	23
Other Backward Classes	22.9	27.8	38.4	14.4	57
Others	11.9	27.5	38.5	28.0	151
Wealth index					
Lowest	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Second	*	*	*	*	7
Middle	(20.0)	(45.0)	(35.0)	(5.0)	20
Fourth	10.7	23.3	64.6	10.8	64
Highest	14.4	27.8	35.4	29.2	220
Goa	14.3	27.7	41.8	23.2	311

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic.^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

TABLE 5.9 VITAMIN-A AND HEPATITIS-B SUPPLEMENTATION FOR CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A and Hepatitis-B injection, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A	Children who received 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A	Children who received Hepatitis-B injection	Number of children**
Age of the child				
12-23 months	88.0	17.9	86.1	115
24-35 months	87.2	31.8	91.1	101
Residence				
Rural	89.9	24.8	93.0	99
Urban	85.8	23.9	84.6	117
Sex of the child				
Male	88.0	27.8	88.7	107
Female	87.3	21.0	88.2	109
Birth order				
1	88.8	26.0	88.6	114
2	86.7	20.4	94.3	68
3	(85.7)	(22.2)	(66.7)	21
4+	*	*	*	8
Mother's education				
Non-literate ^a	(68.8)	(9.1)	(68.8)	16
Less than 5 years	(81.8)	(11.1)	(90.9)	11
5-9 years	93.6	23.6	87.6	73
10 or more years	87.0	27.8	91.5	116
Religion				
Hindu	87.7	21.9	88.4	145
Muslim	(77.8)	(35.7)	(61.1)	18
Christian	90.5	27.2	98.0	53
Others	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	(91.7)	(27.3)	(91.7)	12
Scheduled Tribes	(100.0)	(21.1)	(84.2)	19
Other Backward Classes	91.3	11.7	89.5	47
Others	84.4	28.6	87.0	95
Wealth index				
Lowest	nc	nc	nc	0
Second	*	*	*	5
Middle	(92.3)	(16.7)	(84.6)	13
Fourth	92.9	12.5	88.4	43
Highest	86.7	29.1	89.1	155
Goa (15-49)	87.6	24.4	88.4	216
Goa (15-44)^{#†}	83.9	22.9	87.5	240

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

Children aged 9-35 months.

^a Literate but not attend school are also included.

[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.10 KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of women who are aware of diarrhoea management according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Knowledge of diarrhoea management	Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea ¹						Number of women**
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids	Others	
Age group								
15-19	(43.5)	(70.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	23
20-24	64.3	77.4	16.2	1.2	3.7	2.4	23.6	125
25-29	88.1	82.9	22.0	2.5	4.3	7.3	20.1	230
30-34	86.1	83.3	24.2	0.7	1.9	6.1	25.3	311
35-39	84.8	73.9	33.4	0.4	2.5	5.5	25.3	321
40-44	85.3	65.8	38.8	1.5	1.4	8.2	24.7	247
45-49	81.2	67.3	37.6	1.2	3.0	11.3	27.8	200
Residence								
Rural	77.5	77.3	27.6	0.4	1.1	5.6	21.2	693
Urban	87.6	73.8	31.1	1.8	4.1	8.0	27.2	764
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	67.0	54.9	21.8	0.7	4.0	5.0	34.2	212
Less than 5 years	69.0	71.6	32.6	0.9	1.7	9.1	25.9	159
5-9 years	82.0	71.8	27.6	0.3	2.4	4.7	26.0	445
10 or more years	91.9	83.2	32.1	1.9	2.9	8.4	21.0	641
Religion								
Hindu	81.9	75.3	31.9	1.5	3.1	6.7	26.3	1,009
Muslim	80.2	85.2	26.8	1.0	5.8	4.8	8.7	126
Christian	86.2	72.4	23.1	0.4	0.7	8.6	24.5	316
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	83.7	76.3	23.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	27.5	61
Scheduled Tribes	71.6	76.1	18.1	2.0	3.0	3.3	21.1	131
Other Backward Classes	85.4	72.6	26.0	1.1	2.2	9.7	25.5	316
Others	84.8	75.8	33.7	1.3	3.1	6.0	25.4	668
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Second	61.7	67.6	28.3	3.5	7.0	14.0	29.0	45
Middle	69.3	68.1	22.2	0.0	4.9	2.1	30.7	141
Fourth	76.1	69.0	26.2	0.7	2.6	6.7	22.9	337
Highest	88.8	78.4	31.6	1.4	2.4	7.4	24.3	924
Goa	82.8	75.4	29.6	1.2	2.8	6.9	24.5	1,457

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Among women aware of diarrhoea management.^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

TABLE 5.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Number of children	Given ORS	Children sought advice/treatment	Source of treatment		Number of children**
					Government health facility ²	Private health facility ³	
Age group							
Less than 25	5.2	92	80.4	58.7	*	*	3
25-29	7.3	153	81.9	72.6	*	*	8
30-34	7.1	155	59.9	89.4	*	*	9
35-39	3.4	62	50.3	0.0	nc	nc	0
40-49	*	8	*	*	*	*	1
Residence							
Rural	5.5	218	62.5	62.5	*	*	7
Urban	7.6	252	74.2	73.1	(21.8)	(64.6)	14
Mother's education							
Non-literate ^a	3.1	34	100.0	100.0	*	*	1
Less than 5 years	0.0	28	0.0	nc	nc	nc	0
5-9 years	9.6	157	66.3	58.7	*	*	9
10 or more years	6.0	251	71.5	78.2	(8.6)	(91.4)	11
Religion							
Hindu	5.4	318	82.2	75.0	(25.3)	(74.7)	12
Muslim	10.4	48	58.4	58.4	*	*	3
Christian	8.8	103	54.6	65.0	*	*	6
Others	*	1	*	*	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	4.2	25	0.0	0.0	nc	nc	0
Schedule Tribes	0.0	40	0.0	nc	nc	nc	0
Other Backward Classes	9.3	84	87.9	86.6	*	*	7
Others	7.1	233	61.1	60.4	*	*	9
Wealth index							
Lowest	*	1	*	*	nc	nc	0
Second	*	9	*	*	nc	nc	0
Middle	3.5	31	100.0	100.0	*	*	1
Fourth	8.1	97	88.0	61.4	*	*	5
Highest	6.7	332	61.7	70.6	(0.0)	(100.0)	15
Goa (15-49)	6.6	470	69.9	69.2	(14.6)	(76.3)	21
Goa (15-44)[†]	6.4	467	69.4	66.5	(15.3)	(75.2)	20

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Last two weeks prior to survey.² Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic.³ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic.^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.12 KNOWLEDGE AND TREATMENT OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of women who are aware of danger signs of ARI and whose children suffer from ARI and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ¹					Children suffered from ARI ³	Children sought advice/treatment ⁴	Source of treatment ⁵		
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/whistling	Rapid breathing	Other signs ²			Government health facility ⁶	Private health facility ⁷	Number of children**
Age group												
15-19	(13.0)	23	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
20-24	32.0	125	79.9	28.2	10.6	33.2	46.6	11.1	94.4	5.9	94.1	81
25-29	47.5	230	79.2	24.1	11.8	34.2	36.1	9.2	74.1	10.0	90.0	153
30-34	49.3	311	70.3	24.0	11.1	29.7	34.4	7.1	82.1	9.1	90.9	155
35-39	51.1	321	77.6	27.6	6.2	31.0	36.9	4.8	75.0	0.0	100.0	62
40-44	53.3	247	73.6	29.1	6.2	35.2	35.3	*	*	*	*	6
45-49	53.4	200	74.9	30.2	14.1	35.9	27.1	*	*	*	*	2
Residence												
Rural	45.2	693	73.4	27.7	9.9	36.7	28.8	9.1	82.1	9.4	90.6	218
Urban	51.7	764	76.8	26.3	9.2	29.5	39.7	7.1	82.2	5.4	94.6	252
Mother's education												
Non-literate ^a	37.6	212	66.9	19.4	11.2	42.1	37.6	2.9	100.0	50.0	50.0	34
Less than 5 years	41.9	159	81.0	22.6	5.9	38.2	32.4	7.1	75.0	66.7	33.3	28
5-9 years	45.2	445	77.9	25.9	6.9	32.5	37.7	11.5	79.4	3.7	96.3	157
10 or more years	56.3	641	74.7	29.9	11.2	29.7	33.1	6.7	83.7	2.8	97.2	251
Religion												
Hindu	47.7	1,009	73.1	26.5	9.4	38.2	35.8	7.9	84.9	8.9	91.1	318
Muslim	47.2	126	73.3	19.9	6.5	24.9	31.6	10.4	66.7	12.5	87.5	48
Christian	52.1	316	82.4	29.7	10.9	19.6	32.7	7.8	83.3	0.0	100.0	103
Other	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes												
Scheduled Castes	49.1	61	80.3	17.2	9.3	39.7	30.0	4.0	80.0	0.0	100.0	25
Scheduled Tribes	44.8	131	83.5	34.5	18.4	41.4	23.6	17.1	88.9	25.0	75.0	40
Other Backward Classes	44.0	316	75.9	30.0	5.7	37.6	33.8	6.0	90.0	0.0	100.0	84
Others	51.8	668	73.5	25.2	9.4	31.3	36.0	7.7	79.1	5.9	94.1	233
Wealth index												
Lowest	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Second	44.2	45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Middle	38.2	141	79.9	19.1	14.9	51.2	25.8	6.7	80.0	0.0	50.0	31
Fourth	38.8	337	75.0	29.2	6.2	29.0	37.3	10.3	72.2	50.0	76.9	97
Highest	54.2	924	75.7	27.7	9.6	30.7	35.2	7.8	85.2	23.1	100.0	332
Goa (15-49)[†]	48.6	1,457	75.3	26.9	9.5	32.7	34.9	8.1	82.1	7.4	92.6	470
Goa (15-44)[†]	48.7	1,194	75.7	26.4	8.7	31.5	36.0	7.9	82.9	9.5	90.5	467

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

¹ Among women who are aware of any danger signs of ARI. ² Includes not able to drink or take a feed, excessive drowsy and difficulty to keep awake, running nose and others.

³ Last two weeks prior to survey. ⁴ Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/ treatment. ⁵ Among children who sought advice/treatment.

⁶ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic. ⁷ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. [†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.13 KNOWLEDGE OF ORS AND ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of women by awareness of ORS and percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and ARI and sought advice/treatment by districts, Goa, 2007-08

Districts	Women aware of ORS	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Children sought advice/treatment	Children suffered from ARI ¹	Children sought advice/treatment ²	Number of children**
North Goa	77.6	7.6	68.2	8.2	83.3	254
South Goa	73.4	6.1	59.5	7.6	85.7	216
Goa (15-49)	75.4	6.6	69.2	6.0	89.3	470
Goa (15-44)[†]	77.3	6.4	66.5	7.9	82.9	467

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Last two weeks prior to survey.

² Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks sought advice/treatment.

[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 6.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of ever married and currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by place of residence, Goa, 2007-08

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	99.4	99.6	99.2	99.5	99.7	99.3
Any modern method ¹	99.4	99.6	99.2	99.5	99.7	99.3
Female sterilization	98.5	99.3	97.8	98.7	99.5	97.9
Male sterilization	65.8	62.0	69.2	66.4	62.9	69.6
Intra Uterine Device	80.1	77.7	82.2	80.3	78.0	82.4
Pill	90.0	87.9	91.9	90.6	88.8	92.1
Emergency contraceptive pill	44.3	35.3	52.4	46.0	37.7	53.4
Injectables	35.3	33.6	36.9	35.8	34.7	36.8
Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	80.9	75.0	86.3	82.1	77.3	86.4
Female condom	17.6	12.9	21.9	18.4	13.9	22.4
Rhythm method	49.2	44.8	53.1	49.7	45.8	53.1
Withdrawal method	38.8	36.9	40.5	39.6	37.9	41.0
Others	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
Number of women**	1,457	693	764	1,356	636	720

** Unweighted cases.
¹Includes female sterilization, male sterilization, Intra Uterine Device, pill, condom, female condom, Emergency Contraceptive Pill and Injectables

TABLE 6.2 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15-24	95.8	95.8	43.4	94.4	53.7	82.5	33.4	35.1	82.7	15.8	40.1	29.7	0.7	142
25-29	99.6	99.6	61.0	97.7	78.1	93.0	53.9	37.3	89.8	23.5	54.5	40.6	0.4	223
30-34	100.0	100.0	69.0	99.3	82.2	91.2	50.8	37.3	84.2	19.8	48.6	40.8	0.3	307
35-39	100.0	100.0	72.4	99.3	86.4	91.4	47.0	38.2	80.1	19.1	50.0	40.4	0.3	300
40-49	100.0	100.0	71.4	99.8	85.2	90.9	41.5	32.1	77.3	14.8	51.0	41.0	0.2	384
No. of living children														
0	97.9	97.9	55.8	95.7	61.0	88.9	41.6	33.6	80.3	19.0	42.3	32.8	0.0	182
1	99.1	99.1	66.0	97.4	77.9	92.2	53.4	39.3	89.8	25.7	54.7	42.2	0.6	338
2	100.0	100.0	71.2	100.0	89.9	92.8	52.1	39.8	86.6	18.6	56.7	48.7	0.4	499
3	100.0	100.0	65.4	100.0	83.9	89.0	32.9	25.7	73.0	11.5	41.8	30.5	0.0	217
4+	100.0	100.0	65.9	99.1	70.5	81.8	30.2	30.9	60.8	8.2	31.6	20.8	0.8	120
Residence														
Rural	99.7	99.7	62.9	99.5	78.0	88.8	37.7	34.7	77.3	13.9	45.8	37.9	0.2	636
Urban	99.3	99.3	69.6	97.9	82.4	92.1	53.4	36.8	86.4	22.4	53.1	41.0	0.5	720
Education														
Non-literate ^a	99.5	99.5	51.2	98.9	60.8	72.4	12.9	22.6	47.8	3.8	18.1	17.1	0.0	177
Less than five years	98.6	98.6	61.9	97.9	78.0	81.7	23.7	19.0	59.3	3.0	30.8	23.7	0.0	141
5-9 years	99.5	99.5	61.1	98.8	78.2	90.5	36.1	32.6	82.3	10.0	43.0	34.6	0.0	418
10 or more years	99.7	99.7	75.4	98.7	87.9	97.8	67.2	45.5	97.0	31.6	67.4	52.9	0.8	620
Religion														
Hindu	99.5	99.5	70.0	98.7	80.6	89.0	41.8	36.7	77.5	17.3	44.9	36.5	0.4	939
Muslim	98.4	98.4	58.8	97.5	74.5	88.2	39.5	32.4	88.1	13.9	40.3	25.7	0.0	116
Christian	100.0	100.0	58.2	99.0	81.4	96.2	61.6	33.5	94.1	23.3	68.1	54.4	0.3	295
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	96.8	96.8	56.7	95.3	73.7	82.1	45.9	17.1	71.3	15.2	47.7	34.1	0.0	59
Scheduled tribes	99.1	99.1	64.1	96.6	76.0	83.0	31.3	30.3	66.0	9.4	39.3	34.4	0.8	118
Other backward classes	99.3	99.3	64.6	99.3	83.0	90.6	36.8	31.5	79.3	13.3	45.4	33.9	0.0	287
Others	99.9	99.9	68.9	99.0	80.9	92.2	51.9	39.5	86.4	21.6	53.1	43.2	0.3	821
Wealth index														
Lowest	*	*	*	*	42.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Second	100.0	100.0	49.1	100.0	51.0	70.4	4.7	24.2	39.4	0.0	22.0	12.6	0.0	41
Middle	96.8	96.8	51.4	96.8	61.8	78.3	13.1	26.8	54.7	4.9	23.0	18.4	0.0	123
Fourth	99.7	99.7	56.2	98.0	74.2	84.3	25.9	30.8	73.4	9.5	35.8	30.2	0.3	303
Highest	99.9	99.9	73.0	99.2	86.6	95.8	59.7	39.6	91.4	24.3	59.8	47.1	0.4	880
Goa	99.5	99.5	66.4	98.7	80.3	90.6	46.0	35.8	82.1	18.4	49.7	39.6	0.3	1,356

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.3 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by district, Goa, 2007-08

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
North Goa	99.7	99.7	70.0	99.0	84.2	91.1	45.7	40.7	85.8	21.3	52.0	43.1	0.3	753
South Goa	99.6	99.6	62.5	98.7	79.4	92.3	53.9	28.7	85.6	18.2	55.7	41.8	0.7	603
Goa	99.5	99.5	66.4	98.7	80.3	90.6	46.0	35.8	82.1	18.4	49.7	39.6	0.3	1,356

