

# District Level Household and Facility Survey

2007-08

## Himachal Pradesh



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



सत्यमेव जयते  
Government of India

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### **IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO READERS:**

**This report is based on data collected from 13,897 households from Himachal Pradesh during 2007-08. From these households, 10,016 ever-married women aged 15-49 years and 3,448 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 November 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 very grateful to the Ministry of Health & 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 to 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**  
**International Institute for Population Sciences**



## **BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY**

The National Rural Health Mission (2005-2012) was launched by the Government of India (GoI) in 2005-06 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) carried out during 2007-08 was designed to collect data at district level on various aspects of health care utilization for Reproductive & Child Health (RCH), accessibility of health facilities, assess the effectiveness of ASHA and JSY in promoting RCH care, 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 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 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 designing, implementation, progress, tabulation, basis of 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) 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 and 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 plus 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 adolescent's aged 15-24 years from the sampled households are the respondents for questions on RCH and family life education, 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  $i^{\text{th}}$  PSU of a district were the main inputs for generation of design weight. These selection probabilities are defined as follows:

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

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

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

$$f_2^i = \text{Probability of selecting segment (s) from segmented PSU}$$

(in case the  $i^{\text{th}}$  selected PSU is segmented)

$$= (\text{Number of households in the selected segment}) / (\text{number of households in the PSU})$$

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

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

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

Where  $HL_i$  is the number of households listed in  $i^{\text{th}}$  PSU in a district and  $HS_i$  the number of households per PSU assigned for the  $i^{\text{th}}$  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  $i^{\text{th}}$  PSU of the district is,  $w^i = \frac{1}{f^i * HR_i}$ , where

$HR_i$  is the household response rate of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  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  $i^{\text{th}}$  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 and women are further derived from the district

weights  $n_i^d$  for the  $i^{\text{th}}$  PSU in  $d^{\text{th}}$  district using external control so that sample results do not deviate from the corresponding information about the population.

Let,  $n_s = \sum_i n_i^d$  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 for rural-urban areas separately. Considering sample and census currently married women age between 15-49 years and married males above 15 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 Academy of Management Studies, Lkhnow, was designated as regional agency (RA) for implementation of DLHS-3 in Himachal Pradesh. 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 females and one male investigator and was headed by a Research Officer (RO) 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 in the household, religion and caste of household head. The other information collected relates to awareness of government programmes.

### **Ever Married Women's Questionnaire**

The respondents for the ever married women's questionnaire were ever married women aged 15-49 years living in the sampled households. Details on age, age at marriage and 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, delivery attendant and 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 vaccination 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, 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 Theater, 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, OT, Labour Room and availability of residential quarters for doctors were also collected in the facility survey. (The questionnaires are available at DLHS-3 website: [www.rchiips.org](http://www.rchiips.org)).

## **HOUSEHOLD AND VILLAGE BACKGROUND**

### **DLHS-3 Coverage and Response Rate**

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 13,897 households, 10,016 ever-married women and 3,448 unmarried women in Himachal Pradesh state. The response rates are 97.9, 85.1 and 80.9 percent for households, ever-married and unmarried women respectively. The household response rate varies from 94 percent in Solan to 99.8 percent in Una. The response rate of ever-married women varies from 75.3 percent in Kangra to 95.4 percent in Una. The response rate for both household and ever-married women is the highest in Una. In contrary, the response rate for unmarried women is the highest in Sirmaur (93.1 percent) and the lowest in Shimla (61.5 percent) (Table 1.1). As far as the demographic indicators of Himachal Pradesh are concerned, from 2001 census it can be noted that the overall sex ratio of 968 female per 1,000 males is above the national sex ratio of 933. In Kangra district, Mandi District and Hamirpur district of Himachal Pradesh, girls outnumber boys and in six districts out of 12 districts of Himachal Pradesh, the sex ratio is below the national figure (Table 1.2).

### **Village Characteristics**

As regards the accessibility of health facilities to the sampled villages, 45.3 percent of villages have Sub-Centres within the village itself and as many as 88.7 percent of the villages are within 5 km. distance from a Sub-Centre. In Himachal Pradesh, 7.7 percent of the villages have a government dispensary within the village, 8.4 percent have Primary Health Centres (PHC) and 17 percent of the sampled villages have private clinics within the villages (Table 2.11). In Himachal Pradesh, 49.1 percent of villages have a governmental health facility. There is dearth of doctors, with only 15.5 percent of villages having doctors. It varies from only 2 percent in Lahul & Spiti to 40.4 percent in Kangra. Only One-fourths of villages in Himachal Pradesh have an ASHA (25.7 percent) and almost all the villages (97.1 percent) of Himachal Pradesh have an *Anganwadi* worker (Table 2.12).

### **Household Characteristics**

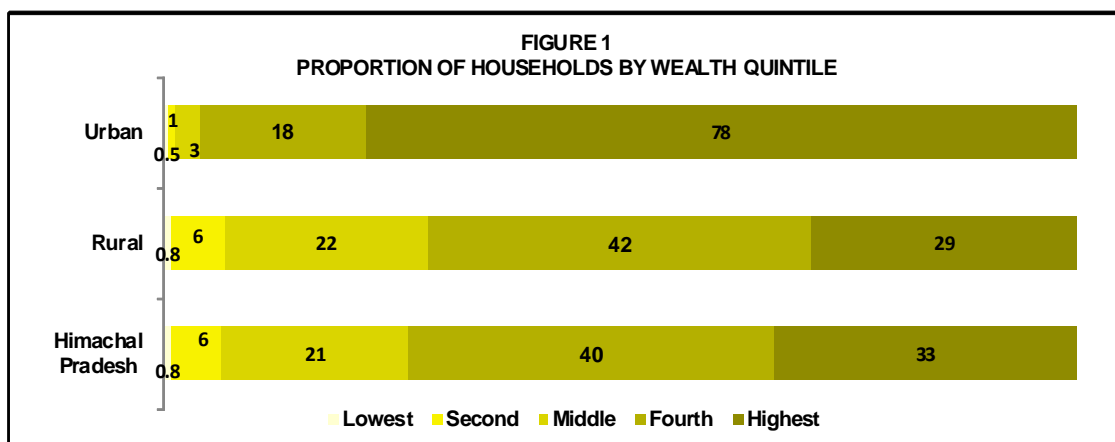
DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 65,843 persons (Table 2.1) from 13,897 households (Table 2.8) in Himachal Pradesh covering all twelve districts. About 91.6 percent households are concentrated in rural areas and only 8.4 percent of the households are in urban areas. In Himachal Pradesh, majority of the households belong to the Hindu religion (88.7 percent), 8.8 percent are Buddhist and 1.2 percent are Muslims. Eleven percent of household heads are females. Twenty-four percent of the household heads belong to scheduled castes, 54.2 percent to others, 13.1 percent belong to scheduled tribes and 9.1 percent of household heads belong to other backward classes (Table 2.7). The median age of household head is 49 years. The average household size in the state is 4.7 persons and there is a noticeable rural-urban difference in family size.

Almost all of the households (98.2 Percent) in Himachal Pradesh have electricity connection, 90 percent of households have access to improved source of drinking, with 45.2 percent of them having access to tap water for drinking into dwelling/yard/plot, 49.2 percent of households have provision for flush toilet, 24.6 percent of households use LPG for cooking, 45.5 percent live in pucca houses and seventy-one percent have at least 3 rooms (Table 2.8). It is surprising to note that 30.6 percent of households in Himachal Pradesh have BPL (below

poverty line) cards and it varies from 20.8 percent in Hamirpur to 43.1 percent in Chamba (Table 2.9).

### Household Wealth Index

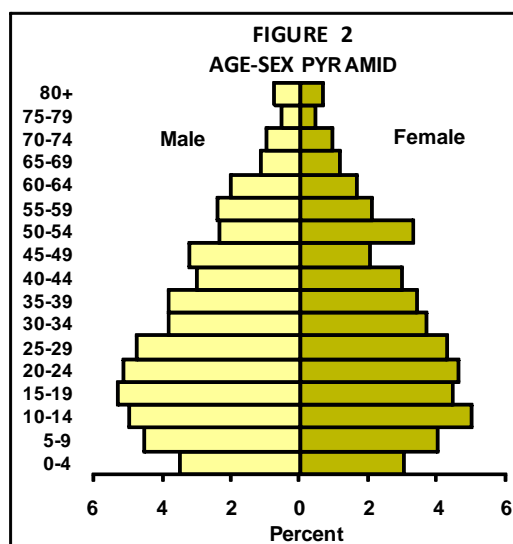
Combining household amenities, assets and durable goods, a wealth index is computed at the national level and divided into quintiles. Households are categorized from the poorest to the richest groups corresponding to the lowest to the highest quintiles at the national level. Based on national cut-off points, in Himachal Pradesh, only one percent of households are in the lowest wealth quintile and 33 percent of households are in the highest wealth quintile. More than three-fourth of the households (78 percent) in urban areas are in the highest wealth quintile while in rural areas it is only 29 percent. Percent distribution of households by wealth quintile is shown in Fig. 1.



### Age-Sex Composition

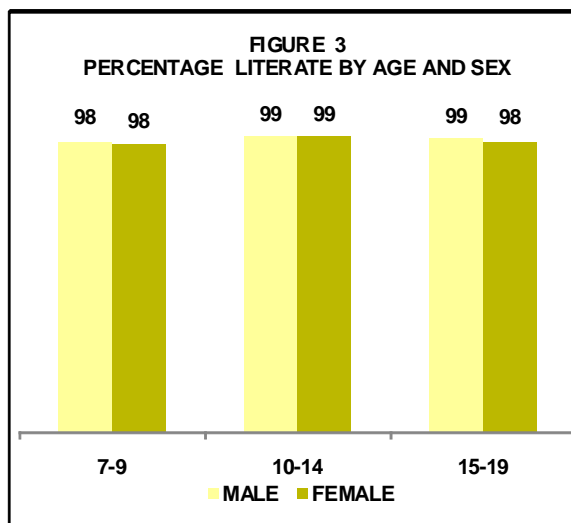
The overall sex ratio in Himachal Pradesh is 918 females per 1000 males (Table 2.1). The age-sex pyramid (Fig.2) depict a scenario of declining fertility with shrinking base of 25 percent of the total population below 15 years and indicates a gradually aging population with 7 percent of the population being above the age of 65 years. The remaining percent of the 68.3 population is in the 15-64 years age group. There is negligible rural-urban difference in having children below 15 years and having persons above 65 years.

The mean age at marriage of boys and girls in Himachal Pradesh are 26 years and 21.9 years respectively. In Himachal Pradesh 6 percent of boys and 1.6 percent of girls were married before attaining the minimum legal age for marriage (Table 2.3).



### Literacy by Age and Sex

Around nineteen percent of the population 7 years and above are non-literate; it is 27.6 percent for females and 10.4 percent for males (Table 2.4). The gender gap in literacy rate is very narrow for all the broad age groups (Table 2.4), also shown in Fig.3. The information on main reasons for dropping out of school was also collected in DLHS-3. For girls below 18 years as many as 19.3 percent stated that they were required for household work followed by 14.2 percent who cited disinterest in studies as the main reason for dropping out of school (Table 2.6). On the other hand, 25 percent of boys cited disinterest in studies as the main reason for dropping out of school followed by 19.8 percent who stated they were required for household work.



### CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

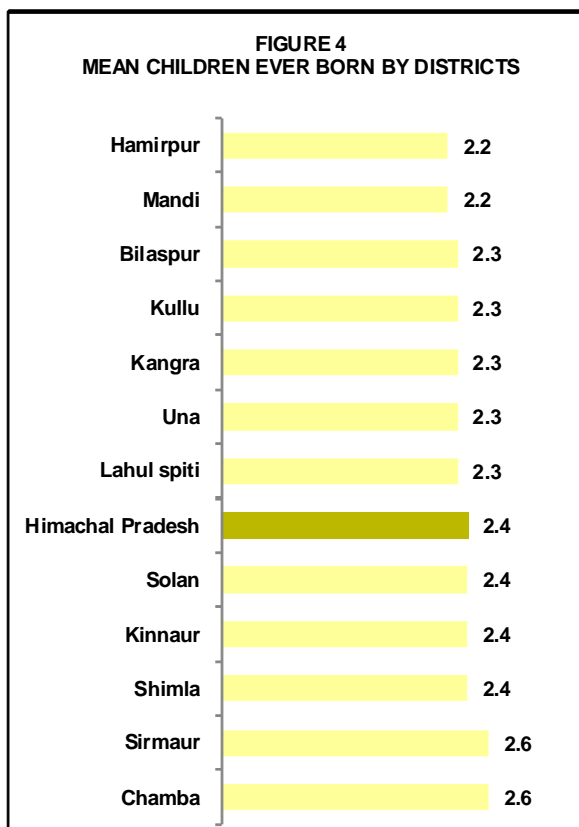
Age at consummation of marriage is at least 18 years for 81.5 percent of ever married sampled women between 15-49 years irrespective of residence background. There are more non-literate women in rural areas (26 percent) than in urban areas (13.7 percent). Exactly one fourth of women in Himachal Pradesh is illiterate (26 percent) and 35.4 percent of women are educated at least for 10 years and the proportion of husbands with this many years of schooling is 54.6 percent. About half of the ever married women (47.7 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 marital duration are 17.3, 16.4 and 18.5 percent respectively. In Himachal Pradesh, 0.4 and 3.9 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 0.5 and 4.3 percent while in urban areas these are 0.2 and 0.3 percent respectively. Thirty-five percent of women belong to the highest wealth quintile, with only 31.3 percent in rural area and 81 percent in urban area (Table 3.1).

### Mean Children Ever Born by Districts

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever married women between 15-49 years is found to be 2.37 with significant differential by residence, while it is 3.07 for non-literate and 1.7 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 3.08.

The mean children ever born to ever married women by district is shown in Fig.4 and it varies from 2.6 children in Chamba and Sirmaur district to 2.2 children in Hamirpur and Mandi district, while the state average is 2.4 children.

Out of the births to ever married women during the three year period preceding the survey, 22.1 percent were of third or higher order births and the corresponding figures were 53.7 and 50.3 percent respectively for non-literate and for the ever-married women with less than 5 years of schooling (Table 3.3). The births of third and higher order were more among the ever married women who are non-literate (53.7 percent), those belonging to scheduled tribes (26.4 percent), and among older women between 35-39 years of age (74.7 percent), compared to ever-married women educated at least up to 10 years (11.1 percent), those belonging to highest wealth index (12.1 percent), those belonging to other backward classes (18.9 percent) and younger women 15-24 years (0 to 5.8 percent). Births of third and higher order are highest in Lahul & Spiti district (38.9 percent) and lowest in Hamirpur district (11 percent) (Table 3.4).

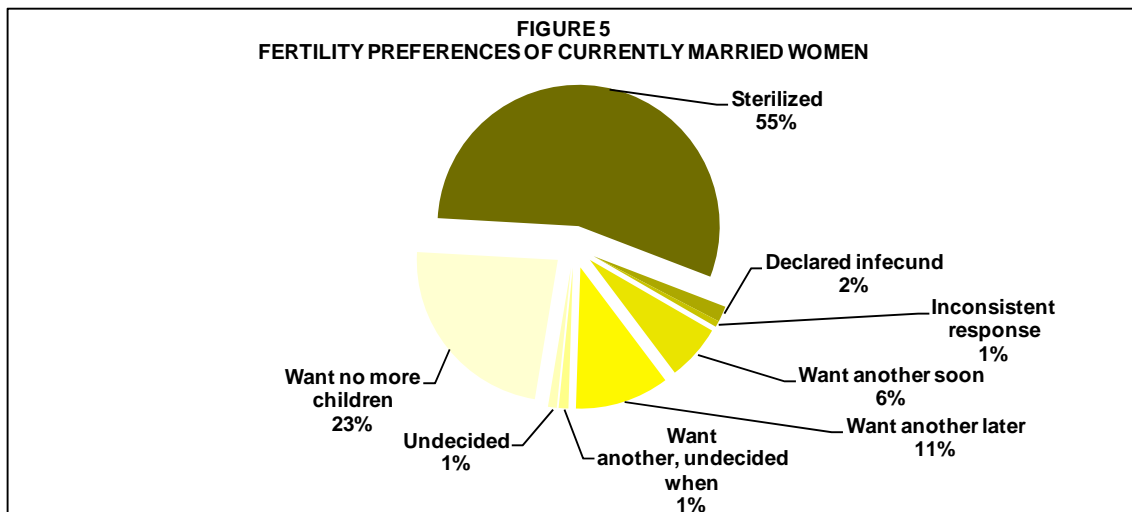


In Himachal Pradesh, most of the outcomes (96.9 Percent) of pregnancies which occurred during the three years period preceding the survey to currently married women between 15-49 years are found to be live births. Only 2.3 percent of the pregnancies in the three years period preceding the survey resulted in spontaneous abortion and varies from no spontaneous abortion in Kullu to 4.4 percent in Shimla district (Table 3.7).

### **Fertility Intention and Preferences 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 given in Table 3.6. Among those with no living children, about 43.4 percent women want a child soon within the next two years and 32.7 percent want a child 2 or more years later. Among the currently married women with one living child, the proportion wanting an additional child soon within 2 years and after 2 years is 11.3 and 41.5 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 preference of all currently married women regardless of number of living children. Twenty-three percent of currently married women want no more children, 6 percent want a child soon, 1 percent is undecided and 55 percent have undergone sterilization.



Among the currently married women with no living children but want a child, 50.2 percent reported that sex of the child does not matter, 37.4 percent say it is up to god while 9.6 and 2.9 percent want a boy and a girl respectively. With increasing number of living children, desiring for an additional boy child becomes more and more magnified from 28.1 percent among currently married women with one child to 88.1 percent among currently married women with four or more living children (Table 3.6).

## **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 professional 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 in NRHM through the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to prevent maternal deaths.

### **Any ANC by Selected Background Characteristics**

In Himachal Pradesh 87 percent of the women who had their last birth during the three year period preceding the survey, had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service. Majority of women (86.4 percent) had received the service from a government health facility and only 11.1 percent of women had received the ANC service from a private health facility (Table 4.1).

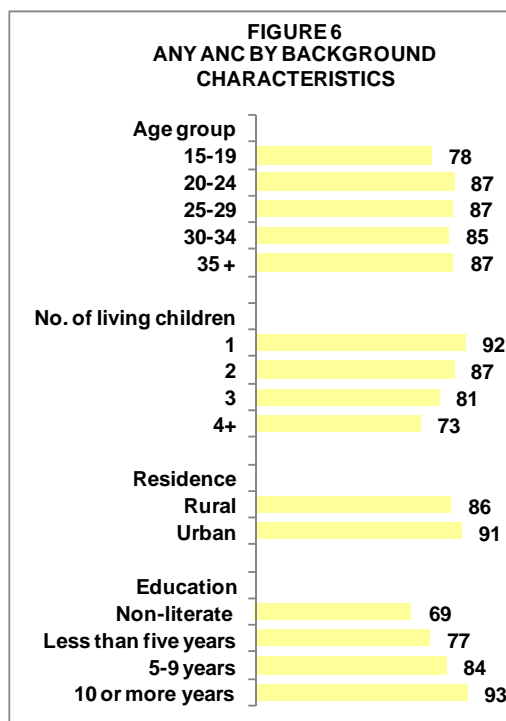
Any ANC coverage by selected background characteristics are diagrammatically depicted in Fig.6. A distinctive feature is that any ANC increases sharply with education and wealth index. Any ANC is 68.9 percent among non-literate as against 93.3 percent among women educated for 10 or more years and 45.6 percent among lowest wealth index as against 95.1 percent among women in highest wealth index.

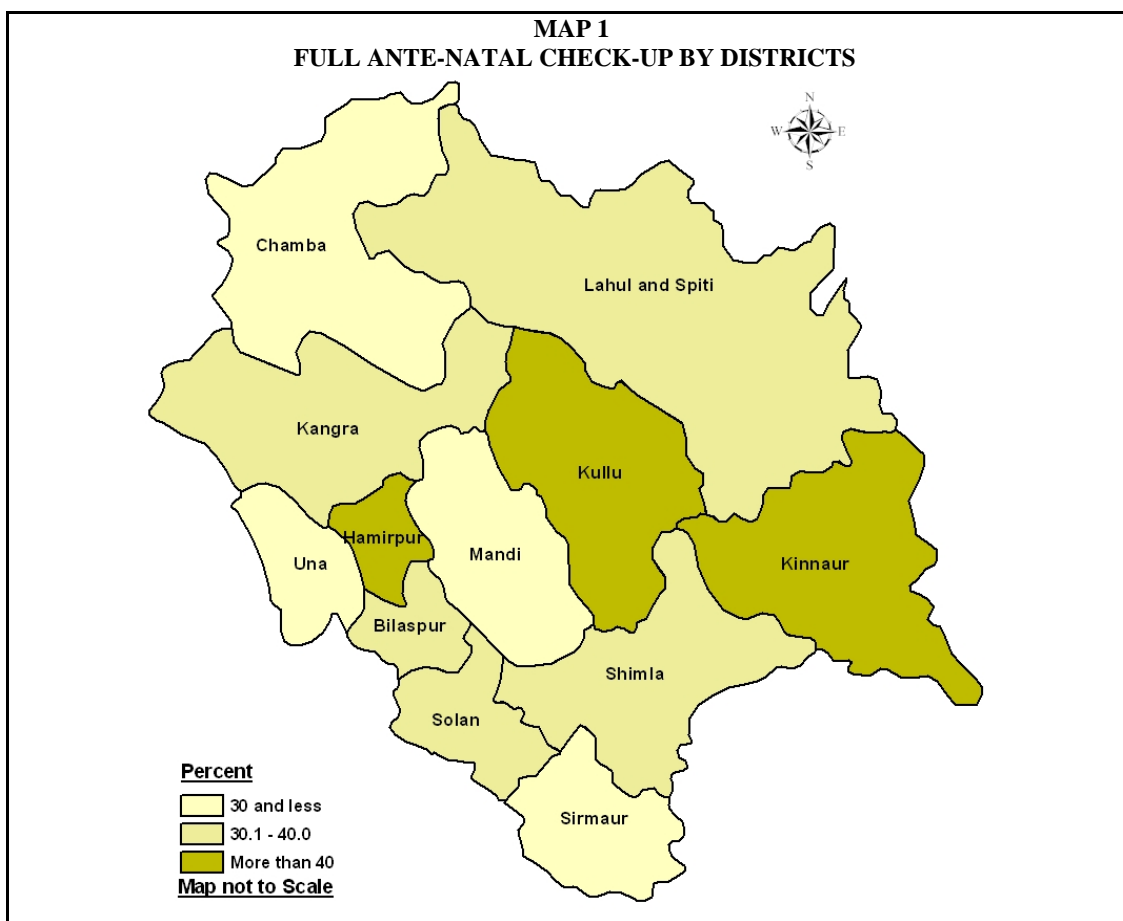
There is only a noticeable rural-urban gap of 4.5 percentage points in availing any ANC, with 90.7 percent among urban residents and 86.2 percent among rural residents (Table 4.1).

The coverage of any ANC is highest in Kinnaur (96.1 percent) and lowest in Mandi district (67.4 percent). In all districts of Himachal Pradesh, women availed ANC services either from a government health facility, private health facility or from community based services. Women in Kinnaur district stands highest in the state for availing ANC from a government health facility (88.2 percent) while Solan district stands highest in availing ANC from a private health facility (19.2 percent) (Table 4.2).

The proportion of women who received at least three ANC is 59.4 percent and 62.1 percent of women had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy (Table 4.5A). Eighty-five percent women had received at least one TT injection whereas 31.4 percent of the women received full ANC in Himachal Pradesh. On the other hand 55 percent of women in Himachal Pradesh consumed 100 IFA tablets/syrups (Table 4.6).

The utilization of antenatal care services differ by districts. In Himachal Pradesh, the proportion of women who received full ANC is lowest in Mandi district (14.8 percent) and is highest in Hamirpur (49.4 percent) (Table 4.6). Hamirpur and Una ranks highest in the percentage of women with antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy (74 percent each). Three or more antenatal care visits is the highest in Hamirpur district (82.1 percent) and lowest in Mandi district (39.3 percent). The proportion of women who had at least one tetanus toxoid injection is lowest in Mandi district (65.1 percent) and highest in Hamirpur district (94.7 percent), while women who had 100+IFA tablets/syrups is highest in Kullu district (62 percent) and lowest in Lahul & Spiti district (46.4 percent). Districtwise variation in coverage of full ANC is shown in the Map 1.





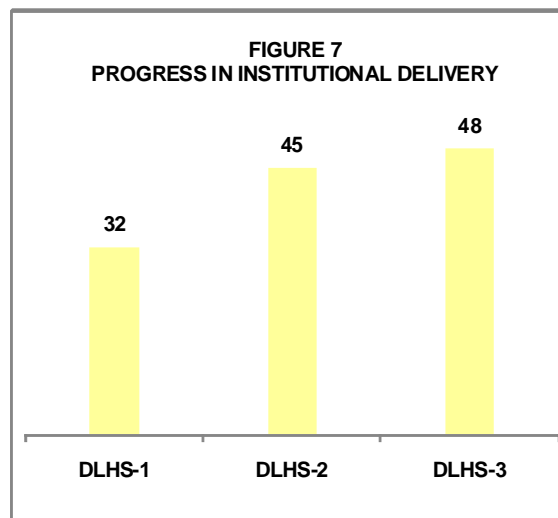
Even when women receive ANC, all recommended components of ANC to monitor high risk pregnancy, are not availed by women during pregnancy. Among women receiving ANC, 69.3 percent had an abdominal examination, 70.7 percent had their weight measured, and 62.6 percent had their blood pressure checked. Blood and urine test were conducted for 73 and 76.1 percent of women respectively (Table 4.3).

All components of ANC are more likely to be received by women in urban areas, more educated women and women in the higher wealth index. Information on sonography/ultrasound test during pregnancy was also collected during the survey. For the state as a whole, 46.9 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 more in urban areas (60.1 percent) compared to rural area (45.7 percent). It is also high among women belonging to the highest wealth quintile (62.9 percent), women with 10 or more years of schooling (59.3 percent), and women belonging to Scheduled Tribes (54 percent) (Table 4.3).