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who ever used specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15 - 19	(23.8)	(23.8)	(0.0)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(4.8)	(0.0)	21
20 - 24	37.4	32.5	0.0	9.9	9.2	4.0	0.0	0.9	15.1	0.8	6.6	3.3	0.0	121
25 - 29	50.7	44.0	0.0	11.5	7.6	8.1	0.5	0.4	24.8	0.9	8.5	8.6	0.0	223
30 - 34	57.9	50.9	0.0	21.2	5.8	5.8	0.6	0.3	23.6	0.3	12.8	12.9	0.0	307
35 - 39	66.3	52.9	0.7	32.2	6.0	5.0	0.3	0.7	17.1	0.3	15.4	9.1	0.0	300
40 - 44	57.5	46.8	0.5	32.8	10.9	3.6	0.0	0.9	10.4	0.0	12.0	8.9	0.0	222
45 - 49	64.9	60.0	0.0	41.3	8.5	6.9	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.6	9.8	8.0	0.0	162
No. of living children														
0	9.9	8.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	4.5	1.7	0.0	182
1	43.8	33.4	0.6	1.2	5.9	6.2	0.3	0.6	23.2	0.0	13.4	10.3	0.0	338
2	69.6	57.1	0.2	27.0	11.0	6.8	0.2	0.6	24.7	1.0	16.8	14.1	0.0	499
3	75.8	70.7	0.0	57.5	7.8	5.1	0.9	0.4	10.6	0.0	5.4	4.5	0.0	217
4+	79.9	77.4	0.0	64.7	8.4	6.6	0.0	0.8	5.9	0.9	5.8	4.9	0.0	120
Residence														
Rural	53.3	45.1	0.2	28.6	5.9	3.7	0.0	0.8	11.9	0.2	9.1	7.4	0.0	636
Urban	60.3	51.6	0.3	22.1	8.9	7.2	0.6	0.3	23.5	0.7	13.6	10.6	0.0	720
Education														
Non-literate ^a	59.3	58.8	0.0	53.0	2.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	2.2	0.5	0.0	177
Less than five years	59.8	53.4	0.0	47.0	4.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	6.4	2.1	0.0	141
5-9 years	50.6	43.2	0.2	26.3	7.7	4.8	0.0	0.2	13.2	0.5	6.5	7.0	0.0	418
10 or more years	60.0	48.2	0.3	11.5	9.5	7.2	0.6	1.0	29.2	0.5	18.7	14.6	0.0	620
Religion														
Hindu	58.4	51.6	0.3	29.3	7.8	4.6	0.2	0.2	17.1	0.4	10.0	8.3	0.0	939
Muslim	54.0	50.6	0.0	28.9	8.7	7.7	1.6	2.6	16.7	0.9	4.2	4.3	0.0	116
Christian	53.4	38.2	0.0	10.5	5.4	7.4	0.0	0.6	20.9	0.3	18.7	13.6	0.0	295
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	59.2	53.9	0.0	32.1	4.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	20.3	1.7	8.6	3.3	0.0	59
Scheduled tribes	51.7	43.9	0.0	33.0	5.0	2.4	0.0	0.8	9.3	0.0	4.2	7.6	0.0	118
Other backward classes	53.3	42.3	0.0	25.5	3.8	3.2	0.0	0.3	14.8	0.0	12.0	8.2	0.0	287
Others	58.2	50.0	0.4	22.6	9.3	6.8	0.5	0.6	20.3	0.5	12.4	10.4	0.0	821
Wealth index														
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Second	39.2	34.2	0.0	34.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	41
Middle	55.2	51.0	0.0	43.7	4.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	2.4	1.7	0.0	123
Fourth	52.5	48.8	0.0	33.0	5.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.7	5.3	3.7	0.0	303
Highest	59.9	49.0	0.3	19.5	9.1	6.9	0.5	0.8	23.6	0.4	15.3	12.4	0.0	880
Goa	57.0	48.6	0.2	25.2	7.5	5.5	0.3	0.5	18.1	0.4	11.5	9.1	0.0	1,356

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group												
15 - 19	(19.0)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	21
20 - 24	30.9	26.0	0.0	9.9	4.3	2.4	0.0	8.5	3.2	1.7	0.0	121
25 - 29	36.1	29.8	0.0	12.0	2.6	3.2	0.0	12.0	3.6	2.7	0.0	223
30 - 34	45.3	36.3	0.0	21.2	2.3	1.3	0.0	11.3	4.3	4.7	0.0	307
35 - 39	54.9	42.6	0.3	32.2	0.4	1.0	0.0	8.3	8.0	4.7	0.0	300
40 - 44	49.6	40.1	0.5	33.3	1.4	0.5	0.5	3.6	6.6	3.3	0.0	222
45 - 49	50.7	45.0	0.6	40.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.5	3.1	2.5	0.0	162
No. of living children												
No children	3.9	3.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	182
1 child	28.7	18.9	0.3	1.2	2.7	2.0	0.3	11.6	6.5	3.6	0.0	338
1 son	32.4	19.7	0.0	1.1	3.2	0.6	0.6	12.6	8.7	4.5	0.0	182
No son	24.4	18.0	0.7	1.2	2.0	3.7	0.0	10.4	3.8	2.7	0.0	156
2 children	55.4	42.3	0.4	27.0	2.2	1.6	0.0	11.1	7.0	6.1	0.0	499
1 or more sons	56.8	44.7	0.5	29.9	2.4	1.7	0.0	10.2	7.3	4.8	0.0	414
No sons	48.6	30.5	0.0	12.8	1.2	1.1	0.0	15.3	5.9	12.1	0.0	85
3 children	69.1	64.6	0.0	58.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	4.2	3.6	1.4	0.0	217
1 or more sons	72.9	67.8	0.0	61.6	1.1	0.5	0.0	4.6	4.0	1.6	0.0	196
No sons	(33.3)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(23.8)	(0.0)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	21
4+ children	73.2	68.1	0.0	64.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.9	3.4	1.7	0.0	120
1 or more sons	74.9	70.3	0.0	67.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	2.8	1.8	0.0	112
No sons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Residence												
Rural	44.7	37.0	0.2	29.0	1.8	0.9	0.0	5.0	4.7	3.2	0.0	636
Urban	46.3	37.1	0.3	21.9	1.5	2.0	0.1	10.8	5.4	4.0	0.0	720
Education												
Non-literate ^a	55.9	54.8	0.0	53.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	177
Less than five years	53.3	48.4	0.0	47.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.8	2.1	0.0	141
5-9 years	42.6	36.3	0.0	26.9	0.8	2.0	0.0	6.5	2.6	4.1	0.0	418
10 or more years	42.9	29.9	0.5	11.3	2.9	1.8	0.2	12.8	8.4	4.6	0.0	620
Religion												
Hindu	49.3	41.9	0.3	29.5	1.7	1.6	0.1	8.5	4.3	3.2	0.0	939
Muslim	43.8	40.4	0.0	28.9	0.9	1.8	0.0	7.9	1.7	1.7	0.0	116
Christian	34.1	20.4	0.0	10.5	1.8	1.0	0.0	6.7	8.2	5.6	0.0	295
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6

Contd ...

TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD —Continued

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Castes/tribes												
Scheduled castes	48.9	43.8	0.0	32.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	6.8	1.8	3.3	0.0	59
Scheduled tribes	47.4	40.6	0.0	33.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	5.1	3.4	3.4	0.0	118
Other backward classes	45.3	35.0	0.0	25.5	0.4	1.4	0.0	7.7	5.6	4.6	0.0	287
Others	44.5	36.0	0.4	22.7	2.0	1.7	0.1	8.8	5.3	3.4	0.0	821
Wealth index												
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Second	41.5	36.5	0.0	34.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	5.0	0.0	0.0	41
Middle	52.0	47.8	0.0	43.7	0.9	0.8	0.0	2.5	2.4	1.7	0.0	123
Fourth	45.0	41.1	0.0	33.0	0.7	1.4	0.0	5.7	2.3	1.7	0.0	303
Highest	45.2	34.3	0.4	19.6	2.2	1.7	0.1	10.0	6.5	4.6	0.0	880
Goa	45.6	37.0	0.2	25.2	1.6	1.5	0.1	8.1	5.1	3.6	0.0	1,356

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHOD

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using spacing method by duration of use according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	IUD			Number of IUD users**	Pill		Condom/Nirodh	
	< 2 years	2-3 years	4 or more years		> 6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months	Number of condom/nirodh users
Age group								
15 - 19	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	0	*	1
20 - 24	*	*	*	5	*	3	(60.1)	10
25 - 29	*	*	*	6	*	7	69.3	27
30 - 34	*	*	*	7	*	4	88.4	34
35 - 39	*	*	*	1	*	3	95.8	25
40 - 44	*	*	*	3	*	1	*	8
45 - 49	nc	nc	nc	0	*	2	*	4
No. of living children								
0	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	0	*	5
1	*	*	*	9	*	7	74.0	39
2	(10.7)	(44.7)	(44.6)	11	*	8	89.1	55
3	*	*	*	2	*	3	*	9
4+	nc	nc	nc	0	*	2	*	1
Residence								
Rural	(13.6)	(71.2)	(15.1)	11	*	6	83.9	32
Urban	(19.0)	(37.1)	(43.9)	11	(73.3)	14	84.5	77
Education								
Non-literate ^a	*	*	*	1	nc	0	*	2
Less than five years	nc	nc	nc	0	*	1	*	1
5-9 years	*	*	*	3	*	8	69.9	27
10 or more years	(20.5)	(39.8)	(39.7)	18	(81.8)	11	88.7	79
Religion								
Hindu	(8.2)	(54.2)	(37.6)	16	(73.3)	15	82.4	79
Muslim	*	*	*	1	*	2	*	9
Christian	*	*	*	5	*	3	(89.3)	20
Others	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	0	*	1
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	*	*	*	3	nc	0	*	4
Scheduled tribes	*	*	*	1	*	1	*	6
Other backward classes	*	*	*	1	*	4	(90.5)	22
Others	(8.1)	(46.4)	(45.5)	16	(57.1)	14	82.0	71
Wealth index								
Lowest	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	0	nc	0
Second	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	0	*	1
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	*	1	*	3
Fourth	*	*	*	2	*	4	(70.4)	17
Highest	(17.9)	(47.6)	(34.5)	19	(73.3)	15	87.6	88
Goa	(16.9)	(50.4)	(32.7)	22	70.0	20	84.3	109

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by age at the time of sterilization, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007- 2008

Background characteristics	Age at the time of sterilization						Total ¹	Mean age of sterilization	Number of women**
	<20	20 -24	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 +			
Years since sterilization									
<2	3.8	19.2	23.1	26.9	19.2	7.7	100.0	30.3	26
2-3	0.0	21.1	31.6	34.2	5.3	7.9	100.0	29.3	38
4-5	3.6	17.9	25.0	35.7	14.3	3.6	100.0	29.5	56
6-7	7.9	18.4	42.1	21.1	10.5	0.0	100.0	27.7	38
8-9	2.8	8.3	44.4	30.6	11.1	2.8	100.0	29.2	36
10+	2.6	23.0	45.4	26.3	2.6	0.0	100.0	27.3	152
No. of living children									
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
2	1.6	20.4	35.8	29.2	5.8	3.6	100.0	28.1	137
3	2.6	23.8	40.5	23.0	8.7	2.4	100.0	28.3	126
4+	3.2	10.5	38.2	38.2	10.5	0.0	100.0	29.1	77
Residence									
Rural	1.6	21.6	36.2	28.6	8.6	3.2	100.0	28.5	185
Urban	5.0	17.4	41.0	28.6	6.8	1.2	100.0	28.2	161
Education									
Non-literate ^a	6.5	17.2	43.0	24.7	6.5	2.2	100.0	27.5	93
Less than five years	3.0	22.7	39.4	24.2	6.1	4.5	100.0	28.3	66
5-9 years	1.8	23.2	39.3	27.7	8.0	0.0	100.0	28.1	113
10 or more years	1.4	13.5	31.1	39.2	10.8	4.1	100.0	29.8	74
Religion									
Hindu	1.8	19.7	37.3	30.8	7.9	2.5	100.0	28.6	280
Muslim	14.7	17.6	47.1	17.6	2.9	0.0	100.0	26.0	34
Christian	3.2	22.6	38.7	19.4	12.9	3.2	100.0	28.6	31
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	(0.0)	(42.1)	(31.6)	(26.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(26.6)	19
Scheduled tribes	0.0	15.8	44.7	31.6	5.3	2.6	100.0	28.4	38
Other backward classes	2.7	17.8	32.9	27.4	15.1	4.1	100.0	29.4	74
Others	4.2	20.1	38.1	28.6	6.9	2.1	100.0	28.1	191
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Second	(0.0)	(30.8)	(30.8)	(30.8)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(28.0)	13
Middle	3.7	24.1	38.9	22.2	9.3	1.9	100.0	27.7	54
Fourth	2.0	25.0	36.0	29.0	6.0	2.0	100.0	27.7	100
Highest	3.4	14.2	40.3	30.7	8.5	2.8	100.0	29.0	177
Goa	3.2	19.4	38.6	28.7	7.8	2.3	100.0	28.4	346

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using any contraceptive method, by districts, Goa, 2007-08

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
North Goa	46.8	35.8	0.3	24.7	1.5	1.8	0.1	8.9	4.6	4.6	0.0	753
South Goa	44.1	38.1	0.2	25.9	1.8	1.1	0.0	7.0	5.6	2.4	0.0	603
Goa	45.6	37.0	0.2	25.2	1.6	1.5	0.1	8.1	5.1	3.6	0.0	1,356

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency contraceptive pill.
 ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using modern contraceptive methods by source according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method			Number of women**
	Government ²	Private ³	Other ⁴	Total ¹		Government ⁵	Private ⁶	Total ¹	
Age group									
15 - 19	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	2
20 - 24	(22.0)	(70.7)	(7.3)	(100.0)	14	(84.1)	(15.9)	(100.0)	12
25 - 29	17.7	68.0	14.3	100.0	34	81.0	19.0	100.0	27
30 - 34	13.0	71.2	15.8	100.0	39	80.7	19.3	100.0	66
35 - 39	14.2	78.7	7.1	100.0	28	77.1	22.9	100.0	98
40 - 44	(0.0)	(89.5)	(10.5)	(100.0)	11	76.2	23.8	100.0	75
45 - 49	*	*	*	*	6	84.8	15.2	100.0	67
No. of living children									
0	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	1
1	10.2	73.6	16.2	100.0	49	*	*	*	5
2	11.6	80.2	8.1	100.0	63	72.5	27.5	100.0	137
3	32.7	50.0	17.3	100.0	12	82.9	17.1	100.0	126
4+	*	*	*	*	4	87.1	12.9	100.0	78
Residence									
Rural	7.8	84.0	8.1	100.0	39	84.7	15.3	100.0	186
Urban	16.1	71.2	12.7	100.0	94	73.4	26.6	100.0	161
Education									
Non-literate ^a	*	*	*	*	2	93.7	6.3	100.0	94
Less than five years	*	*	*	*	2	95.3	4.7	100.0	66
5-9 years	31.5	53.7	14.8	100.0	35	81.4	18.6	100.0	113
10 or more years	5.4	84.0	10.6	100.0	94	44.4	55.6	100.0	74
Religion									
Hindu	12.7	75.7	11.6	100.0	96	82.2	17.8	100.0	281
Muslim	(25.4)	(58.5)	(16.1)	(100.0)	12	76.6	23.4	100.0	34
Christian	12.4	78.8	8.8	100.0	24	60.0	40.0	100.0	31
Others	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	*	*	*	*	4	(77.5)	(22.5)	(100.0)	19
Scheduled tribes	*	*	*	*	8	97.6	2.4	100.0	39
Other backward classes	23.3	69.1	7.7	100.0	26	83.6	16.4	100.0	74
Others	8.0	78.1	13.9	100.0	88	75.9	24.1	100.0	191
Wealth index									
Lowest	nc	nc	nc	100.0	0	*	*	100.0	2
Second	*	*	*	*	1	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	14
Middle	*	*	*	*	4	98.0	2.0	100.0	54
Fourth	(45.9)	(45.7)	(8.4)	(100.0)	22	90.1	9.9	100.0	100
Highest	6.6	81.9	11.6	100.0	106	66.0	34.0	100.0	177
Goa	13.8	74.8	11.4	100.0	133	79.5	20.5	100.0	347

Note: Spacing method includes – pill (Daily/Weekly), condom (Male/Female), and Injectables and limiting method includes – male sterilization and female sterilization.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'missing cases'.

² Hospital, dispensary, UHC/UHP/UFWC, CHC/ Rural Hospital, PHC, Sub-Centre/ANM, Mobile clinic, Anganwadi / ICDS centre, ASHA, Other Community Based Worker, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic and Other Public Health Sector.

³ Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic, Traditional Healer, Pharmacy/Drugstore and Other Private Medical Sector.

⁴ NGO or Trust Hospital/clinic Private, Shop, Vending Machine, Husband, Relatives/Friends, Others and Don't Know.

⁵ Hospital, Dispensary, CHC/Rural Hospital, PHC, Mobile Clinic, Camp and Other Public Sector Health Facility.

⁶ Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic and Other Private Health Facility.

⁷ NGO or Trust Hospital/Clinic, Other and Don't Know.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of currently married women and wives of sterilized men who received cash benefits after sterilization, by districts, Goa, 2007-08

District	Received cash benefits	Cash benefits received			Total ¹	Number of women**
		At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
North Goa	50.5	67.9	20.5	11.5	100.0	190
South Goa	47.8	77.3	16.0	6.7	100.0	157
Goa	49.3	72.5	18.3	9.2	100.0	347

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 6.10 HEALTH PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION AND TREATMENT RECEIVED

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using contraceptive method and who were informed about side effects, had side effects with the method, treatment taken for side effect with the method, Goa, 2007-08

Health problems/side effect	Type of method		
	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill
Women who were informed about the side effects before adoption of the method	13.0	(41.8)	(33.3)
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	17.0	(9.0)	(14.9)
Number of current users**	344	22	21
Type of health problems/side effects¹			
Weakness/inability to work	28.3	(52.5)	(0.0)
Body ache/ backache	78.4	(52.5)	(0.0)
Abdominal pain	33.5	(0.0)	(33.2)
Weight gain	7.0	(0.0)	(66.8)
Dizziness	8.4	(0.0)	(66.8)
Nausea/vomiting	8.6	(0.0)	(0.0)
Fever	5.4	(0.0)	(0.0)
Breast tenderness	96.8	(0.0)	(0.0)
Irregular periods	1.8	(0.0)	(0.0)
Excessive bleeding	7.0	(0.0)	(0.0)
Spotting	1.6	(0.0)	(0.0)
Amenorrhoea	96.8	(0.0)	(0.0)
Cramps	3.4	(0.0)	(0.0)
Decreased libido	96.8	(0.0)	(0.0)
Rashes/allergy	1.6	(0.0)	(0.0)
Infection	6.8	(0.0)	(0.0)
Others	8.2	(47.5)	(0.0)
Number of users with side effects**	344	22	21
Percentage of women received treatment	12.8	(4.5)	(4.8)
Source of treatment			
Government health facility	50.9	*	*
Private health facility	49.1	*	*
Other	0.0	*	*
Number of women with treatment taken**	45	1	1
() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. * Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases. ¹ Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.			

TABLE 6.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are past users (currently non-users) by reason for discontinuation of the contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related ¹	Side effect related	Others ²	
Age group				
15 - 19	*	*	*	1
20 - 24	*	*	*	9
25 - 29	75.6	3.3	21.1	32
30 - 34	53.9	7.9	38.2	39
35 - 39	36.2	8.9	55.0	33
40 - 44	(45.9)	(14.4)	(39.7)	15
45 - 49	(36.0)	(11.8)	(52.2)	17
No. of living children				
0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
1	68.5	4.5	27.0	47
2	45.8	10.4	43.8	67
3	(22.5)	(7.0)	(70.4)	14
4+	*	*	*	7
Residence				
Rural	58.1	5.7	36.2	53
Urban	50.7	9.9	39.4	93
Education				
Non-literate ^a	*	*	*	5
Less than five years	*	*	*	8
5-9 years	47.5	14.1	38.4	36
10 or more years	57.8	4.0	38.1	97
Religion				
Hindu	60.3	10.9	28.8	83
Muslim	(53.3)	(8.0)	(38.7)	13
Christian	42.1	4.1	53.8	50
Others	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	*	*	*	5
Scheduled tribes	*	*	*	6
Other backward classes	(47.6)	(22.5)	(29.9)	23
Others	55.3	4.9	39.9	105
Wealth index				
Lowest	nc	nc	nc	0
Second	nc	nc	nc	0
Middle	*	*	*	4
Fourth	(74.2)	(5.2)	(20.6)	20
Highest	51.0	7.5	41.6	122
Goa	53.5	8.3	38.2	146
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.				
() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.				
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.				
** Unweighted cases				
¹ Wanted child, method failed/became pregnant.				
² Others include supply not available, difficult to get method, lack of pleasure, method was inconvenient, cost too much, family/husband opposed, not having sex, infrequent sex, husband away and others.				
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.				

TABLE 6.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE CONTRACEPTION

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are not using contraceptive method but having intention to use contraception in future by background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Future intention to use ¹		Want to use any family planning method			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
Age group						
15 - 19	(11.8)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(75.7)	(24.3)	17
20 - 24	2.4	22.5	13.6	45.5	41.0	84
25 - 29	2.9	18.7	18.9	31.5	49.5	142
30 - 34	3.6	15.9	21.1	36.2	42.7	168
35 - 39	0.8	9.7	41.7	11.6	46.7	135
40 - 44	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	112
45 - 49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80
No. of living children						
0	1.8	6.6	6.7	31.1	62.2	175
1	3.3	12.2	9.9	36.6	53.6	241
2	1.4	15.3	36.8	31.7	31.5	223
3	1.4	14.8	27.3	35.9	36.8	67
4+	0.0	9.2	32.2	32.2	35.6	32
Residence						
Rural	1.5	10.8	22.1	23.9	54.0	351
Urban	2.6	13.0	20.7	41.0	38.3	387
Education						
Non-literate ^a	0.0	16.2	24.2	37.4	38.4	78
Less than five years	0.0	11.8	0.0	38.3	61.7	66
5-9 years	2.1	14.6	26.5	32.0	41.5	240
10 or more years	2.9	9.2	19.3	33.8	46.8	354
Religion						
Hindu	1.7	15.7	20.0	35.7	44.3	476
Muslim	7.5	14.0	22.2	26.7	51.1	65
Christian	1.0	1.1	38.1	11.8	50.1	195
Others	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	3.4	10.2	25.3	49.8	24.9	30
Scheduled tribes	0.0	14.3	33.8	10.5	55.7	62
Other backward classes	3.2	16.4	9.6	32.6	57.8	157
Others	1.5	10.6	26.4	32.7	41.0	456
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	5
Second	(0.0)	(16.6)	(0.0)	(51.1)	(48.9)	24
Middle	0.0	21.7	30.9	30.0	39.1	59
Fourth	1.8	20.1	20.6	28.7	50.7	167
Highest	2.5	7.8	21.0	37.3	41.7	482
Goa	2.1	11.9	21.3	33.9	44.9	738

Note: Spacing method includes IUD, pills, condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting method includes male sterilization and female sterilization.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases

¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to exclusion of other methods (Rhythm/ Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Undecided and Others).

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently not using any contraceptive and were advised by the ANM/health worker to use modern contraception by suggested method and place of residence, Goa, 2007-08

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method ¹	22.3	22.7	22.0
Number of Non-users**	165	80	85
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	26.5	40.0	16.4
Number of traditional method users**	31	20	11
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilization	44.5	47.6	(41.3)
Male sterilization	3.4	3.8	(2.9)
IUD	41.1	36.2	(46.2)
Pill(Daily/weekly)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Injectables	2.4	1.0	(3.8)
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	29.3	27.9	(30.8)
Female condom	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	6.7	7.7	(5.8)
Withdrawal	3.8	3.8	(3.8)
Others	0.5	0.0	(1.0)

Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.
 ** Unweighted cases.
 () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
¹ Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, *anganwadi* Worker and ASHA.

TABLE 6.14 REASONS FOR NOT USING MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS AMONG RHYTHM AND WITHDRAWAL METHOD USERS

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using rhythm or withdrawal method by reasons for not using modern contraceptive method, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			Number of women**
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	
Age group				
15 - 19	*	*	*	1
20 - 24	*	*	*	6
25 - 29	(13.6)	(21.8)	(64.6)	14
30 - 34	15.6	11.4	73.0	27
35 - 39	11.4	19.4	69.2	38
40 - 44	(40.2)	(13.4)	(46.4)	22
45 - 49	*	*	*	9
No. of living children				
0	*	*	*	1
1	2.8	20.5	76.7	34
2	23.9	14.4	61.7	65
3	(9.7)	(27.8)	(62.5)	11
4+	*	*	*	6
Residence				
Rural	23.2	16.8	60.0	50
Urban	14.8	18.1	67.1	67
Education				
Non-literate ^a	*	*	*	2
Less than five years	*	*	*	7
5-9 years	14.5	11.1	74.3	28
10 or more years	19.4	20.7	60.0	80
Religion				
Hindu	15.3	12.6	72.1	71
Muslim	*	*	*	4
Christian	24.3	24.5	51.2	40
Others	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	*	*	*	3
Scheduled tribes	*	*	*	8
Other backward classes	16.7	6.9	76.5	29
Others	21.9	23.2	54.9	71
Wealth index				
Lowest	nc	nc	nc	0
Second	*	*	*	2
Middle	*	*	*	5
Fourth	(24.8)	(24.8)	(50.5)	12
Highest	16.9	18.2	64.9	97
Goa	18.3	17.6	64.1	117
() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. nc = Not calculated because there are no cases. * Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases. ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.				

TABLE 6.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Age group				
15 - 19	(23.8)	(4.8)	(28.6)	21
20 - 24	19.8	4.9	24.7	121
25 - 29	13.9	12.0	25.9	223
30 - 34	8.7	14.4	23.1	307
35 - 39	1.7	27.4	29.1	300
40 - 44	0.0	31.0	31.0	222
45 - 49	0.0	24.9	24.9	162
Number of living children				
0	2.1	0.0	2.1	182
1	21.2	13.0	34.2	338
2	2.8	28.8	31.6	499
3	0.9	24.7	25.6	217
4+	0.0	23.5	23.5	120
Residence				
Rural	6.7	18.8	25.5	636
Urban	6.9	20.8	27.7	720
Education				
Non-literate ^a	2.2	21.9	24.1	177
Less than five years	6.1	16.5	22.6	141
5-9 years	6.7	20.1	26.8	418
10 or more years	8.3	19.8	28.1	620
Religion				
Hindu	6.7	17.6	24.3	939
Muslim	8.8	15.5	24.3	116
Christian	6.4	28.6	35.0	295
Others	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	6.5	8.8	15.3	59
Scheduled tribes	5.9	21.3	27.2	118
Other backward classes	6.3	16.8	23.1	287
Others	7.0	22.1	29.1	821
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	*	*	7
Second	10.0	17.0	27.0	41
Middle	6.3	17.1	23.4	123
Fourth	9.6	16.8	26.4	303
Highest	5.7	21.4	27.1	880
Goa	6.8	19.9	26.7	1,356

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause or had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years nor later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.

² Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method. Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services by districts, Goa, 2007-08

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
North Goa	6.9	17.2	24.1	753
South Goa	5.0	22.8	27.8	603
Goa	6.8	19.9	26.7	1,356

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.

² Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND AWARENESS

TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had any menstruation related problem during three months prior to survey and among them, reported specific symptoms according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women ¹	Reported Symptoms among who had any menstruation problem								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	(56.3)	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
20-24	34.3	91	0.0	70.5	3.0	9.5	3.4	12.9	0.0	6.7	31
25-29	29.0	190	3.8	65.6	5.6	29.3	3.5	8.8	0.0	5.5	55
30-34	31.4	277	1.2	51.7	3.5	25.8	6.9	17.0	1.1	6.7	87
35-39	21.6	307	0.0	68.0	5.8	22.8	4.7	6.2	1.4	10.6	66
40-44	36.1	213	2.7	48.2	11.4	27.0	6.4	17.9	4.1	10.4	77
45-49	37.6	113	2.5	50.0	9.5	48.2	4.8	9.6	0.0	2.3	42
Place of residence											
Rural	30.4	568	1.8	55.3	7.6	29.6	6.3	13.9	1.7	8.2	172
Urban	30.6	639	1.6	61.1	5.5	25.5	4.2	11.5	1.1	7.7	195
Age at consummation of marriage											
Below 18 years	38.1	124	0.0	64.3	10.6	23.0	2.2	12.6	2.0	10.6	47
18 years & above	29.6	1,083	2.0	57.5	5.9	28.0	5.6	12.7	1.3	7.5	320
Marital duration											
0-4	30.5	228	1.5	76.9	1.4	19.1	2.9	9.8	0.0	7.5	69
5-9	29.2	252	2.9	63.2	4.0	24.7	2.6	12.1	0.0	5.7	74
10-14	27.0	276	0.0	38.0	5.4	34.1	9.5	17.3	0.0	11.8	74
15+	33.4	450	2.1	57.4	10.6	29.2	5.4	12.0	3.4	7.3	150
Education											
Non-literate ^a	29.9	167	2.1	56.2	10.2	34.0	4.1	10.0	0.0	7.9	50
Less than 5 yrs	37.0	124	2.3	59.7	15.1	24.5	9.2	17.8	0.0	8.8	45
5-9 years	31.6	370	1.8	56.3	5.2	26.0	3.4	14.5	2.5	7.1	116
10 or more years	28.5	546	1.3	60.2	3.7	27.2	5.7	10.6	1.4	8.3	156
Husband's education											
Non-literate ^a	26.9	89	(0.0)	(75.0)	(12.5)	(29.2)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(4.2)	(4.2)	24
Less than 5 yrs	33.8	119	2.7	42.1	12.7	38.0	7.7	7.9	2.4	9.8	40
5-9 years	33.6	374	2.5	59.9	8.0	21.7	3.9	16.6	1.7	5.5	125
10 or more years	28.5	625	1.2	58.7	3.3	28.8	6.3	11.0	0.5	9.7	178
Religion											
Hindu	29.4	827	1.7	57.8	7.3	28.4	7.1	12.2	1.2	8.4	242
Muslim	35.5	99	3.0	58.0	3.0	25.4	3.0	11.0	0.0	8.3	35
Christian	31.9	275	1.2	60.2	5.6	25.0	1.1	14.8	2.4	6.7	88
Other	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2

Contd...

TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS - Continued

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem	Total number of women ¹	Reported Symptoms								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	38.3	55	(4.8)	(57.1)	(9.5)	(19.0)	(14.3)	(14.3)	(4.8)	(9.5)	21
Scheduled Tribes	30.0	107	3.2	46.5	9.4	19.1	9.1	18.8	0.0	12.3	32
Other Backward Classes	32.7	255	0.0	55.7	9.4	34.2	3.6	12.9	1.2	4.7	83
Others	30.9	561	2.4	64.2	3.4	23.9	5.3	13.1	0.6	7.6	173
Wealth index											
Lowest	*	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Second	30.4	39	(0.0)	(50.0)	(8.3)	(33.3)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
Middle	29.6	119	0.0	63.4	11.6	19.5	0.0	20.1	2.8	11.6	35
Fourth	31.2	275	2.5	57.4	8.1	28.6	5.9	12.9	0.0	6.9	85
Highest	30.4	765	1.8	58.2	5.1	27.8	5.2	12.2	1.8	8.2	232
Goa	30.6	1,207	1.7	58.4	6.5	27.4	5.2	12.7	1.4	7.9	367

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and ever menstruated women.

TABLE 7.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15- 49 years who have heard about RTI/STI, among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**	
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other		
Age group														
15-19	(17.4)	23	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
20-24	28.4	125	3.0	60.5	0.0	20.0	28.4	11.4	6.0	5.9	19.7	5.7	35	
25-29	41.5	230	3.0	64.2	0.0	40.1	27.2	12.5	5.2	1.1	19.2	3.0	96	
30-34	38.0	311	6.1	70.0	1.8	40.8	23.0	9.4	6.0	4.1	27.3	11.1	118	
35-39	38.5	321	5.6	59.8	0.9	27.6	21.6	3.1	7.3	2.5	31.6	4.7	124	
40-44	32.1	247	2.6	58.0	0.0	32.7	18.9	4.0	5.2	5.2	34.8	6.4	79	
45-49	29.1	200	1.6	54.7	0.0	39.9	13.9	1.8	1.6	3.4	22.1	8.7	58	
Residence														
Rural	29.2	693	3.4	58.2	0.5	28.5	26.3	6.5	5.4	2.1	29.0	6.8	204	
Urban	40.9	764	4.6	64.6	0.7	38.9	19.5	7.1	5.5	4.1	25.4	6.5	310	
Age at consummation of marriage														
Below 18 years	18.9	148	0.0	64.7	0.0	3.8	20.9	0.0	6.8	0.0	34.9	3.4	28	
18 years & above	37.2	1,309	4.3	61.9	0.6	36.6	22.3	7.2	5.4	3.5	26.4	6.8	486	
Marital duration														
0-4	36.2	303	1.8	67.5	0.0	39.4	22.7	13.6	6.4	2.9	19.7	7.2	110	
5-9	41.5	288	6.6	61.5	0.9	33.7	29.5	9.2	5.2	0.9	23.5	8.4	119	
10-14	40.1	290	5.3	62.7	1.8	38.2	18.2	5.2	5.2	6.0	29.3	6.0	116	
15+	29.2	575	2.9	58.9	0.0	30.4	19.5	1.9	5.3	3.6	32.3	4.8	168	
Education														
Non-literate ^a	12.2	212	0.0	50.1	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	7.7	0.0	56.9	11.8	26	
Less than 5 yrs	22.5	159	0.0	50.5	0.0	0.0	24.5	5.4	5.4	5.7	53.6	5.4	36	
5-9 years	29.2	445	7.7	60.2	0.0	10.9	22.2	0.8	7.7	3.1	34.5	3.9	130	
10 or more years	50.3	641	3.4	65.1	1.0	51.1	22.5	10.0	4.4	3.5	18.4	7.4	322	
Husband's education														
Non-literate ^a	13.7	118	(0.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(30.3)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(6.3)	(50.0)	(12.5)	16	
Less than 5 years	18.6	150	3.8	53.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	3.8	3.4	3.4	64.2	6.9	28	
5-9 years	29.0	444	4.7	59.1	0.8	16.0	20.6	4.7	6.9	2.5	33.6	3.8	129	
10 or more years	45.9	745	4.1	64.5	0.6	45.8	23.3	8.2	5.1	3.5	20.2	7.3	341	
Religion														
Hindu	37.0	1,009	3.7	64.4	0.8	32.7	23.6	5.6	5.4	3.5	26.7	6.7	373	
Muslim	37.5	126	2.2	53.3	0.0	21.1	21.4	6.6	4.2	2.0	29.3	2.0	47	
Christian	28.4	316	6.8	55.3	0.0	49.8	16.8	12.2	6.7	3.4	26.1	8.8	90	
Others	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	

Contd...