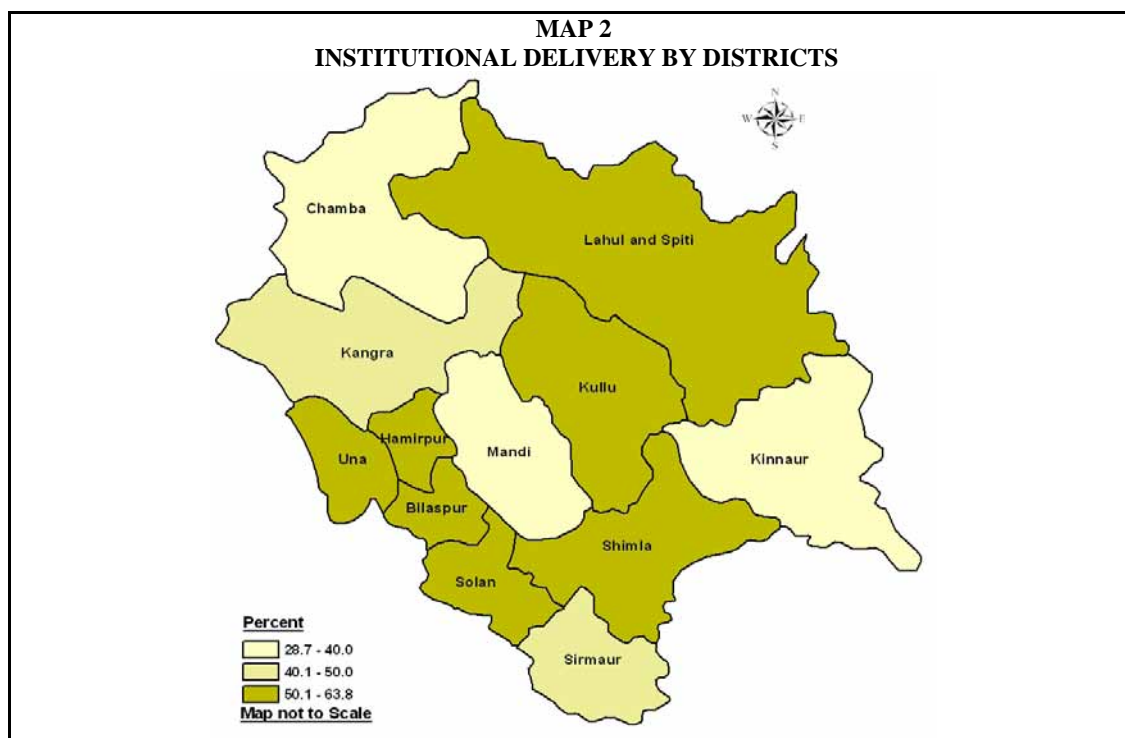


## Institutional Delivery

In Himachal Pradesh, the institutional delivery improved progressively from 32 percent in DLHS-1 and 45 percent in DLHS-2 to 48 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08). The progress in institutional delivery is presented in the Fig. 7.



About half of the deliveries (48.3 percent) in the three year period preceding the survey which resulted either in still or live births were in health facilities, either public or private (Table 4.7). The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 28.4 percent in Chamba district to 63.5 percent in Hamirpur (Table 4.9). District wise variation in institutional delivery is presented in the Map 2.



In Himachal Pradesh, 50.9 percent of deliveries, either institutional or home deliveries were safe delivery, assisted by skilled person. The better performing districts, in terms of safe delivery are Hamirpur (67.5 percent), Lahul & Spiti (62.1 percent), Bilaspur (60.7 percent) and Una (60 percent) (Table 4.9). For more than half (51.2 percent) of women who had home deliveries, the main reasons cited for not delivering their child in a health facility were no

time to go to health facility (31.6 percent), not necessary (28.3 percent), and better care at home (24.8 percent) (Table 4.10).

In Himachal Pradesh, only 5.9 percent of the deliveries which took place in institutions after January 1, 2004 have been provided with JSY financial assistance. The mean cost of delivery at government health facility is lower (Rs.3,371/-) compared to private health facility (Rs.10,431/-). Seventy-two percent of women who had institutional delivery used an ambulance or jeep or car as the mode of transport and mean cost of transportation is Rs.793/- (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 Himachal Pradesh, as much as 55 percent of women who had still /live births in the three years preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy. This varies from 43.1 percent in Bilaspur to 71.6 percent in Kangra district (Table 4.6). Forty-eight percent who had complications sought treatment for the problem in Himachal Pradesh (Table 4.15).

About three fourth of the women (74 percent) in Himachal Pradesh had faced at least one delivery complication. The main cause of delivery complications experienced by women who had still or live births in the three year period preceding the survey are obstructed labour (71.9 percent), premature labour (63.8 percent), prolonged labour (36.0 percent) and excessive bleeding (18.5 Percent) (Table 4.11). Reporting of delivery complication is slightly higher among the women who live in urban areas (74.5 percent) as compared to their rural counterparts (73.9 percent) (Table 4.11 and 4.14). Delivery complications vary from a low of 51.1 percent in Kullu to a high of 92.1 percent in Kinnaur district (Table 4.15).

More than one-fourth (32.9 percent) of women in Himachal Pradesh had post-delivery complications. The major type of post delivery complication is lower abdominal pain (64.4 percent) followed by high fever (42.1 percent) and excessive bleeding (30.4 percent) (Table 4.12). Among women who had post-delivery complications, near about half of them (45.4 percent) had sought treatment (Table 4.14).

### **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. Near about half (48.9 percent) of newborns during the three years preceding the survey was examined within 24 hours of birth (Table 5.1). Newborns to women of urban residents, newborns to women educated up to 10 or more years belonging to other castes and newborns to women in highest wealth index received more newborn care within 24 hours compared to others. Among women who availed newborn care, about three-fourth (75.2 percent) received newborn care from a government health facility, 17.4 percent from a private health facility, and 4.2 percent received new born care at home (Table 5.1).

Ninety-two percent children under 3 years, born after January 1, 2004 were fed with colostrum and there is not much variation by residence (Table 5.2). There is visible variation across districts with at least 95 percent of children being fed with colostrum in the districts of

Una, Bilaspur, Kullu, Lahul & Spiti and Hamirpur while in the other districts it is in the range of 84 to 94 percent. Feeding of colostrum is the lowest in Kangra district (83.9 percent) and is the highest in Hamirpur district (98.1 percent) (Table 5.5).

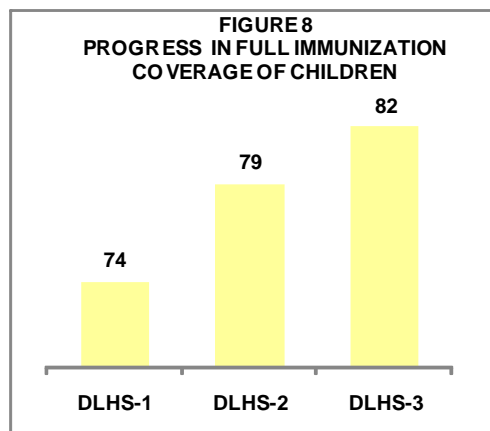
More than half of women (56.5 percent) had initiated breast milk within one hour of birth of the child. The initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth is least practiced among women in Lahul & Spiti district (40.6 percent) and most widely practiced in Hamirpur (81 percent). Ninety percent of women initiate breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children, ranging from 81.4 percent in Solan to 98.7 percent in Mandi (Table 5.5). The proportion of women who initiated breastfeeding, within 24 hours and after 24 hours of birth to children born in the three year period preceding the survey are 89.8 and 10.2 percent respectively.

Seventy-six percent of children under two months of age are exclusively breastfed. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding of the youngest surviving child in Himachal Pradesh is very short with only 4.94 months. For those children who had started food supplementation while still breastfeeding, median age in months at the time of other fluids, semi-solid food and solid food supplementation are 6.26 months, 7.96 months and 9.33 months respectively (Table 5.3). The proportion of youngest surviving child below 6 months of age who have exclusively breastfed is 58.2 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 56 percent of children aged 12-23 months, immunization coverage of children was recorded from the card. Eighty-two 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. Only 1 percent of children have not received any kind of immunization (Table 5.6).

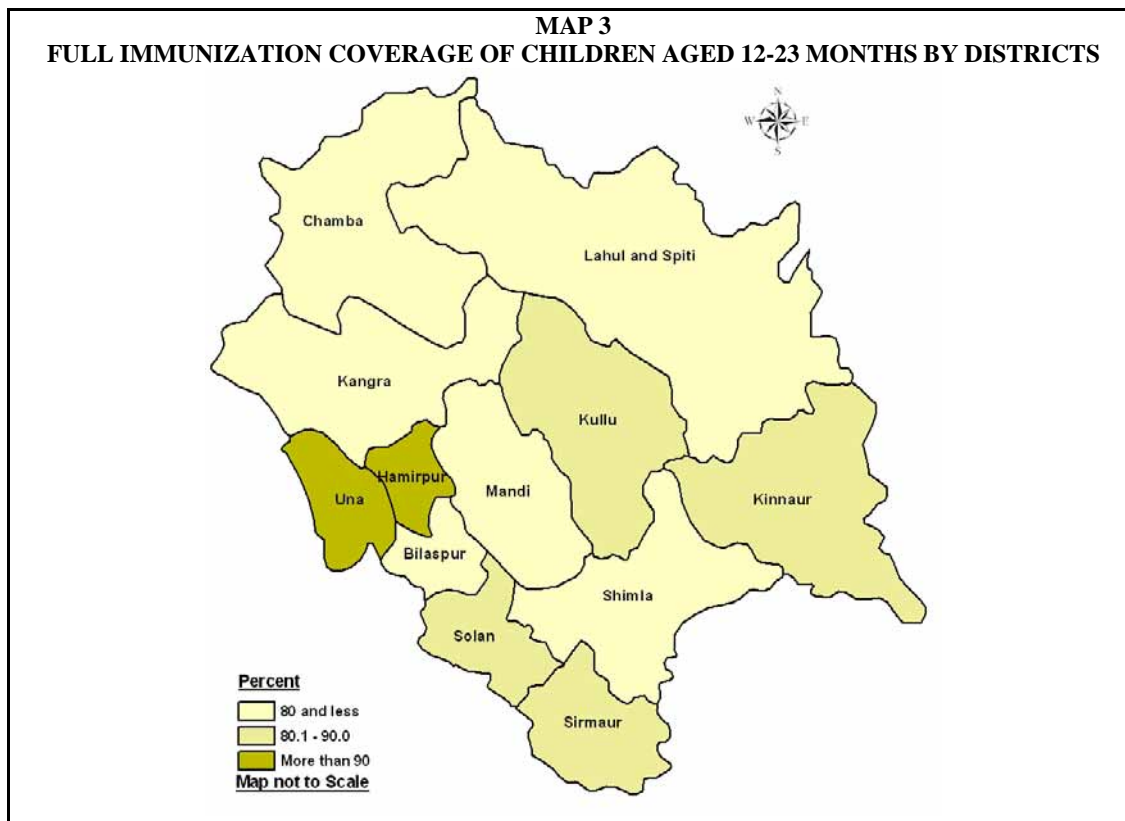
The coverage of full immunization was increased from DLHS-1 to DLHS-2 (around 74 to 79 percent) and has increase further by only three percent point in DLHS-3 as depicted in Fig.8.



Full immunization coverage would have been well above 90 percent, if immunization against DPT did not drop down from 98 to 90 percent for first and third doses and had vaccination against polio not dropped from 99 to 87.4 percent for first and third dose. The key to improvement in full immunization coverage is to monitor drop out at any stage of vaccination before completion of full course of immunization. There is urban-rural gap in full vaccination by 6.1 percentage points. Girls (80 percent) are slightly more likely than boys (84.7 percent) to be fully vaccinated. Birth order and vaccination shows negative relationship, with more vaccination coverage among the first birth order children. However, mother's education and wealth index has strong positive relationship with vaccination coverage. About seventy-five percent of children whose mothers are illiterate and sixty-three percent of children belonging to the second wealth

quintile households are fully vaccinated compared with 84.2 percent of children of mothers with 10 or more years and 87.3 percent of children belonging to the highest quintile (Table 5.6).

There are considerable inter-district differentials in the coverage for different vaccinations and for children receiving full vaccinations (Table 5.7). District-wise variation in coverage of full Immunization is depicted in the Map 3.



The percentage of children who are fully vaccinated ranges from 73.1 percent in Mandi to 94.6 percent in Hamirpur district. Solan (80.7 percent), Kinnaur (82.1 percent), Kullu (85.1 percent), Sirmaur (84.8 percent), Una (93.5 percent) and Hamirpur (94.6 percent) district stand out in full vaccination as more than 80 percent of children in each of these districts are fully vaccinated. There are six districts in Himachal Pradesh namely Mandi, Lahul & Spiti, Chamba, Shimla, Kangra and Bilaspur have lower percentage of children fully vaccinated, much below the state average of 82.2 percent (Table 5.7). Similarly for individual vaccines there is inter-district differential. The coverage of BCG in all the districts of Himachal Pradesh is above 90 percent. All children in Kangra, Lahul & Spiti, Kullu, Hamirpur, Una and Kinnaur district have received BCG vaccination. The coverage of measles vaccination is the lowest in Shimla district (85.7 percent) and highest in Hamirpur and Kullu districts (100 percent). Coverage of third dose of DPT is the lowest in Chamba district (83.2 percent) and highest in Una district (97.4 percent) while the coverage of third dose of Polio vaccination is also lowest in Chamba district (78.6 percent) and highest in Una district (96.1 percent).

As regards the place of immunization, forty-eight percent received vaccination from government hospital /dispensary/ UHC/ UHP/ UFWC/ CHC/ rural hospital/ mobile clinic/ *anganwadi* or ICDS centre/ pulse polio centre/ AYUSH hospital or clinic/other government health facility centre. Sub-Centre and primary health centre are sought as a place for vaccination of children (20.7 and 33.2 percent respectively) (Table 5.8).

In Himachal Pradesh, 88.8 and 16.2 percent of children between aged 12-35 months had received at least one dose and 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A supplementation respectively. Children whose mother's education is 10 or more years (93.3 percent), children from highest wealth quintile households (92.9 percent), children from other caste groups (90.7 percent) and children at first birth order (89.5 percent) and children at second birth order (91.8 percent) are more likely to receive at least one dose of Vitamin-A than children of non-literate mothers (75.8 percent), children belonged to second lowest wealth quintile households (56.7percent), scheduled caste children (85 percent), and children of four or more birth order (77.8 percent) (Table 5.9).

In nine districts of Himachal Pradesh, namely Shimla (79.6 percent), Sirmaur (81.3 percent), Solan (83.5 percent), Lahul & Spiti (85 percent), Chamba (85.5 percent) and Mandi (87.4 percent), the coverage of Vitamin-A, is below the state average of 88.8 percent while in remaining districts the coverage of Vitamin-A, is above 90 percent.

Forty-eight percent of children had Hepatitis-B vaccination in Himachal Pradesh. Children living in urban areas, lower birth order, mother's having 10 or more years of education, and those from highest wealth quintile households are more likely to receive Hepatitis-B injection than children living in rural areas, four or more birth order, non-literate mothers, and those belonged to second lowest wealth quintile households (Table 5.9).

### **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-seven percent of women in Himachal Pradesh have knowledge of diarrhoea management. There is differential in knowledge of diarrhoea management among women. Women in urban areas, women with 10 or more years of education and women in the highest wealth index are more likely to know about diarrhoea management than women in rural areas, non-literate women and women in the lowest wealth index (Table 5.10).

According to UNICEF, diarrhoea can be managed at home by providing children with an increased amount of fluid or ORT, and a combination of usual feeding. In case of Himachal Pradesh, more than three fourth (76.8 and 77.2 percent) of women are aware about ORS and salt and sugar solution for treating children with diarrhoea. About one fourth of women (23.6 percent) are aware of other treatments for diarrhoea management (Table 5.10). Sixty-three percent of children suffering from diarrhoea sought advice/treatment while sixty-one percent of children suffering from diarrhoea were actually treated with ORS. Seventy-six percent of children with diarrhoea sought advice/treatment from government health facility and 24.7 percent sought advice/treatment from private health facility (Table 5.11).

More than three-fifths of women (67.6 percent) are aware about danger signs of ARI in Himachal Pradesh. Awareness of different danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

ranges from 36-64 percent. Sixty-four percent of women are aware of pain in chest and productive cough, difficulty in breathing (58.5 percent), wheezing/ whistling (45.3 percent) and rapid breathing (36.4 percent) (Table 5.12).

Five percent of children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Eighty-four percent of the children suffering from ARI or fever had sought advice/treatment either from a government (63.6 percent) or private health facility (34.3 percent) (Table 5.12).

The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea in the last two weeks prior to survey varies from four percent in Kullu to 18 percent in Solan district (Table 5.13). The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea who sought advice/treatment is lowest in Shimla (41.3 percent) and highest in Hamirpur district (83.3 percent). The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 1.1 percent in Kullu district to 14.1 percent in Kangra district. All children suffering from ARI or fever in Kullu and Hamirpur had sought advice/treatment.

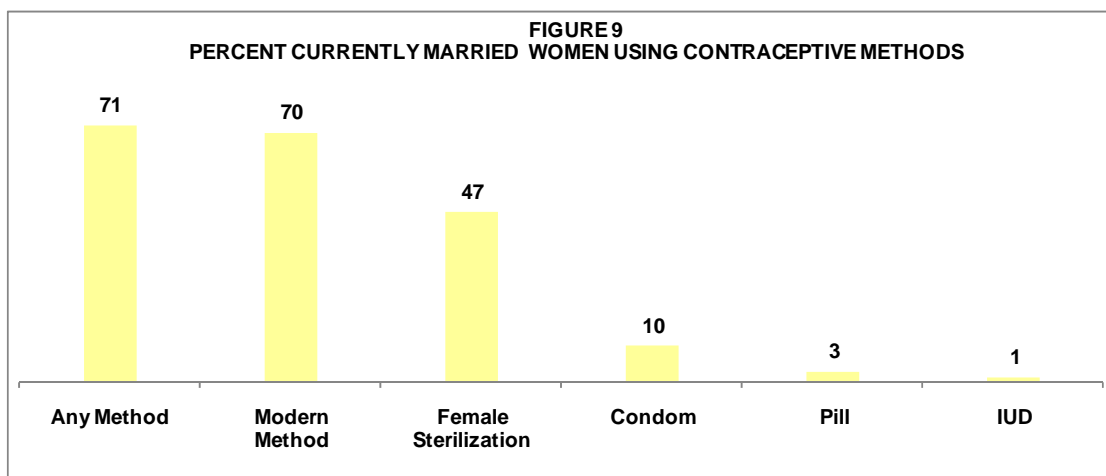
## **FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE**

To achieve population stabilization and promote healthy married life, NRHM promotes contraceptive use on voluntary basis through a comprehensive package of improved accessibility and incentive programme. The knowledge of any modern contraceptive method among currently married women is universal in Himachal Pradesh. There is near universal awareness of Female sterilization for limiting and it is the most widely known contraceptive method in Himachal Pradesh. Pill is widely known contraceptive method for spacing, with 92.1 percent of ever married women and 92.4 percent currently married women knowing about it. Other popular modern contraceptive methods for spacing are Condom and IUD. Female condom is least known contraceptive method among both currently married and ever married women (20.8 percent) (Table 6.2). Similar pattern of knowledge and awareness of different contraceptives are also found in all the districts of Himachal Pradesh (Table 6.3).

More than three fourth of currently married women in Himachal Pradesh had ever used any contraceptive either modern or traditional method. The proportion of currently married women who ever used any modern method is 73.8 percent. Female sterilization is the predominant limiting method being used by 47.5 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 18.1 percent of husbands of currently married women. Oral pills and IUD are being ever used by 8.9 and 3.3 percent of currently married women (Table 6.4).

### **Contraceptive Use**

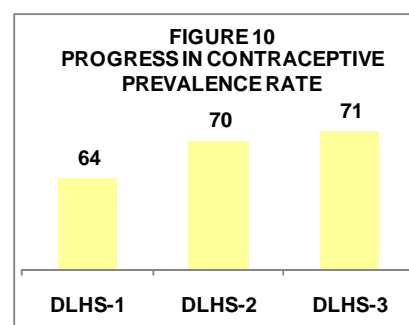
The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husbands shows (Fig. 9) that 71.4 percent of them are using at the time of survey, one or the other modern method, mostly female sterilization (47.2 percent). Condom/nirodh is being use by 10 percent of currently married women's husbands (Table 6.5A).



Currently married women who are in senior age group (35-49 age group), more than 80 percent women, women belongs to other castes (72.5 percent) and women from fourth and richest households (72.7 and 71.5 percent respectively) are more likely to use any contraceptive method than women in the young age groups (15-24 age groups 12.4 and 29 percent respectively), belonging to other backward classes and scheduled tribes (69.7 and 69.2 percent respectively) and women from poorest households (63.2 percent). 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. Only six percent of women between 20-24 years, 27.8 percent of women between 25-29 years and 51.8 percent of women between 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey. Women in urban areas, with more than 10 years of education, belongs to scheduled tribes and women belongs to richest households are less likely to female sterilization and more likely to use IUD, Pill and Condom/nirodh (Table 6.5A). Mean age of women at sterilization is 26.8 years (Table 6.6). Among the currently married women using IUD as a spacing method, the proportion continuing IUD for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 4 years are respectively 25.2, 34.9 and 39.9 percent respectively. Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 71.5 percent of the total users and 78.1 percent of condom users are continuing with the same method for longer than 6 months (Table 6.5B).

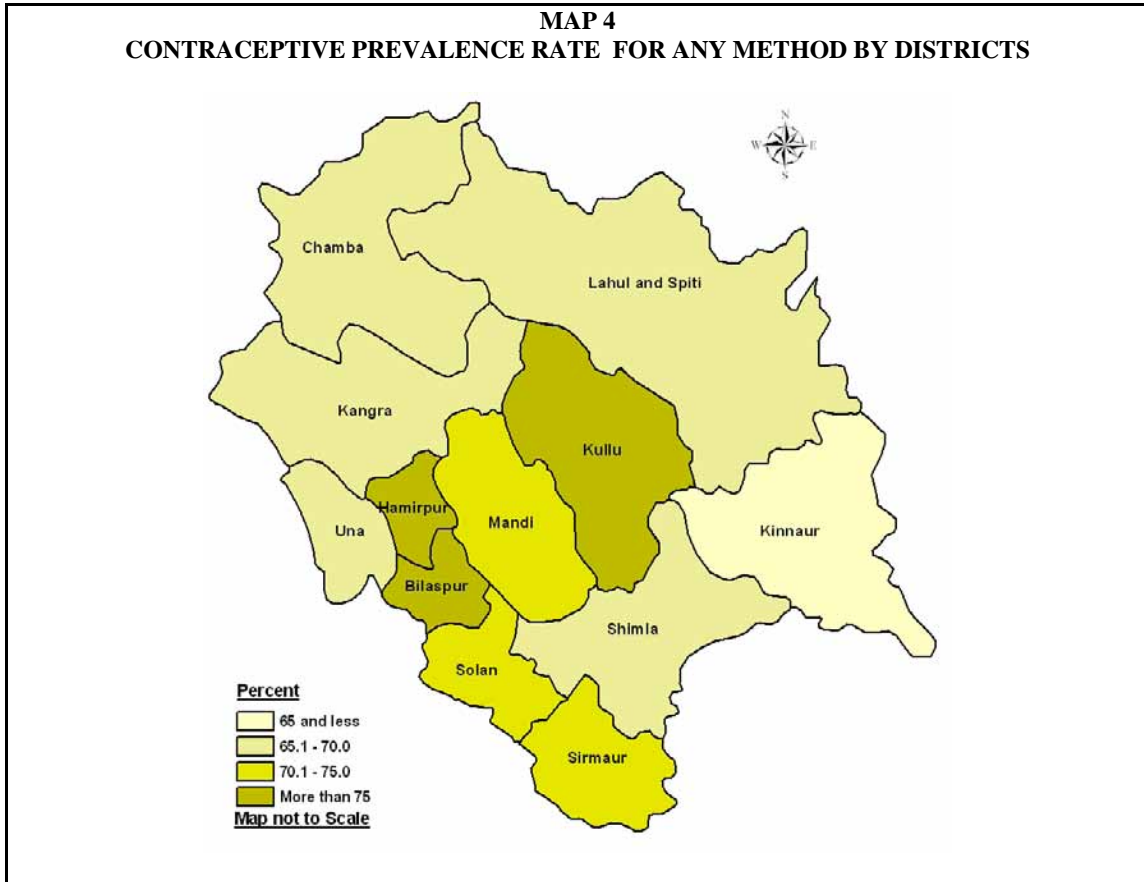
### Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Any Method

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women is 71 percent, slightly higher from 70 percent in DLHS-2 and 64 percent in DLHS-1. It increased marginally by 1 percent points from 70 percent during DLHS-2 to 71 percent in DLHS-3 (Fig.10).



The prevalence of female sterilization in Chamba district (33.3 percent) is much below the state average of 47.2 percent and stands the lowest in the state. Female sterilization is the highest in Hamirpur district (56.5 percent). In Himachal Pradesh, the use of modern spacing methods (pill and condom) is relatively poor, with only 2.8 and 10 percent of currently women using it respectively. Women currently using pill is highest in Lahul & Spiti district (4.7 percent). Condom use is

highest in Kangra district with 13.0 percent. Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any method is the lowest in Kinnaur district (63.2 percent) and is highest in Hamirpur (76.7 percent). CPR for any method is less than 70 percent in Kinnaur, Chamba, Shimla, Una, Kangra and Lahul & Spiti district. While in Kullu, Bilaspur and Hamirpur district, CPR for any method is above 75 percent ranging from 75.2 percent to 76.7 percent. District-wise variation in CPR of any method is depicted spatially in Map 4.



The contrast in the source of spacing and limiting methods of contraceptives is found in the state where 98 percent of sterilization has been done in government health facility, whereas about half of women have availed of government health services for spacing methods (Table 6.8). Seventy-seven percent of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men received monetary benefits for sterilization, with variation of 65.6 percent in Lahul & Spiti and 75.1 percent in Kinnaur district (Table 6.9).

In Himachal Pradesh, 76.9 percent of women who had undergone sterilization three years preceding the survey had received monetary benefit and as much as 93.6 percent of them received it at the time of discharge (Table 6.9).

In Himachal Pradesh 27, 43.0 and 36.8 percent of sterilized women, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side-effects before the adoption and 7.8, 2.4 and 6.3 percent of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side-effects or health problems. The main health problems/side-effects faced by women who have undergone sterilization are

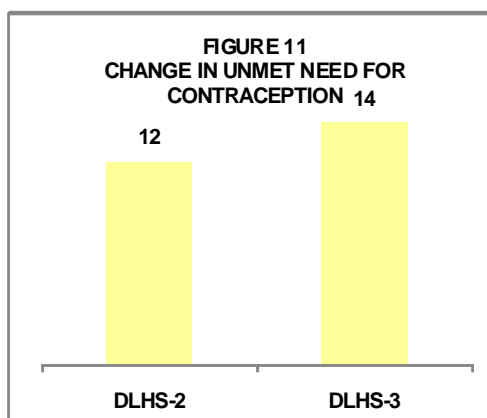


body/back ache (56.2 percent) followed by abdominal pain (45.8 percent), weakness/inability to work (25.3 percent) and dizziness (14.4 percent) as shown in the (Table 6.10).

Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception the main cited reason is related to fertility (66.6 percent), while 14.5 percent mentioned side effects and 18.9 percent cited other reasons. For the younger women between 20-29 years reasons for discontinuation of contraception are mostly fertility related and it is also true for women with no living children (Table 6.11). Fifteen percent of currently married women between 15-49 years not using any contraceptive intend to adopt limiting method and 1.7 percent intends to adopt a spacing method in future. Among the women who intend to adopt either limiting or spacing method in future, 29.2 percent want to use it within 12 months and 19.6 percent want to use it after 12 months. Hence, more than half of women (51.2 percent) are still undecided about the timing for adopting any family planning method (Table 6.12).

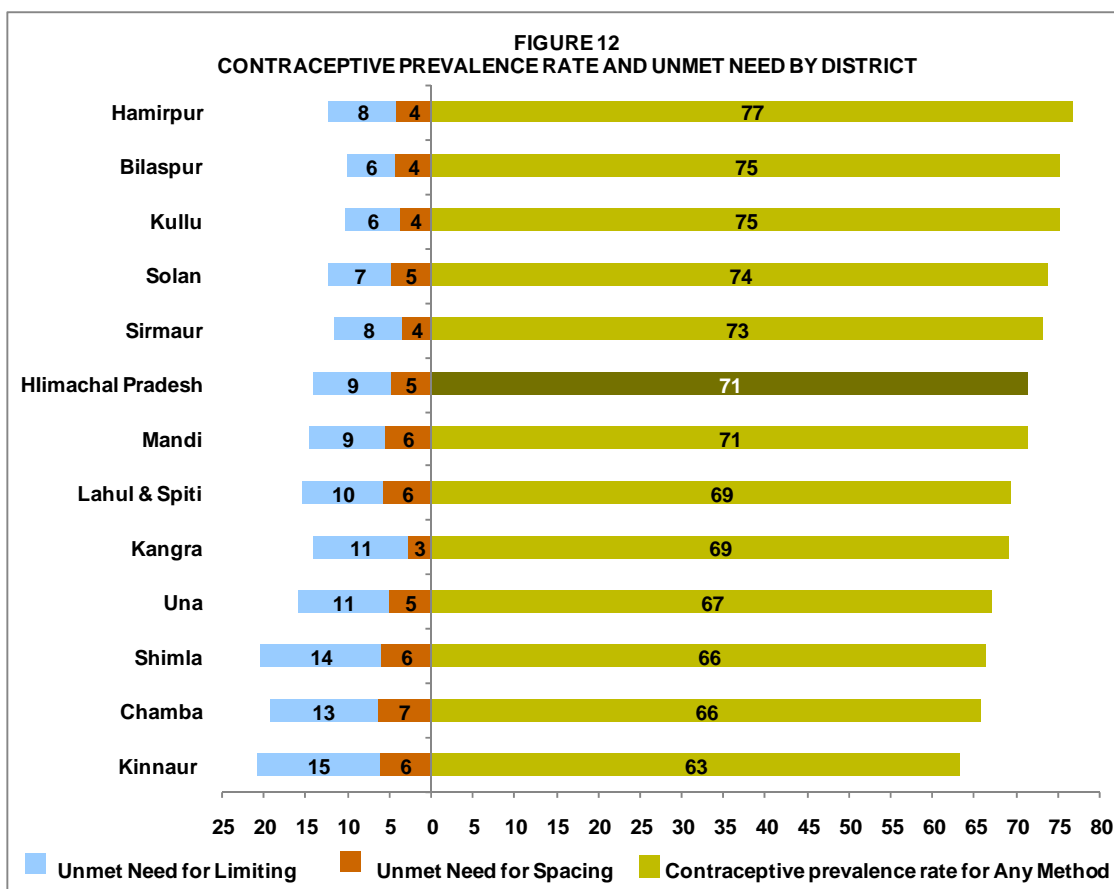
### Unmet Need for Contraception

In Himachal Pradesh, the total unmet need for contraception, either for spacing or limiting is 14 percent, slightly higher than it was at the time of DLHS-2 (11.8 percent). The Unmet need for contraception during DLHS-2 to DLHS-3 marginally increased by 2 percentage points as shown in the Fig. 11. The unmet need for limiting is 9.1 percent and the unmet need for spacing 4.9 percent (Table 6.15).



Currently married women physiologically fertile for conceiving and who want more children after two or more years are considered to have unmet need for spacing. Unmet need for spacing is 5.2 percent for women belonging to scheduled tribes, 19-27 percent for women under 25 years, 4.9 percent for rural women, 22.9 percent for women with one living child and 10.4 percent for women in the lowest wealth index (Table 6.15). The unmet need for spacing is the highest in Chamba district (6.5 percent) and lowest in Kangra district (2.9 percent) (Table 6.16).

Currently married women who still are physiologically fertile for conceiving and want no more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting. The unmet need for limiting is 9.1 percent in the state; it is highest in Kinnaur district with 14.6 percent and lowest in Kullu district (6.4 percent) (Table 6.16). Fig. 12 shows the association between unmet need and contraceptive prevalence rates by districts. It can be noted that unmet need for contraception is low for districts with higher contraceptive prevalence rates.



### Contraceptive Prevalence Rate and Unmet Need by Districts

Unmet need is 20.7 percent in Kinnaur, the highest amongst the districts and the lowest in Kullu district (10.2 percent) (Table 6.16). District-wise distribution of contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for spacing and limiting are depicted in Fig. 12. Similar to the state pattern, in most districts of Himachal Pradesh, the unmet need for limiting is higher than that for spacing.

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

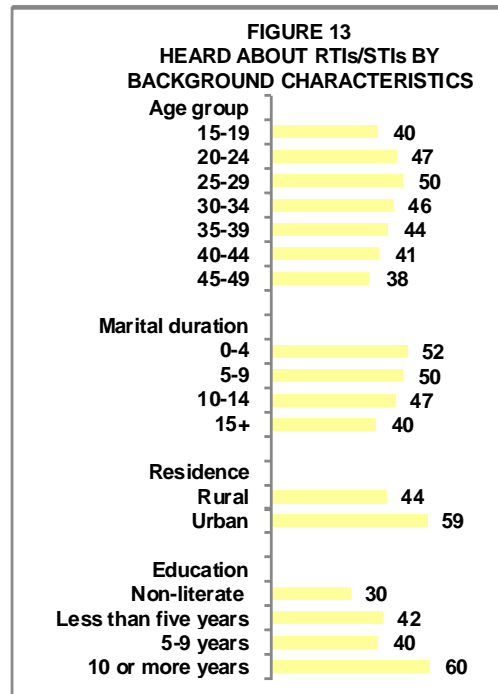
### RTIs/STIs

An integrated 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 between 15-49 years, 16.7 percent have experienced one or the other menstruation related problems; largely painful periods (69.3 percent) followed by irregular periods (18.6 percent), scanty bleeding (11.6 percent) and prolonged bleeding (11.4 percent) invariant of the background of the women (Table 7.1). More than two-fifth of ever

married women (44.8 percent) have heard about RTIs/STIs and it is more often heard by urban women (58.9 percent), women with 10 or more years of education (60 percent), women married to more educated husbands (52.1 percent) and women in the highest wealth index (56.4 percent) compared to rural women (43.6 percent), non-literate women (30.0 percent), those married to non-literate husbands (28.2 percent) and women in the lowest wealth index (24.9 percent) (Table 7.2), also shown in Fig. 13.

In Himachal Pradesh, Television is the major source of RTIs/STIs information (59.6 percent). The other sources from which women have heard about RTIs/STIs are relatives/ friends (51.8 percent), health personnel (32.3 percent), radio (26 percent), print media (News papers /books /magazines /slogans /pamphlets /posters) (23.3 percent), husbands (12.8 percent) and cinema (8 percent). Four percent of women have heard about RTIs/STIs from school/adult education programmes and from leaders/ community meeting (Table 7.2). Among those who have heard about RTIs/STIs, 67.1, 41.3, 30.6, 30, 27.2 and 26.6 percent have reported unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, unsafe delivery, unsafe abortion, unsafe sex with sex worker, unsafe sex with homosexuals 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 wealth index.



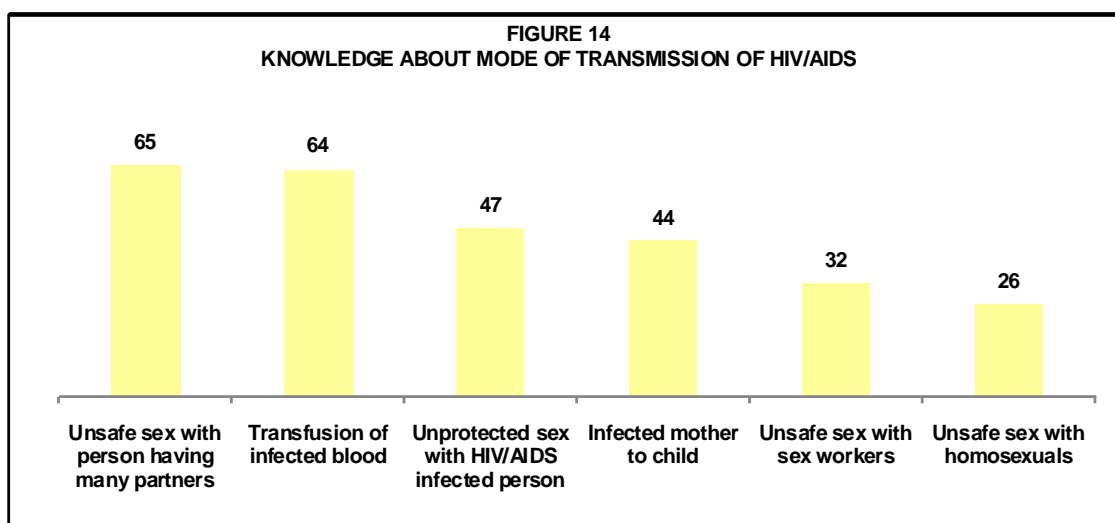
Eighteen percent of ever married women between 15-49 years have reported having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and 8.2 percent have experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. Among women who had RTIs/STIs symptoms, 6.4, 4.9 and 2.4 percent of women have pain in lower abdomen not related to period, itching or irritation over vulva, and pain during sexual intercourse (Table 7.4). About three fourth of women (74.6 percent) have discussed RTIs/STIs related problems with their husbands and among the women having RTIs/STIs symptoms; less than half of women (43.3 percent) have sought treatment, either from a government (70.3 percent) or private doctor (26.5 percent) (Table 7.5).

Mandi and Una are the two extreme districts regarding awareness about RTIs/STIs are concerned, with 26.7 and 71.9 percent having heard of it (Table 7.6). There are two districts where the knowledge of RTIs/STIs is less than 30 percent are Mandi and Bilaspur. Women who have reported having abnormal vaginal discharge is least in Mandi district (2.2 percent) and the highest in Sirmaur district (14.7 percent). The percentage of women having any symptom of RTIs/STIs is the least in Mandi district (10.4 percent) and is the highest in Kangra district (26.5 percent). Only 31.7 percent of women with symptoms of RTIs/STIs sought treatment in Shimla while 54.5 percent of women in Una district sought treatment for RTIs/STIs problem (Table 7.6).

## HIV/AIDS

Eighty-two percent of ever married women aged 15-49 years have heard of HIV/AIDS. The main sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS in Himachal Pradesh are television (89 percent), and radio (39.1 percent). Thirty four percent of women have heard about it from their health personnel, 31.3 percent from print media, 30.9 percent from relatives and friends and 16.9 percent of women have heard it from husband. Similar to source of information for RTIs/STIs, school/adult education program (4.7 percent) is not a popular source of knowledge for HIV/AIDS (Table 7.7).

The main mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS reported by women are unsafe sex with person having multiple partners (65.1 percent), transfusion of infected blood (63.8 percent), unprotected sex with an HIV/AIDS infected person (47.2 percent), mother to child (43.9 percent), unsafe sex with sex worker (31.8 percent), and unsafe sex with homosexuals (26 percent) (Table 7.8); also presented in Fig.14. About seventy-two percent of women in Chamba district have heard about HIV/AIDS, while in Una, 94.1 percent of women have heard of HIV/AIDS (Table 7.13).



At the state level, about forty-four percent of women have the right knowledge regarding the possibility of HIV/AIDS transmission from infected mother to child. There are nine districts out of twelve districts in Himachal Pradesh where the correct knowledge regarding the possibility of HIV/AIDS transmission from infected mother to child is above 40 percent. Only 29.4 percent of women in Shimla district know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from infected mother to her baby (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 69.9 percent, using condom correctly in each sexual act makes up 62.8 percent, safe blood transmission or avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs comprises of 62.6 percent, and avoiding pregnancy (23 percent) (Table 7.9). The right knowledge that HIV/AIDS transmission can be prevented by using condom is least in Chamba district (48.7 percent) and highest in Hamirpur (80 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 8.8 percent of them (Table 7.10). This misconception is more among rural women, among non-literates, women with less than 5 years of education and women in the lowest wealth quintile. The proportion of women who have the misconception that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by stepping on others urine/stool, sharing food, sharing clothes, hugging, and shaking hand are 4.9, 4.4, 4.3, 2.2 and 1.9 percent respectively. Regardless of background characteristics, more than half of ever married women (53.2 percent) know the place where HIV/AIDS can be tested. About 62 percent of women in Shimla district know the place for testing and only 37.4 percent of women in Mandi are aware of the same (Table 7.13). More than half of women (57 percent) reported HIV/AIDS test can be done in a government hospital/dispensary followed by 27.3 percent reporting CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre and 12.9 percent reporting private hospital/clinic as the place for testing HIV/AIDS (Table 7.11). Only six percent of ever married have undergone HIV/AIDS test, among them 63.3 percent have done it more than a year ago and 36.7 percent during the last one year period (Table 7.12).

### **INFERTILITY AND CHILDLESSNESS**

Women who had primary and secondary infertility constitute 3.6 and 1.3 percent respectively of ever married women between 15-49 years (Table 7.14). Among those who had primary and secondary infertility a sizeable 73.6 percent of ever married women reported to have experienced problems in conceiving for the first time, 8.5 percent had problems in conceiving after still/live birth and 6.3 percent after undergoing induced abortion (Table 7.14). The infertility problem among ever married women is less than 10 percent in all most all the districts in Himachal Pradesh (Table 7.17).

Two percent of women between 20-49 years, who have been married for at least five years, are childless. Among the ever married women between 40-49 years, 1.2 percent of them are childless. Some women have problems in conceiving in the absence of contraception and such women constitute 1.6 and 1.1 percent between 20-49 years and 40-49 years respectively (Table 7.15).

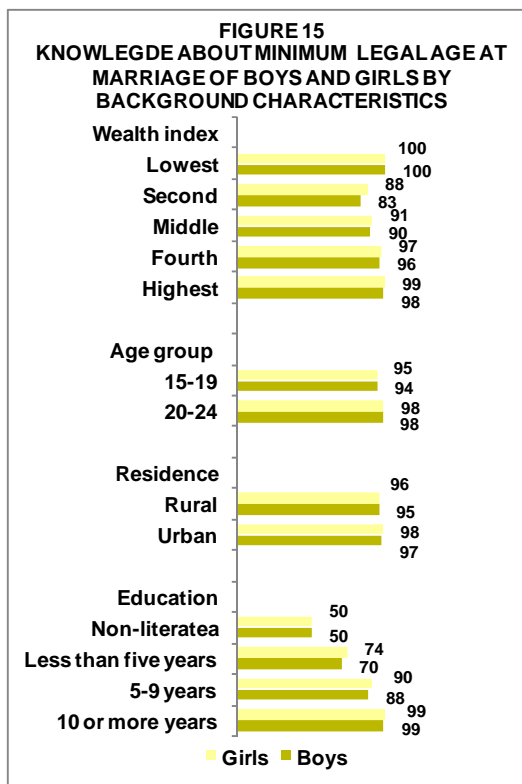
Among ever married women who have primary infertility problem, 82.2 percent of them have taken treatment (Table 7.17), 82.2 percent for primary infertility and 79 percent for secondary infertility. Treatment seeking behavior varies by background characteristics of women. Women in urban areas, women with 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 Lahul & Spiti, Sirmaur, Chamba, Mandi, Hamirpur and Una. Seventeen percent of women in Himachal Pradesh have menstruation problem ranging from 9 percent in Kullu to 25.4 percent in Solan district (Table 7.17).

## FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

The objective of family life education 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 3,448 unmarried women were interviewed in Himachal Pradesh, of which 64.7 percent were between 15-19 years and the remaining 35.3 were between 20-24 years. In rural areas unmarried women in the later age group is 34.9 percent against 40.5 percent in urban areas. More than three-fifths of the unmarried women (72.1 percent) have 10 or more years of education and this proportion is 80.1 percent among urban unmarried women (Table 8.1).

Eighty-three percent of women were aware of family life education. Non-literate women and women in the lowest wealth index are less likely to be aware of family life education compared to women with 10 or more years of education and women in the highest wealth index. Little over two-fifth (43.4 percent) of women were of the opinion that family life education should be given by age 15-17 years. More than One-fourth (36.5 percent) of unmarried women felt it is important to provide family life education before reaching eighth standard while 45.5 percent felt it important to introduce by 10 or more standard (Table 8.2).



As regards the opinion on ideal persons who should impart family life education, 84 percent of unmarried women felt that parents should provide them family life education, while 60.4 of them felt that brother/sister/sister in law should provide family life education and more than half (59.2 percent) of unmarried women were of the view that family life education should be provided to them by teacher/ school/ college (Table 8.3). One-fifth of the women said that it should be provided by friends/peers. Only 15.1 percent of unmarried women mentioned that healthcare provider/sex education experts were ideal to provide such education.

More than three fifth of the unmarried women (62.1 percent) in Himachal Pradesh had received family life education. The main source of education is school/college (85.8 percent), followed by other sources (22.6 percent) and 10.3 percent had received family life education from a youth club (Table 8.4).

It has been observed that around 96 percent of unmarried women aged between 15-24 years have the knowledge of minimum legal age of marriage for boys and girls (Table 8.5). Only four percent reported ideal age of marriage for boys as less than 21 years while the remaining

96.5 percent reported more than 21 years. On the other hand, almost all women in the age group of 15-24 years reported the ideal age of marriage for girls is 18 years and above (99.1 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. About one-fifth of unmarried women aged 15-24 (19.3 percent) had menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey (Table 8.6). Ninety-one percent of unmarried women had menstruation related problems of which painful periods were significant ones while 10.6 percent had irregular periods. About 6.2, 4.3 and 3.3 percent of women had problems like prolonged bleeding, blood clots/excessive bleeding and scanty bleeding during menstruation respectively. In Himachal Pradesh 3.8 percent women had problems of no period, 7.1 percent of women had problems of frequent of short periods and only one percent women had problem of 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 the menstrual period. Seventy-five percent unmarried women used clothes while 28 percent used sanitary napkins, another 20 percent used locally prepared napkins during menstruation (Table 8.7).

Education 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. Over four-fifth (83.1 percent) of unmarried women between 15–24 years had the knowledge of male sterilization while 91.3 percent had knowledge of female sterilization. As regards spacing methods, about 86.9 percent of women had knowledge of pills, 84.3 percent had knowledge of condom/*nirodh* while three-fifth of them had knowledge of IUD. It is noteworthy that two-fifth (41.3 percent) of unmarried women had knowledge of emergency contraception while 44.6 percent of them are aware of injectables (Table 8.8). With regard to source of availing pill and condom, 84.5 percent of women were of the opinion that pill and condom can be obtained from government health facilities while about more than one-fourth (32.2 percent) said 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 22.4 percent women had ever discussed about family planning with anyone. Among those who ever discussed about family planning, over four-fifth women (81.2 percent) had discussed with friends/peers, 45.4 percent had discussed with brother/sister/sister in law, 25.6 percent had discussed with parents and 12.7 percent had discussed with teacher/school/college (Table 8.10).

Forty percent of unmarried women had heard of RTIs/STIs. In Himachal Pradesh, television (69.1 percent) is the major source of RTIs/STIs information for unmarried women. Other popular sources of RTIs/STIs information are print media (55.9 percent), friends/relatives (37.8

percent), adult education programme/school teacher. (33.4 percent), radio (32.6 percent), and health personnel (21.8 percent) (Table 8.11).

Over two-thirds of unmarried women (65.5 percent) mentioned that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners; 39.1 percent were of the opinion that it can be transmitted through unsafe delivery, 33.5 percent mentioned that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with sex workers and another 7 to 29 percent were of opinion that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe IUD insertion, unsafe abortion, unsafe sex with homosexual and other problem (Table 8.12).

Ninety-four percent of unmarried women are aware of HIV/AIDS. Ninety-one percent of unmarried women heard about HIV/AIDS from television, 65 percent heard from newspaper books/magazines (print media), 39.8 percent heard from radio and another 20.7 percent heard from health personnel. Eleven percent of unmarried women had heard about HIV/AIDS from cinema and negligible few (2.2 percent) from adult education (Table 8.13). Seventy-nine percent of unmarried women said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by transfusion of blood, 60.3 percent said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners 54.3 percent of women were opinion that it can be transmitted through infected mother to child and 48.3 percent said it can be transmitted by unsafe sex with HIV/AIDS infected person (Table 8.14). Twenty-eight percent of women were of the opinion that it can be transmitted by unprotected sex with sex workers while just more than one-fourth of women were of the opinion that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with homosexuals.

There are many misconceptions about transmission of HIV/AIDS. One to seven percent of unmarried women were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by shaking hands, hugging, sharing cloths, kissing, sharing food, stepping on urine/stools of someone who has AIDS, and by mosquito/flea or bedbugs bites (Table 8.15). These women were further asked about how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS. About three-fourth of unmarried women felt that it can be avoided by avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs (74.5 percent) followed by limiting sex with one partner/avoid sex with sex workers (64.9 percent) (Table 8.16). Fifty-nine percent felt that chances of getting HIV/AIDS can be avoided if a condom is used correctly during each sexual intercourse, 27.5 percent of women were of the view that pregnancy should be avoided when infected with HIV/AIDS and another twenty-seven percent of women felt that one should abstain from sex (Table 8.16). Less than two-third of unmarried women were aware of the place where HIV/AIDS could be tested. They knew that it can be done at the government hospital (78.4 percent), private hospitals (14.6 percent), CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre (33.6 percent) and VCTC/ICTC clinics (1-2 percent) (Table 8.17).

In Himachal Pradesh, sixty-five 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 twenty-two percent of women knew that it can occur when a women has intercourse. Twenty-two percent of women were of the opinion that a woman was most likely to get pregnant if she had sexual intercourse half way between her 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 PSU 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 Himachal Pradesh are 3,032; 13,158 and 59,417 respectively (Table 9.1). In all 548 villages were surveyed in DLHS-3 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 409 Sub-Centres, 144 PHCs and 92 CHCs.

About forty-five percent of sampled villages have Sub-Centres within the villages, while the corresponding proportion is 58.7 percent in Kullu district to 21.7 percent of Sub-Centre within the village in Hamirpur district. Around 83 percent of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/Female Health Worker (FHW) in position and in all most all the districts more than 65 percent of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/FHW. In the sampled Sub-Centres of Himachal Pradesh, about three-fifth (60.5 percent) of ANMs residing in Sub-Centre quarter. Out of the sampled Sub-Centres of Himachal Pradesh, in Solan and Shimla districts, all ANMs reside in Sub-Centre quarter while in Hamirpur none of the ANMs reside in the same (Table 9.2). Out of the 326 Sub-Centres in government building, 51.2 percent (167 Sub-Centres) have regular electricity. In 63 (19.3 percent) of the Sub-Centres located in government buildings, there are labor rooms (Table 9.3) and out of this, 57 (90.5 percent) of the labor rooms are currently in use. There is toilet facility in 232 (71.2 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres located in public buildings and 76.7 percent of Sub-Centres house in government buildings have provision for water.

In order to assess the adequacy of the equipments in the sampled Sub-Centres, the Sub-Centres having 60 percent of essential equipments for RCH services are categorized as adequately equipped, otherwise 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 being noted that 400 (97.8 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres in Himachal Pradesh are adequately equipped. In all the 6 districts out of twelve districts in Himachal Pradesh, the Sub-Centres are hundred percent adequately equipped. On the other hand 382 (93.4 percent) of the total 409 sampled Sub-Centres have adequate stock/supply of essential drugs for RCH services. Citizen's charter is displayed in 249 (60.9 percent) of the sampled 409 Sub-Centres (Table 9.5). The proportion of sampled Sub-Centres facilitated by Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) and those that received untied funds is 92 and 86.8 percent respectively.

There are 109 (75.7 percent) PHCs where Medical Officers (MO) are serving. Only in Sirmaur all PHCs have medical officer in position. There is no Lady Medical Officer (LMO) in the sampled PHCs of Lahul & Spiti, Una and Kinnaur. There are LMOs in position in 23 (16 percent) of the 144 sampled PHCs. Only three PHCs have AYUSH doctors in position (2.1 percent) and 72.9 percent of the PHCs have Pharmacists (Table 9.6).

Only 31 (21.5 percent) of the 144 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for MO (Table 9.7). Half (52.8 percent) of the sampled PHCs were functioning 24 hour. Seventy-one percent of the sampled 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. Eighty-nine sampled PHCs (61.8 percent) have regular power supply but only 54 (37.5 percent) have functional vehicles. New born care equipments are available in 14.6 percent of the sampled PHCs, 34.7 percent have functional operation theatres and 48.7 percent provide referral services for delivery (Table 9.8).

In 108 (75 percent) of the 144 total sampled PHCs in Himachal Pradesh have at least 60 percent of essential drugs and 67.4 percent have at least 60 percent of essential cold storage systems. In four districts namely Kangra, Hamirpur, Una and Bilaspur, PHCs have conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month with only 9.2 percent of the PHCs in Himachal Pradesh having conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month (Table 9.8). Fifty-seven percent utilizations of untied funds have been observed in the sampled PHCs (82 of the 144 sampled PHCs). Rogi Kalyan Samitis(RKS) has been constituted in 103 (71.5 percent) of the sampled 144 PHCs and Citizen's charter displayed in 103 (71.5 percent) of sampled PHCs (Table 9.9).