TABLE 7.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS —Continued

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	34.3	61	(0.0)	(38.1)	(0.0)	(23.6)	(47.0)	(4.8)	(4.8)	(4.8)	(23.8)	(9.5)	21
Scheduled Tribes	22.2	131	6.7	59.4	0.0	17.4	33.8	0.0	13.5	0.0	32.7	6.7	30
Other Backward Classes	31.2	316	6.0	70.5	1.1	24.9	16.3	2.1	4.2	5.2	26.7	2.0	98
Others	40.9	668	2.2	60.7	0.4	39.8	21.7	7.7	5.6	2.9	24.6	7.3	272
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Second	12.9	45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Middle	16.7	141	(0.0)	(45.8)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(4.2)	(37.5)	(12.5)	24
Fourth	30.3	337	4.0	61.8	0.0	12.9	26.2	3.8	4.9	2.0	33.5	6.8	102
Highest	41.3	924	4.4	63.7	0.8	42.9	20.3	7.9	5.1	3.7	23.7	6.3	381
Goa (15-49)	35.3	1,457	4.1	62.1	0.6	34.8	22.2	6.8	5.5	3.3	26.8	6.6	514
Goa(15-44)[†]	37.6	1,194	4.5	63.3	0.7	34.5	23.7	7.4	5.8	3.4	26.9	6.0	446

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters.

² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.

³ Includes school/teacher, adult education programs. ⁴ Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ *Mela*.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.3 KNOWLEDGE OF MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of RTI/STI and among them, who have knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI								Number of women heard of RTI/STI **
	Heard of RTI/STI	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
20-24	28.4	15.0	5.6	0.0	26.1	74.6	10.0	0.0	35
25-29	41.5	10.0	7.0	8.1	5.1	76.7	22.1	9.9	96
30-34	38.0	15.9	7.9	5.2	9.1	76.5	23.8	8.9	118
35-39	38.5	9.0	5.1	3.8	7.9	74.8	22.8	5.1	124
40-44	32.1	13.5	11.5	5.9	13.3	79.6	15.3	5.8	79
45-49	29.1	18.4	9.8	9.5	21.9	68.5	27.6	0.0	58
Residence									
Rural	29.2	11.6	7.2	3.7	7.2	80.2	17.9	5.4	204
Urban	40.9	13.5	7.9	6.6	13.1	72.9	23.6	6.6	310
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	18.9	31.2	6.2	12.2	0.0	61.9	18.5	6.8	28
18 years & above	37.2	11.9	7.8	5.3	11.6	76.2	21.8	6.1	486
Marital duration									
0-4	36.2	11.4	6.0	2.9	14.7	72.8	23.2	8.4	110
5-9	41.5	16.0	13.2	4.1	4.3	84.2	20.4	5.8	119
10-14	40.1	8.4	2.7	8.0	12.1	71.8	16.4	6.5	116
15+	29.2	13.9	7.7	5.7	11.3	73.8	24.3	4.8	168
Education									
Non-literate ^a	12.2	9.0	9.0	8.9	0.0	73.2	35.7	9.0	26
Less than 5 yrs	22.5	33.5	0.0	10.7	0.0	77.3	0.0	6.0	36
5-9 years	29.2	8.7	6.1	2.7	8.7	78.4	14.8	2.9	130
10 or more years	50.3	12.7	8.7	5.9	13.1	74.5	24.8	7.1	322
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	(13.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(80.0)	(30.0)	(0.0)	16
Less than 5 years	18.6	9.8	0.0	9.8	0.0	80.5	19.6	0.0	28
5-9 years	29.0	9.0	7.7	3.1	6.1	77.4	23.0	6.0	129
10 or more years	45.9	14.6	8.3	5.6	13.3	74.5	21.0	6.7	341
Religion									
Hindu	37.0	15.2	7.3	5.9	11.3	76.8	23.0	6.2	373
Muslim	37.5	8.0	12.0	10.9	3.6	69.1	19.3	4.0	47
Christian	28.4	7.5	7.5	3.0	13.4	72.3	19.0	7.2	90
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	(34.3)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(100.0)	(7.7)	(0.0)	21
Scheduled Tribes	22.2	6.7	0.0	6.3	0.0	93.6	12.8	6.4	30
Other Backward Classes	31.2	16.4	3.8	3.4	7.4	78.3	18.4	7.3	98
Others	40.9	15.4	10.5	6.3	11.5	71.0	23.4	7.3	272
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Middle	(16.7)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(92.3)	(7.7)	(8.5)	24
Fourth	30.3	14.1	8.2	1.9	4.0	77.9	13.7	7.7	102
Highest	41.3	12.3	7.7	6.0	13.1	74.1	23.9	5.8	381
Goa (15-49)	35.3	12.8	7.7	5.6	11.0	75.5	21.6	6.2	514
Goa(15-44)[†]	37.6	12.4	7.5	5.3	9.9	76.2	21.0	7.1	446

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had reported abnormal vaginal discharge, other RTI/STI symptoms during three months prior to survey according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹					Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	
Age group								
15-19	(17.4)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	23
20-24	12.8	18.4	8.8	0.8	7.2	0.0	4.2	125
25-29	10.7	15.0	3.4	1.7	4.3	0.0	0.5	230
30-34	8.1	19.0	5.1	1.0	3.5	0.3	0.3	311
35-39	8.6	21.5	3.7	1.2	5.3	0.3	0.7	321
40-44	10.8	20.9	4.7	2.0	4.7	0.0	0.4	247
45-49	3.3	13.4	2.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	200
Residence								
Rural	10.0	16.1	4.2	1.1	4.0	0.0	0.5	693
Urban	8.0	20.1	4.5	1.2	4.6	0.3	1.0	764
Age at consummation of marriage								
Below 18 years	12.1	19.0	4.5	0.6	5.5	0.0	0.7	148
18 years & above	8.6	18.1	4.3	1.2	4.2	0.2	0.7	1,309
Marital duration								
0-4	10.2	13.1	5.5	1.6	4.6	0.0	2.0	303
5-9	7.6	18.7	4.8	0.7	4.1	0.0	0.0	288
10-14	10.3	22.4	4.5	1.1	4.9	0.7	0.7	290
15+	8.4	18.5	3.4	1.2	4.1	0.0	0.4	575
Education								
Non-literate ^a	14.3	22.6	5.1	1.4	5.7	0.0	1.1	212
Less than 5 yrs	8.8	21.0	4.4	1.2	5.7	0.0	0.0	159
5-9 years	9.4	18.4	3.8	1.1	3.8	0.0	1.0	445
10 or more years	7.0	15.9	4.5	1.0	3.9	0.3	0.7	641
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	11.4	21.0	3.4	0.8	7.4	0.0	1.1	118
Less than 5 years	5.2	23.6	4.6	0.6	5.4	0.0	0.7	150
5-9 years	9.2	18.5	4.7	1.5	4.5	0.2	0.7	444
10 or more years	9.2	16.5	4.2	1.0	3.5	0.1	0.7	745
Religion								
Hindu	8.4	17.0	4.4	1.4	4.2	0.0	0.6	1,009
Muslim	10.9	19.5	4.7	0.0	4.6	1.6	1.8	126
Christian	9.5	21.1	3.8	0.6	4.4	0.0	0.7	316
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6

Contd...

TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — Continued

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹					Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	13.2	19.8	6.5	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	61
Scheduled Tribes	10.5	17.7	2.2	1.5	2.4	0.0	0.8	131
Other Backward Classes	8.7	15.8	5.3	1.5	4.0	0.0	1.1	316
Others	9.1	20.2	4.6	1.2	4.7	0.3	0.8	668
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Second	12.9	15.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	45
Middle	6.4	20.6	2.7	1.4	8.0	0.0	0.8	141
Fourth	9.7	16.5	4.2	0.6	3.3	0.0	0.7	337
Highest	8.9	18.6	4.7	1.3	4.2	0.2	0.8	924
Goa (15-49)	9.0	18.2	4.3	1.1	4.3	0.1	0.7	1,457
Goa(15-44)[†]	9.8	19.1	4.7	1.3	4.6	0.2	0.8	1,194

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem.

² Only for currently married women.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.5 DISCUSSED ABOUT RTI/STI PROBLEMS WITH HUSBAND AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years discussed RTI /STI problem with husband/partner and sought treatment among who reported any RTI/STI¹ problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/partner ¹	Women sought treatment ¹ for RTI/STI problems	Number of women having any RTI/STI ¹	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
Age group							
15-19	*	*	4	*	*	*	2
20-24	65.9	40.4	32	(38.5)	(61.5)	(0.0)	13
25-29	52.1	23.5	50	(16.7)	(83.3)	(0.0)	12
30-34	75.7	55.8	71	20.0	80.0	0.0	40
35-39	70.0	55.2	81	29.4	70.6	0.0	45
40-44	60.2	51.2	65	36.9	59.9	3.2	33
45-49	80.7	60.4	30	(33.3)	(66.7)	(0.0)	18
Residence							
Rural	62.6	50.0	153	32.6	66.0	1.4	77
Urban	70.7	47.7	180	24.9	75.1	0.0	86
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	64.1	47.4	36	(29.4)	(70.6)	(0.0)	17
18 years & above	67.3	48.9	297	28.5	70.8	0.7	146
Marital duration							
0-4	56.6	34.7	60	(19.0)	(81.0)	(0.0)	21
5-9	66.4	43.5	66	21.4	74.8	3.7	29
10-14	75.6	50.3	79	27.4	72.6	0.0	40
15+	66.7	57.2	128	34.8	65.2	0.0	73
Education							
Non-literate ^a	62.4	48.4	66	46.4	53.6	0.0	32
Less than 5 yrs	62.0	56.4	39	(31.8)	(63.6)	(4.5)	22
5-9 years	63.9	44.0	105	35.6	64.4	0.0	46
10 or more years	73.6	50.7	123	13.0	87.0	0.0	63
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	56.0	58.7	32	(47.4)	(52.6)	(0.0)	19
Less than 5 years	74.9	53.8	39	(42.9)	(57.1)	(0.0)	21
5-9 years	64.0	49.0	106	36.9	63.1	0.0	52
10 or more years	69.1	45.3	156	13.3	85.2	1.5	71
Religion							
Hindu	66.3	50.3	219	34.1	65.0	1.0	110
Muslim	67.7	48.0	31	(33.3)	(66.7)	(0.0)	15
Christian	68.3	44.4	80	11.3	88.7	0.0	36
Others	*	*	3	*	*	*	2
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	(52.5)	(34.3)	17	*	*	*	6
Scheduled Tribes	56.7	47.3	32	(66.7)	(33.3)	(0.0)	15
Other Backward Classes	67.9	51.0	67	35.6	61.2	3.1	34
Others	71.8	49.9	161	14.9	85.1	0.0	81
Wealth index							
Lowest	*	*	2	*	*	*	1
Second	(82.0)	(63.0)	11	*	*	*	7
Middle	67.5	61.3	33	(55.0)	(45.0)	(0.0)	20
Fourth	53.0	38.4	78	42.4	57.6	0.0	30
Highest	71.5	50.0	209	17.7	81.3	1.0	105
Goa	66.9	48.5	333	28.6	70.7	0.7	163

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge or other RTI/STI problem).

TABLE 7.6 RTI/STI INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who reported RTI/STI problem during three months prior to the survey and among them percentage sought treatment for the problem, by district, Goa , 2007-08

Districts	Who heard about RTI/STI	Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge	Who have any other symptoms of RTI/STI ¹	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for any RTI/STI ²	Number of women having any RTI/STI ²
North Goa	42.5	6.5	13.1	809	51.6	137
South Goa	31.6	12.2	24.5	648	46.3	196
Goa (15-49)	35.3	9.0	18.2	1,457	48.5	333
Goa(15-44)[†]	37.6	9.8	19.1	1,194	48.1	325

Note: ** Unweighted cases.

¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge.

² Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge problem or other RTI/STI problem).

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15–49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS and among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	(82.6)	23	(0.0)	(63.2)	(5.3)	(10.5)	(31.6)	(5.3)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(31.6)	(21.1)	19
20-24	88.8	125	7.1	76.4	7.2	18.4	29.8	5.4	4.6	7.1	27.1	14.4	111
25-29	95.2	230	6.9	90.3	12.9	35.1	26.9	8.6	5.4	7.0	20.5	15.4	219
30-34	92.9	311	7.0	88.6	10.8	41.1	24.4	4.3	8.0	4.1	28.3	11.7	289
35-39	88.5	321	8.4	85.8	11.0	32.9	23.3	2.1	8.8	2.9	29.8	12.1	284
40-44	89.5	247	7.2	83.1	7.3	31.0	14.8	2.2	6.0	4.0	34.3	12.8	221
45-49	84.0	200	6.6	80.9	7.7	31.1	20.3	3.5	7.3	1.8	29.5	14.3	168
Residence													
Rural	85.4	693	5.7	79.9	6.8	24.6	28.1	5.1	7.2	3.5	29.0	12.3	592
Urban	94.1	764	8.4	89.1	12.3	39.9	18.8	3.5	6.9	4.8	27.9	14.1	719
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	79.7	148	3.2	82.1	9.3	4.1	26.3	1.7	5.9	1.6	26.3	15.2	118
18 years & above	91.1	1,309	7.6	85.3	9.9	35.8	22.7	4.4	7.2	4.5	28.6	13.1	1,193
Marital duration													
0-4	93.4	303	6.8	87.2	9.3	36.1	25.1	7.9	7.4	7.8	24.3	15.5	283
5-9	94.4	288	8.6	85.2	12.0	37.6	26.7	5.1	4.8	2.9	24.6	11.7	272
10-14	90.0	290	7.0	89.0	11.9	35.3	24.3	2.7	8.0	3.8	33.7	13.7	261
15+	85.9	575	6.5	81.4	7.7	27.3	18.9	2.2	7.3	2.9	30.0	12.5	494
Education													
Non-literate ^a	61.3	212	3.1	55.9	1.5	1.5	18.8	2.2	6.8	1.5	47.3	15.5	130
Less than 5 yrs	76.7	159	5.9	73.7	1.7	6.4	22.6	4.0	2.5	2.6	34.8	17.2	122
5-9 years	94.6	445	6.0	84.1	5.7	20.0	24.0	1.9	4.7	0.7	27.3	12.1	421
10 or more years	99.5	641	9.0	93.7	15.8	53.1	23.3	6.2	9.5	7.4	24.2	12.9	638
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	66.9	118	5.1	61.9	2.4	11.1	21.1	2.4	10.0	1.3	44.9	14.9	79
Less than 5 years	68.7	150	2.0	75.8	2.1	8.7	27.0	0.9	5.6	1.9	34.5	12.2	103
5-9 years	90.8	444	5.2	80.2	5.0	19.2	23.8	3.2	3.7	0.5	29.5	15.4	403
10 or more years	97.4	745	9.2	91.5	14.4	46.5	22.2	5.5	8.8	6.9	25.2	12.1	726
Religion													
Hindu	86.8	1,009	6.3	85.2	8.7	30.3	24.8	4.3	5.9	4.3	26.4	13.5	876
Muslim	93.7	126	4.2	82.6	7.3	22.0	22.3	2.6	4.1	4.3	26.9	13.5	118
Christian	98.4	316	10.5	85.3	13.8	44.0	18.4	4.6	11.4	3.9	34.4	12.8	311
Others	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6

Contd....

TABLE 7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — Continued

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	91.8	61	11.0	84.1	21.6	23.1	35.7	1.9	8.9	7.2	39.3	16.0	56
Scheduled Tribes	82.4	131	10.4	61.7	2.8	13.0	34.0	1.8	4.7	0.0	32.6	16.6	108
Other Backward Classes	88.6	316	5.8	90.5	8.2	29.3	20.0	1.4	4.7	2.6	22.0	12.6	280
Others	91.8	668	6.3	88.0	9.9	40.1	22.3	6.3	8.0	5.7	27.2	13.4	613
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Second	62.2	45	0.0	24.6	0.0	0.0	34.9	6.9	10.4	3.5	32.5	21.8	28
Middle	67.4	141	5.1	67.0	1.0	8.4	28.9	1.0	3.1	0.0	41.4	13.4	95
Fourth	84.6	337	6.5	79.2	3.6	16.6	26.1	3.0	4.6	2.8	29.7	15.1	285
Highest	97.1	924	7.8	90.9	13.1	42.0	21.0	4.9	8.1	5.2	26.3	12.5	897
Goa (15-49)	90.0	1,457	7.2	85.0	9.8	33.0	23.0	4.2	7.0	4.2	28.4	13.3	1,311
Goa(15-44)[†]	91.2	1,194	7.3	86.3	10.3	33.9	23.9	4.4	7.2	4.8	27.4	12.9	1,089

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters.

² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.

³ Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.