Except Mandi, Una and Solan, not a single sampled CHC in Himachal Pradesh which cater to the RCH services of sampled villages, have a gynecologist in position. The proportion of sampled CHCs which have a Pediatrician, Anesthetist and Health Manager are 1.1, 5.4 and 10.9 percent respectively (Table 9.10). Not single sampled CHCs in Himachal Pradesh except Una which provide RCH services to the sampled villages has blood storage facility. For the state as a whole, 1 (3 percent) of the sampled 92 CHCs have blood storage facility. Overall 35.9 percent of the sampled CHCs in Himachal Pradesh are designated FRUs. Out of the 92 sampled CHCs, 44 (47.8 percent), 28 (84.9 percent) and 28 (30.4 percent) have functional operation theatres, new born care and low birth weight (LBW) management facilities (Table 9.11). Out of the sampled 92 CHCs, 56 (60.9 percent) of them have utilized funds (Table 9.12). In 86 (93.5 percent) of sampled CHCs, RKS has been constituted and all the constituted RKS are monitored regularly.

## **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, Himachal Pradesh, 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
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	13,897	12,726	1,171	97.9	10,016	9,242	774	85.1	3,448	3,193	255	80.9
Chamba	1,325	1,221	104	98.2	969	909	60	88.5	380	364	16	85.2
Kangra	1,066	1,005	61	96.9	786	745	41	75.3	289	275	14	78.8
Lahul & Spiti	1,075	1,075	0	97.7	605	605	0	85.6	217	217	0	70.5
Kullu	1,094	1,007	87	99.5	781	737	44	92.5	301	282	19	92.3
Mandi	1,310	1,233	77	97.0	1,005	951	54	88.9	311	296	15	89.4
Hamirpur	1,095	1,007	88	99.6	727	670	57	83.8	297	267	30	88.7
Una	1,098	1,010	88	99.8	934	860	74	95.4	357	329	28	90.2
Bilaspur	1,330	1,223	107	98.5	982	916	66	78.5	290	272	18	77.8
Solan	1,034	857	177	94.0	834	720	114	81.2	223	199	24	67.4
Sirmaur	1,327	1,194	133	98.3	1,005	900	105	90.9	391	352	39	93.1
Shimla	1,055	806	249	95.9	769	610	159	79.6	209	157	52	61.5
Kinnaur	1,088	1,088	0	98.9	619	619	0	81.9	183	183	0	66.8

Note: Table based on unweighted cases.

**TABLE 1.2 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS**Basic demographic indicator of Himachal Pradesh and its districts<sup>1</sup>, Census 2001, India

State/district	Population (in thousands)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate <sup>1</sup>	Sex ratio <sup>2</sup>	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	6,078	9.8	17.5	968	85.3	67.4	76.5
Chamba	461	7.5	17.1	959	76.4	48.8	62.9
Kangra	1,339	5.4	14.0	1,025	87.5	73.0	80.1
Lahul & Spiti	33	0.0	6.2	802	82.8	60.7	73.1
Kullu	382	7.9	25.6	927	84.0	60.9	72.9
Mandi	901	6.8	16.1	1,013	85.9	64.8	75.2
Hamirpur	413	7.3	11.6	1,099	90.2	75.7	82.5
Una	448	8.8	18.4	997	87.7	73.2	80.4
Bilaspur	341	6.4	15.4	990	86.0	69.5	77.8
Solan	501	18.2	30.6	852	84.8	66.9	76.6
Sirmaur	459	10.4	20.7	901	79.4	60.4	70.4
Shimla	723	23.1	16.9	896	87.2	70.1	79.1
Kinnaur	78	0.0	17.8	857	84.3	64.4	75.2

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Series 20, Census of India, 2001.

<sup>1</sup> 1991-2001<sup>2</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
1-4	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.6	5.7	5.5
5-9	8.5	8.7	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.3	9.0	9.1	8.8
10-14	10.0	9.5	10.5	10.0	9.5	10.5	9.3	9.2	9.4
15-19	9.8	10.2	9.4	9.9	10.3	9.4	8.5	8.3	8.7
20-24	9.7	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.5
25-29	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.8	9.5	8.7	10.4
30-34	7.5	7.3	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.7	8.9	9.2	8.5
35-39	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.9	8.0	7.8
40-44	6.0	5.7	6.2	5.9	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.4
45-49	5.3	6.2	4.3	5.2	6.1	4.3	5.7	7.1	4.1
50-54	5.6	4.5	6.9	5.7	4.5	6.9	5.1	4.4	5.9
55-59	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.3
60-64	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
65-69	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.6
70-74	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.6
75-79	1.0	1.1	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	.7
80+	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	.9	1.2
Below 15	25.0	24.8	25.2	25.0	24.8	25.2	25.4	25.5	25.1
Number of Persons**	65,843	34,326	31,517	60,821	31,661	29,160	5,022	2,665	2,357
Sex ratio <sup>1</sup>	918	na	na	921	na	na	884	na	na

Note: 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.

<sup>1</sup> Females per 1000 males.

**TABLE 2.2 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION**

Percent distribution of the household population (aged 10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, Himachal Pradesh, 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	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,548
15-19	97.5	2.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,442
20-24	70.6	29.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	6,415
25-29	33.0	66.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	5,928
30-44	4.7	92.8	0.0	2.6	100.0	13,654
45-59	1.6	89.2	0.0	9.2	100.0	10,131
60+	1.2	64.8	0.0	34.0	100.0	6,805
Total	36.1	57.4	0.0	6.5	100.0	55,923
Male						
10-14	99.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,258
15-19	99.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,497
20-24	88.9	10.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,385
25-29	49.5	50.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	3,117
30-44	6.9	91.9	0.0	1.2	100.0	7,001
45-59	1.8	94.5	0.0	3.7	100.0	5,237
60+	1.3	80.6	0.1	18.1	100.0	3,555
Total	40.8	55.9	0.0	3.3	100.0	29,050
Female						
10-14	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,290
15-19	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,945
20-24	50.2	49.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	3,030
25-29	14.8	84.3	0.0	1.0	100.0	2,811
30-44	2.4	93.7	0.0	3.9	100.0	6,653
45-59	1.4	83.5	0.1	15.0	100.0	4,894
60+	1.1	47.5	0.0	51.4	100.0	3,250
Total	30.9	59.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	26,873
** 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Place of residence/district	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage		Currently married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18
	Boys	Girls	Boys (<21 years)	Girls (<18 years)	
<b>District</b>					
Chamba	24.7	21.5	13.7	0.7	5.6
Kangra	27.3	22.2	0.0	0.0	4.5
Lahul & Spiti	26.3	23.0	7.6	2.2	14.3
Kullu	25.4	22.1	11.2	0.9	13.0
Mandi	24.9	21.3	11.2	2.3	13.0
Hamirpur	27.1	22.3	0.0	0.8	1.4
Una	26.2	22.1	3.0	0.0	5.1
Bilaspur	26.1	21.1	3.8	1.3	5.2
Solan	25.6	21.3	5.5	1.5	9.3
Sirmaur	25.5	21.2	4.9	2.1	10.3
Shimla	26.5	22.4	5.4	7.1	7.1
Kinnaur	26.2	22.3	10.2	4.0	16.7
Rural	26.0	21.8	6.2	1.7	9.1
Urban	26.8	23.0	4.8	0.0	9.4
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	26.0	21.9	6.0	1.6	9.1

Reference period: January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2004 to survey date.

**TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION**

Percent distribution of household population aged 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Himachal Pradesh, 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	1.9	98.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,317
10-14	.9	35.2	54.8	9.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	6,548
15-19	1.4	4.8	18.4	43.0	33.7	0.0	100.0	6,442
20-29	4.7	8.0	13.9	27.6	50.5	0.0	100.0	12,343
30-39	14.6	18.5	21.1	30.5	29.8	0.2	100.0	9,726
40-49	24.8	28.1	23.5	31.0	17.2	0.2	100.0	7,408
50+	52.2	38.0	22.9	26.2	12.1	0.8	100.0	13,456
Total	18.7	25.5	22.7	26.0	25.6	0.2	100.0	59,240
Male								
7-9	1.6	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,759
10-14	0.8	36.0	55.8	7.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	3,258
15-19	1.2	4.0	19.3	43.0	33.7	0.0	100.0	3,497
20-29	2.2	5.8	12.9	27.7	53.5	0.0	100.0	6,502
30-39	5.5	11.8	19.2	32.9	35.9	0.1	100.0	5,032
40-49	12.1	19.0	22.9	36.7	21.2	0.2	100.0	4,094
50+	32.9	29.2	23.6	31.8	14.6	0.7	100.0	6,667
Total	10.4	21.5	22.1	28.3	27.9	0.2	100.0	30,809
Female								
7-9	2.1	98.3	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,558
10-14	0.9	34.3	53.7	11.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	3,290
15-19	1.6	5.7	17.4	43.1	33.8	0.0	100.0	2,945
20-29	7.4	10.5	15.1	27.4	46.9	0.1	100.0	5,841
30-39	24.3	27.5	23.5	27.2	21.6	0.2	100.0	4,694
40-49	40.5	44.8	24.5	20.7	9.8	0.3	100.0	3,314
50+	71.2	58.0	21.1	13.2	6.5	1.2	100.0	6,789
Total	27.6	30.9	23.5	23.1	22.4	0.2	100.0	28,431
								<i>Contd...</i>

**TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION — continued**

Percent distribution of household population aged 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Himachal Pradesh, 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	1.9	98.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,059
10-14	0.8	35.2	54.7	9.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	6,087
15-19	1.4	4.9	18.8	43.5	32.8	0.0	100.0	6,016
20-29	4.7	8.2	14.3	28.3	49.1	0.0	100.0	11,379
30-39	15.2	19.5	21.9	30.9	27.6	0.2	100.0	8,886
40-49	26.1	30.0	24.2	30.8	14.8	0.2	100.0	6,806
50+	54.2	40.0	23.5	25.4	10.2	0.9	100.0	12,535
Total	19.4	26.2	23.2	26.2	24.2	0.2	100.0	54,768
Male								
7-9	1.8	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,623
10-14	0.8	35.9	55.8	8.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	3,016
15-19	1.3	3.9	19.5	43.5	33.1	0.0	100.0	3,275
20-29	2.2	5.9	13.2	28.4	52.5	0.0	100.0	6,009
30-39	5.6	12.2	20.1	33.7	33.9	0.1	100.0	4,575
40-49	13.0	19.9	23.7	37.2	19.0	0.2	100.0	3,741
50+	34.4	30.9	24.3	31.5	12.5	0.8	100.0	6,205
Total	10.9	22.0	22.5	28.7	26.7	0.2	100.0	28,444
Female								
7-9	2.0	98.2	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,436
10-14	0.9	34.4	53.7	11.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	3,071
15-19	1.6	6.0	18.0	43.6	32.4	0.0	100.0	2,741
20-29	7.6	11.0	15.7	28.1	45.1	0.1	100.0	5,370
30-39	25.4	29.2	24.3	27.1	19.2	0.2	100.0	4,311
40-49	42.1	48.4	25.2	18.9	7.1	0.3	100.0	3,065
50+	73.6	62.3	21.4	10.6	4.4	1.4	100.0	6,330
Total	28.7	31.9	24.0	22.9	21.0	0.2	100.0	26,324

Contd...

**TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION — continued**

Percent distribution of household population aged 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Himachal Pradesh, 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	2.0	98.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	258
10-14	1.1	35.1	55.2	8.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	461
15-19	1.2	3.8	13.3	36.1	46.9	0.0	100.0	426
20-29	3.9	4.9	9.4	19.3	66.4	0.0	100.0	964
30-39	7.8	9.1	12.9	27.0	50.7	0.3	100.0	840
40-49	9.8	11.1	16.3	33.0	39.5	0.2	100.0	602
50+	25.6	21.1	17.8	32.6	28.3	0.2	100.0	921
Total	9.2	18.4	17.5	24.2	39.8	0.1	100.0	4,472
Male								
7-9	0.0	98.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	136
10-14	1.4	37.3	56.1	6.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	242
15-19	1.0	5.5	16.3	35.8	42.4	0.0	100.0	222
20-29	2.6	4.7	9.8	19.0	66.5	0.0	100.0	493
30-39	4.2	7.7	11.0	25.6	55.4	0.2	100.0	457
40-49	2.8	10.1	15.5	31.1	42.9	0.3	100.0	353
50+	12.2	13.1	16.6	35.1	34.9	0.3	100.0	462
Total	4.4	16.8	17.2	24.2	41.7	0.2	100.0	2,365
Female								
7-9	4.2	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	122
10-14	0.8	32.7	54.2	11.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	219
15-19	1.4	1.9	10.0	36.4	51.7	0.0	100.0	204
20-29	5.2	5.2	9.0	19.6	66.2	0.0	100.0	471
30-39	12.1	10.9	15.5	28.7	44.6	0.4	100.0	383
40-49	19.7	12.7	17.6	36.3	33.4	0.0	100.0	249
50+	39.0	32.7	19.5	28.9	18.9	0.0	100.0	459
Total	14.7	20.4	17.9	24.3	37.4	0.1	100.0	2,107
Note: Years of schooling is applicable to those who are literate.								
** Unweighted cases.								

**TABLE 2.5 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL**

Percentage of household population (aged less than 18 years) attending school/college , Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Age (years)	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
6-10	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.8
11-13	98.6	100.0	98.7	98.8	100.0	98.9	98.4	100.0	98.5
14-17	92.1	91.7	92.1	94.2	91.2	94.0	89.8	92.2	89.9
6-11	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.7	99.8	99.6	99.8
12-17	94.3	94.8	94.3	95.6	94.7	95.6	92.9	94.9	93.0
Total	97.0	97.6	97.1	97.7	97.8	97.7	96.3	97.4	96.3

**TABLE 2.6 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL**

Percent distribution of household population aged less than 18 years who dropped out of school by main reasons, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Reasons	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
School too far	4.8	7.0	5.2	7.4	0.0	0.0
Transport not available	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.3	7.0	7.7
Further education not necessary	8.1	10.7	8.7	10.9	0.0	7.4
Required for household work	19.4	19.8	19.8	19.3	14.1	30.9
Required for work on family/business	4.9	7.0	5.2	7.3	0.0	0.0
Required for outside work	8.9	2.9	7.0	3.1	35.0	0.0
Cost too much	8.0	11.1	8.1	11.2	6.8	9.2
No proper school	0.0	4.1	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0
Not safe to send girls	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
For taking care of siblings	4.3	5.1	4.6	5.4	0.0	0.0
Not interested in studies	24.9	15.3	25.0	14.2	23.1	37.1
Repeated failures	7.0	7.0	6.5	7.0	14.0	7.7
Got married	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Others	6.4	5.1	6.9	5.4	0.0	0.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	186	272	172	259	14	13

\*\*Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 2.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS**

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

Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	88.8	88.8	88.6
Female	11.2	11.2	11.4
<b>Age (years)</b>			
< 30	5.9	5.6	8.6
30-44	31.4	31.1	34.6
45-59	36.3	36.5	34.6
60+	26.4	26.8	22.2
<b>Median age</b>	49	49	46
<b>Religion</b>			
Hindu	88.7	88.4	92.2
Muslim	1.2	1.2	2.0
Christian	0.2	0.1	0.8
Sikh	0.9	0.6	4.2
Buddhist	8.8	9.5	0.6
Jain	0.0	0.0	0.2
Others	0.1	0.1	0.0
<b>Castes/tribes</b>			
Scheduled castes	23.6	23.9	20.9
Scheduled tribes	13.1	14.0	2.4
Other backward classes	9.1	8.8	12.6
Others	54.2	53.3	64.1
<b>Number of usual members</b>			
1	7.2	7.0	9.9
2	8.4	8.4	9.0
3	9.9	9.5	13.6
4	23.0	22.6	27.2
5	20.7	20.9	18.1
6	13.8	14.2	10.0
7	7.6	7.8	5.3
8	3.7	3.8	2.4
9+	5.7	5.8	4.6
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.7	4.8	4.3
Number of households**	13,897	12,726	1,171

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

\*\*Unweighted cases.



**TABLE 2.8 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSETS**

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

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
<b>Electricity</b>			
Having electricity connection	98.2	98.1	99.2
<b>Source of drinking water</b>			
<b>Improved source</b>	90.3	89.6	98.1
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	45.2	42.3	77.2
Public tap/standpipe	31.4	33.2	12.1
Tube Well or borehole or hand pump	9.0	9.0	8.1
Other improved	4.7	5.1	0.2
<b>Non improved sources</b>	9.7	10.4	1.9
<b>Sanitation facility</b>			
<b>Improved sanitation</b>	54.4	51.3	87.8
Flush to sewer/septic/pit	49.2	46.5	79.0
Pit with slab	4.8	4.5	7.9
Pit ventilated improved	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	0.2	0.2	0.6
<b>Not improved</b>	45.6	48.7	12.2
Flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit	0.3	0.2	0.3
Pit without slab	0.7	0.7	0.0
Dry toilet	0.6	0.6	0.1
No toilet/open space	44.1	47.1	11.8
<b>Fuel used for cooking</b>			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	24.6	19.6	78.5
Electricity	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kerosene	2.0	1.6	6.2
Wood	71.8	77.1	13.7
Others	1.4	1.4	1.3
<b>Type of house</b>			
Kachha	29.1	31.0	8.6
Semi - pucca	25.3	26.7	10.0
Pucca	45.5	42.2	81.4
<b>Number of rooms</b>			
1	10.3	9.9	14.8
2	18.9	18.7	20.6
3+	70.8	71.4	64.6
<b>Household assets</b>			
Fan	48.1	46.0	71.3
Radio/transistor	36.0	36.1	35.5
Sewing machine	47.1	46.0	58.8
Television	71.3	70.0	85.6
Telephone	60.9	59.0	81.4
Bicycle	6.1	5.6	11.5
Motor cycle/ scooter	9.0	7.7	23.2
Car / Jeep	3.6	2.7	13.2
Tractor	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>Wealth index</b>			
Lowest	0.8	0.8	0.5
Second	5.5	5.9	0.8
Middle	20.5	22.2	2.6
Fourth	40.0	42.0	18.1
Highest	33.2	29.1	78.0
Number of households**	13,897	12,726	1,171
**Unweighted cases.			

**TABLE 2.9 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT**

Percentage of households with selected characteristics by district, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

District	With electricity	With drinking water <sup>1</sup>	With toilet facility <sup>2</sup>	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in <i>pucca</i> house	Having BPL Card
Chamba	97.4	88.1	31.2	13.0	30.8	43.1
Kangra	99.4	93.6	33.5	20.0	43.2	29.1
Lahul & Spiti	98.4	84.1	67.0	38.2	34.9	31.8
Kullu	98.9	97.2	53.8	28.9	34.7	22.4
Mandi	97.5	95.0	75.2	15.9	44.7	24.1
Hamirpur	99.5	96.3	70.2	20.3	63.4	20.8
Una	99.7	91.1	46.9	17.8	54.1	38.8
Bilaspur	99.6	84.4	59.0	12.9	51.0	24.8
Solan	96.8	88.7	58.1	33.7	62.0	29.5
Sirmaur	97.3	90.5	56.1	23.0	57.6	30.3
Shimla	96.2	88.3	57.4	39.6	36.0	32.1
Kinnaur	97.5	89.2	59.7	44.1	32.1	40.0
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>30.6</b>

Note: <sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Total	percent
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km		
Primary school	99.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	
Middle school	70.1	22.3	6.6	1.1	100.0	
Secondary school	38.9	36.1	21.0	4.0	100.0	
Higher secondary school	23.4	33.6	29.6	13.5	100.0	
College	0.5	3.1	13.5	82.8	100.0	
Madarasa	0.4	0.7	0.7	98.2	100.0	
Number of villages**	548					

Note: Note: Distance from the village is calculated for only those villages which do not have the facility within the village.

**TABLE 2.11 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY**

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

Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village <sup>1</sup>			
		Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km	More than 10km
Sub-Centre	45.3	75.0	88.7	99.8	0.2
Primary Health Centre	8.4	34.5	56.2	94.5	5.5
Community Health Centre	1.8	7.8	22.8	71.0	29.0
District/Govt. Hospital	0.2	0.7	1.5	5.8	94.2
Government Dispensary	7.7	9.3	11.1	15.9	84.1
Private Clinic	17.0	33.2	45.6	71.2	28.8
Private Hospital	0.4	6.0	13.5	43.8	56.2
AYUSH Health Facility <sup>2</sup>	2.9	6.9	13.9	38.9	61.1

<sup>1</sup> including facilities within village.  
<sup>2</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

District	Percentage of villages with										Number of villages
	Primary or middle school	Sub-centre	PHCs	Any government health facility <sup>1</sup>	Doctor	ASHA	Anganwadi workers	JSY beneficiary	VHSC	Aware of Untied fund <sup>2</sup>	
Chamba	100.0	43.5	10.9	50.0	6.5	26.1	95.7	52.2	21.7	23.9	46
Kangra	100.0	51.1	8.5	51.1	40.4	19.1	97.9	42.6	21.3	17.0	47
Lahul & Spiti	96.0	56.0	8.0	56.0	2.0	32.0	92.0	62.0	28.0	12.0	50
Kullu	100.0	58.7	6.5	58.7	13.0	28.3	100.0	65.2	6.5	4.3	46
Mandi	100.0	42.6	6.4	42.6	19.1	6.4	97.9	55.3	12.8	2.1	47
Hamirpur	100.0	21.7	4.3	34.8	15.2	28.3	97.8	50.0	15.2	13.0	46
Una	95.7	47.8	6.5	54.3	28.3	17.4	95.7	73.9	19.6	19.6	46
Bilaspur	97.8	52.2	10.9	56.5	15.2	26.1	100.0	37.0	13.0	6.5	46
Solan	100.0	39.0	9.8	39.0	17.1	26.8	95.1	65.9	19.5	26.8	41
Sirmaur	100.0	46.7	11.1	48.9	6.7	20.0	95.6	57.8	8.9	17.8	45
Shimla	100.0	31.6	5.3	31.6	5.3	26.3	97.4	63.2	5.3	13.2	38
Kinnaur	100.0	48.0	12.0	60.0	16.0	50.0	100.0	80.0	10.0	10.0	50
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	99.1	45.3	8.4	49.1	15.5	25.7	97.1	58.8	15.3	13.7	548

<sup>\*\*</sup> Facilities as reported by village pradhan/up pradhan/any other panchayat member/teacher/gram sevak/anganwadi worker. <sup>1</sup> Includes Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre (including Block PHC), Community Health Centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village. <sup>2</sup> 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 PROGRAMMES**

Percentage of ever married women (aged 15-49 years) who heard about Government health programmes and among them, who received information from specific sources, Himachal Pradesh, 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/ <i>mela</i>	Group meeting/ Programmes	Doctor/ANM/AWW/ ASHA	Friends/ Relatives	Others	
Antenatal care	91.5	77.6	31.3	26.3	1.3	0.9	7.6	69.8	59.8	1.0	9,159
Institutional delivery	78.1	76.0	31.8	26.2	1.3	1.3	8.3	70.8	62.1	0.7	7,820
Breastfeeding	95.2	77.1	31.5	25.3	1.3	1.1	7.5	69.3	64.2	1.0	9,533
Immunization	98.5	78.0	31.5	25.7	1.3	1.4	8.4	75.3	62.1	1.1	9,868
Family planning	97.6	80.6	32.1	28.0	1.3	1.4	9.1	71.6	63.1	0.8	9,774
Personal hygiene	87.7	77.4	30.4	25.9	1.4	1.2	5.9	62.4	62.1	1.6	8,783
Sanitation/safe drinking water	91.6	79.1	31.2	26.2	1.4	1.3	6.5	62.1	59.4	1.0	9,170
Prevention of sex selection	80.6	81.7	31.3	26.8	1.2	1.0	7.5	61.3	58.5	1.0	8,074
Awareness about Government health programmes (based on response from household questionnaire)											Number of Household**
DOTS (Tuberculosis)	82.9	83.3	39.1	37.1	1.1	1.2	11.2	56.2	52.5	0.8	11,526
Leprosy eradication	75.2	84.9	40.7	41.1	1.2	1.2	12.0	55.7	52.0	0.7	10,448
Malaria/Dengue/Chikun Guinea	86.6	82.1	38.2	37.3	0.9	1.2	10.1	58.6	51.7	0.5	12,034
Prevention of sex selection	71.7	85.8	39.6	40.8	1.0	1.1	10.8	56.9	53.8	0.9	9,961
**Unweighted cases.											

## **CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY**



**TABLE 3.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN**

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

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Age group</b>			
15-19	1.1	1.1	1.0
20-24	12.3	12.5	11.0
25-29	19.2	19.0	20.9
30-34	20.1	20.0	21.8
35-39	19.2	19.2	19.1
40-44	16.9	17.0	15.9
45-49	11.2	11.3	10.4
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>			
Below 18 years	18.5	18.8	14.3
18 years & above	81.5	81.2	85.7
<b>Marital duration</b>			
Less than 5 years	17.3	17.4	17.2
5-9 years	16.4	16.2	19.2
10-14 years	18.5	18.3	21.0
15 or more years	47.7	48.1	42.5
<b>Woman's education</b>			
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	25.0	26.0	13.7
Less than 5 years	4.0	4.2	1.6
5-9 years	35.6	36.6	23.2
10 or more years	35.4	33.2	61.5
Non-literate <sup>a†</sup>	22.3	23.1	12.7
10 or more years <sup>†</sup>	38.7	36.6	64.3
<b>Husband's education</b>			
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	9.2	9.7	3.9
Less than 5 years	3.6	3.7	2.4
5-9 years	32.4	33.3	20.8
10 or more years	54.6	53.1	72.5
<b>Religion</b>			
Hindu	90.4	90.2	92.2
Muslim	1.3	1.2	2.9
Sikh	0.9	0.7	4.0
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.1	7.7	0.5
Others	0.2	0.2	0.5
<b>Castes/tribes</b>			
Scheduled castes	24.9	25.1	22.4
Scheduled tribes	11.2	12.0	1.7
Other backward classes	9.6	9.3	12.5
Others	54.4	53.6	63.4
<b>Wealth index</b>			
Lowest	0.4	0.5	0.2
Second	3.9	4.3	0.3
Middle	19.2	20.5	2.7
Fourth	41.3	43.4	15.8
Highest	35.2	31.3	81.0
<b>Number of women (15-49)**</b>	10,016	9,242	774
<b>Number of women (15-44)**†</b>	8,622	7,945	677

\*\*Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.<sup>†</sup> Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

**TABLE 3.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN**

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

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling				Total percent	Number of women**
			0-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years		
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	13.2	0.9	20.7	20.7	32.9	10.7	100.0	106
20-24	9.1	0.4	11.5	20.5	30.8	27.7	100.0	1,236
25-29	13.5	1.0	11.9	15.9	26.7	30.8	100.0	1,924
30-34	23.4	1.7	16.4	17.8	21.8	18.7	100.0	2,012
35-39	32.2	1.5	19.5	18.4	18.3	10.0	100.0	1,919
40-44	41.0	1.4	22.0	16.5	12.9	6.0	100.0	1,695
45-49	45.1	1.4	23.9	14.3	10.9	4.0	100.0	1,124
<b>Place of residence</b>								
Rural	27.8	1.3	18.2	17.7	20.1	14.8	100.0	9,242
Urban	14.0	0.9	7.6	13.1	26.4	37.7	100.0	774
<b>Husband's education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	80.1	2.7	11.7	3.9	1.4	0.1	100.0	925
Less than 5 years	56.1	2.8	27.1	9.4	3.1	1.4	100.0	359
5-9 years	37.1	1.8	29.4	20.9	8.6	2.1	100.0	3,238
10 or more years	9.6	0.5	10.6	18.0	32.1	29.0	100.0	5,477
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	25.9	1.2	17.6	17.4	21.0	16.7	100.0	9,046
Muslim	44.9	2.2	16.5	15.7	10.5	9.5	100.0	134
Sikh	20.7	0.0	11.8	18.3	26.4	22.9	100.0	94
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	33.7	1.7	15.3	15.7	16.7	16.5	100.0	718
Others	(37.5)	(4.2)	(8.3)	(33.3)	(8.3)	(8.3)	100.0	24
<b>Castes/tribes</b>								
Scheduled castes	32.9	1.5	20.5	17.1	17.5	10.2	100.0	2,494
Scheduled tribes	35.2	2.0	15.7	13.7	17.1	16.1	100.0	1,125
Other backward classes	24.5	0.9	18.1	21.2	20.1	14.7	100.0	959
Others	22.5	1.0	16.2	17.5	22.7	20.0	100.0	5,438
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	72.5	0.0	18.3	4.6	4.6	0.0	100.0	44
Second	63.9	2.0	16.5	10.4	5.1	1.8	100.0	394
Middle	48.2	1.5	22.3	14.3	10.3	3.3	100.0	1,916
Fourth	27.2	1.6	21.1	19.9	19.9	10.0	100.0	4,136
Highest	9.8	0.6	10.4	16.8	28.9	33.4	100.0	3,526
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,016</b>

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.



**TABLE 3.3 BIRTH ORDER**

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

Background characteristics	Distribut ion of births <sup>†</sup>	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above <sup>†</sup>		
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	0.8	93.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	7.1	100.0	29
20-24	30.5	67.5	26.6	5.1	0.7	32.1	100.0	836
25-29	45.5	39.2	39.0	14.6	7.2	58.9	100.0	1,008
30-34	18.6	20.3	32.5	23.0	24.2	78.2	100.0	370
35-39	3.4	14.2	11.1	34.7	40.0	84.1	100.0	70
40-44	1.1	(0.0)	(14.3)	(4.8)	(81.0)	97.2	100.0	21
45-49	na	*	*	*	*	na	100.0	4
<b>Place of residence</b>								
Rural	91.7	45.7	31.8	12.9	9.6	55.4	100.0	2,148
Urban	8.3	47.7	35.0	11.8	5.4	52.0	100.0	190
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	14.6	21.3	25.0	23.0	30.7	76.6	100.0	310
Less than 5 years	2.9	26.4	23.3	28.3	22.0	78.4	100.0	64
5-9 years	31.8	40.8	34.4	14.2	10.4	59.4	100.0	730
10 or more years	50.7	56.1	32.8	8.7	2.4	45.0	100.0	1,234
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	90.5	46.3	32.4	12.8	8.4	54.8	100.0	2,114
Muslim	1.3	48.6	15.9	6.2	29.3	61.9	100.0	31
Sikh	1.0	39.8	38.6	10.7	16.5	54.5	100.0	28
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	6.8	41.1	27.2	15.2	14.5	58.2	100.0	158
Others	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
<b>Castes/tribes</b>								
Scheduled castes	27.5	44.3	29.1	14.9	11.7	58.5	100.0	645
Scheduled tribes	10.9	41.1	32.5	13.2	13.2	58.4	100.0	258
Other backward classes	9.9	47.1	34.0	12.1	6.8	53.1	100.0	240
Others	51.8	47.5	33.1	11.8	7.6	53.1	100.0	1,195
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Second	5.2	31.6	27.4	15.8	25.1	70.3	100.0	120
Middle	20.2	37.3	27.8	18.8	15.8	64.4	100.0	452
Fourth	41.9	44.1	34.2	13.6	8.1	56.3	100.0	981
Highest	32.3	55.5	32.4	7.8	4.3	45.2	100.0	778
	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	3,298	45.9	32.0	12.9	9.2	55.2	100.0	2,338

( ) Based on 10 -24 unweighted cases.

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>†</sup> Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

**TABLE 3.4 BIRTH ORDER DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICT**

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

District	Birth order				Number of births**
	1	2	3	4+	
Chamba	38.4	33.9	11.8	15.6	274
Kangra	47.4	34.0	15.4	3.2	192
Lahul & Spiti	43.1	18.0	16.0	22.9	127
Kullu	49.1	35.1	13.4	2.4	136
Mandi	53.7	35.1	6.9	4.3	232
Hamirpur	49.2	39.8	9.6	1.4	125
Una	51.7	32.0	11.0	5.4	229
Bilaspur	52.2	29.1	12.9	5.8	233
Solan	37.1	35.8	12.2	14.8	231
Sirmaur	42.8	30.8	15.2	11.2	238
Shimla	45.4	24.4	17.1	13.1	191
Kinnaur	38.9	34.8	13.3	13.0	130
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>2,338</b>

\*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 3.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN**

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

Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to women age 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women age 40-49 years				Mean children ever born to currently married women aged 40-44 years
	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	Total	Males	Females	Number of women**	
<b>Age group</b>									
15-19	0.28	0.14	0.14	106	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	0.96	0.51	0.45	1,236	na	na	na	na	na
25-29	1.81	0.98	0.83	1,924	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	2.50	1.31	1.19	2,012	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	2.76	1.47	1.29	1,919	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	3.00	1.61	1.39	1,695	3.00	1.61	1.39	1,695	3.03
45-49	3.20	1.70	1.50	1,124	3.20	1.70	1.50	1,124	na
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	2.38	1.27	1.11	9,242	3.10	1.66	1.44	2,616	3.06
Urban	2.16	1.15	1.01	774	2.82	1.47	1.35	203	2.69
<b>Education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	3.07	1.63	1.44	2,503	3.38	1.81	1.57	1,140	3.36
Less than 5 years	2.84	1.51	1.33	401	3.17	1.65	1.52	146	3.28
5-9 years	2.48	1.33	1.15	3,560	3.00	1.60	1.40	1,072	2.92
10 or more years	1.70	0.90	0.80	3,552	2.50	1.35	1.15	461	2.49
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	2.36	1.26	1.10	9,046	3.07	1.64	1.43	2,530	3.04
Muslim	2.65	1.46	1.18	134	3.77	1.95	1.82	33	3.16
Sikh	2.32	1.28	1.04	94	2.83	1.41	1.42	27	2.75
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.38	1.25	1.13	718	3.10	1.69	1.41	224	2.94
Others	(2.59)	(1.17)	(1.42)	24	*	*	*	3	0.00
<b>Castes/tribes</b>									
Scheduled castes	2.48	1.30	1.18	2,494	3.21	1.68	1.53	646	3.19
Scheduled tribes	2.43	1.29	1.14	1,125	3.27	1.77	1.50	347	3.16
Other backward classes	2.38	1.27	1.11	959	3.15	1.64	1.51	264	3.04
Others	2.30	1.24	1.06	5,438	2.97	1.60	1.37	1,562	2.93
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	2.73	1.43	1.30	44	*	*	*	9	4.01
Second	2.82	1.46	1.36	394	3.36	1.62	1.74	105	3.69
Middle	2.65	1.41	1.24	1,916	3.36	1.77	1.59	494	3.41
Fourth	2.43	1.29	1.14	4,136	3.17	1.71	1.46	1,183	3.07
Highest	2.08	1.12	0.96	3,526	2.81	1.51	1.30	1,028	2.70
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	2.37	1.26	1.11	10,016	3.08	1.65	1.43	2819	3.03

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

na = Not applicable.

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but not attend school, are also included.

**TABLE 3.6 FERTILITY PREFERENCES**

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

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
<b>Desire for additional/next child</b>						
Want another soon <sup>1</sup>	43.4	11.3	1.2	1.1	0.6	6.4
Want another later <sup>2</sup>	32.7	41.5	3.1	1.2	0.8	10.8
Want another, undecided when Undecided	3.4	4.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.1
Want no more	6.0	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.0
Sterilized <sup>3</sup>	5.2	27.7	29.0	19.5	20.9	23.3
Declared infecund	1.2	9.0	65.0	76.9	75.0	55.0
Inconsistent response	5.7	2.7	0.8	1.1	2.1	1.8
	2.5	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	849	1,470	3,696	2,262	1,345	9,622
Wanting no more children (15-44) <sup>†</sup>	5.3	29.9	83.1	84.8	87.1	51.0
Number of women (15-44)** <sup>†</sup>	820	1,319	1,244	468	272	4,123
<b>Preferred sex of additional/ next child</b>						
Boy	9.6	28.1	66.3	91.3	88.1	27.6
Girl	2.9	16.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	9.7
Doesn't matter	50.2	33.6	17.0	5.2	11.9	37.1
Up to God	37.4	22.2	6.1	3.5	0.0	25.5
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women <sup>4**</sup>	696	864	180	57	25	1,822
** Unweighted cases.						
<sup>1</sup> Want next birth within 2 years.						
<sup>2</sup> Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years.						
<sup>3</sup> Includes both female and male sterilization.						
<sup>4</sup> Includes women who want another/next child.						
<sup>†</sup> Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years and It excludes sterilised cases.						

**TABLE 3.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY**

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

Background characteristics	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
<b>Age group</b>						
15-19	93.4	0.0	0.0	6.6	100.0	30
20-24	96.8	0.6	0.2	2.4	100.0	859
25-29	96.8	0.2	0.6	2.5	100.0	1,039
30-34	97.1	0.8	0.5	1.6	100.0	379
35-39	98.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	68
40-44	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	20
	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
<b>Sex-composition of living children <sup>1</sup></b>						
One son only	98.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	100.0	476
One daughter only	95.8	0.9	0.2	3.0	100.0	429
One son, one daughter only	97.8	0.4	0.8	1.0	100.0	510
Two sons only	99.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	235
Three sons only	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	16
Three daughters only	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	63
Four and above	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	202
<b>Woman's education</b>						
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	99.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	310
Less than 5 years	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64
5-9 years	97.7	0.4	0.1	1.7	100.0	743
10 or more years	95.7	0.5	0.7	3.2	100.0	1,282
<b>Husband's education</b>						
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	115
Less than 5 years	97.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	73
5-9 years	97.7	0.1	0.3	1.9	100.0	664
10 or more years	96.3	0.6	0.5	2.6	100.0	1,544
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	97.0	0.4	0.4	2.3	100.0	2,166
Muslim	96.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	32
Sikh	90.2	3.2	1.2	6.6	100.0	31
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	96.3	0.6	0.0	1.8	100.0	163
Others	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
<b>Castes/tribes</b>						
Scheduled castes	96.7	0.0	0.1	3.1	100.0	661
Scheduled tribes	97.0	0.8	0.8	1.5	100.0	264
Other backward classes	97.6	0.8	0.0	1.6	100.0	244
Others	96.7	0.5	0.6	2.2	100.0	1,230
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Second	98.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	119
Middle	98.3	0.4	0.0	1.3	100.0	459
Fourth	97.0	0.4	0.6	2.0	100.0	1,006
Highest	95.6	0.5	0.5	3.4	100.0	808
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	96.9	0.4	0.4	2.3	100.0	2,399

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>1</sup> 475 cases with no child were excluded.

**TABLE 3.8 OUTCOME OF PREGNANCY BY DISTRICTS**

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

Districts/State	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Chamba	97.9	0.0	0.6	1.5	100.0	278
Kangra	96.6	1.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	198
Lahul & Spiti	95.9	2.5	0.4	1.2	100.0	132
Kullu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	134
Mandi	97.1	0.9	0.0	2.0	100.0	239
Hamirpur	96.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	100.0	128
Una	98.4	0.5	0.0	1.2	100.0	231
Bilaspur	97.8	0.0	0.5	1.7	100.0	236
Solan	94.1	0.4	1.3	4.2	100.0	245
Sirmaur	97.0	0.2	0.0	2.7	100.0	248
Shimla	95.2	0.0	0.4	4.4	100.0	197
Kinnaur	97.6	0.0	1.0	1.4	100.0	133
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	96.9	0.4	0.4	2.3	100.0	2,399

\*\* Unweighted cases.

# **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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Place of antenatal check-up <sup>b</sup>				Number of women**
	Any antenatal check-up <sup>1</sup>	Government health facility <sup>2</sup>	Private health facility <sup>3</sup>	Community based services <sup>4</sup>	
<b>Age group</b>					
15-19	77.8	81.0	4.7	14.3	27
20-24	87.3	86.8	10.6	5.5	780
25-29	86.8	86.3	10.8	4.8	1,135
30-34	85.2	85.6	13.1	5.6	494
35 +	87.2	88.0	10.2	3.4	135
<b>No. of living children</b>					
0	*	*	*	*	1
1	92.4	84.1	13.1	5.7	949
2	87.3	88.1	9.9	4.4	941
3	80.8	88.8	9.0	5.7	396
4+	72.8	85.3	10.6	5.5	284
<b>Residence</b>					
Rural	86.2	87.1	10.2	5.0	2,353
Urban	90.7	78.8	20.9	7.3	218
<b>Education</b>					
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	68.9	89.3	5.7	7.1	357
Less than five years	77.0	89.5	5.3	8.7	74
5-9 years	84.1	87.9	9.5	5.5	785
10 or more years	93.3	84.8	13.3	4.5	1,355
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	86.0	86.2	11.1	5.4	2,319
Muslim	82.7	86.6	16.9	7.5	35
Sikh	100.0	68.9	43.2	0.0	25
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	92.8	91.1	5.4	3.0	181
Others	(100.0)	(82.5)	(17.5)	(0.0)	11
<b>Castes/tribes</b>					
Scheduled castes	81.8	89.2	8.1	4.7	681
Scheduled tribes	89.3	90.4	6.9	3.1	292
Other backward classes	82.1	79.5	15.9	7.2	253
Others	89.3	85.3	12.6	5.5	1,345
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	(45.6)	(79.9)	(20.1)	(0.0)	11
Second	62.7	88.1	2.6	6.6	121
Middle	75.5	92.9	3.9	4.7	504
Fourth	88.0	87.5	9.1	5.4	1,060
Highest	95.1	81.9	17.4	5.0	875
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	86.6	86.4	11.1	5.2	2,571
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	86.6	86.3	11.1	5.2	2,566

# 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.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Includes private hospital/clinic.

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

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>b</sup> 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'.

<sup>†</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

District	Any ANC	Place of antenatal check-up <sup>a</sup>			Number of Women**
		Government <sup>1</sup> health facility	Private <sup>2</sup> health facility	Community <sup>3</sup> based services	
Chamba	83.9	73.1	6.8	4.7	295
Kangra	84.2	68.1	11.6	9.0	209
Lahul & Spiti	93.2	82.4	6.6	5.2	158
Kullu	87.9	77.0	13.4	0.3	148
Mandi	67.4	57.0	4.3	8.9	263
Hamirpur	95.2	83.2	12.8	1.8	153
Una	93.4	79.6	15.5	1.7	260
Bilaspur	93.1	81.2	6.4	9.4	255
Solan	89.8	69.6	19.2	2.9	236
Sirmaur	77.4	66.3	11.6	0.9	247
Shimla	84.9	75.3	9.3	2.0	206
Kinnaur	96.1	88.2	4.4	1.3	141
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	86.6	86.4	11.1	5.2	2,571
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	86.6	86.3	11.1	5.2	2,566

# Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.  
 \*\* Unweighted cases.  
<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes Private hospital/clinic,  
<sup>3</sup> Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, own home , parents home, other home and other.  
<sup>a</sup> Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.  
<sup>†</sup> Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

**TABLE 4.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP**

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) <sup>#</sup> who received specific components of antenatal check-up according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Breast examined	Sonography/ultrasound	Number of Women**
<b>Age group</b>									
15-19	55.6	14.7	55.5	63.0	70.4	62.9	25.8	25.9	27
20-24	69.1	29.0	59.7	74.0	77.5	68.3	40.5	46.9	780
25-29	71.6	30.1	65.2	74.5	76.4	71.6	39.2	47.9	1,135
30-34	71.8	30.9	62.3	68.9	73.8	65.5	39.3	46.1	494
35+	71.7	28.1	59.7	71.0	75.5	71.6	39.2	45.8	135
<b>No. of living children</b>									
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
1	77.7	35.4	69.4	82.6	83.6	76.5	46.6	56.5	949
2	71.7	29.9	64.5	73.4	77.6	69.7	40.8	47.8	941
3	65.5	23.7	56.2	64.4	67.9	62.8	28.9	35.6	396
4+	51.0	18.0	42.3	51.4	57.7	53.1	26.1	27.7	284
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	69.7	29.4	61.3	72.0	75.3	68.8	38.5	45.7	2,353
Urban	81.5	32.1	77.1	83.1	85.6	75.4	50.5	60.1	218
<b>Education</b>									
Non- literate <sup>a</sup>	51.5	16.2	39.2	48.4	55.4	49.8	21.9	23.1	357
Less than five years	57.8	12.1	37.6	51.1	61.9	59.2	29.8	29.6	74
5-9 years	61.6	24.1	53.4	64.6	70.1	61.5	31.5	38.0	785
10 or more years	81.7	37.4	75.5	85.5	85.9	79.6	49.3	59.3	1,355
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	70.1	29.2	61.6	72.5	75.6	68.8	39.2	45.8	2,319
Muslim	62.9	23.3	51.4	57.1	65.7	59.9	40.0	23.0	35
Sikh	91.7	32.0	87.6	91.6	95.8	83.5	51.2	83.5	25
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	75.7	35.4	72.9	79.5	81.2	76.8	40.3	59.7	181
Others	(81.6)	(36.6)	(81.7)	(81.6)	(90.8)	(63.4)	(54.1)	(63.3)	11
<b>Castes/tribes</b>									
Scheduled Castes	66.1	28.2	56.7	67.6	71.5	64.2	33.0	39.2	681
Scheduled Tribes	76.7	35.2	69.5	75.3	75.6	74.3	41.4	54.0	292
Backward Classes	64.2	29.1	57.9	69.0	69.8	61.0	36.2	41.6	253
Others	72.9	29.3	64.9	75.9	79.8	72.4	43.0	50.2	1,345
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	(27.4)	(0.0)	(18.2)	(27.3)	(36.4)	(27.4)	(9.1)	(18.2)	11
Second	45.4	13.2	30.5	41.2	50.3	47.0	19.0	19.0	121
Middle	54.9	22.9	44.3	53.5	59.6	53.5	25.5	24.9	504
Fourth	70.9	30.8	62.8	73.1	76.8	70.8	39.8	47.7	1,060
Highest	83.6	34.8	77.9	89.1	89.0	80.4	50.4	62.9	875
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	70.7	29.6	62.6	73.0	76.1	69.3	39.5	46.9	2,571
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	70.6	29.7	62.6	72.9	76.1	69.3	39.4	47.0	2,566

<sup>#</sup> 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.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>†</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Breast feeding	Keep baby warm	Cleanliness	Spacing	Limiting	Nutrition	Institutional delivery	Number of Women**
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	85.7	66.7	71.5	52.4	42.8	66.6	47.6	27
20-24	73.2	67.0	68.7	60.8	57.1	66.8	54.8	780
25-29	77.6	69.3	72.6	66.1	62.8	65.9	59.1	1,135
30-34	75.8	69.1	70.6	60.9	60.2	66.8	60.6	494
35+	73.7	66.1	68.6	63.7	58.6	63.6	62.7	135
<b>No. of living children</b>								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
1	79.3	71.8	75.2	66.3	61.7	69.5	59.2	949
2	76.0	68.7	70.5	63.5	60.9	65.6	59.5	941
3	69.6	62.1	64.6	61.1	59.3	62.8	56.8	396
4+	69.6	62.4	62.9	52.2	51.7	60.0	50.8	284
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	75.4	68.1	70.7	63.0	60.1	66.0	57.4	2,353
Urban	79.9	71.0	71.6	65.8	60.3	68.6	66.6	218
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	67.4	62.6	61.4	49.7	49.3	59.0	46.8	357
Less than 5 years	59.5	54.2	55.9	54.1	54.1	66.3	57.6	74
5-9 years	71.5	63.0	66.6	59.4	57.7	61.9	51.6	785
10 or more year	80.4	73.0	75.5	68.3	63.8	69.9	63.9	1,355
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	76.2	68.8	71.2	63.5	60.2	66.8	58.0	2,319
Muslim	76.2	62.6	65.9	59.5	55.4	66.1	62.2	35
Sikh	83.7	76.5	68.4	83.9	79.8	64.3	60.2	25
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	69.1	61.3	66.7	55.9	57.1	58.3	58.9	181
Others	(90.8)	(90.8)	(73.3)	(81.7)	(73.3)	(90.8)	(64.1)	11
<b>Castes/tribes</b>								
Scheduled castes	76.1	69.3	70.4	62.8	62.1	66.7	60.7	681
Scheduled tribes	77.4	72.0	73.9	65.9	65.1	66.7	59.4	292
Other backward classes	72.0	61.9	66.2	61.3	58.5	63.4	54.7	253
Others	76.0	68.3	71.1	63.1	58.5	66.4	57.4	1,345
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	(59.8)	(20.1)	(20.1)	(20.1)	(40.2)	(20.1)	(20.1)	11
Second	65.8	56.5	59.2	52.6	52.6	60.4	44.7	121
Middle	71.3	65.5	64.0	53.5	50.6	58.7	46.9	504
Fourth	73.6	67.0	70.0	62.0	61.0	66.4	57.6	1,060
Highest	81.3	72.7	76.2	70.2	64.4	70.2	65.4	875
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>2,571</b>

# 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.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literates 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 according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Number of ANC visits				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number Of Women**
	0	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	22.2	3.7	18.4	55.6	51.8	25.9	0.0	27
20-24	14.6	4.0	21.7	59.7	61.1	23.4	1.0	780
25-29	15.3	5.1	20.5	59.2	63.6	20.1	1.4	1,135
30-34	16.6	5.9	17.1	60.4	62.6	21.0	0.6	494
35+	16.4	5.9	20.8	57.0	56.1	27.5	1.5	135
<b>No. of living children</b>								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
1	8.7	3.3	17.2	70.8	68.8	21.3	0.9	949
2	15.6	4.9	21.7	57.8	62.3	21.8	1.1	941
3	20.7	6.9	22.4	50.0	56.4	21.9	1.5	396
4+	30.0	7.8	22.6	39.7	47.2	22.5	1.4	284
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	16.0	4.8	20.7	58.5	61.5	22.0	1.1	2,353
Urban	10.1	6.1	14.5	69.4	68.7	19.2	1.0	218
<b>Education</b>								
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	33.1	8.4	24.4	34.2	44.5	21.9	0.8	357
Less than 5 years	24.4	7.0	30.9	37.7	56.5	17.8	0.0	74
5-9 years	17.4	6.1	23.3	53.1	57.8	23.5	1.4	785
10 or more years	9.2	3.2	16.7	70.9	69.6	20.9	1.1	1,355
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	16.2	5.1	20.0	58.7	61.5	21.6	1.2	2,319
Muslim	17.3	2.9	28.4	51.4	67.7	11.9	0.0	35
Sikh	4.0	0.0	15.7	80.3	67.7	24.2	0.0	25
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.7	4.4	19.3	68.5	67.9	24.3	0.0	181
Others	(0.0)	(0.0)	(54.9)	(45.1)	(72.5)	(27.5)	(0.0)	11
<b>Castes/tribes</b>								
Scheduled castes	19.8	5.7	21.5	52.9	57.4	22.8	0.7	681
Scheduled tribes	11.7	5.5	20.5	62.3	63.6	24.3	0.0	292
Other backward classes	20.2	5.9	20.2	53.7	61.6	18.1	0.4	253
Others	13.2	4.2	19.5	63.1	64.3	21.3	1.7	1,345
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	(54.4)	(0.0)	(18.3)	(27.3)	(36.4)	(9.2)	(0.0)	11
Second	39.8	6.6	19.0	34.7	40.4	19.0	1.7	121
Middle	25.5	6.8	24.7	43.0	48.5	24.2	1.2	504
Fourth	14.4	5.8	21.9	57.9	62.6	22.5	1.1	1,060
Highest	7.1	2.6	15.8	74.5	72.7	19.9	0.9	875
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	15.5	4.9	20.2	59.4	62.1	21.7	1.1	2,571
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	15.5	4.9	20.2	59.4	62.1	21.7	1.1	2,566

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.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>†</sup> 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) <sup>#</sup> by the number of tetanus toxoid (TT) injections and iron folic acid (IFA) tablets/syrup received during pregnancy, and the percentage who received full antenatal check-up (ANC) according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup			Number of Women**
	0	1	2+	No IFA/syrup	Consumed IFA for at least 3 months	Full ANC <sup>b</sup>	
<b>Age group</b>							
15-19	25.9	0.0	74.1	7.3	33.3	22.3	27
20-24	13.5	8.0	78.1	4.6	48.9	31.2	780
25-29	14.1	11.4	74.1	4.9	54.1	32.4	1,135
30-34	15.9	10.5	72.7	6.5	49.8	31.1	494
35+	15.0	12.4	71.1	5.1	48.1	26.4	135
<b>No. of living children</b>							
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
1	8.4	2.6	88.4	3.8	58.3	39.8	949
2	13.6	14.0	71.8	5.5	52.7	31.1	941
3	20.5	15.7	63.1	6.5	42.2	22.1	396
4+	28.6	14.4	56.3	6.6	34.4	16.9	284
<b>Residence</b>							
Rural	14.9	10.5	74.0	5.2	50.7	30.7	2,353
Urban	9.7	5.6	84.2	5.1	56.0	38.4	218
<b>Education</b>							
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	32.5	10.4	56.3	9.2	32.5	14.8	357
Less than 5 years	27.1	12.3	59.2	8.1	40.5	17.6	74
5-9 years	16.8	9.4	73.2	6.8	42.4	25.2	785
10 or more years	7.6	10.3	81.6	3.0	61.8	40.1	1,355
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	15.0	9.9	74.4	5.2	50.3	31.0	2,319
Muslim	20.1	5.8	74.1	8.6	40.0	25.7	35
Sikh	4.0	16.3	79.7	8.2	64.0	39.5	25
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.7	13.3	79.0	2.8	60.9	35.9	181
Others	(0.0)	(9.2)	(90.8)	(8.4)	(81.8)	(36.7)	11
<b>Castes/tribes</b>							
Scheduled castes	19.5	11.9	68.0	5.0	45.0	26.3	681
Scheduled tribes	11.3	10.3	78.4	3.8	60.1	34.9	292
Other backward classes	19.0	11.9	67.5	6.3	44.4	29.2	253
Others	11.6	8.9	79.0	5.3	53.5	33.6	1,345
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Lowest	(54.4)	(9.2)	(36.4)	(0.0)	(18.2)	(18.1)	11
Second	37.3	14.1	48.6	5.8	25.6	14.9	121
Middle	26.3	11.5	61.6	7.3	36.4	18.2	504
Fourth	13.2	10.7	75.4	5.3	52.0	30.6	1,060
Highest	5.4	8.1	86.1	3.6	62.5	42.5	875
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	14.4	10.3	74.9	5.2	51.1	31.4	2,571
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	14.5	10.5	74.9	5.1	49.7	31.4	2,566