⁴ Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ *Mela*.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.8 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge of mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard about HIV/AIDS according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who reported mode of transmission as							Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with person having many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of infected blood	Other	
Age group								
15-19	(9.1)	(45.5)	(9.1)	(27.3)	(27.3)	(18.2)	(9.1)	19
20-24	3.2	72.0	28.6	34.9	34.9	57.8	23.2	111
25-29	5.0	79.7	25.4	38.7	41.1	70.0	25.6	219
30-34	5.5	74.5	27.3	35.8	37.7	61.3	26.8	289
35-39	4.2	77.6	30.1	35.8	39.1	67.9	20.6	284
40-44	5.3	78.1	24.0	32.6	38.9	63.6	18.8	221
45-49	7.6	80.4	22.7	30.3	29.0	54.3	17.8	168
Residence								
Rural	3.6	78.3	26.8	31.0	31.3	57.5	25.3	592
Urban	6.4	75.9	26.1	37.9	42.2	67.5	20.1	719
Age at consummation of marriage								
Below 18 years	2.3	75.9	22.2	25.1	24.9	46.6	14.8	118
18 years & above	5.4	77.0	26.7	35.7	38.5	64.4	23.0	1,193
Marital duration								
0-4	7.2	73.9	29.6	39.0	44.8	66.0	26.5	283
5-9	2.8	78.4	22.3	37.0	37.9	63.1	24.6	272
10-14	4.6	76.2	31.7	34.9	37.0	63.1	20.4	261
15+	5.5	78.3	23.8	31.0	32.8	61.4	19.6	494
Education								
Non-literate ^a	0.0	78.8	19.9	21.3	17.1	35.8	9.5	130
Less than 5 yrs	0.0	77.4	19.3	26.0	27.0	40.9	10.0	122
5-9 years	2.5	78.1	23.3	27.2	26.7	51.6	20.2	421
10 or more years	8.1	76.0	30.0	42.3	47.7	76.3	27.0	638
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	0.0	84.3	16.1	21.8	17.8	33.9	18.4	79
Less than 5 years	1.4	76.9	17.3	24.1	24.9	46.6	21.5	103
5-9 years	2.7	77.0	25.2	28.0	29.0	55.8	17.9	403
10 or more years	7.2	76.3	28.8	40.5	44.5	70.8	25.0	726
Religion								
Hindu	5.0	78.5	25.8	34.1	38.7	60.5	23.0	876
Muslim	3.8	80.8	18.5	28.5	22.2	57.8	27.0	118
Christian	6.3	71.8	31.0	39.8	40.4	71.4	18.3	311
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	6.3	76.5	24.0	45.6	36.3	67.5	6.3	56
Scheduled Tribes	2.7	83.3	30.8	20.7	25.8	43.8	17.5	108
Other Backward Classes	4.3	82.3	23.3	26.8	36.7	54.9	22.3	280
Others	4.5	74.2	25.7	38.0	38.3	68.8	26.4	613
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Second	0.0	79.1	33.9	20.1	39.7	46.1	19.5	28
Middle	1.5	82.3	16.2	16.0	21.4	38.5	14.4	95
Fourth	1.8	81.3	23.9	27.4	26.2	45.5	23.3	285
Highest	6.5	75.1	27.7	38.9	41.8	70.3	23.0	897
Goa	5.2	76.9	26.4	34.9	37.5	63.2	22.4	1,311

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 7.9 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS PREVENTION METHODS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Among ever married women aged 15-49 years who heard about HIV/AIDS, percentage who reported HIV/AIDS can be prevented in specific ways, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner/ avoid homosexual ¹	Avoid risks getting infected through bloods ²	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	
Age group						
15-19	(0.0)	(20.0)	(31.6)	(21.1)	(0.0)	19
20-24	9.1	40.9	41.9	41.8	12.3	111
25-29	9.0	40.3	53.3	56.9	11.4	219
30-34	8.8	41.5	55.0	53.4	8.1	289
35-39	5.9	41.4	60.0	52.2	7.2	284
40-44	9.2	35.6	54.7	48.1	7.5	221
45-49	8.6	35.2	57.2	43.7	4.7	168
Residence						
Rural	10.7	34.5	53.0	48.0	7.6	592
Urban	6.3	42.9	55.9	51.9	8.6	719
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	6.2	25.4	38.9	24.3	9.2	118
18 years & above	8.3	40.1	56.2	52.7	8.1	1,193
Marital duration						
0-4	9.6	43.8	52.1	51.7	10.8	283
5-9	8.1	39.2	53.9	57.0	8.7	272
10-14	3.4	39.9	57.8	49.6	7.6	261
15+	9.6	35.9	54.6	45.7	6.4	494
Education						
Non-literate ^a	5.1	10.3	35.8	18.5	5.0	130
Less than 5 yrs	8.1	14.1	46.3	26.0	2.8	122
5-9 years	8.1	29.9	51.4	41.5	5.7	421
10 or more years	8.5	50.4	62.1	66.9	10.6	638
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	0.0	16.6	44.0	25.4	7.1	79
Less than 5 years	14.3	24.1	46.7	36.5	2.9	103
5-9 years	6.4	28.6	50.8	40.2	6.5	403
10 or more years	8.9	47.5	59.0	60.3	9.6	726
Religion						
Hindu	8.6	36.2	54.2	48.1	8.2	876
Muslim	7.6	37.7	50.2	46.7	6.5	118
Christian	7.5	47.7	57.8	56.9	8.8	311
Other	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	5.1	46.3	42.8	44.6	2.5	56
Scheduled Tribes	13.7	27.5	42.3	31.9	8.4	108
Other Backward Classes	3.8	39.4	55.3	43.8	5.2	280
Others	9.6	40.4	56.8	57.3	9.7	613
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	4
Second	7.6	15.2	38.6	17.3	7.6	28
Middle	11.9	18.9	45.9	33.2	8.2	95
Fourth	9.0	26.6	49.1	35.5	7.2	285
Highest	7.6	44.4	57.9	57.7	8.5	897
Goa	8.2	39.2	54.6	50.1	8.2	1,311

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Includes sex with one partner, Limit number of sexual partner, Avoid sex with sex workers and avoids sex with homosexuals.²

² Includes avoid sex with who inject drugs, use tested blood, use only new/ sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid razors/blades.

TABLE 7.10 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Goa ,2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage who have misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS by						Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Shaking hand	Hugging	Sharing clothes	Sharing food	Stepping on someone's urine/stool	Get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug	
Age group							
15-19	(5.3)	(15.8)	(15.8)	(15.8)	(10.5)	(31.6)	19
20-24	9.9	6.1	7.1	8.8	6.3	32.5	111
25-29	4.2	4.7	7.0	8.5	5.5	26.8	219
30-34	3.5	4.8	8.3	9.6	7.0	33.4	289
35-39	4.9	6.9	6.4	9.2	7.0	30.2	284
40-44	6.7	8.0	7.3	11.2	9.8	30.7	221
45-49	4.7	6.4	9.3	12.2	8.2	32.1	168
Residence							
Rural	5.4	6.9	7.8	10.5	8.0	33.8	592
Urban	5.0	5.7	7.4	9.5	6.9	28.6	719
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	10.0	10.8	8.4	9.9	6.6	25.5	118
18 years & above	4.7	5.8	7.5	9.9	7.5	31.4	1,193
Marital duration							
0-4	3.9	3.9	7.1	8.6	6.4	30.1	283
5-9	4.9	6.3	7.1	7.8	7.9	27.4	272
10-14	5.4	6.4	9.1	11.4	6.4	33.2	261
15+	6.0	7.5	7.4	11.1	8.2	32.1	494
Education							
Non-literate ^a	8.4	11.1	9.2	12.0	12.1	31.1	130
Less than 5 yrs	11.4	11.3	13.0	18.0	10.6	40.0	122
5-9 years	7.2	9.3	9.7	11.8	8.8	35.5	421
10 or more years	2.0	2.3	4.9	6.7	4.9	26.2	638
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	4.9	7.3	6.3	8.9	7.6	30.4	79
Less than 5 years	7.5	11.3	10.3	13.0	9.3	25.9	103
5-9 years	6.0	7.8	9.4	11.8	9.1	35.0	403
10 or more years	4.5	4.5	6.4	8.6	6.1	29.4	726
Religion							
Hindu	6.0	7.0	8.7	10.6	7.3	30.8	876
Muslim	7.8	8.5	7.8	11.9	9.5	27.4	118
Christian	1.9	3.2	4.5	7.0	6.7	31.9	311
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	7.2	5.3	8.8	12.7	8.7	26.8	56
Scheduled Tribes	7.3	8.1	11.0	11.0	8.2	38.4	108
Other Backward Classes	6.5	8.1	9.7	10.2	7.2	33.2	280
Others	3.9	4.4	5.8	9.2	7.2	29.4	613
Wealth index							
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Second	14.6	31.8	21.5	28.4	28.4	38.7	28
Middle	11.5	11.4	12.6	11.3	10.4	34.9	95
Fourth	8.8	7.7	10.5	13.4	7.4	32.6	285
Highest	3.0	4.4	5.8	8.2	6.5	29.7	897
Goa	5.2	6.2	7.6	9.9	7.4	30.9	1,311

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 7.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge about place where HIV/AIDS test can be done according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS						Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government			Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Age group									
15-19	(63.2)	19	(66.7)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
20-24	70.5	111	56.2	13.1	0.0	23.1	2.6	2.6	78
25-29	81.4	219	58.5	15.0	2.4	20.9	0.5	2.7	178
30-34	78.7	289	58.9	16.4	0.4	18.0	0.8	5.0	227
35-39	76.7	284	59.7	14.8	1.0	19.5	1.0	3.7	217
40-44	71.9	221	63.3	13.9	0.0	17.2	0.7	3.2	159
45-49	67.0	168	54.4	15.3	1.8	19.5	2.7	6.3	112
Residence									
Rural	72.5	592	62.4	14.9	0.9	19.4	1.1	3.9	429
Urban	77.3	719	56.5	13.6	1.3	22.6	1.3	3.7	554
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	58.2	118	74.0	7.2	0.0	14.4	0.0	1.4	69
18 years & above	76.8	1,193	58.0	15.5	1.0	19.8	1.2	4.1	914
Marital duration									
0-4	82.3	283	58.7	13.2	1.8	21.6	1.3	3.0	233
5-9	79.0	272	58.2	16.8	0.9	18.5	0.9	4.2	215
10-14	76.7	261	57.6	16.5	0.5	20.2	0.5	4.1	199
15+	67.9	494	60.9	13.9	0.6	18.0	1.5	3.9	335
Education									
Non-literate ^a	44.4	130	59.9	13.9	0.0	19.4	0.0	1.7	58
Less than 5 yrs	62.5	122	68.6	11.6	0.0	14.7	0.0	2.7	76
5-9 years	69.6	421	65.6	17.6	0.0	15.1	0.4	0.7	292
10 or more years	87.4	638	54.3	14.0	1.7	22.3	1.8	6.0	557
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	55.5	79	63.2	13.9	0.0	18.5	0.0	4.3	44
Less than 5 years	62.4	103	65.4	19.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	64
5-9 years	69.6	403	67.5	17.5	0.0	11.4	0.0	1.8	280
10 or more years	82.1	726	54.1	13.3	1.5	23.7	1.9	5.2	595
Religion									
Hindu	73.2	876	60.3	17.1	0.8	17.1	1.1	3.1	640
Muslim	75.5	118	64.8	6.8	0.0	24.8	1.2	1.2	89
Christian	80.2	311	54.9	12.1	1.2	22.9	1.2	6.8	249
Others	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	5

Contd...

TABLE 7.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — Continued

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS						Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government			Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	76.6	56	48.2	7.0	2.4	42.4	0.0	0.0	43
Scheduled Tribes	56.2	108	70.4	8.2	0.0	19.8	0.0	1.5	61
Other Backward Classes	77.7	280	63.4	20.3	0.5	12.1	0.0	2.4	217
Others	76.1	613	57.5	12.9	0.9	21.4	1.9	4.7	466
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Second	59.8	28	(82.4)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	17
Middle	55.9	95	58.4	20.8	0.0	17.2	0.0	3.6	53
Fourth	68.5	285	71.2	13.9	0.0	12.4	0.5	1.1	195
Highest	79.9	897	55.4	14.6	1.3	21.9	1.4	4.8	715
Goa (15-49)	75.1	1,311	59.1	14.9	0.9	19.4	1.1	3.9	983
Goa(15-44)†	77.5	1,089	59.6	14.9	0.8	19.4	0.9	3.4	843

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

CHC= Community Health Centre; PHC= Primary Health Centre; VCTC/ICTC= voluntary/Integrated counseling and testing centre, NGO= Non Governmental Organization.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

† Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years undergone for HIV/AIDS test and time to be tested for HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who have been tested for HIV	Number of women heard HIV/AIDS**	Percentage who have been tested for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 years ago	
Age group					
15-19	(42.1)	19	*	*	8
20-24	50.2	111	58.2	41.8	55
25-29	57.3	219	30.4	69.6	125
30-34	46.9	289	20.7	79.3	135
35-39	31.1	284	12.5	87.5	88
40-44	19.9	221	15.9	84.1	44
45-49	16.5	168	14.3	85.7	28
Residence					
Rural	31.6	592	31.0	69.0	184
Urban	41.4	719	23.4	76.6	299
Age at consummation of marriage					
Below 18 years	26.6	118	32.3	67.7	31
18 years & above	38.0	1,193	25.9	74.1	452
Marital duration					
0-4	54.3	283	47.7	52.3	153
5-9	54.3	272	23.8	76.2	147
10-14	38.3	261	10.0	90.0	100
15+	16.6	494	11.0	89.0	82
Education					
Non-literate ^a	14.5	130	(10.5)	(89.5)	19
Less than 5 yrs	24.8	122	20.0	80.0	30
5-9 years	30.2	421	32.5	67.5	126
10 or more years	48.3	638	25.3	74.7	308
Husband's education					
Non-literate ^a	26.8	79	(28.6)	(71.4)	21
Less than 5 years	16.3	103	(17.6)	(82.4)	17
5-9 years	32.9	403	29.8	70.2	131
10 or more years	43.2	726	25.2	74.8	314
Religion					
Hindu	34.5	876	28.9	71.1	301
Muslim	38.1	118	28.9	71.1	45
Christian	43.7	311	19.9	80.1	136
Others	*	6	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	44.3	56	40.0	60.0	25
Scheduled Tribes	30.1	108	31.3	68.8	32
Other Backward Classes	32.4	280	25.6	74.4	90
Others	39.1	613	26.8	73.2	239
Wealth index					
Lowest	*	4	nc	nc	0
Second	31.8	28	*	*	9
Middle	24.5	95	(35.0)	(65.3)	23
Fourth	30.2	285	32.9	67.1	85
Highest	40.8	897	24.6	75.4	366
Goa (15-49)	37.0	1,311	26.2	73.7	483
Goa(15-44)[†]	41.5	1,089	27.2	72.8	451

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.
 () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
 * Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
 ** Unweighted cases.
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS, HIV/AIDS prevention transmission, places where people can go to test for HIV/AIDS and who have been tested for HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months, by districts, Goa, 2007-08

Districts	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condom	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby	Who know the places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS	Who ever been tested for HIV/AIDS (%)	Who underwent HIV/AIDS test in the past 12 months among ever tested
North Goa	92.2	34.7	34.7	76.9	31.2	26.6
South Goa	92.1	45.5	40.8	72.9	44.0	25.8
Goa (15-49)	90.0	39.2	37.5	75.1	37.0	26.2
Goa (15-44)[†]	91.2	39.9	39.4	77.5	41.5	27.2