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

<sup>#</sup> 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.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

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

<sup>†</sup> 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) <sup>#</sup> who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by districts, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

District	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 <sup>1</sup>	Full <sup>2</sup> antenatal check-up	Any complications	Number of women**
Chamba	57.1	50.8	83.4	49.7	22.8	51.1	295
Kangra	48.4	56.0	82.5	59.2	33.8	71.6	209
Lahul & Spiti	63.9	69.0	93.2	46.4	31.5	53.6	158
Kullu	66.4	68.9	87.8	62.0	41.8	58.4	148
Mandi	47.6	38.4	65.1	53.2	14.8	46.5	263
Hamirpur	74.3	81.0	94.7	60.8	49.4	45.4	153
Una	74.2	59.2	91.9	46.9	25.5	52.3	260
Bilaspur	65.8	68.6	92.6	54.7	39.4	43.1	255
Solan	60.2	61.0	89.7	57.1	34.9	63.7	236
Sirmaur	54.5	46.6	76.9	60.2	26.2	54.7	247
Shimla	64.4	68.9	81.7	54.3	36.1	55.4	206
Kinnaur	71.5	67.4	93.9	58.2	40.5	56.5	141
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	62.1	59.4	85.3	55.0	31.4	54.8	2,571
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	62.1	59.4	85.5	55.1	31.4	54.9	2,566

<sup>#</sup> Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> 100 or more iron folic acid tablets including syrup.<sup>2</sup> At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.<sup>†</sup> 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) <sup>#</sup> according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries according to background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of safe delivery <sup>2</sup>	Number of women**
<b>Age group</b>					
15-19	44.4	55.6	3.7	48.1	27
20-24	46.4	53.2	2.2	48.6	780
25-29	48.6	50.8	3.1	51.7	1,135
30-34	50.4	49.0	2.4	52.8	494
35+	48.6	50.6	2.3	50.9	135
<b>No. of living children</b>					
0	*	*	*	*	1
1	61.3	38.1	2.1	63.4	949
2	47.1	52.7	2.6	49.7	941
3	36.2	63.1	3.1	39.3	396
4+	25.2	74.1	3.9	29.1	284
<b>Residence</b>					
Rural	46.2	53.3	2.6	48.8	2,353
Urban	71.1	28.5	2.7	73.8	218
<b>Education</b>					
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	23.7	74.9	2.7	26.4	357
Less than 5 years	21.6	78.4	1.3	22.9	74
5-9 years	38.0	61.6	2.0	40.0	785
10 or more years	62.2	37.5	3.0	65.2	1,355
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	48.0	51.6	2.6	50.6	2,319
Muslim	42.7	54.5	2.9	45.6	35
Sikh	83.7	16.3	0.0	83.7	25
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	49.2	49.7	2.7	51.9	181
Others	(26.7)	(64.2)	(0.0)	(26.7)	11
<b>Castes/tribes</b>					
Scheduled castes	40.5	59.2	1.9	42.4	681
Scheduled tribes	49.0	49.7	4.0	53.0	292
Other backward classes	49.5	50.5	2.8	52.3	253
Others	51.8	47.7	2.6	54.4	1,345
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	(0.0)	(90.8)	(17.3)	(17.3)	11
Second	19.0	81.0	3.3	22.3	121
Middle	26.9	72.3	2.6	29.5	504
Fourth	46.0	53.4	2.5	48.5	1,060
Highest	68.0	31.7	2.6	70.6	875
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	48.3	51.2	2.6	50.9	2,571
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	48.2	51.3	2.8	51.0	2,566

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.

<sup>#</sup> 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.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.

<sup>2</sup> Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>†</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 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) <sup>c</sup>	Number of women**
	Ambulance Jeep/ car	Motor cycle/ scooter	Others <sup>1</sup>		Govt.	Private		
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	(61.5)	(0.0)	(38.5)	(513)	(914)	(9,563)	(7.5)	13
20-24	71.3	1.4	27.3	841	3,678	10,911	6.2	365
25-29	71.8	1.2	27.0	791	3,255	10,070	6.0	557
30-34	72.8	3.1	24.1	789	3,238	10,502	5.2	252
35+	69.1	0.0	30.9	640	3,692	11,239	4.4	68
<b>No. of living children</b>								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
1	73.9	1.7	24.3	788	3,903	10,277	6.7	586
2	71.9	1.5	26.6	785	3,142	11,650	6.2	449
3	66.7	2.0	31.3	811	2,502	7,427	4.9	147
4+	59.8	0.0	40.2	845	2,546	9,498	2.9	72
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	72.2	1.2	26.7	818	3,436	10,624	6.3	1,096
Urban	67.4	4.5	28.2	583	2,722	9,733	2.1	159
<b>Education</b>								
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	67.4	2.4	30.3	946	1,831	6,621	3.9	85
Less than 5	(70.8)	(5.8)	(23.4)	(480)	(2,418)	(10,329)	(6.8)	17
5-9 years	62.5	1.3	36.2	905	3,271	7,897	6.0	301
10 or more years	75.2	1.5	23.3	743	3,596	11,048	6.3	852
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	72.5	1.7	25.8	798	3,348	10,635	5.7	1,127
Muslim	(59.1)	(0.0)	(40.9)	(540)	(3,229)	(1,551)	(0.0)	15
Sikh	(76.0)	(0.0)	(24.0)	(703)	(1,311)	(11,373)	(5.9)	21
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	61.8	0.0	38.2	794	4,069	7,962	8.3	89
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
<b>Castes/tribes</b>								
Scheduled Castes	67.5	1.5	31.0	819	3,235	8,076	7.1	281
Scheduled Tribes	67.1	0.0	32.9	895	3,686	11,047	9.1	143
Other backward classes	67.7	3.9	28.4	798	3,715	11,367	8.1	129
Others	74.8	1.5	23.7	758	3,309	10,785	4.2	702
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Second	(45.7)	(0.0)	(54.3)	(880)	(1,736)	(12,000)	(4.8)	24
Middle	73.0	0.7	26.3	921	2,908	9,109	5.9	137
Fourth	66.0	1.2	32.7	783	3,308	10,114	7.1	491
Highest	76.8	2.1	21.1	763	3,635	10,690	4.7	603
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	71.6	1.6	26.8	793	3,371	10,431	5.9	1,255
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	71.6	1.5	26.9	797	3,367	10,431	5.9	1,241

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

nc= Not calculated because of there are no cases.

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

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

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>b</sup> Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

<sup>c</sup> Percentage women who got JSY assistance.

<sup>†</sup> Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

**TABLE 4.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE BY DISTRICT**

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) <sup>#</sup> according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by districts, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

District	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of safe delivery <sup>2</sup>	Number of Women**
Chamba	28.4	70.1	1.2	29.6	295
Kangra	50.0	50.2	2.6	52.6	209
Lahul & Spiti	60.1	39.3	2.0	62.1	158
Kullu	50.3	48.4	2.6	52.9	148
Mandi	36.4	63.6	2.8	39.2	263
Hamirpur	63.5	36.2	4.0	67.5	153
Una	54.3	45.4	5.7	60.0	260
Bilaspur	58.8	41.2	1.9	60.7	255
Solan	54.0	44.8	5.3	59.3	236
Sirmaur	40.6	59.0	0.7	41.3	247
Shimla	59.3	41.7	0.0	59.3	206
Kinnaur	37.4	60.6	3.6	41.0	141
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	48.3	51.2	2.6	50.9	2,571
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	48.2	51.3	2.8	51.0	2,566

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.

<sup>#</sup> Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.

<sup>2</sup> Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.

<sup>†</sup> Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

**TABLE 4.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTION FOR DELIVERY**

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) # according to main reasons for not going to health institution for delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Reason										Number of women**	
	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/ No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Customary	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of Knowledge	Other		
<b>Age group</b>												
15-19	(20.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(33.3)	(39.9)	(0.0)	(20.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)		15
20-24	12.7	2.6	11.7	33.1	26.2	4.3	26.3	4.1	1.4	2.6		417
25-29	13.3	3.5	10.6	31.7	28.0	3.6	23.8	3.5	1.7	1.0		578
30-34	11.4	1.2	8.2	30.7	31.9	4.9	27.8	4.1	2.5	0.8		244
35+	18.1	5.5	12.5	23.8	29.1	1.4	13.9	2.8	6.9	2.8		72
<b>No. of living children</b>												
0	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc		0
1	12.1	2.5	9.4	35.0	24.8	3.8	25.3	5.5	1.4	3.0		363
2	12.7	2.6	10.3	34.8	29.2	2.8	23.6	3.0	1.0	1.2		496
3	11.8	2.7	11.0	28.7	33.5	5.9	24.9	2.0	2.3	1.2		253
4+	17.4	4.2	13.5	21.5	26.0	4.1	26.5	4.2	5.1	0.9		214
<b>Residence</b>												
Rural	13.4	2.9	11.0	31.4	28.5	3.9	24.8	3.9	1.9	1.3		1,266
Urban	6.9	1.5	5.1	34.8	23.9	4.5	23.1	0.0	4.6	8.0		60
<b>Education</b>												
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	23.2	5.9	13.7	27.3	29.8	4.4	22.7	2.9	4.0	0.4		271
Less than 5 years	13.8	1.7	13.5	20.5	42.1	1.7	16.8	3.4	1.7	3.4		59
5-9 years	10.1	2.5	11.1	30.7	29.6	4.9	25.5	4.1	2.2	2.2		486
10 or more years	10.6	1.8	8.4	35.9	24.7	2.9	26.0	3.7	0.8	1.6		510
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	13.0	3.1	10.8	32.3	27.4	3.8	25.0	4.1	2.1	1.6		1,205
Muslim	(15.7)	(0.0)	(16.1)	(20.9)	(21.3)	(0.0)	(20.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.6)		19
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		4
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	13.2	0.0	9.9	24.2	41.7	6.6	22.0	0.0	2.2	1.1		91
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		7
<b>Castes/tribes</b>												
Scheduled castes	16.7	2.7	10.8	29.9	28.8	2.7	22.6	5.4	1.9	1.9		406
Scheduled tribes	13.6	2.7	9.5	26.6	29.9	4.1	31.3	2.0	2.7	0.7		147
Other backward classes	14.3	3.1	9.5	35.9	21.3	5.4	29.9	3.1	1.6	2.4		127
Others	10.5	2.9	11.1	32.8	29.1	4.3	23.6	3.1	2.0	1.5		646
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Lowest	(30.3)	(0.0)	(10.2)	(40.2)	(20.3)	(10.1)	(29.3)	(10.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)		10
Second	19.0	8.9	14.9	24.7	32.7	2.9	22.7	4.0	2.0	1.0		101
Middle	18.9	4.1	16.7	26.1	31.5	3.6	21.6	3.8	2.5	0.6		365
Fourth	12.1	1.6	8.9	31.7	28.2	4.0	26.1	3.7	2.4	2.1		571
Highest	5.0	1.8	5.0	40.6	23.2	4.2	26.7	3.2	0.7	2.4		279
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	13.1	2.9	10.7	31.6	28.3	3.9	24.8	3.7	2.0	1.7		1,326

# 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.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>b</sup> Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'Multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

**TABLE 4.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS**

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had complications during delivery and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 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	
<b>Age group</b>									
15-19	77.8	54.4	22.7	27.3	63.7	18.1	0.0	0.0	27
20-24	74.5	63.7	19.2	38.5	73.8	13.8	10.9	0.2	781
25-29	74.4	64.8	18.0	36.1	71.5	14.2	13.1	0.5	1,133
30-34	70.8	61.0	19.9	33.5	70.0	14.7	12.1	1.1	493
35+	77.9	67.4	12.7	32.5	72.8	17.3	12.7	0.9	135
<b>No. of living children</b>									
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
1	73.7	65.8	20.4	39.9	72.1	15.0	13.0	0.7	949
2	75.2	61.6	17.4	32.6	72.8	13.3	10.9	0.3	939
3	71.0	60.9	16.9	34.8	69.1	14.3	10.9	0.7	396
4+	74.8	68.0	17.8	36.1	72.3	15.9	14.6	0.5	285
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	73.9	64.3	18.7	36.3	71.9	14.2	11.9	0.5	2,353
Urban	74.5	58.2	16.3	33.0	71.5	16.1	13.6	1.1	216
<b>Number of ANC visits</b>									
No visit	74.4	60.3	13.5	29.8	65.1	10.9	10.9	0.0	397
1	72.3	63.1	17.3	40.7	68.5	22.6	23.5	0.0	126
2	76.6	65.6	21.2	36.3	79.1	14.9	12.9	0.5	520
3+	73.1	64.2	18.9	37.2	71.4	14.4	11.1	0.7	1,526
<b>Delivery</b>									
Normal	73.3	64.3	18.8	34.0	71.9	12.7	11.6	0.2	2,211
Caesarean	79.0	65.1	17.8	49.0	69.7	25.1	14.7	1.9	253
By Instrument or assisted	75.4	49.7	13.8	45.1	76.3	22.5	14.8	2.5	105
<b>Place of delivery</b>									
Government facility	73.7	63.2	19.2	40.3	71.1	17.2	12.9	0.9	1,009
Private facility	77.8	62.9	17.0	35.8	70.2	17.6	13.6	1.0	231
Home	73.6	64.4	18.1	32.8	73.1	11.8	11.1	0.0	1,317
Others	(62.2)	(62.3)	(24.7)	(37.4)	(37.4)	(0.0)	(12.4)	(12.3)	13
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2,569</b>

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 4.12 POST-DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS**

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had post delivery complication and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 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	
<b>Age group</b>							
15-19	48.1	76.9	46.2	15.3	30.8	46.0	27
20-24	34.9	39.9	69.5	27.8	32.8	47.4	780
25-29	32.5	42.2	61.8	29.7	30.2	45.5	1,135
30-34	30.2	44.6	63.3	28.8	27.3	47.1	494
35+	31.8	36.4	63.6	29.8	27.3	54.7	135
<b>No. of living children</b>							
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
1	32.1	41.9	61.9	30.3	36.6	46.4	949
2	32.3	38.1	65.9	30.2	31.2	47.5	941
3	33.1	44.2	65.8	21.8	21.0	47.7	396
4+	37.6	51.4	65.3	28.1	22.5	45.7	284
<b>Residence</b>							
Rural	33.2	42.4	64.6	29.0	30.0	47.6	2,353
Urban	29.5	38.7	62.1	24.6	35.2	38.6	218
<b>Delivery</b>							
Normal	31.3	43.2	63.0	29.3	28.6	46.1	2,212
Caesarean	41.8	40.4	70.3	24.4	37.5	52.5	254
By instrument or assisted	44.8	30.1	72.2	29.8	39.9	46.5	105
<b>Place of delivery</b>							
Government facility	30.6	40.5	63.4	25.6	31.1	48.5	1,010
Private facility	36.7	32.6	64.6	30.0	35.7	46.1	234
Home	33.9	45.1	65.0	30.7	28.6	45.6	1,314
Others	(46.5)	(33.3)	(66.9)	(16.6)	(49.9)	(66.4)	13
<b>Who conducted the last delivery</b>							
Doctor	(37.2)	(45.3)	(32.6)	(43.8)	(66.3)	(33.7)	24
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	31.6	49.3	43.7	21.2	14.2	63.7	45
Other health personal	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Dai	34.3	45.9	66.0	30.2	29.5	43.7	967
Relatives/friends	32.2	40.7	65.5	32.8	26.1	50.5	272
Others	(45.9)	(50.2)	(83.1)	(16.7)	(16.7)	(66.6)	13
No one	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	32.9	42.1	64.4	28.7	30.4	46.9	2,571

# 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.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 4.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERY**Percentage of women (aged 15-49) <sup>#</sup> received any check-up after delivery, according to background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Number of Women**
<b>Age group</b>			
15-19	40.7	29.6	27
20-24	48.5	45.3	780
25-29	51.8	49.5	1,135
30-34	51.5	49.3	494
35+	50.4	45.8	135
<b>No. of living children</b>			
0	*	*	1
1	62.1	58.2	949
2	49.8	48.1	941
3	40.4	37.7	396
4+	28.4	25.9	284
<b>Residence</b>			
Rural	49.0	46.1	2,353
Urban	67.1	65.9	218
<b>Education</b>			
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	27.5	23.7	357
Less than 5 years	24.3	24.3	74
5-9 years	42.0	38.3	785
10 or more years	63.1	61.0	1,355
<b>Religion</b>			
Hindu	50.5	47.6	2,319
Muslim	45.7	39.8	35
Sikh	84.0	84.0	25
Buddhist	50.3	48.6	181
Others	(11.1)	(17.5)	11
<b>Castes/tribes</b>			
Scheduled castes	44.4	41.1	681
Scheduled tribes	50.3	46.9	292
Other backward classes	52.4	49.6	253
Others	53.4	51.1	1,345
<b>Wealth index</b>			
Lowest	(18.2)	(8.3)	11
Second	24.8	23.1	121
Middle	31.9	29.1	504
Fourth	48.3	45.4	1,060
Highest	68.1	65.5	875
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	50.5	47.8	2,571
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	50.5	47.8	2,566
<sup>#</sup> 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. ** Unweighted cases. <sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included. <sup>†</sup> Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.			

**TABLE 4.14 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY PERIOD**

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

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication <sup>1</sup>	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication <sup>2</sup>	Number of women**
<b>Age group</b>						
15-19	48.1	23.1	77.8	48.1	23.2	27
20-24	57.0	46.2	74.5	34.9	45.7	780
25-29	52.8	49.1	74.4	32.5	45.5	1,135
30-34	56.7	49.9	70.8	30.2	51.3	494
35+	53.2	43.3	77.9	31.8	29.5	135
<b>No. of living children</b>						
0	*	*	*	*	*	1
1	55.9	53.0	73.7	32.1	0.0	949
2	55.7	45.9	75.2	32.3	47.6	941
3	50.3	41.3	71.0	33.1	46.9	396
4+	54.6	45.0	74.8	37.6	42.7	284
<b>Residence</b>						
Rural	55.1	47.3	73.9	33.2	38.3	2,353
Urban	52.0	53.7	74.5	29.5	45.8	218
<b>Education</b>						
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	55.2	38.9	75.7	36.3	41.0	357
Less than five years	59.5	37.7	79.9	33.6	33.0	74
5-9 years	54.8	43.4	72.1	33.5	34.5	785
10 or more years	54.5	53.3	74.3	31.6	44.4	1,355
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	54.9	47.9	73.3	33.2	50.5	2,319
Muslim	62.8	59.2	69.0	35.1	45.2	35
Sikh	52.2	62.1	76.6	35.9	26.0	25
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	51.9	42.1	83.4	29.8	66.9	181
Others	(54.1)	(50.7)	(81.6)	(0.0)	(49.1)	11
<b>Castes/tribes</b>						
Scheduled castes	56.2	44.7	75.4	39.1	43.9	681
Scheduled tribes	52.3	39.6	76.7	30.1	49.5	292
Other backward classes	58.4	53.6	71.9	33.5	51.7	253
Others	54.0	49.9	73.1	30.3	44.2	1,345
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	(36.5)	(24.8)	(72.5)	(35.7)	(0.0)	11
Second	54.5	37.3	74.4	37.2	37.7	121
Middle	53.4	37.1	77.2	33.3	41.9	504
Fourth	57.1	44.9	73.9	36.5	43.5	1,060
Highest	53.1	59.5	72.1	27.7	53.1	875
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>2,571</b>

# 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.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Women who reported at least one complication during pregnancy.

<sup>2</sup> Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

**TABLE 4.15 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST DELIVERY PERIOD BY DISTRICTS**

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

District	Percentage of women <sup>1</sup>					Number of women**
	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication <sup>2</sup>	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication <sup>3</sup>	
Chamba	51.1	46.1	60.1	24.6	37.6	295
Kangra	71.6	57.8	74.6	52.1	55.9	209
Lahul & Spiti	53.6	35.7	76.9	35.8	52.4	158
Kullu	58.4	38.1	51.1	21.3	35.2	148
Mandi	46.5	23.6	72.6	33.4	37.0	263
Hamirpur	45.4	59.4	67.6	29.0	50.8	153
Una	52.3	58.6	81.8	22.0	68.4	260
Bilaspur	43.1	59.1	71.2	33.2	51.3	255
Solan	63.7	61.4	85.0	36.7	40.4	236
Sirmaur	54.7	36.2	68.8	40.4	30.4	247
Shimla	55.4	51.3	84.6	36.0	42.7	206
Kinnaur	56.5	36.1	92.1	30.9	44.3	141
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>2,571</b>

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



**TABLE 4.16 KNOWLEDGE OF DANGER SIGNS OF NEW BORN**

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had knowledge of the danger signs of new born, according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 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**
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	25.9	36.9	37.0	11.1	3.6	25.8	14.8	27
20-24	25.3	37.3	34.9	15.0	19.2	35.7	27.4	780
25-29	28.3	38.3	36.7	16.0	24.7	38.9	28.9	1,135
30-34	27.8	37.4	36.6	19.3	26.0	39.7	31.8	494
35+	23.7	33.3	37.8	13.3	18.6	35.6	31.8	135
<b>No. of living children<sup>a</sup></b>								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
1	27.6	41.5	40.5	16.5	24.5	38.9	29.0	949
2	29.2	36.6	36.4	17.6	23.3	38.5	30.7	941
3	24.0	33.4	30.1	14.4	19.2	34.8	26.5	396
4+	21.7	33.5	29.7	12.0	19.9	36.0	27.2	284
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	27.1	37.6	36.3	16.1	22.3	37.4	28.3	2,353
Urban	26.3	36.7	34.8	16.9	27.1	42.3	37.1	218
<b>Education</b>								
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	21.0	30.8	26.9	7.3	15.5	31.4	20.8	357
Less than 5 years	14.7	24.1	26.8	13.4	17.5	33.6	24.2	74
9-10 years	25.8	34.7	33.4	14.3	17.8	31.7	25.8	785
10 or more years	30.0	41.7	40.8	19.7	27.8	43.2	33.3	1,355
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	27.1	38.1	36.0	16.5	23.0	37.8	28.4	2,319
Muslim	25.9	42.7	45.5	5.7	22.9	33.8	30.9	35
Sikh	35.8	39.8	28.0	20.4	23.5	39.4	35.0	25
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	24.9	28.7	38.1	13.3	20.4	38.1	36.5	181
Others	(26.7)	(35.8)	(35.8)	(17.5)	(0.0)	(45.8)	(9.2)	11
<b>Castes/tribes</b>								
Scheduled castes	25.2	36.1	34.5	15.9	20.6	36.1	27.8	681
Scheduled tribes	31.8	35.9	36.0	15.7	22.2	39.0	32.1	292
Other backward classes	30.8	35.1	33.6	15.8	22.4	33.9	23.2	253
Others	26.2	39.1	37.6	16.4	24.0	39.1	30.1	1,345
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	(9.2)	(27.3)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(9.2)	(27.4)	(18.2)	11
Second	18.1	27.2	24.7	9.1	10.7	30.4	20.7	121
Middle	23.8	34.6	31.1	11.7	17.4	31.5	22.8	504
Fourth	27.0	37.1	36.2	14.7	20.9	36.3	28.6	1,060
Highest	30.4	41.3	40.9	21.7	29.9	44.3	34.4	875
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	27.0	37.5	36.2	16.1	22.7	37.8	29.0	2,571

# 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.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Percentage among those who received check-up <sup>b</sup>				Number of children <sup>d**</sup>
			Government <sup>1</sup>	Private <sup>2</sup>	Home <sup>3</sup>	Others	
<b>Age group</b>							
15-19	35.7	28	*	*	*	*	10
20-24	45.6	808	77.5	14.1	4.5	4.0	368
25-29	51.1	979	74.9	18.2	4.7	2.1	496
30-34	51.7	360	73.3	20.9	2.9	2.9	185
35-39	53.6	69	70.7	20.5	2.9	5.9	37
40-44	(30.0)	20	*	*	*	*	6
45-49	*	4	*	*	*	*	1
<b>Residence</b>							
Rural	47.1	2,086	76.9	15.3	4.3	3.5	978
Urban	68.7	182	62.1	34.4	3.5	0.0	125
<b>Mother's education</b>							
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	24.9	297	75.4	7.4	5.5	11.8	74
Less than 5 years	22.8	57	(84.6)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(7.7)	13
5-9 years	39.2	704	80.9	10.2	3.9	5.1	275
10 or more years	61.7	1,210	73.0	21.2	4.3	1.6	741
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	48.5	2,053	75.9	16.5	4.0	3.5	991
Muslim	45.2	31	(71.4)	(28.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14
Sikh	(75.0)	24	(44.4)	(50.0)	(5.6)	(0.0)	18
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	51.0	154	75.3	18.2	6.5	0.0	78
Others	*	6	*	*	*	*	2
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>							
Scheduled Castes	42.3	635	79.3	11.6	3.9	5.2	268
Scheduled Tribes	50.2	250	76.0	16.5	5.8	1.7	125
Other Backward Classes	51.4	223	69.8	26.5	2.7	0.9	114
Others	51.7	1,159	74.3	18.5	4.3	3.0	595
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Lowest	*	7	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Second	21.6	116	83.4	4.2	0.0	12.5	25
Middle	33.0	439	79.9	8.6	2.9	8.7	145
Fourth	46.5	950	76.6	14.5	5.0	3.9	439
Highest	65.9	756	72.3	23.2	4.1	0.4	494
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>2,268</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1,103</b>

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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Doctor and ANM/Nurse.

<sup>4</sup> Children who received check-up within 24 hours of birth.

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>b</sup> Total figure 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 mothers started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth and after 24 hours of birth, according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> <sup>b</sup>	Percentage of women started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth <sup>1</sup>	After 24 hours of birth	
<b>Age group</b>					
15-19	89.3	64.4	85.8	14.2	28
20-24	90.3	54.1	88.6	11.4	808
25-29	93.4	59.5	91.1	8.9	979
30-34	94.1	55.2	90.3	9.7	360
35-39	95.6	52.2	88.4	11.6	69
40-44	(85.0)	(35.1)	(69.9)	(30.1)	20
45-49	*	*	*	*	4
<b>Residence</b>					
Rural	92.3	56.4	89.9	10.1	2,086
Urban	92.8	56.9	88.1	11.9	182
<b>Mother's education</b>					
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	89.6	52.4	88.1	11.9	297
Less than 5 years	94.7	42.5	87.6	12.4	57
5-9 years	92.0	57.8	89.7	10.3	704
10 or more years	93.1	57.4	90.3	9.7	1,210
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	92.2	56.9	89.8	10.2	2053
Muslim	83.8	51.0	84.0	16.0	31
Sikh	(95.8)	(45.2)	(83.3)	(16.7)	24
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	94.8	52.6	90.9	9.1	154
Others	*	*	*	*	6
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>					
Scheduled Castes	92.6	55.4	90.3	9.7	635
Scheduled Tribes	96.0	58.4	91.1	8.9	250
Other Backward Classes	91.9	59.5	89.6	10.4	223
Others	91.5	56.1	89.2	10.8	1,159
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	*	*	*	*	7
Second	90.5	54.4	87.9	12.1	116
Middle	89.1	52.8	89.2	10.8	439
Fourth	93.4	58.9	90.8	9.2	950
Highest	93.2	56.1	89.1	10.9	756
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	92.3	56.5	89.8	10.2	2,268
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	92.4	56.8	89.7	10.3	2,249

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.

<sup>1</sup> Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>b</sup> Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth.

<sup>†</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status <sup>1</sup>			Solid/Semi-solid food	Number of children**
		Other fluids	Semi-solid food	Solid food		
<2	75.6	4.2	0.0	3.4	3.4	119
2-3	61.7	17.1	0.7	2.7	3.4	147
4-5	37.6	27.1	6.5	5.7	12.2	125
6-8	9.6	23.2	30.1	27.1	57.2	207
9-11	2.6	2.6	16.0	70.7	86.7	
12-17	1.2	1.4	0.9	75.1	76.0	151
18-23	4.3	0.3	0.9	62.1	63.0	422
24-35	7.4	2.1	1.9	41.3	43.2	345
						752
6-9	8.1	19.0	29.1	33.3	62.4	
6-35 <sup>2</sup>	39.9	4.0	5.7	53.5	59.2	258
						1,877
6-9 (15-44) <sup>†</sup>	7.8	19.1	29.3	33.5	62.8	
6-35 <sup>2</sup> (15-44) <sup>†</sup>	39.9	4.0	5.8	53.6	59.4	257
Median duration (months)	4.94	6.26	7.96	9.33	8.65	2,268

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Based on those children who had breastfeeding with other fluids, semi solid food and solid food.<sup>2</sup> Children aged 6-35 months breastfed for at least 6 months.<sup>†</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
<b>Age group</b>		
15-19	*	9
20-24	58.2	185
25-29	58.2	148
30-34	57.6	38
35-39	*	7
40-44	*	3
45-49	*	1
<b>Residence</b>		
Rural	59.2	368
Urban	(43.5)	23
<b>Mother's education</b>		
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	62.7	48
Less than 5 years	*	10
5-9 years	57.7	107
10 or more years	57.0	226
<b>Religion</b>		
Hindu	56.4	349
Muslim	*	5
Sikh	*	2
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	73.5	34
Others	*	1
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>		
Scheduled Castes	61.0	108
Scheduled Tribes	65.1	43
Other Backward Classes	44.8	40
Others	57.8	199
<b>Wealth index</b>		
Lowest	nc	0
Second	(88.2)	17
Middle	61.1	77
Fourth	61.2	173
Highest	48.2	124
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	58.2	391
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	58.1	390

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.

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>†</sup> 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 mothers started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth, and after 24 hours of birth by districts, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Districts	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> <sup>a</sup>	Percentage started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth <sup>1</sup>	After 24 hours of birth	
Chamba	90.4	50.2	89.8	10.2	260
Kangra	83.9	55.3	81.7	18.3	184
Lahul & Spiti	97.5	40.6	90.1	9.9	125
Kullu	95.3	63.0	91.0	9.0	132
Mandi	92.7	72.7	98.7	1.3	227
Hamirpur	98.1	81.0	97.0	3.0	122
Una	95.1	45.2	90.3	9.7	225
Bilaspur	95.2	72.3	92.1	7.9	232
Solan	89.1	41.9	81.4	18.6	223
Sirmaur	94.5	58.3	91.3	8.7	230
Shimla	94.5	50.5	92.4	7.6	183
Kinnaur	91.7	47.6	88.5	11.5	125
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	92.3	56.5	89.8	10.2	2,268
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	92.4	56.8	86.7	10.3	2,249

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

<sup>a</sup> Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth.

<sup>†</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	BCG	DPT			Polio				Measles	Full vaccination <sup>1</sup>	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
<b>Residence</b>													
Rural	98.3	97.9	96.4	89.7	12.2	98.9	97.3	86.8	94.3	81.7	1.0	55.0	715
Urban	100.0	98.6	98.6	94.1	6.1	100.0	98.6	93.9	93.9	87.8	0.0	68.9	63
<b>Sex of the child</b>													
Male	98.6	98.1	96.7	89.6	11.9	99.3	97.1	87.1	93.3	80.0	0.5	54.3	420
Female	98.3	97.8	96.4	90.6	11.4	98.6	97.8	87.7	95.3	84.7	1.4	58.2	358
<b>Birth order</b>													
1	98.6	98.6	97.2	90.8	10.2	99.1	97.5	87.9	94.4	83.4	0.6	54.3	354
2	98.3	97.5	95.3	91.5	9.8	99.1	97.0	86.0	95.7	81.3	0.9	60.1	235
3	99.0	98.1	97.1	90.5	15.2	99.0	98.1	92.4	94.3	85.7	1.0	54.3	105
4+	97.4	96.1	96.1	80.8	18.0	97.4	97.4	82.1	88.5	73.1	2.6	56.4	78
<b>Mother's education</b>													
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	95.8	93.7	91.6	82.2	17.7	95.8	92.7	79.0	91.6	74.9	4.2	45.8	96
Less than 5 years	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(86.4)	(13.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(95.5)	(95.5)	(81.8)	(0.0)	(54.5)	22
5-9 years	98.4	97.2	96.0	90.0	12.4	98.4	97.6	86.8	92.0	81.6	1.2	57.6	250
10 or more years	99.0	99.3	97.8	92.0	9.7	100.0	98.3	89.3	96.1	84.2	0.0	57.6	410
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	98.3	97.9	96.5	90.4	11.9	98.9	97.4	87.6	94.3	2.3	1.0	55.9	715
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	100.0	97.7	95.5	84.1	13.6	100.0	97.7	81.8	93.2	77.3	0.0	45.5	44
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>													
Scheduled Castes	98.6	97.7	95.8	89.3	10.3	98.6	97.6	89.7	93.9	83.6	0.9	61.3	214
Scheduled Tribes	100.0	98.8	96.3	87.4	12.5	100.0	98.8	85.0	92.5	78.7	0.0	45.0	80
Other Backward Classes	100.0	98.8	98.8	91.7	9.5	100.0	100.0	88.1	94.0	82.1	0.0	61.8	84
Others	97.8	97.8	96.5	90.6	12.7	98.7	96.5	86.5	94.8	82.1	1.3	54.3	400
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Second	(87.5)	(87.5)	(87.5)	(81.3)	(12.5)	(87.5)	(87.5)	(81.3)	(81.3)	(68.8)	(6.3)	(50.0)	16
Middle	95.7	93.1	88.8	77.6	20.7	95.7	89.6	70.6	88.8	62.9	4.3	46.4	116
Fourth	98.9	98.6	97.9	90.5	11.7	99.6	98.6	89.7	94.7	84.4	0.4	54.6	282
Highest	99.4	99.5	98.6	94.3	8.8	100.0	99.7	91.4	96.1	87.3	0.0	60.6	362
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>													
Himachal Pradesh (15-44) <sup>†</sup>	98.5	98.0	96.5	90.0	11.7	99.0	97.4	87.4	94.2	82.2	0.9	56.1	778
Himachal Pradesh (15-44) <sup>†</sup>	98.5	98.1	96.6	90.1	11.6	99.1	97.5	87.5	94.5	82.3	0.8	56.2	775

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.

<sup>1</sup>BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio "0") and measles.<sup>a</sup>Literate but did not attend school, are also included.<sup>†</sup>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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Districts	Percentage immunized								Percentage received at least one dose of vitamin A <sup>2</sup>	Number of children**
	Vaccination card seen	BCG	DPT3	Polio 0	Polio 3	Measles	Full <sup>1</sup>	None		
Chamba	44.5	94.9	83.2	18.8	78.6	91.4	76.5	5.1	85.5	89
Kangra	68.9	100.0	88.3	4.2	85.4	95.7	78.1	0.0	91.8	70
Lahul & Spiti	47.6	100.0	86.0	9.4	84.3	91.2	75.0	0.0	85.0	33
Kullu	50.5	100.0	91.0	19.0	88.9	100.0	85.1	0.0	94.7	43
Mandi	44.6	97.5	84.9	11.6	79.3	94.4	73.1	2.5	87.4	68
Hamirpur	68.3	100.0	95.2	5.7	95.2	100.0	94.6	0.0	96.8	37
Una	57.1	100.0	97.4	8.7	96.1	95.8	93.5	0.0	92.2	78
Bilaspur	69.6	97.8	89.8	5.4	91.3	94.1	78.7	0.0	92.8	87
Solan	69.7	98.9	88.5	9.2	83.7	93.8	80.7	0.0	83.5	90
Sirmaur	53.4	98.5	90.8	15.8	95.5	93.4	84.8	0.0	81.3	73
Shimla	39.7	94.9	87.1	15.8	85.0	85.7	76.7	3.6	79.6	71
Kinnaur	41.2	100.0	87.3	21.9	84.6	89.9	82.1	0.0	90.7	39
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	56.1	98.5	90.0	11.7	87.4	94.2	82.2	0.9	88.8	778
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	56.2	98.5	90.1	11.6	87.5	94.5	82.3	0.8	85.6 <sup>#</sup>	775

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles.<sup>2</sup> Children aged 12-35 months.<sup>#</sup> Children aged 9-35 months.<sup>†</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Place of vaccination					Number of children**
	Government health sector				Others	
	Sub - Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility <sup>1</sup>	Private health sector <sup>2</sup>		
<b>Residence</b>						
Rural	21.9	32.8	47.7	2.1	0.4	1,984
Urban	6.7	37.9	50.7	10.2	0.0	177
<b>Sex of the child</b>						
Male	21.0	33.2	47.7	2.7	0.3	1,161
Female	20.4	33.2	48.3	2.7	0.4	1,000
<b>Birth order</b>						
1	18.7	33.7	50.1	2.9	0.3	981
2	23.6	31.2	46.2	3.0	0.3	686
3	18.2	36.7	46.2	2.7	1.0	286
4+	23.6	33.1	44.8	1.0	0.0	195
<b>Mother's education</b>						
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	18.9	37.9	45.1	0.7	0.7	271
Less than 5 years	13.7	39.4	53.8	0.0	1.7	58
5-9 years	26.1	31.0	46.4	0.7	0.4	668
10 or more years	18.4	33.1	49.3	4.5	0.2	1,164
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	21.4	32.8	47.7	2.6	0.4	1960
Muslim	14.5	35.1	57.5	3.6	0.0	28
Sikh	24.1	36.9	31.9	10.8	0.0	25
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	12.0	37.3	52.8	2.8	0.0	142
Others	*	*	*	*	*	6
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>						
Scheduled Castes	21.5	36.8	44.1	1.5	0.2	590
Scheduled Tribes	13.4	33.3	55.4	2.1	0.4	240
Other Backward Classes	18.8	27.6	56.3	3.1	0.0	224
Others	22.3	32.5	46.7	3.4	0.5	1,106
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	4
Second	21.8	29.0	51.6	0.0	0.0	41
Middle	23.4	34.7	46.1	0.0	0.7	286
Fourth	21.3	34.5	47.0	1.3	0.6	840
Highest	19.4	31.8	49.3	4.8	0.1	990
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	20.7	33.2	48.0	2.7	0.4	2,161

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.  
\* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.  
\*\* Unweighted cases.  
<sup>1</sup> Includes hospital/ dispensary/UHC/UHP/UFWC/CHC/rural hospital/mobile clinic/*anganwadi* centre/pulse polio centre/Ayush hospital or clinic/ other public sector health facility.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic.  
<sup>a</sup> 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 Vitamin-A and Hepatitis-B injection, according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 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**
<b>Age of the child</b>				
12-23 months	89.2	7.6	43.1	778
24-35 months	88.4	25.2	52.9	756
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	88.4	16.3	47.7	1410
Urban	93.6	15.0	50.2	124
<b>Sex of the child</b>				
Male	89.1	16.4	49.2	835
Female	88.5	16.0	46.4	699
<b>Birth order</b>				
1	89.5	16.9	53.1	686
2	91.8	16.0	47.1	485
3	86.8	14.5	42.6	206
4+	77.8	15.1	34.0	144
<b>Mother's education</b>				
Non-literatea	75.8	10.4	32.5	203
Less than 5 years	85.8	8.3	38.0	42
5-9 years	87.2	16.8	42.6	486
10 or more years	93.3	17.4	55.6	803
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	88.9	16.8	48.4	1402
Muslim	(88.9)	(18.8)	(55.6)	18
Sikh	(95.2)	(25.0)	(38.1)	21
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	85.4	2.6	41.6	89
Others	*	*	*	4
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>				
Scheduled Castes	85.0	16.4	43.3	415
Scheduled Tribes	90.2	13.6	45.4	163
Other Backward Classes	88.3	14.6	48.3	163
Others	90.7	17.0	50.8	793
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	*	*	*	2
Second	56.7	9.4	21.6	37
Middle	78.0	13.7	35.6	224
Fourth	90.2	15.7	45.1	583
Highest	92.9	17.6	55.8	688
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	88.8	16.2	47.9	1,534
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>#†</sup></b>	85.6	15.7	46.9	1,685

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.

<sup>a</sup> Literate but not attend school, are also included.

<sup>#</sup> Children aged 9-35 months.

<sup>†</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Knowledge of diarrhoea management	Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea <sup>1</sup>					Number of women**	
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids		Others
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	78.2	79.5	74.7	9.6	12.0	13.2	21.6	106
20-24	85.7	83.8	72.8	9.1	8.7	14.1	18.8	1,236
25-29	89.6	83.3	76.4	12.3	10.8	17.4	20.3	1,924
30-34	88.2	79.1	77.4	12.2	7.9	15.5	24.3	2,012
35-39	87.4	72.7	78.5	12.4	7.3	16.3	24.9	1,919
40-44	84.2	70.0	78.5	14.5	9.0	16.2	26.5	1,695
45-49	81.8	70.2	79.1	13.2	7.8	16.4	27.5	1,124
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	85.9	75.9	77.1	11.9	8.9	15.7	23.7	9,242
Urban	94.0	87.1	78.1	16.7	5.7	20.0	22.8	774
<b>Mother's education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	72.2	56.2	73.5	12.6	9.3	12.5	31.7	2,503
Less than 5 years	80.6	58.5	70.2	8.3	5.3	8.6	38.1	401
5-9 years	87.9	75.1	76.8	10.8	6.8	14.9	23.3	3,560
10 or more years	95.9	91.2	80.2	14.0	10.4	19.7	18.2	3,552
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	86.6	76.7	76.9	12.1	8.7	16.1	23.8	9046
Muslim	77.6	72.1	73.8	7.7	8.6	9.6	21.0	134
Sikh	95.7	82.1	66.3	13.4	2.3	15.7	31.3	94
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	85.1	79.2	83.0	15.4	9.7	17.0	20.3	718
Others	(91.7)	(77.3)	(77.3)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(13.6)	(40.9)	24
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>								
Scheduled Castes	84.3	73.2	74.8	12.1	8.3	14.3	25.6	2,494
Scheduled Tribes	87.0	77.2	84.9	15.5	8.8	17.6	18.6	1,125
Other Backward Classes	84.9	79.2	76.7	15.0	9.7	17.9	25.0	959
Others	87.7	78.0	76.8	11.3	8.6	16.2	23.5	5,433
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	74.9	30.4	60.5	32.9	12.3	3.0	36.5	44
Second	66.2	56.3	71.2	13.7	12.6	11.1	28.7	394
Middle	77.1	63.6	75.0	8.3	8.0	11.7	27.8	1,916
Fourth	87.0	75.1	76.6	12.2	9.2	14.9	24.1	4,136
Highest	93.4	86.8	79.5	14.0	8.0	19.9	20.6	3,526
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>10,016</b>

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Among women aware of diarrhoea management.<sup>a</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea <sup>1</sup>	Number of children**	Given ORS	Children sought advice/treatment	Source of treatment			Number of children**
					Government health facility <sup>2</sup>	Private health facility <sup>3</sup>	Other	
<b>Age group</b>								
Less than 25	10.3	1,009	61.1	66.3	66.3	32.2	1.5	68
25-29	8.6	1,476	64.3	60.9	83.3	19.4	1.3	77
30-34	7.7	608	53.0	66.0	83.8	16.2	3.2	31
35-39	10.5	117	41.4	33.3	*	*	*	4
40-49	5.1	39	100.0	100.0	*	*	*	2
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	8.8	2,977	59.5	59.9	76.4	24.3	1.9	157
Urban	10.5	272	71.8	89.2	72.8	27.2	0.0	25
<b>Mother's education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	7.1	467	51.8	54.6	(83.3)	(22.2)	(0.0)	18
Less than 5 years	8.4	95	37.2	49.8	*	*	*	4
5-9 years	8.8	1,020	61.2	63.5	73.6	26.4	5.3	57
10 or more years	9.6	1,667	63.4	64.7	75.8	24.2	0.0	103
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	9.2	2943	60.8	62.7	74.8	25.8	1.8	170
Muslim	2.4	41	100.0	100.0	*	*	*	1
Sikh	0.0	32	0.0	0.0	nc	nc	nc	0
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.6	223	52.9	58.8	(90.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	10
Others	(10.0)	10	(100.0)	(100.0)	*	*	*	1
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>								
Scheduled Castes	10.6	892	57.0	57.8	78.0	23.8	3.7	55
Schedule Tribes	8.2	354	65.5	58.5	(94.1)	(5.9)	(0.0)	17
Other Backward Classes	9.3	324	63.0	79.9	(70.8)	(29.2)	(0.0)	24
Others	8.2	1,679	61.7	63.4	72.4	27.6	1.2	86
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	*	9	*	*	nc	nc	nc	0
Second	6.6	75	40.0	40.0	*	*	*	2
Middle	6.7	464	51.4	51.4	(87.5)	(18.8)	(0.0)	16
Fourth	9.5	1,277	63.9	62.3	80.3	19.7	2.7	76
Highest	9.4	1,424	60.6	66.7	69.4	30.6	1.1	88
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	9.0	3,250	60.7	62.8	75.9	24.7	1.7	182
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	9.0	3,219	60.9	62.7	75.6	25.0	1.7	180

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.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases

<sup>1</sup> Last two weeks prior to survey.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic.<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.<sup>†</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) <sup>1</sup>					Children suffered from ARI <sup>3</sup>	Children sought advice/treatment <sup>4</sup>	Source of treatment <sup>5</sup>			Number of children**
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/whistling	Rapid breathing	Other signs <sup>2</sup>			Government health facility <sup>6</sup>	Private health facility <sup>7</sup>	Others	
<b>Age group</b>													
15-19	51.8	106	52.9	54.8	47.1	38.0	69.2	3.6	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	28
20-24	63.1	1,236	60.6	62.3	46.1	36.3	62.0	5.6	83.1	67.6	29.4	2.9	981
25-29	68.6	1,924	59.9	63.8	46.7	38.0	61.1	5.1	87.6	60.7	36.9	2.4	1,476
30-34	70.7	2,012	58.0	63.3	43.9	35.7	61.9	4.9	81.8	65.5	34.5	0.0	609
35-39	69.3	1,919	56.0	64.6	45.6	36.2	60.2	5.1	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	117
40-44	67.3	1,695	59.1	65.1	45.4	35.8	61.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	34
45-49	64.5	1,124	58.6	63.4	44.0	36.0	63.5	*	*	*	*	*	5
<b>Residence</b>													
Rural	66.7	9,242	58.8	63.5	45.3	36.4	61.7	5.1	83.0	63.5	34.1	2.4	2,978
Urban	78.3	774	55.7	66.9	45.2	36.5	60.4	5.2	94.4	64.7	35.3	0.0	272
<b>Mother's education</b>													
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	54.3	2,503	52.8	64.8	43.4	30.4	59.8	5.1	78.1	70.8	29.2	0.0	468
Less than 5 years	58.4	401	49.0	60.8	41.8	33.3	54.7	6.3	83.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	95
5-9 years	67.1	3,560	58.1	62.4	43.3	36.6	61.2	4.5	83.5	59.6	35.1	5.3	1,020
10 or more years	78.7	3,552	62.4	64.8	48.2	39.4	63.3	5.4	85.5	62.0	37.0	1.0	1,667
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	68.2	9046	58.5	64.0	45.7	36.9	61.6	5.2	83.8	62.9	34.7	2.4	2943
Muslim	63.2	134	57.4	58.9	45.9	27.0	52.9	7.3	100.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	41
Sikh	74.3	94	49.8	74.1	51.6	35.9	60.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	60.7	718	59.8	59.9	38.8	31.9	61.5	5.0	80.0	91.7	8.3	0.0	223
Others	(70.8)	24	(64.7)	(58.8)	(35.3)	(17.6)	(70.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>													
Scheduled Castes	64.4	2,494	54.6	61.6	43.4	35.4	61.7	7.1	80.0	69.6	26.8	3.6	892
Scheduled Tribes	68.1	1,125	58.6	67.5	44.5	36.3	65.0	4.3	73.9	88.2	11.8	0.0	354
Other Backward Classes	68.4	959	63.6	63.4	49.2	39.5	64.5	5.3	92.6	37.5	62.5	0.0	324
Others	68.9	5,433	59.2	64.1	45.6	36.3	60.2	4.2	87.0	62.6	35.2	2.2	1,679
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Lowest	45.4	44	44.5	50.4	40.3	49.8	55.4	11.1	50.0	*	*	*	9
Second	47.9	394	57.6	69.9	44.9	35.9	57.0	1.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	75
Middle	57.6	1,916	54.1	59.4	42.2	33.0	59.5	4.3	72.4	70.0	30.0	0.0	465
Fourth	66.7	4,136	58.7	64.3	44.7	36.3	62.0	6.6	84.1	60.7	34.8	4.5	1,277
Highest	76.7	3,526	60.3	64.8	47.3	37.9	62.2	4.3	89.6	64.9	35.1	0.0	1,424
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	67.6	10,016	58.5	63.8	45.3	36.4	61.5	5.1	83.9	63.6	34.3	2.2	3,250
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	68.2	8,622	58.5	63.7	45.4	36.5	61.2	5.1	84.2	64.2	33.8	2.0	3,219

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.

<sup>1</sup> Among women who are aware of any danger signs of ARI. <sup>2</sup> Includes not able to drink or take a feed, excessive drowsy and difficulty to keep awake, running nose and others. <sup>3</sup> Last two weeks prior to survey. <sup>4</sup> Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/ treatment. <sup>5</sup> Among children who sought advice/treatment. <sup>6</sup> 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. <sup>7</sup> Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. <sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included. <sup>†</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Districts	Women aware of ORS	Children suffered from diarrhoea <sup>1</sup>	Children sought advice/treatment	Children suffered from ARI <sup>1</sup>	Children sought advice/treatment <sup>2</sup>	Number of children**
Chamba	55.1	4.2	65.5	3.2	93.8	378
Kangra	64.8	16.6	60.9	14.1	90.4	264
Lahul & Spiti	68.9	4.9	47.5	6.1	64.7	181
Kullu	63.7	3.7	62.9	1.1	100.0	180
Mandi	56.7	4.4	74.8	1.5	70.0	334
Hamirpur	84.1	4.8	83.3	2.9	100.0	174
Una	76.5	4.0	43.1	2.2	90.9	331
Bilaspur	68.6	13.1	71.3	7.4	83.3	327
Solan	72.5	18.0	72.9	9.4	82.1	319
Sirmaur	64.2	6.4	55.1	1.6	80.0	318
Shimla	57.6	9.6	41.3	7.7	76.9	257
Kinnaur	61.8	11.7	53.1	3.1	66.7	187
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	76.8	9.0	62.8	5.1	83.9	3,250
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	77.8	9.0	62.7	5.1	84.2	3,219

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Last two weeks prior to survey.