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.14 EVER HAD INFERTILITY PROBLEM BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who ever had infertility problem according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who ever had infertility problem	Primary infertility	Secondary infertility	Total women** ¹	Percentage of women who ever had infertility: problem				Number of women having primary/secondary infertility**
					In the first conception	After live birth/still birth	After induced/spontaneous abortion	Other incidents	
Age group									
15-19	(23.8)	(23.8)	(90.0)	21	*	*	*	*	5
20-24	10.4	9.5	0.9	125	(92.3)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(0.0)	13
25-29	11.4	10.6	0.8	230	92.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	26
30-34	14.0	11.4	2.6	311	81.7	4.4	6.8	2.4	43
35-39	14.5	11.6	2.9	321	80.1	4.5	15.4	0.0	46
40-44	14.9	12.9	2.0	247	86.8	5.4	7.8	0.0	37
45-49	9.4	7.5	1.9	200	(78.9)	(0.0)	(15.3)	(5.3)	19
Residence									
Rural	14.8	12.0	2.8	692	80.8	4.8	12.4	0.9	102
Urban	11.5	10.3	1.2	763	89.5	2.4	5.9	1.2	87
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	7.7	5.0	2.6	146	(63.6)	(9.1)	(27.3)	(0.0)	11
18 years & above	13.6	11.7	1.9	1,309	86.0	3.4	8.4	1.1	178
Marital duration									
0-4	15.1	14.1	1.0	302	93.3	0.0	4.4	2.3	45
5-9	14.9	13.5	1.4	287	90.9	2.2	4.7	0.0	43
10-14	13.9	10.7	3.2	290	77.2	7.6	12.6	0.0	40
15+	10.6	8.4	2.2	575	79.2	4.8	14.4	1.6	61
Education									
Non-literate ^a	13.6	10.2	3.4	211	74.8	7.4	14.1	0.0	28
Less than 5 yrs	14.4	11.3	3.0	159	(78.3)	(8.7)	(13.0)	(0.0)	23
5-9 years	14.1	12.7	1.3	445	90.5	1.5	6.4	1.5	62
10 or more years	11.8	10.1	1.7	640	85.6	2.6	9.2	1.4	76
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	12.8	10.4	2.4	118	(80.0)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(6.7)	15
Less than 5 years	15.5	12.2	3.3	150	(78.3)	(8.7)	(13.0)	(0.0)	23
5-9 years	11.3	9.9	1.4	443	87.9	4.0	5.9	0.0	50
10 or more years	13.6	11.6	2.0	744	85.3	2.9	9.9	1.0	101
Religion									
Hindu	13.4	11.2	2.2	1,007	83.6	4.4	10.3	0.8	134
Muslim	8.8	7.2	1.6	126	(81.8)	(0.0)	(18.2)	(0.0)	11
Christian	13.9	12.4	1.5	316	89.0	2.4	4.3	0.0	44
Others	*	*	*	6	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	19.8	16.6	3.2	61	(83.3)	(0.0)	(16.7)	(0.0)	12
Scheduled Tribes	14.7	10.9	3.8	131	(74.1)	(0.0)	(20.5)	(0.0)	19
Other Backward Classes	17.0	13.8	3.2	315	81.1	5.8	11.1	2.0	53
Others	10.3	9.3	1.0	668	90.1	2.8	5.7	0.0	69
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	8	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Second	20.5	16.1	4.4	44	*	*	*	*	9
Middle	12.2	10.8	1.4	141	(88.2)	(0.0)	(11.8)	(0.0)	17
Fourth	15.5	13.5	2.0	337	86.9	3.8	5.5	1.8	52
Highest	11.9	10.0	2.0	923	83.6	3.6	10.9	1.0	110
Goa (15-49)	13.0	11.1	1.9	1,455	84.8	3.7	9.4	1.1	189
Goa(15-44)[†]	14.2	12.2	2.0	1,194	85.9	3.5	8.8	0.6	169

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.¹ Excluded women got married but *Gauna* not performed. Includes problems after pelvic surgery and other incidents.[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.15 CHILDLESSNESS AND INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women aged 20-49 and 40-49 years having no living children, and who have been married for at least five years, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	20-49 aged women			40-49 aged women		
	Percentage childless	Infertility ¹	Number of women**	Percentage childless	Infertility ¹	Number of women**
Residence						
Rural	5.9	5.1	508	4.5	4.5	175
Urban	4.9	4.0	548	4.4	3.9	208
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	2.6	0.9	113	0.0	0.0	28
18 years & above	5.7	5.0	943	4.8	4.5	355
Marital duration						
5-9	11.3	8.5	280	*	*	8
10-14	5.1	5.1	278	11.8	11.8	34
15+	2.2	2.0	498	2.6	2.3	341
Education						
Non-literate ^a	4.3	4.3	167	6.0	6.0	69
Less than 5 yrs	4.9	4.9	124	3.4	3.4	59
5-9 years	8.4	6.3	331	5.4	4.4	111
10 or more years	3.7	3.2	434	3.4	3.4	144
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	2.8	2.8	72	0.0	0.0	34
Less than 5 years	6.6	5.7	124	7.3	7.3	57
5-9 years	5.6	4.7	334	4.1	4.1	120
10 or more years	5.4	4.4	526	4.6	4.0	172
Religion						
Hindu	5.0	4.4	729	4.8	4.4	253
Muslim	4.7	2.3	85	(0.0)	(0.0)	16
Christian	7.1	5.8	237	4.4	4.4	112
Others	*	*	5	*	*	2
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	11.8	9.4	43	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Scheduled Tribes	9.0	8.0	99	3.2	3.2	29
Other Backward Classes	5.5	5.0	220	3.8	2.5	82
Others	3.3	3.1	486	4.4	4.4	179
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	*	5	*	*	1
Second	0.0	0.0	32	*	*	9
Middle	7.0	5.9	101	3.3	3.3	29
Fourth	8.3	7.0	229	8.4	8.4	61
Highest	4.5	3.8	687	3.8	3.5	282
Goa	5.4	4.5	1,056	4.4	4.2	383

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Women with no living children and reported problem in conceiving (involuntary infertility).

TABLE 7.16 TREATMENT FOR INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who sought treatment for primary/secondary infertility problem, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	For primary Infertility			For secondary Infertility		
	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having primary infertility**	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having secondary infertility**
Age group						
15-19	*	*	5	nc	nc	0
20-24	(58.3)	(41.7)	12	*	*	1
25-29	(95.8)	(95.8)	24	*	*	2
30-34	91.1	88.4	35	*	*	8
35-39	88.8	88.8	37	*	*	9
40-44	84.2	80.9	32	*	*	5
45-49	(73.3)	(66.7)	15	*	*	4
Residence						
Rural	86.5	84.2	82	(75.0)	(70.0)	20
Urban	84.5	79.1	78	*	*	9
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	*	*	7	*	*	4
18 years & above	86.2	82.9	153	78.9	78.9	25
Marital duration						
0-4	78.7	69.3	42	*	*	3
5-9	89.4	89.4	39	*	*	4
10-14	93.9	90.5	31	*	*	9
15+	83.0	80.8	48	(76.9)	(69.2)	13
Education						
Non-literate ^a	(66.7)	(66.7)	21	*	*	7
Less than 5 yrs	(83.3)	(72.2)	18	*	*	5
5-9 years	87.4	85.7	56	*	*	6
10 or more years	90.7	86.0	65	(100.0)	(100.0)	11
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	(58.3)	(58.3)	12	*	*	3
Less than 5 years	(88.9)	(72.2)	18	*	*	5
5-9 years	86.3	84.2	44	*	*	6
10 or more years	88.3	86.0	86	(92.9)	(85.7)	15
Religion						
Hindu	82.0	78.5	112	(81.8)	(77.3)	22
Muslim	*	*	9	*	*	2
Christian	94.9	92.2	39	*	*	5
Others	nc	nc	0	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	(60.0)	(60.0)	10	*	*	2
Scheduled Tribes	(71.4)	(71.4)	14	*	*	5
Other Backward Classes	88.3	86.1	43	(90.0)	(80.0)	10
Others	96.8	91.8	62	*	*	7
Wealth index						
Poorest	nc	nc	0	nc	nc	0
Second	*	*	7	*	*	2
Middle	(60.0)	(60.0)	15	*	*	2
Fourth	84.1	75.1	45	*	*	7
Highest	91.3	89.1	92	(94.1)	(94.1)	18
Goa	85.5	81.7	160	81.7	78.3	29

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 7.17 INFERTILITY PROBLEM AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had ever menstruation problem during last three months prior to survey, ever had infertility problem and among women who had infertility problem, sought treatment for infertility, by districts, Goa, 2007-08

Districts	Who have menstruation problem	Who have infertility problem ¹	Who sought treatment for infertility
North Goa	30.6	13.2	85.9
South Goa	30.4	12.8	83.9
Goa (15-49)	30.6	13.0	85.0
Goa(15-44)[†]	29.9	14.2	87.1

Note: Women excluding pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and never menstruated women.
¹ Included both primary and secondary infertility.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

TABLE 8.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of unmarried women aged 15-24 years, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	59.7	58.5	61.0
20-24	40.3	41.5	39.0
Education			
Less than five years	3.0	3.7	2.3
5-9 years	34.7	44.6	23.2
10 or more years	62.3	51.8	74.5
Religion			
Hindu	64.5	74.3	53.2
Muslim	5.5	1.7	9.9
Christian	29.4	23.7	36.1
Others	0.5	0.3	0.8
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	4.9	6.5	3.0
Scheduled tribes	10.1	13.9	5.3
Other backward classes	22.4	22.3	22.6
Others	56.6	51.2	63.3
Wealth index			
Lowest	0.9	1.3	0.4
Second	3.1	5.0	0.8
Middle	11.5	19.6	2.0
Fourth	22.3	29.5	13.8
Highest	62.3	44.5	83.1
Goa**	560	301	259

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.2 AT WHAT AGE AND STANDARD FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION SHOULD BE INTRODUCED

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years aware of family life education, perceived family life education is important and percent distribution of women stating ideal age and standard at which family life education should be introduced, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women		Number of women**	At what age family life education should be introduced ^a					From which standard family life education should be introduced ^a				Number of women who perceived family life education is important**	
	Aware of family life education	Perceived family life education is important		Below 12	12-14	15-17	18 or above	Total	Below 8	8-9	10 or more	Total		
Age group														
15-19	89.5	91.6	334	4.2	41.8	39.9	14.1	100.0	16.1	43.7	40.2	100.0	306	
20-24	88.8	92.5	226	8.6	47.4	27.7	16.3	100.0	22.9	41.7	35.4	100.0	209	
Residence														
Rural	88.7	92.4	301	8.3	42.0	35.6	14.1	100.0	21.6	44.5	33.9	100.0	278	
Urban	89.9	91.5	259	3.4	46.4	34.2	16.0	100.0	15.6	41.0	43.4	100.0	237	
Education														
Less than five years	(52.9)	(58.8)	17	(0.0)	(60.0)	(0.0)	(40.0)	(100.0)	(20.0)	(30.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	10	
5-9 years	81.4	88.2	194	7.0	38.5	39.2	15.2	100.0	24.0	39.1	36.9	100.0	171	
10 or more years	95.4	95.7	349	5.7	46.4	33.8	14.1	100.0	16.2	45.2	38.6	100.0	334	
Religion														
Hindu	87.8	90.0	361	6.1	40.9	37.2	15.7	100.0	19.7	41.9	38.4	100.0	325	
Muslim	83.7	90.4	31	0.0	46.4	39.2	14.4	100.0	14.1	46.4	39.5	100.0	28	
Christian	93.4	96.4	165	6.9	49.0	30.3	13.8	100.0	18.2	43.9	37.8	100.0	159	
Others	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	
Castes/tribes[#]														
Scheduled castes	(78.3)	(82.6)	23	(5.3)	(42.1)	(31.6)	(21.1)	(100.0)	(10.5)	(68.4)	(21.1)	(100.0)	19	
Scheduled tribes	91.4	89.5	47	0.0	50.2	35.5	14.3	100.0	33.5	42.8	23.7	100.0	42	
Other backward classes	85.3	91.2	103	5.2	39.4	36.2	19.3	100.0	13.8	39.3	46.8	100.0	94	
Others	90.7	92.3	260	7.9	45.0	31.7	15.4	100.0	20.4	39.6	40.0	100.0	240	
Wealth index														
Lowest	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	
Second	(94.1)	(88.2)	17	(0.0)	(53.3)	(26.7)	(20.0)	(100.0)	(20.0)	(53.3)	(26.7)	(100.0)	15	
Middle	79.6	87.5	64	5.3	44.7	39.3	10.7	100.0	21.5	57.2	21.4	100.0	56	
Fourth	90.3	92.8	125	6.0	39.6	37.0	17.4	100.0	20.6	41.3	38.1	100.0	116	
Highest	91.1	93.1	349	6.5	45.2	33.9	14.5	100.0	17.9	40.6	41.5	100.0	325	
Goa	89.2	92.0	560	6.0	44.0	35.0	15.0	100.0	18.8	42.9	38.3	100.0	515	

Total figure may not add to sample total (N), due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Among women who perceived the family life education is important.

TABLE 8.3 SOURCES OF FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who perceived family life education to be important and sources of family life education, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Perceived family life education is important	Number of women**	Sources of family life education								Number of women who perceived family life education is important**	
			Parents	Brother/sister/sister in law	Husband/partner	Friends/peers	Health care provider/sex education experts	Youth club/mandal/NGO worker	Teacher/school/college	Other		
Age group												
15-19	91.6	334	79.4	15.1	0.7	13.7	8.8	0.6	74.1	2.6	306	
20-24	92.5	226	81.9	15.9	1.4	14.0	13.3	2.8	70.1	3.3	209	
Residence												
Rural	92.4	301	83.9	16.4	0.7	12.0	8.2	1.1	69.2	1.8	278	
Urban	91.5	259	76.3	14.4	1.3	16.0	13.5	2.1	76.3	4.2	237	
Education												
Less than five years	(58.8)	17	(80.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(40.0)	(0.0)	10	
5-9 years	88.2	194	83.6	20.6	0.0	13.6	5.3	0.0	66.4	1.7	171	
10 or more years	95.7	349	78.8	13.0	1.5	13.8	13.7	2.4	76.6	3.6	334	
Religion												
Hindu	90.0	361	82.5	18.6	0.9	16.1	9.5	0.3	69.0	2.1	325	
Muslim	90.4	31	78.5	14.4	0.0	14.4	10.6	3.5	74.8	0.0	28	
Christian	96.4	165	76.1	8.8	1.2	8.2	13.1	3.7	79.2	5.0	159	
Others	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	
Castes/tribes[#]												
Scheduled castes	(82.6)	23	(68.4)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(73.7)	(5.3)	19	
Scheduled tribes	89.5	47	78.6	14.5	0.0	19.2	4.8	0.0	71.3	0.0	42	
Other backward classes	91.2	103	88.3	17.2	1.1	12.8	7.4	0.0	69.0	3.1	94	
Others	92.3	260	82.5	17.6	1.2	15.9	10.8	1.2	74.0	2.9	240	
Wealth index												
Lowest	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	
Second	(88.2)	17	(80.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(46.7)	(0.0)	15	
Middle	87.5	64	78.7	25.3	1.8	23.4	5.4	0.0	55.0	0.0	56	
Fourth	92.8	125	83.7	18.2	0.0	10.4	13.7	0.0	67.7	2.6	116	
Highest	93.1	349	79.4	13.0	1.2	13.5	11.0	2.4	78.4	3.7	325	
Goa	92.0	560	80.4	15.5	1.0	13.8	10.6	1.5	72.5	2.9	515	

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.4 EVER RECEIVED FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who ever received family life education by sources, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever received family life education	Number of women**	Source of family life education					Number of women ever received family life education**
			NGO programme/ camp	Govt. programme/ camp	School/ college	Youth club	Other	
Age group								
15-19	76.0	334	0.4	3.6	95.7	0.4	3.5	254
20-24	79.2	226	1.1	6.6	89.4	0.0	7.8	179
Residence								
Rural	75.0	301	0.4	6.6	90.3	0.0	6.7	226
Urban	79.9	259	1.0	2.9	96.2	0.5	3.8	207
Education								
Less than five years	(11.8)	17	*	*	*	*	*	2
5-9 years	62.3	194	0.8	7.4	88.5	0.0	8.3	121
10 or more years	88.8	349	0.7	3.8	95.5	0.3	3.5	310
Religion								
Hindu	72.8	361	1.1	6.8	89.8	0.4	6.1	263
Muslim	64.3	31	(0.0)	(0.0)	(95.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	20
Christian	89.7	165	0.0	2.1	98.6	0.0	4.0	148
Others	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	2
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	(65.2)	23	(0.0)	(6.7)	(86.7)	(0.0)	(6.7)	15
Scheduled tribes	76.6	47	0.0	11.1	83.3	0.0	14.0	36
Other backward classes	66.9	103	1.4	5.8	89.9	0.0	4.4	69
Others	79.5	260	1.0	4.4	96.1	0.0	3.4	207
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	5	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Second	(52.9)	17	*	*	*	*	*	9
Middle	57.8	64	0.0	8.1	91.9	0.0	5.4	37
Fourth	79.1	125	0.0	11.0	85.0	0.0	9.1	99
Highest	82.5	349	1.0	2.4	95.8	0.3	4.2	288
Goa	77.3	560	0.7	4.8	93.1	0.2	5.3	433

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.5 KNOWLEDGE OF LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND REPORTED IDEAL AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who have knowledge about legal minimum age at marriage in India for boys and girls and reported ideal age at marriage for boys and girls according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Knowledge of minimum legal age at marriage		Reported ideal age at marriage for boys			Reported ideal age at marriage for girls			Number of women**
	Boys	Girls	Less than 21	21 and above	Total	Less than 18	18 and above	Total	
Age group									
15-19	86.5	90.7	10.4	89.6	100.0	0.3	99.7	100.0	334
20-24	90.6	92.9	8.3	91.7	100.0	0.5	99.5	100.0	226
Residence									
Rural	89.0	90.7	11.2	88.8	100.0	0.7	99.3	100.0	301
Urban	87.2	92.6	7.5	92.5	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	259
Education									
Less than five years	(52.9)	(58.8)	(44.2)	(55.8)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	17
5-9 years	79.3	85.6	14.9	85.1	100.0	0.6	99.4	100.0	194
10 or more years	94.8	96.6	6.0	94.0	100.0	0.3	99.7	100.0	349
Religion									
Hindu	87.5	90.9	11.1	88.9	100.0	0.6	99.4	100.0	361
Muslim	77.3	80.5	8.3	91.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	31
Christian	91.5	95.1	5.9	94.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	165
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	(82.7)	(82.7)	(15.8)	(84.2)	(100.0)	(5.3)	(94.7)	(100.0)	23
Scheduled tribes	87.3	89.4	12.2	87.8	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	47
Other backward classes	88.2	93.2	9.9	90.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	103
Others	87.3	90.7	6.6	93.4	100.0	0.4	99.6	100.0	260
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Second	(76.8)	(94.3)	(7.7)	(92.3)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	17
Middle	81.4	82.9	21.1	78.9	100.0	1.9	98.1	100.0	64
Fourth	87.9	89.6	12.7	87.3	100.0	0.9	99.1	100.0	125
Highest	90.5	94.2	6.3	93.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	349
Goa	88.2	91.6	9.5	90.5	100.0	0.4	99.6	100.0	560

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.6 CURRENT STATUS OF MENSTRUATION AND EXPERIENCED MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS DURING LAST THREE MONTHS AND REPORTED PROBLEMS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are currently menstruating and reported menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Number of women**	During last three months having menstruation related problems								Number of women with menstruation related problems**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	32.7	334	0.9	86.2	0.9	17.5	1.8	0.9	0.9	7.4	109
20-24	36.9	226	0.0	80.7	3.6	18.0	4.8	2.4	0.0	11.1	83
Residence											
Rural	36.1	301	0.0	85.2	1.9	16.7	0.9	1.9	0.0	7.6	108
Urban	32.4	259	1.2	82.1	2.4	19.0	5.9	1.2	1.2	10.8	84
Education											
Less than five years	(35.3)	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
5-9 years	36.3	194	0.0	79.9	1.4	21.5	5.7	2.9	0.0	11.7	70
10 or more years	33.2	349	0.8	85.3	2.6	16.4	1.7	0.8	0.9	7.8	116
Religion											
Hindu	36.1	361	0.0	85.3	2.3	16.9	1.5	2.3	0.0	11.7	130
Muslim	25.8	31	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Christian	32.7	165	0.0	81.5	1.8	20.4	1.9	0.0	1.9	3.8	54
Others	*	3	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/tribes#											
Scheduled castes	(47.8)	23	(0.0)	(72.7)	(0.0)	(27.3)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.1)	11
Scheduled tribes	27.7	47	(0.0)	(84.6)	(0.0)	(30.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	13
Other backward classes	41.0	103	0.0	85.6	2.4	16.6	2.4	2.3	0.0	9.7	42
Others	35.5	260	1.1	81.6	3.3	19.6	2.1	2.2	1.1	9.8	92
Wealth index											
Lowest	*	5	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Second	(31.3)	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Middle	37.5	64	(0.0)	(75.0)	(4.2)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.5)	24
Fourth	35.3	125	0.0	88.5	0.0	15.8	2.2	2.3	0.0	13.8	44
Highest	34.1	349	0.8	83.2	2.5	18.5	4.2	1.7	0.9	6.8	119
Goa	34.4	560	0.5	83.8	2.1	17.7	3.1	1.6	0.5	9.0	192

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.7 PRACTICES DURING MENSTRUAL PERIOD

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are currently menstruating by practices during menstrual period, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Practices during menstrual period			Number of women currently menstruating
	Used cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Use sanitary napkins	
Age group				
15-19	57.0	9.0	42.0	334
20-24	52.3	11.0	45.5	226
Residence				
Rural	68.1	11.3	30.2	301
Urban	40.1	8.0	58.8	259
Education				
Less than five years	(88.2)	(11.8)	(0.0)	17
5-9 years	74.7	5.1	25.2	194
10 or more years	42.7	12.3	55.6	349
Religion				
Hindu	70.1	9.1	29.7	361
Muslim	64.7	3.2	45.0	31
Christian	21.7	12.1	72.8	165
Others	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]				
Scheduled castes	(60.9)	(13.0)	(26.1)	23
Scheduled tribes	70.4	4.2	33.8	47
Other backward classes	69.6	7.7	33.3	103
Others	47.4	11.1	48.4	260
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	*	*	5
Second	(100.0)	(0.0)	(12.5)	17
Middle	92.2	0.0	7.8	64
Fourth	80.0	8.8	24.0	125
Highest	36.7	12.6	59.0	349
Goa	55.1	9.8	43.4	560
[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. * Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.				

TABLE 8.8 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know any contraceptive method by specific methods, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Emergency contraception	Injectable	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of Women**
Age group														
15-19	96.7	96.7	30.2	88.0	30.0	85.7	54.5	35.4	86.2	24.3	19.1	8.1	0.9	334
20-24	98.2	98.2	52.6	93.8	53.5	91.2	60.6	38.0	91.2	36.7	34.0	16.3	0.9	226
Residence														
Rural	97.3	97.3	37.8	91.7	41.2	87.1	50.9	35.3	86.1	24.6	20.6	8.7	0.3	301
Urban	97.3	97.3	40.9	88.8	37.4	88.9	64.0	37.8	90.7	34.7	30.5	14.6	1.6	259
Education														
Less than five years	(70.6)	(70.6)	(23.5)	(64.7)	(17.6)	(64.7)	(17.6)	(17.6)	(41.2)	(5.9)	(11.8)	(5.9)	(0.0)	17
5-9 years	95.9	95.9	27.3	89.2	33.5	82.1	35.6	26.9	77.3	16.0	10.9	4.1	0.5	194
10 or more years	99.4	99.4	46.7	92.2	43.9	92.3	70.8	42.7	96.6	37.8	33.7	15.8	1.2	349
Religion														
Hindu	97.5	97.5	41.2	92.2	39.9	88.1	51.0	34.7	86.1	26.3	23.2	10.8	0.6	361
Muslim	90.3	90.3	19.3	70.8	28.8	67.6	57.8	22.5	83.9	22.4	15.9	6.4	0.0	31
Christian	98.8	98.8	38.8	90.3	41.2	91.6	70.4	43.1	93.9	37.6	30.9	13.9	1.8	165
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]														
Scheduled castes	(91.3)	(91.3)	(21.7)	(91.3)	(30.4)	(78.3)	(47.8)	(39.1)	(87.0)	(13.0)	(21.7)	(8.7)	(4.3)	23
Scheduled tribes	97.9	97.9	29.7	93.6	40.5	81.0	46.8	29.8	78.7	21.3	16.9	8.5	0.0	47
Other backward classes	98.0	98.0	32.0	90.2	27.3	88.3	42.8	28.2	90.2	13.6	14.6	5.8	0.0	103
Others	98.1	98.1	45.0	91.6	44.6	89.3	65.3	39.6	89.2	37.3	32.3	14.2	1.2	260
Wealth index														
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Second	(94.1)	(94.1)	(17.6)	(82.4)	(11.8)	(76.5)	(35.3)	(23.5)	(76.5)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	17
Middle	96.8	96.8	31.3	88.9	35.8	86.0	34.4	23.4	73.4	20.3	15.6	1.6	0.0	64
Fourth	95.2	95.2	39.1	92.0	36.0	82.5	40.9	35.3	83.2	20.1	15.2	6.4	0.8	125
Highest	98.6	98.6	41.8	90.5	42.7	91.4	68.7	40.1	93.7	35.5	32.0	15.8	1.2	349
Goa	97.3	97.3	39.3	90.3	39.5	87.9	57.0	36.5	88.2	29.3	25.1	11.4	0.9	560

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.9 SOURCES FROM WHERE TO GET PILL AND CONDOM

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who reported source from where to get pill and condom, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Sources from where to get pills and condoms			Number of women**
	Government facility	Private facility	Other	
Age group				
15-19	21.0	72.8	2.2	334
20-24	30.5	82.3	2.3	226
Residence				
Rural	24.9	72.8	1.4	301
Urban	24.7	81.1	3.2	259
Education				
Less than five years	(23.5)	(52.9)	(9.1)	17
5-9 years	25.3	65.5	1.1	194
10 or more years	24.6	84.0	2.6	349
Religion				
Hindu	28.0	73.4	2.0	361
Muslim	25.6	74.2	0.0	31
Christian	17.6	84.4	3.1	165
Others	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]				
Scheduled castes	(30.4)	(52.2)	(4.8)	23
Scheduled tribes	14.9	68.1	2.2	47
Other backward classes	25.3	74.7	1.0	103
Others	25.8	80.0	1.6	260
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	*	*	5
Second	(5.9)	(64.7)	(0.0)	17
Middle	22.0	57.8	0.0	64
Fourth	34.3	68.8	1.7	125
Highest	23.2	84.0	2.9	349
Goa	24.8	76.6	2.2	560

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
 () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
 * Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
 ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.10 DISCUSSION ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHOD BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who discussed family planning methods with any one and sources of information, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**	Sources of information on family planning							Number of women ever discussed about family planning with any one**
			Parents	Brother/ Sister/ Sister in law	Friends/ peers	Health care provider/ sex education experts	Youth club/ mandal/ NGO worker	Teacher/ school/ college	Other	
Age group										
15-19	45.6	334	7.1	12.4	84.3	0.6	0.0	13.2	2.0	152
20-24	40.3	226	15.4	14.4	84.6	5.5	1.1	7.7	3.3	91
Residence										
Rural	39.6	301	10.0	13.4	78.2	2.5	0.9	13.5	1.7	119
Urban	47.9	259	10.4	12.9	90.4	2.4	0.0	8.9	3.2	124
Education										
Less than five years	(5.9)	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
5-9 years	34.5	194	8.7	14.9	76.3	4.4	0.0	13.4	1.5	67
10 or more years	50.2	349	10.9	12.6	87.5	1.7	0.6	10.3	2.8	175
Religion										
Hindu	44.1	361	10.6	14.4	81.2	3.8	0.6	12.7	2.5	159
Muslim	38.6	31	(0.0)	(16.7)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
Christian	43.1	165	11.2	9.8	88.9	0.0	0.0	9.7	2.8	71
Others	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	(26.1)	23	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Scheduled tribes	46.9	47	(18.2)	(18.2)	(68.2)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(4.5)	22
Other backward classes	38.9	103	2.5	12.6	90.0	5.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	40
Others	48.8	260	9.4	14.2	86.7	2.4	0.8	13.4	3.1	127
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Second	(41.2)	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Middle	31.2	64	(10.0)	(25.0)	(75.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20
Fourth	36.9	125	8.7	6.5	78.3	4.3	0.0	13.1	4.3	46
Highest	48.4	349	11.2	13.6	87.7	2.4	0.6	11.9	2.3	169
Goa	43.4	560	10.2	13.1	84.4	2.5	0.4	11.1	2.4	243

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.11 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI AND STI BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware of RTI/STI and source of information, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever heard of RTI/STI	Number of women**	Sources of information									Number of women who ever heard of RTI/STI**	
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Relatives/friends	Adult Education programme/school teacher	Religious/political leader/community meetings/exhibition/mela	Others		
Age group													
15-19	35.9	334	8.3	48.4	1.7	36.7	10.9	14.2	62.4	3.4	0.0	120	
20-24	48.3	226	2.7	59.5	2.7	45.0	8.3	14.8	35.7	0.9	0.9	109	
Residence													
Rural	39.3	301	4.2	55.2	0.9	28.9	10.2	14.5	49.8	2.6	0.0	118	
Urban	42.8	259	7.1	52.1	3.6	53.2	9.1	14.5	49.5	1.8	0.9	111	
Education													
Less than five years	11.7	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	
5-9 years	27.8	194	5.5	53.8	1.9	18.6	11.1	22.4	40.4	3.8	0.0	54	
10 or more years	49.6	349	5.7	53.1	2.3	48.0	9.4	11.7	53.2	1.8	0.6	173	
Religion													
Hindu	40.2	361	5.5	65.5	2.8	35.8	12.5	17.4	43.5	2.1	0.7	145	
Muslim	25.6	31	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	
Christian	45.5	165	5.3	29.4	1.4	48.3	5.4	9.4	61.1	2.7	0.0	75	
Others	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	
Castes/tribes[#]													
Scheduled castes	21.7	23	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	
Scheduled tribes	36.2	47	(5.9)	(70.6)	(11.8)	(41.2)	(11.8)	(5.9)	(52.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	17	
Other backward classes	34.0	103	5.8	57.1	5.7	23.0	8.5	20.1	28.6	2.9	0.0	35	
Others	47.3	260	3.2	52.0	0.0	45.6	9.9	13.1	50.3	2.5	0.8	123	
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	5	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0	
Second	23.7	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	
Middle	25.1	64	(0.0)	(62.5)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(37.5)	(56.3)	(6.3)	(0.0)	16	
Fourth	41.6	125	5.8	65.4	2.0	27.0	3.9	13.4	46.1	2.0	0.0	52	
Highest	45.0	349	6.3	49.7	2.5	47.8	10.3	11.6	50.9	1.3	0.6	157	
Goa	40.9	560	5.6	53.7	2.2	40.7	9.7	14.5	49.7	2.2	0.4	229	

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.12 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI/STI TRANSMISSION

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know about transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Other	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	5.7	10.0	1.5	12.9	75.9	22.8	8.4	120
20-24	7.1	5.6	8.6	12.8	77.2	25.7	14.3	109
Residence								
Rural	6.5	8.0	4.8	14.6	74.4	27.3	8.0	118
Urban	6.3	7.6	5.2	11.5	78.3	21.9	14.0	111
Education								
Less than five years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
5-9 years	3.9	7.6	0.0	11.7	76.9	15.4	3.8	54
10 or more years	7.1	8.0	6.3	13.4	76.1	26.8	13.3	173
Religion								
Hindu	9.1	7.7	7.8	10.5	78.0	27.3	10.3	145
Muslim	33.2	33.2	0.0	33.7	33.2	33.2	0.0	8
Christian	0.0	5.4	1.8	14.1	78.7	19.5	14.2	75
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Scheduled tribes	(14.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(85.7)	(14.3)	(57.1)	17
Other backward classes	0.0	6.1	0.0	12.7	68.8	12.4	6.1	35
Others	8.5	9.7	8.5	9.8	78.2	28.1	9.7	123
Wealth index								
Lowest								
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Middle	(10.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(70.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	16
Fourth	13.0	13.0	0.0	8.7	69.8	21.8	8.6	52
Highest	4.7	6.6	6.6	13.2	79.4	26.4	13.1	157
Goa	6.4	7.8	5.0	12.9	76.6	24.3	11.3	229

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.13 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever heard of HIV/AIDS	Number of women**	Source of information						Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	Television	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Adult education programme	
Age group									
15-19	95.8	334	11.5	86.0	8.5	49.8	13.8	5.0	320
20-24	96.9	226	6.8	91.8	8.2	54.8	14.1	4.6	219
Residence									
Rural	95.1	301	7.0	90.3	5.2	48.0	12.9	4.9	286
Urban	97.7	259	12.5	86.1	12.0	56.1	15.0	4.7	253
Education									
Less than five years	(58.8)	17	(0.0)	(60.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(30.0)	(10.0)	10
5-9 years	94.4	194	7.0	92.5	4.9	39.5	10.8	1.6	183
10 or more years	99.1	349	11.2	87.0	10.4	59.9	15.1	6.3	346
Religion									
Hindu	95.0	361	9.3	91.6	9.4	50.5	14.9	4.4	343
Muslim	96.8	31	19.9	76.7	3.3	53.1	3.3	6.6	30
Christian	98.8	165	8.6	83.4	7.3	54.2	14.0	5.4	163
Others	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	(78.3)	23	(5.6)	(83.3)	(5.6)	(38.9)	(11.1)	(0.0)	18
Scheduled tribes	93.7	47	0.0	88.8	2.3	43.2	13.6	6.7	44
Other backward classes	96.1	103	9.1	95.0	12.2	40.4	14.1	2.0	99
Others	97.3	260	11.0	88.9	9.5	59.7	13.4	5.1	253
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Second	(88.2)	17	(6.7)	(86.7)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	15
Middle	89.1	64	3.5	86.2	0.0	45.9	8.8	3.5	57
Fourth	96.1	125	6.7	88.4	4.1	41.8	15.0	2.5	120
Highest	98.3	349	11.9	89.2	11.7	58.3	14.6	6.1	343
Goa	96.3	560	9.6	88.3	8.4	51.8	13.9	4.8	539

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.14 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV TRANSMISSION /AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know about transmission of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unsafe Sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of blood	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group								
15-19	4.9	67.1	26.6	33.2	49.0	74.9	29.1	320
20-24	9.8	68.9	30.0	40.4	54.7	76.4	30.1	219
Residence								
Rural	3.9	69.1	22.0	29.3	48.0	73.6	37.1	286
Urban	10.3	66.5	34.8	43.8	55.1	77.6	21.0	253
Education								
Less than five years	(0.0)	(62.5)	(37.5)	(25.0)	(50.0)	(62.5)	(0.0)	10
5-9 years	0.0	65.9	22.8	28.1	33.6	64.5	27.6	183
10 or more years	10.2	68.9	30.2	40.1	59.4	80.8	31.0	346
Religion								
Hindu	4.8	70.8	24.1	30.2	48.8	72.7	34.2	343
Muslim	11.5	76.9	38.4	38.6	34.9	84.5	23.0	30
Christian	10.6	60.5	34.1	48.7	59.5	79.4	20.6	163
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	(0.0)	(40.0)	(33.3)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(73.3)	(13.3)	18
Scheduled tribes	0.0	71.2	21.2	31.4	34.1	76.4	45.0	44
Other backward classes	2.2	64.5	22.3	34.5	47.8	70.1	32.1	99
Others	6.8	69.3	28.1	34.4	52.0	74.5	32.0	253
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Second	(0.0)	(55.6)	(22.2)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(55.6)	(33.3)	15
Middle	2.0	74.1	20.0	31.8	35.9	66.0	26.3	57
Fourth	1.9	71.3	19.2	20.2	33.6	71.2	44.4	120
Highest	9.5	65.9	32.1	42.3	60.0	79.1	25.3	343
Goa	6.9	67.9	28.0	36.2	51.4	75.5	29.5	539

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.15 MISCONCEPTION OF HIV/AIDS TRANSMISSION

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who have misconception of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Shaking hands	Hugging	Kissing	Sharing cloths	Sharing food	Stepping on urine/stool of someone who has AIDS	Mosquito/ flea or bedbugs bites	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	5.0	8.1	20.1	6.3	10.4	9.1	32.8	320
20-24	2.8	2.3	14.2	4.1	4.6	7.3	28.3	219
Residence								
Rural	6.3	8.1	20.4	7.7	9.9	6.7	33.2	286
Urban	1.6	3.1	14.6	2.7	5.9	10.3	28.4	253
Education								
Less than five years	(10.0)	(20.0)	(40.0)	(10.0)	(20.0)	(10.0)	(40.0)	10
5-9 years	8.7	10.9	17.0	11.0	13.7	11.5	38.8	183
10 or more years	1.4	2.6	17.4	2.3	4.6	6.7	26.6	346
Religion								
Hindu	5.6	7.6	17.2	6.7	8.8	7.3	29.4	343
Muslim	3.3	13.3	20.1	6.7	17.0	6.7	36.9	30
Christian	1.2	0.6	17.8	2.4	4.9	11.1	32.4	163
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.8)	(5.6)	(5.6)	(11.1)	(55.6)	18
Scheduled tribes	4.6	6.9	11.4	9.1	11.4	4.6	36.3	44
Other backward classes	2.0	7.1	14.1	2.0	5.1	5.1	27.3	99
Others	4.7	5.9	20.2	5.9	7.9	8.3	29.6	253
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Second	(13.2)	(26.7)	(20.0)	(13.3)	(26.7)	(13.3)	(60.0)	15
Middle	16.0	8.8	26.5	15.9	17.6	10.6	31.6	57
Fourth	3.4	6.7	13.4	5.1	6.7	5.0	32.4	120
Highest	2.0	3.5	16.9	3.2	5.2	8.8	28.8	343
Goa	4.1	5.8	17.7	5.4	8.0	8.4	31.0	539

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.16 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HOW TO AVOID OR REDUCE THE CHANCES OF INFECTING HIV/AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Limit no. of sexual partners and avoid sex with sex workers	Avoid sex with person who inject drugs	Avoid pregnancy when having HIV/ AIDS	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group							
15-19	6.7	43.7	51.4	65.0	17.8	3.3	320
20-24	10.0	50.3	52.9	71.1	18.8	1.6	219
Residence							
Rural	10.4	37.8	51.5	69.2	17.8	2.8	286
Urban	5.3	56.8	52.5	65.5	18.7	2.4	253
Education							
Less than five years	(0.0)	(14.3)	(50.0)	(30.0)	(14.3)	(0.0)	10
5-9 years	6.8	30.7	45.4	49.2	10.6	1.5	183
10 or more years	8.8	53.6	55.5	78.3	21.5	3.1	346
Religion							
Hindu	9.9	39.4	52.2	69.1	19.4	2.4	343
Muslim	4.3	50.1	53.2	56.2	12.4	4.1	30
Christian	5.0	60.3	51.6	66.3	17.0	2.8	163
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]							
Scheduled castes	(7.7)	(30.8)	(44.4)	(50.0)	(23.1)	(0.0)	18
Scheduled tribes	11.6	34.2	36.3	63.7	17.2	8.6	44
Other backward classes	9.9	45.6	49.5	66.5	18.6	1.3	99
Others	7.5	45.8	57.3	68.8	17.6	2.2	253
Wealth index							
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Second	(14.3)	(42.9)	(26.7)	(33.3)	(14.3)	(0.0)	15
Middle	10.8	31.9	56.1	57.8	8.6	0.0	57
Fourth	13.2	35.3	48.2	64.9	15.1	1.0	120
Highest	5.9	52.7	53.8	72.0	20.7	3.3	343
Goa	8.1	46.4	52.0	67.5	18.2	2.6	539

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.17 KNOWLEDGE WHERE TO GET TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS AND SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware where to get tested for HIV/AIDS and place for testing HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Know place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS**	Number of women**	Health Facility							Number of women who Knew place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS **
			Government				Private			
			Hospital	CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre	RTI/STI clinic VCT/ICTC	Other public/NGO hospitals	Hospital	RTI/STI VCT/ICTC	Other private hospitals	
Age group										
15-19	73.7	320	89.9	19.1	2.1	0.0	24.2	0.8	0.8	236
20-24	77.6	219	83.0	24.1	4.7	0.6	20.1	2.9	4.8	170
Residence										
Rural	73.5	286	83.4	24.3	1.9	0.0	18.1	1.0	1.4	210
Urban	77.3	253	90.9	17.9	4.5	0.5	27.2	2.5	3.6	196
Education										
Less than five years	(20.0)	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
5-9 years	62.8	183	86.1	16.6	1.7	0.0	18.2	0.0	3.5	115
10 or more years	83.5	346	87.2	23.2	3.8	0.3	24.4	2.4	2.1	289
Religion										
Hindu	75.2	343	87.6	25.2	2.7	0.4	20.6	1.2	2.7	258
Muslim	73.1	30	(90.9)	(13.6)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(13.6)	(4.5)	(0.0)	22
Christian	76.6	163	84.9	14.5	4.0	0.0	28.1	2.4	2.4	125
Others	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	(55.6)	18	(70.0)	(30.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(30.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	10
Scheduled tribes	70.6	44	87.2	12.8	3.2	0.0	15.9	0.0	0.0	31
Other backward classes	77.8	99	89.7	20.7	2.5	0.0	20.8	1.3	3.9	77
Others	75.8	253	85.4	24.0	3.6	0.5	24.6	2.1	2.1	192
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Second	(66.7)	15	(90.0)	(30.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	10
Middle	51.0	57	89.7	20.8	0.0	0.0	17.3	0.0	3.3	29
Fourth	72.5	120	83.9	26.4	2.3	0.0	13.8	1.1	2.3	87
Highest	81.0	343	87.8	19.1	3.9	0.4	26.4	2.2	2.5	278
Goa	75.3	539	87.0	21.2	3.2	0.2	22.5	1.7	2.5	406

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.18 KNOWLEDGE OF SOME SELECTED STATEMENTS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years by awareness on reproductive issues, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Selected statements to test the level of awareness										Number of women**
	It is possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby is born by medical test		Pregnancy can occur after kissing or hugging		When a woman has intercourse for the first time she has to bleed		A woman can get pregnant on the very first time she has sexual intercourse		A woman is most likely to get pregnant if she has sexual intercourse half way between her menstrual periods		
	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	
Age group											
15-19	66.2	6.6	6.0	12.3	19.7	65.9	38.6	44.6	25.8	61.1	334
20-24	71.7	5.3	6.6	7.1	28.3	52.7	42.8	40.8	31.0	53.5	226
Residence											
Rural	68.1	7.9	8.3	11.4	21.8	62.8	40.4	44.5	26.3	59.8	301
Urban	68.8	3.8	3.9	8.9	24.7	58.0	40.1	41.4	29.7	56.0	259
Education											
Less than five years	(35.3)	(35.3)	(5.9)	(47.1)	(11.8)	(70.6)	(23.5)	(64.7)	(23.5)	(76.7)	17
5-9 years	67.6	7.7	7.7	17.1	17.8	66.1	34.4	48.5	22.2	62.3	194
10 or more years	70.5	3.7	5.4	4.6	26.7	57.0	44.4	39.0	31.2	54.7	349
Religion											
Hindu	67.1	6.6	8.3	10.6	20.4	62.4	38.1	44.6	28.5	57.9	361
Muslim	61.3	9.7	3.2	16.2	13.0	61.2	32.0	42.1	22.3	58.3	31
Christian	73.3	4.2	2.4	8.5	31.0	56.3	46.6	40.1	27.3	58.2	165
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	(60.9)	(17.4)	(8.7)	(17.4)	(30.4)	(56.5)	(56.5)	(30.4)	(30.4)	(47.8)	23
Scheduled tribes	63.9	10.7	14.8	15.0	16.8	76.9	38.0	51.4	12.7	72.4	47
Other backward classes	62.3	6.8	5.9	11.8	16.4	64.1	36.7	45.7	19.4	67.0	103
Others	72.7	3.5	6.2	8.5	27.6	55.1	45.7	38.5	34.2	52.7	260
Wealth index											
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Second	(70.6)	(5.9)	(11.8)	(29.4)	(5.9)	(94.1)	(11.8)	(52.9)	(17.6)	(58.8)	17
Middle	64.2	10.9	9.4	18.9	15.6	71.8	23.4	59.2	18.8	71.7	64
Fourth	66.4	6.4	7.1	16.1	22.3	56.9	41.4	44.9	26.4	59.3	125
Highest	69.9	4.6	5.2	4.9	26.1	58.2	45.0	38.4	30.6	54.7	349
Goa	68.4	6.0	6.2	10.2	23.2	60.6	40.3	43.1	27.9	58.0	560

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
 () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
 * Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
 ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.19 AWARENESS OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ISSUES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who perceived family life education to be important, having menstruation related problems, are aware of specific contraceptive methods and who ever discussed about family planning with any one by district, Goa, 2007-08

District	Perceived family life education to be important	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Knowledge of contraceptive pills	Knowledge of emergency contraception	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**
North Goa	94.1	38.8	88.2	60.9	45.2	323
South Goa	87.4	31.3	86.6	53.8	40.1	237
Goa	92.0	34.4	87.9	57.0	43.4	560

** Unweighted cases.

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

TABLE 9.1: AVERAGE POPULATION COVERED BY HEALTH FACILITY BY DISTRICTS, GOA, 2007-08

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Centre	PHC	CHC
North Goa	5,129	48,832	63,881
South Goa	5,705	43,985	45,926
Goa	5,395	46,409	56,699

PHC= Primary Health Centre; CHC= Community Health Centre.

TABLE 9.2: PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES HAVING SUB-CENTRES WITHIN VILLAGES & ANM AVAILABLE AT SUB-CENTRE AND STAYING IN SUB-CENTRE QUARTER BY DISTRICTS, GOA, 2007-08

District	Villages having Sub-Centre within village	No. of villages	ANM/FHW Available at Sub-Centre	ANM residing in Sub-Centre quarter ¹	Total number of Sub-Centres ²
North Goa	48.2	27	95.2	50.0	21
South Goa	50.0	22	100.0	0.0	18
Goa	49.0	49	97.4	33.3	39

ANM= Auxiliary Nurse Midwife; FHW=Female Health Worker.
¹ Based on availability of quarter at Sub-Centre.
² Some of the selected villages have more than one Sub Centre.

TABLE 9.3: STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT SUB-CENTRE FUNCTIONING IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING BY DISTRICTS, GOA, 2007-08

District	Number of Sub-Centres having					Total number of Sub-Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use ¹	
North Goa	3	2	2	1	0	3
South Goa	2	4	4	0	--	5
Goa (%)	5 (62.5)	6 (75.0)	6 (75.0)	1 (12.5)	0 (0.0)	8 (100.0)

¹ Percentage calculated from number of labor room available.

TABLE 9.4: NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES HAVING ADEQUATELY EQUIPPED AND ESSENTIAL DRUGS BY DISTRICTS, GOA, 2007-08

District	Adequately equipped ¹ (at least 60%)	Essential drugs ² (at least 60%)	Total number of Sub-Centres
North Goa	20	17	21
South Goa	18	12	18
Goa (%)	38 (97.4)	29 (74.4)	39 (100.0)

1: equipments include: Instrument sterilizer, Auto disposal syringes, Hub cutter, B. P. instrument, Stethoscope, Weighing Machine (infant/adult), hemoglobinometer, Foetoscope, SIMS speculam, IUD insertion kit, Vaccine carrier.
2: Drugs includes, Drug kit-A/B, IFA tablets, Vitamin-A solution, ORS packet.

TABLE 9.5: NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, GOA, 2007-08

District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub- Centres
North Goa	0	0	20	21
South Goa	1	1	17	18
Goa (%)	1 (2.6)	1 (12.5)	37 (94.9)	39 (100.0)

VHSC= Village Health and Sanitation Committee.
*Based on availability of VHSC.

TABLE 9.6: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, GOA, 2007-08

District	Human resources Status of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer	AYUSH Doctor	Pharmacist	
North Goa	8	6	4	8	8
South Goa	7	4	1	8	8
Goa (%)	15 (93.8)	10 (62.5)	5 (31.3)	16 (100.0)	16 (100.0)

AYUSH = Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy.

Districts	Number of PHCs having					Total number of PHCs
	Residential Quarter available for MO	Functioning PHC 24 hours	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
North Goa	5	6	6	8	8	8
South Goa	3	4	4	8	8	8
Goa (%)	8 (50.0)	10 (62.5)	10 (62.5)	16 (100.0)	16 (100.0)	16 (100.0)

District	Number of PHCs having					Conducted at least 10 deliveries*	Total number of PHCs
	New born care equipments	Functional OT	Cold chain equipments ¹ at least 60 %	Essential drugs ² (at least 60%)	Referral services for delivery*		
North Goa	4	6	8	8	3	1	8
South Goa	4	4	8	8	2	0	8
Goa (%)	8 (50.0)	10 (62.5)	16 (100.0)	16 (100.0)	5 (50.0)	1 (10.0)	16(100.0)

* Services based on during last one month and PHCs functioning on 24 hour basis.
¹ Ice lined refrigerator (large/small), Deep freezer (large/ small), Cold Box, Vaccine carrier.
² Essential Drugs includes, Antiallergics, Anti hypertensive, Anti Diabetics, Anti anginal, Anti tubercular, Anti leprosy, Anti Filariasis, Anti bacterial, Anti Helminthic, Anti protozoal, Antidots, Solution correcting water and electrolyte imbalance, Essentials obstetric care drugs.
OT= Operation Theatres.

District	Number of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund	Utilized untied fund	
North Goa	3	1	7	7	8
South Goa	1	2	8	6	8
Goa (%)	4 (25.0)	3 (18.8)	15 (93.8)	13 (81.3)	16 (100.0)

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.

TABLE 9.10: HUMAN RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, GOA, 2007-08

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Obstetric/ Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Health Manager	
North Goa	0	0	0	0	3
South Goa	1	0	1	0	2
Goa (%)	1 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (60.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (100.0)

TABLE 9.11: SPECIFIC HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, GOA, 2007-08

District	Number of CHCs having:					Total number of CHCs
	Functional OT	Designated as FRU	New born care services ¹	LBW babies managed ²	Blood storage facility ¹	
North Goa	2	3	3	1	0	3
South Goa	1	1	1	1	0	2
Goa (%)	3 (60.0)	4 (80.0)	4 (100.0)	2 (40.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (100.0)

LBW=low birth weight. ; OT= Operation Theatre; FRU= First Referral Unit.

¹ Based on 24 hours and CHCs designated as First Referral Unit.

² Based on last one month services.

TABLE 9.12: NUMBER OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, GOA, 2007-08

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitor regularly*	Utilized untied fund	
North Goa	2	1	0	2	3
South Goa	1	2	1	1	2
Goa (%)	3 (60.0)	3 (60.0)	1 (33.3)	3 (60.0)	5 (100.0)

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.

*RKS monitored regularly is from number of RKS constituted.

APPENDIX

SAMPLING ERROR FOR SELECTED INDICATORS

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Sampling errors, Goa, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women aged 15-49)							
North Goa	0.462	0.023	753	753	4.920	0.417	0.507
South Goa	0.461	0.028	603	606	6.008	0.406	0.516
Unmet Need for family planning (Currently Married Women aged 15-49)							
North Goa	0.241	0.018	753	753	7.530	0.205	0.277
South Goa	0.278	0.029	603	606	10.432	0.220	0.336
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
North Goa	0.980	0.010	228	226	1.010	0.960	0.999
South Goa	0.942	0.021	178	180	2.196	0.901	0.983
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
North Goa	0.994	0.006	228	226	0.586	0.983	1.006
South Goa	0.986	0.009	178	180	0.907	0.968	1.004
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
North Goa	0.984	0.008	228	226	0.814	0.968	1.000
South Goa	0.978	0.011	178	180	1.083	0.957	0.999
Birth order 2+ (birth in last three years)							
North Goa	0.364	0.103	110	119	28.428	0.153	0.575
South Goa	0.478	0.074	102	106	15.563	0.326	0.629
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children aged 12-35 months)							
North Goa	1.000	0.000	68	74	0.000	-	-
South Goa	0.966	0.025	47	50	2.598	0.916	1.016
Received Measles Vaccine (last and last but one living children aged 12-35 months)							
North Goa	0.966	0.025	68	74	2.561	0.917	1.015
South Goa	0.899	0.048	47	50	5.348	0.803	0.995

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