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

<sup>†</sup> 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 aged 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by place of residence, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	99.8	99.7	100.0	99.8	99.7	100.0
Any modern method <sup>1</sup>	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.8	99.7	100.0
Female sterilization	99.1	99.1	99.6	99.1	99.1	99.7
Male sterilization	93.7	93.5	96.5	93.8	93.6	96.5
Intra Uterine Device	80.5	79.7	90.1	80.8	80.0	90.0
Pill	92.1	91.6	97.8	92.4	91.9	97.7
Emergency contraceptive pill	43.3	41.9	60.6	43.6	42.2	60.8
Injectables	46.6	45.0	66.1	46.9	45.3	66.5
Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	86.8	86.1	95.1	87.4	86.7	95.7
Female condom	20.6	19.5	33.9	20.8	19.7	34.7
Rhythm method	43.2	42.1	56.3	43.3	42.2	56.3
Withdrawal method	31.1	30.3	40.7	31.4	30.6	41.1
Others	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.2
Number of women**	10,016	9,242	774	9,622	8,877	745

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup>Includes female sterilization, male sterilization, Intra Uterine Device, pill, condom, female condom, emergency Contraceptive Pill and Injectables

**TABLE 6.2 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS**

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 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**
<b>Age group</b>														
15-24	99.4	99.4	93.7	98.1	80.4	95.3	47.6	51.3	92.5	24.3	42.8	30.1	0.4	1,331
25-29	99.7	99.7	94.6	98.9	85.7	95.7	49.1	51.2	92.5	23.4	44.6	32.3	0.7	1,903
30-34	99.9	99.9	94.3	99.4	83.3	93.7	45.8	50.1	90.7	21.7	46.0	33.4	1.0	1,979
35-39	99.9	99.9	94.2	99.7	82.4	92.2	42.5	45.9	86.7	19.8	45.0	33.3	0.9	1,820
40-49	99.8	99.7	92.7	99.3	74.4	87.4	36.8	40.0	79.0	17.2	39.4	28.6	0.7	2,589
<b>No. of living children</b>														
0	99.2	99.2	93.2	97.5	80.2	94.6	47.3	51.1	92.7	24.4	40.0	28.1	0.5	849
1	99.5	99.5	95.4	98.8	85.8	95.2	53.7	56.0	92.0	28.5	50.2	36.7	0.9	1,470
2	100.0	100.0	94.3	99.6	83.0	94.2	46.3	48.7	90.3	21.8	44.1	31.8	1.0	3,696
3	100.0	99.9	93.8	99.3	79.7	90.5	38.6	43.6	84.0	17.7	40.7	30.0	0.4	2,262
4+	99.5	99.5	91.5	99.0	71.5	85.8	31.6	35.2	76.8	12.9	40.0	28.9	0.7	1,345
<b>Residence</b>														
Rural	99.7	99.7	93.6	99.1	80.0	91.9	42.2	45.3	86.7	19.7	42.2	30.6	0.7	8,877
Urban	100.0	100.0	96.5	99.7	90.0	97.7	60.8	66.5	95.7	34.7	56.3	41.1	1.2	745
<b>Education</b>														
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	99.6	99.5	92.0	98.9	66.0	83.2	28.6	31.8	71.9	10.6	35.8	26.5	0.7	2,343
Less than five years	100.0	100.0	91.1	99.5	79.4	91.9	32.6	35.8	83.6	12.2	37.9	31.3	0.5	382
5-9 years	99.7	99.7	92.8	98.9	80.0	93.1	39.7	43.7	88.3	17.9	39.9	28.1	0.6	3,414
10 or more years	99.9	99.9	96.4	99.5	91.7	97.9	58.9	61.6	97.4	31.5	52.4	38.0	1.0	3,483
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	99.8	99.7	93.7	99.1	80.3	92.2	44.0	47.6	87.4	21.1	43.1	31.3	0.8	8,698
Muslim	99.2	99.2	95.4	96.9	70.4	90.0	36.9	35.3	85.3	16.7	30.7	19.1	0.8	130
Sikh	100.0	100.0	94.5	100.0	91.3	96.7	65.8	67.6	92.3	24.0	62.1	52.2	1.1	92
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	99.9	99.9	95.4	99.9	87.9	94.3	36.7	37.6	87.5	17.5	45.1	31.9	0.3	680
Others	(100.0)	(100.0)	(86.6)	(100.0)	(90.9)	(95.4)	(54.6)	(45.3)	(81.6)	(17.9)	(63.8)	(36.6)	(0.0)	22
<b>Castes/tribes</b>														
Scheduled castes	99.8	99.8	93.5	98.8	77.0	91.6	39.7	41.3	86.0	17.4	39.9	30.2	0.6	2,394
Scheduled tribes	99.6	99.6	95.4	99.6	86.6	94.4	42.2	43.4	87.8	21.3	46.8	33.2	0.5	1,077
Other backward classes	99.6	99.6	91.8	98.5	81.3	90.5	45.2	48.9	87.9	20.8	39.1	29.4	0.4	933
Others	99.8	99.8	94.0	99.3	81.2	92.6	45.5	49.9	87.9	22.3	44.9	32.0	1.0	5,218
<b>Wealth index</b>														
Lowest	97.3	97.3	81.3	94.7	52.6	84.2	26.2	31.8	60.5	10.5	31.5	23.5	0.0	38
Second	98.9	98.9	88.3	97.0	59.6	78.6	29.5	30.6	67.2	12.0	31.7	22.5	0.8	369
Middle	99.7	99.7	92.9	99.0	72.7	88.5	32.7	37.2	78.6	14.2	34.7	25.7	0.8	1,832
Fourth	99.7	99.7	93.2	98.9	79.4	91.8	39.7	44.2	87.3	18.6	41.6	30.4	0.6	3,955
Highest	100.0	100.0	95.8	99.7	89.3	96.6	55.8	57.3	94.7	28.0	51.3	36.8	0.9	3,428
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	99.8	99.8	93.8	99.1	80.8	92.4	43.6	46.9	87.4	20.8	43.3	31.4	0.8	9,622

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

**TABLE 6.3 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT**

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by district, Himachal Pradesh, 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**
Chamba	99.6	99.6	96.0	99.0	75.9	86.9	37.8	39.3	79.3	13.8	38.0	24.3	0.2	928
Kangra	99.2	99.2	82.7	95.9	74.4	87.3	43.4	41.5	82.2	27.1	33.5	20.5	0.3	757
Lahul & Spiti	100.0	100.0	94.6	99.8	89.4	93.6	42.9	43.9	89.4	21.0	46.6	34.2	0.3	583
Kullu	100.0	100.0	98.8	100.0	85.8	96.6	46.6	44.6	89.5	14.6	44.2	34.7	0.2	753
Mandi	99.7	99.6	92.3	98.3	66.9	88.2	32.3	41.5	81.5	25.3	32.1	21.9	1.0	966
Hamirpur	100.0	100.0	94.1	99.6	84.0	96.2	40.0	54.1	93.4	21.9	28.8	21.6	0.1	700
Una	99.9	99.9	98.1	99.9	91.4	96.7	47.9	51.5	93.5	23.0	57.6	45.3	0.4	896
Bilaspur	99.6	99.6	89.1	98.6	70.9	83.2	45.5	48.3	86.9	19.6	38.0	24.3	0.5	941
Solan	99.9	99.9	93.2	99.5	86.1	93.6	50.4	53.5	88.7	28.0	64.4	46.6	0.9	806
Sirmaur	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.9	80.7	97.2	53.2	55.6	93.7	13.7	39.1	28.0	1.0	969
Shimla	99.5	99.5	87.9	98.4	81.8	89.8	49.7	52.2	80.2	26.1	50.1	37.9	4.8	739
Kinnaur	99.9	99.9	95.2	99.9	88.1	97.1	32.9	36.2	87.1	16.8	48.5	35.8	8.5	584
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	99.8	99.8	93.8	99.1	80.8	92.4	43.6	46.9	87.4	20.8	43.3	31.4	0.8	9,622

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

**TABLE 6.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD**

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who ever used specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 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**
<b>Age group</b>														
15 - 19	16.2	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.9	1.9	1.0	0.0	105
20 - 24	41.3	36.3	0.7	5.9	0.9	8.3	0.7	0.6	24.2	0.5	7.3	4.1	0.1	1,226
25 - 29	67.0	63.7	4.3	27.9	2.6	11.8	0.9	0.7	27.3	0.3	9.0	4.7	0.1	1,903
30 - 34	83.7	81.7	8.2	52.0	4.0	11.1	0.8	0.4	21.9	0.1	8.1	4.4	0.0	1,979
35 - 39	88.6	86.8	8.7	64.8	4.6	9.9	0.5	0.6	15.1	0.1	9.3	6.1	0.2	1,820
40 - 44	89.6	87.7	12.1	69.3	4.3	5.5	0.3	0.6	9.2	0.1	7.6	4.2	0.0	1,589
45 - 49	85.6	83.5	13.6	65.7	2.9	4.2	0.1	0.2	5.5	0.0	8.3	4.2	0.1	1,000
<b>No. of living children</b>														
0	18.1	15.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.4	12.4	0.5	3.6	1.9	0.0	849
1	56.9	52.1	1.7	7.3	3.3	12.0	1.0	0.3	33.3	0.3	9.1	5.3	0.1	1,470
2	86.1	83.8	8.2	57.0	4.5	10.0	0.7	0.7	20.0	0.1	9.0	5.1	0.1	3,696
3	89.5	87.9	10.8	66.4	2.9	8.3	0.5	0.6	12.2	0.0	7.4	4.1	0.0	2,262
4+	85.6	83.1	12.0	63.0	2.6	8.0	0.3	0.4	9.7	0.1	9.8	5.5	0.1	1,345
<b>Residence</b>														
Rural	76.3	73.8	8.0	48.4	2.9	8.7	0.5	0.5	16.9	0.2	8.2	4.6	0.1	8,877
Urban	76.9	73.5	3.3	36.8	8.6	11.7	1.3	1.0	32.2	0.0	9.6	4.9	0.2	745
<b>Education</b>														
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	80.7	78.8	13.5	58.1	2.0	6.1	0.3	0.3	7.0	0.1	7.0	4.7	0.1	2,343
Less than five years	80.9	77.7	14.7	51.9	2.6	9.1	0.5	1.1	11.2	0.0	10.8	7.9	0.3	382
5-9 years	80.5	78.1	7.3	56.7	2.8	8.7	0.5	0.6	15.3	0.1	8.2	4.0	0.1	3,414
10 or more years	68.9	65.7	3.3	30.8	4.7	11.0	0.9	0.5	28.9	0.3	8.9	4.9	0.1	3,483
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	76.8	74.2	7.3	48.6	3.0	8.6	0.6	0.5	18.3	0.2	8.2	4.7	0.1	8,698
Muslim	65.3	63.6	2.3	42.2	2.3	7.7	0.8	0.0	16.8	0.0	4.8	2.3	0.0	130
Sikh	80.7	77.4	2.2	45.6	8.7	15.3	0.0	0.0	28.7	0.0	9.9	7.5	1.1	92
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	72.6	70.0	14.6	34.5	7.5	13.2	0.6	0.7	13.7	0.1	9.1	4.3	0.0	680
Others	(58.7)	(54.1)	(9.2)	(27.3)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.6)	(0.0)	(13.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
<b>Castes/tribes</b>														
Scheduled castes	75.6	72.8	7.8	50.0	2.2	8.9	0.3	0.2	17.0	0.1	8.1	4.9	0.0	2,394
Scheduled tribes	73.9	72.0	15.2	37.4	4.7	10.0	0.7	0.7	14.6	0.3	9.5	4.6	0.1	1,077
Other backward classes	74.5	71.3	4.3	48.8	2.0	7.6	1.4	0.7	16.9	0.2	8.0	4.5	0.1	933
Others	77.6	75.0	6.7	48.2	3.8	9.0	0.5	0.6	19.5	0.2	8.1	4.5	0.1	5,218
<b>Wealth index</b>														
Lowest	68.4	65.8	2.6	49.9	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.0	10.6	7.7	0.0	38
Second	68.0	66.9	11.1	43.9	1.1	7.0	0.8	0.3	11.6	0.0	4.4	3.3	0.0	369
Middle	73.7	71.0	10.2	50.0	2.4	7.5	0.3	0.7	10.2	0.1	7.1	4.4	0.1	1,832
Fourth	77.5	75.1	8.7	49.6	2.4	9.0	0.6	0.4	16.5	0.2	8.1	4.7	0.1	3,955
Highest	77.5	74.5	4.9	44.1	5.2	9.8	0.8	0.6	24.8	0.2	9.5	4.9	0.1	3,428
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	76.4	73.8	7.7	47.5	3.3	8.9	0.6	0.5	18.1	0.2	8.3	4.7	0.1	9,622
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	75.3	72.6	7.0	45.4	3.4	9.5	0.6	0.6	19.5	0.2	8.3	4.7	0.1	8,622

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included. <sup>†</sup> Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.



**TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD**

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 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**
<b>Age group</b>												
15 - 19	12.4	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	9.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	105
20 - 24	29.0	26.2	0.7	6.0	0.5	3.9	0.2	14.7	2.1	0.7	0.0	1,226
25 - 29	59.0	56.4	4.4	27.8	1.0	4.9	0.7	17.4	1.6	0.9	0.0	1,903
30 - 34	80.0	77.9	8.3	51.8	1.9	3.6	0.2	11.9	1.8	0.5	0.0	1,979
35 - 39	86.7	85.0	9.0	64.3	1.8	1.9	0.4	7.5	0.9	0.8	0.0	1,820
40 - 44	88.1	86.7	12.1	68.8	1.3	0.9	0.1	3.2	1.0	0.4	0.0	1,589
45 - 49	82.4	81.7	13.8	65.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	1,000
<b>No. of living children</b>												
No children	8.2	7.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	5.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	849
1 child	44.2	41.0	1.7	7.3	2.0	5.3	0.7	23.8	2.0	1.2	0.0	1,470
1 son	50.3	47.4	2.4	9.9	2.2	6.3	0.8	25.7	1.7	1.1	0.0	880
No son	35.1	31.4	0.5	3.6	1.7	3.8	0.5	21.0	2.4	1.4	0.0	590
2 children	82.9	80.7	8.4	56.6	1.7	2.9	0.3	10.6	1.6	0.6	0.0	3,696
1 or more sons	85.9	83.9	8.7	60.5	1.6	2.7	0.3	9.9	1.5	0.6	0.0	3,377
No sons	51.0	47.6	5.0	15.2	3.1	5.4	0.6	17.9	2.8	0.6	0.0	319
3 children	87.3	86.0	10.9	66.0	0.9	2.0	0.2	5.8	0.9	0.4	0.0	2,262
1 or more sons	89.4	88.2	11.4	68.9	0.7	1.7	0.1	5.2	0.9	0.4	0.0	2,127
No sons	53.4	51.9	2.3	21.4	3.9	6.7	1.5	15.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	135
4+ children	82.9	81.3	12.3	62.7	0.5	2.5	0.3	2.9	1.1	0.7	0.0	1,345
1 or more sons	84.4	82.9	12.5	64.6	0.5	2.1	0.3	2.8	1.1	0.5	0.0	1,277
No sons	55.7	51.3	7.3	27.9	1.4	8.8	0.0	5.9	1.4	2.9	0.0	68
<b>Residence</b>												
Rural	71.5	69.7	8.1	48.1	1.1	2.7	0.3	9.2	1.3	0.6	0.0	8,877
Urban	70.9	67.6	3.8	36.4	3.4	3.9	0.4	19.4	2.7	0.6	0.0	745
<b>Education</b>												
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	79.1	77.7	13.7	57.8	0.9	2.2	0.2	2.8	1.0	0.6	0.0	2,343
Less than five years	75.4	73.9	14.9	51.4	0.5	1.8	0.3	4.7	1.1	0.5	0.0	382
5-9 years	76.0	74.3	7.4	56.4	0.7	2.3	0.2	7.2	1.1	0.6	0.0	3,414
10 or more years	61.4	58.8	3.4	30.7	2.1	3.7	0.5	18.2	1.9	0.7	0.0	3,483
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	72.0	70.0	7.4	48.4	1.0	2.6	0.3	10.1	1.4	0.6	0.0	8,698
Muslim	59.7	58.2	1.5	42.2	0.8	3.1	0.8	9.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	130
Sikh	76.2	71.8	1.1	45.6	4.3	3.4	1.1	16.4	3.3	1.1	0.0	92
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	66.5	65.3	14.7	34.4	3.8	4.7	0.3	7.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	680
Others	(58.7)	(54.1)	(9.2)	(27.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.6)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22

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<b>TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD —Continued</b>												
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**
<b>Castes/tribes</b>												
Scheduled castes	70.9	69.2	7.8	49.9	0.4	2.4	0.2	8.4	1.3	0.5	0.0	2,394
Scheduled tribes	69.2	68.1	15.8	36.9	2.2	3.8	0.4	8.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	1,077
Other backward classes	69.7	66.9	4.0	48.4	1.0	2.1	0.4	10.9	1.7	1.1	0.0	933
Others	72.5	70.4	6.8	47.9	1.5	2.9	0.3	10.8	1.4	0.7	0.0	5,218
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Lowest	63.2	60.5	2.6	47.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	8.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	38
Second	64.8	63.7	11.6	43.6	0.5	3.0	0.0	4.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	369
Middle	70.1	68.3	10.1	50.1	1.0	2.1	0.4	4.6	1.1	0.8	0.0	1,832
Fourth	72.7	70.9	8.7	49.2	0.8	2.9	0.4	8.8	1.3	0.6	0.0	3,955
Highest	71.5	69.3	5.2	43.8	2.0	3.0	0.3	14.8	1.7	0.6	0.0	3,428
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	71.4	69.5	7.8	47.2	1.3	2.8	0.3	10.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	9,622
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	70.2	68.1	7.1	45.1	1.3	3.1	0.4	11.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	8,622
Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency contraceptive pill. ( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases. <sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included. <sup>†</sup> Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.												

**TABLE 6.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHOD**

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

Background characteristics	IUD				Pill		Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>		Spacing method <sup>†</sup>
	< 2 years	2-3 years	4 or more years	Number of IUD users**	> 6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months	Number of condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> users	> 6 months
<b>Age group</b>									
15 - 19	nc	nc	nc	0	*	1	20.0	10	3.1
20 - 24	*	*	*	6	49.1	51	56.0	180	11.9
25 - 29	(70.6)	(17.6)	(11.8)	19	70.5	108	75.9	331	19.7
30 - 34	24.4	43.4	32.2	37	73.7	76	85.8	238	15.2
35 - 39	13.2	40.4	46.4	33	89.6	41	93.9	137	10.6
40 - 44	(0.0)	(26.3)	(73.7)	21	(88.2)	17	98.0	52	5.4
45 - 49	*	*	*	5	*	5	(100.0)	16	na
<b>No. of living children</b>									
0	nc	nc	nc	0	*	3	57.9	50	3.5
1	35.3	30.3	34.5	29	66.9	87	70.9	350	25.9
2	23.1	36.1	40.8	65	69.0	121	83.8	391	14.1
3	(22.2)	(38.9)	(38.9)	20	90.0	51	86.9	133	9.0
4+	*	*	*	7	69.0	37	83.1	40	5.6
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	22.6	32.6	44.8	96	73.7	267	76.6	817	11.6
Urban	35.1	44.1	20.8	25	54.1	32	86.3	147	25.7
<b>Education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	(10.0)	(30.0)	(60.0)	22	80.2	56	90.7	65	6.3
Less than five years	*	*	*	2	*	8	(82.4)	18	6.6
5-9 years	(36.4)	(22.7)	(40.9)	24	71.0	88	80.4	244	9.0
10 or more years	26.7	41.4	31.9	73	68.3	147	75.8	637	20.7
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	23.2	37.4	39.4	90	71.6	256	78.1	884	12.5
Muslim	*	*	*	1	*	5	(91.8)	13	13.3
Sikh	*	*	*	4	*	4	(80.0)	15	21.1
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(20.8)	(29.2)	(50.0)	26	75.8	34	77.1	48	14.3
Others	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	0	*	4	12.1
<b>Castes/tribes</b>									
Scheduled castes	*	*	*	9	59.8	63	74.5	201	9.4
Scheduled tribes	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	24	80.0	45	80.0	95	14.4
Other backward classes	*	*	*	9	69.6	24	83.1	102	12.6
Others	26.7	33.5	39.8	79	74.0	167	78.2	566	13.9
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	nc	nc	nc	0	*	1	*	3	8.4
Second	*	*	*	2	(63.6)	11	(64.7)	17	6.5
Middle	(0.0)	(56.3)	(43.8)	18	68.2	45	76.3	84	6.6
Fourth	50.1	14.2	35.7	31	77.8	128	75.0	350	11.1
Highest	21.5	38.1	40.4	70	67.2	114	80.9	510	18.8
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>12.7</b>

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.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>c</sup> Spacing method includes IUD, daily/weekly pills, Injectables, condom/*nirodh* and female condom. Percentage calculated out of total women but excluding pregnant women.

<sup>†</sup> Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

**TABLE 6.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION**

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

Background characteristics	Age at the time of sterilization						Total <sup>1</sup>	Mean age of sterilization	Number of women**
	<20	20 -24	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 +			
<b>Years since sterilization</b>									
<2	0.0	18.1	48.2	22.2	7.9	3.6	100.0	28.5	332
2-3	0.5	21.2	48.0	21.9	6.2	2.3	100.0	27.9	435
4-5	0.5	23.8	45.9	21.3	6.7	1.8	100.0	27.6	566
6-7	2.3	27.6	42.7	20.2	5.9	1.3	100.0	27.4	554
8-9	0.8	28.1	43.7	20.7	6.4	0.3	100.0	27.2	623
10+	3.4	32.6	42.8	18.7	2.6	0.0	100.0	26.1	2,709
<b>No. of living children</b>									
0	(10.0)	(20.0)	(60.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(25.7)	10
1	7.9	38.4	35.1	12.7	5.0	0.8	100.0	25.5	132
2	3.0	40.1	41.3	13.1	2.1	0.5	100.0	25.6	2,399
3	1.4	24.0	49.7	19.6	4.7	0.6	100.0	27.1	1,739
4+	0.8	8.7	41.6	37.6	9.4	1.9	100.0	29.5	1,009
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	2.2	28.8	43.9	19.8	4.4	0.8	100.0	26.8	4,995
Urban	1.4	26.4	45.7	21.0	5.5	0.0	100.0	27.1	294
<b>Education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	2.5	26.2	41.6	22.0	6.3	1.4	100.0	27.3	1,673
Less than five years	2.0	30.8	40.9	20.3	6.0	0.0	100.0	26.8	253
5-9 years	2.7	31.9	43.9	17.7	3.4	0.5	100.0	26.4	2,177
10 or more years	0.9	26.1	48.4	20.7	3.4	0.6	100.0	27.0	1,186
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	2.3	29.4	44.2	19.1	4.2	0.7	100.0	26.7	4,847
Muslim	0.0	33.2	45.8	15.8	3.5	1.8	100.0	26.8	57
Sikh	0.0	22.8	50.8	21.6	4.8	0.0	100.0	27.3	43
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.2	18.6	39.7	31.2	7.8	1.5	100.0	28.4	334
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	8
<b>Castes/tribes</b>									
Scheduled castes	3.2	32.0	42.2	17.6	4.2	0.8	100.0	26.5	1,381
Scheduled tribes	1.2	22.6	41.5	26.0	7.2	1.4	100.0	27.9	567
Other backward classes	2.1	29.4	44.4	19.2	4.6	0.4	100.0	26.7	488
Others	1.9	28.2	45.3	19.9	4.0	0.7	100.0	26.8	2,853
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	0.0	42.3	37.1	4.8	5.3	10.5	100.0	27.2	19
Second	(1.5)	(24.3)	(37.1)	(28.2)	(6.4)	(2.5)	100.0	(28.1)	204
Middle	1.8	31.3	43.2	17.9	5.0	0.7	100.0	26.6	1,101
Fourth	2.7	29.4	43.6	19.6	3.9	0.7	100.0	26.7	2,290
Highest	1.8	26.4	45.9	20.7	4.5	0.7	100.0	27.0	1,675
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	2.2	28.7	44.0	19.9	4.5	0.8	100.0	26.8	5,289

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.

<sup>1</sup> Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

**TABLE 6.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT**

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using any contraceptive method, by districts, Himachal Pradesh, 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**
Chamba	65.7	63.4	17.0	33.3	0.9	4.2	0.0	7.9	1.7	0.7	0.0	928
Kangra	69.0	67.2	1.6	48.8	1.6	2.0	0.1	13.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	757
Lahul & Spiti	69.3	69.2	13.9	34.8	4.9	4.7	0.8	9.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	583
Kullu	75.2	73.1	16.9	41.8	0.5	3.1	0.1	10.7	1.1	1.0	0.0	753
Mandi	71.4	69.6	4.0	52.2	1.0	2.4	0.4	9.1	1.4	0.3	0.0	966
Hamirpur	76.7	75.4	2.3	56.5	2.1	2.2	0.7	11.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	700
Una	67.1	64.7	1.9	48.5	1.0	2.6	0.2	10.5	1.9	0.5	0.0	896
Bilaspur	75.2	73.4	8.0	54.8	0.3	1.3	0.0	8.9	1.2	0.5	0.0	941
Solan	73.9	71.4	6.1	48.6	1.2	2.4	0.3	12.9	2.0	0.6	0.0	806
Sirmaur	73.1	71.6	1.8	54.1	1.0	2.8	0.3	11.7	1.2	0.3	0.0	969
Shimla	66.4	63.0	3.8	47.4	0.8	3.7	0.6	6.7	2.4	1.1	0.0	739
Kinnaur	63.2	60.5	17.8	34.9	0.1	2.8	0.5	4.4	1.6	1.0	0.0	584
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	71.4	69.5	7.8	47.2	1.3	2.8	0.3	10.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	9,622
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	70.2	68.1	7.1	45.1	1.3	3.1	0.4	11.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	8,622

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>†</sup> Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

**TABLE 6.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD**

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

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Government <sup>2</sup>	Private <sup>3</sup>	Other <sup>4</sup>	Total <sup>1</sup>		Government <sup>5</sup>	Private <sup>6</sup>	Other <sup>7</sup>	Total <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Age group</b>										
15 - 19	54.5	18.2	27.3	100.0	11	nc	nc	nc	100.0	0
20 - 24	48.2	19.7	32.0	100.0	234	97.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	81
25 - 29	49.4	15.7	35.0	100.0	443	96.7	2.8	0.5	100.0	611
30 - 34	52.9	16.0	31.1	100.0	315	97.6	1.8	0.6	100.0	1,189
35 - 39	49.8	16.5	33.7	100.0	180	98.2	1.5	0.3	100.0	1,334
40 - 44	36.9	22.2	40.9	100.0	71	98.4	1.1	0.5	100.0	1,284
45 - 49	(36.4)	(22.7)	(40.9)	100.0	22	98.3	1.1	0.6	100.0	790
<b>No. of living children</b>										
0	28.5	33.7	37.8	100.0	53	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	10
1	44.5	19.2	36.3	100.0	441	96.9	2.3	0.8	100.0	132
2	52.0	15.8	32.2	100.0	518	97.5	1.8	0.7	100.0	2,399
3	51.9	14.0	34.1	100.0	186	98.3	1.3	0.3	100.0	1,739
4+	65.2	10.2	24.6	100.0	78	98.4	1.3	0.3	100.0	1,009
<b>Residence</b>										
Rural	53.7	15.5	30.8	100.0	1,094	98.1	1.4	0.5	100.0	4,995
Urban	21.9	27.2	50.9	100.0	182	96.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	294
<b>Education</b>										
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	57.6	10.3	32.1	100.0	125	98.9	0.8	0.3	100.0	1,673
Less than five years	59.9	7.5	32.7	100.0	27	98.0	1.2	0.8	100.0	253
5-9 years	56.3	12.2	31.4	100.0	334	98.0	1.2	0.7	100.0	2,177
10 or more years	44.5	20.6	34.9	100.0	790	96.5	3.2	0.3	100.0	1,186
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	49.2	17.1	33.7	100.0	1,151	98.0	1.5	0.4	100.0	4,847
Muslim	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	100.0	18	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57
Sikh	(15.8)	(5.3)	(78.9)	100.0	19	90.9	9.1	0.0	100.0	43
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	59.5	16.7	23.8	100.0	84	97.6	0.9	1.5	100.0	334
Others	*	*	*	100.0	4	*	*	*	100.0	8
<b>Castes/tribes</b>										
Scheduled castes	54.9	12.8	32.3	100.0	266	98.6	1.1	0.4	100.0	1,381
Scheduled tribes	62.0	17.6	20.4	100.0	142	97.9	1.6	0.5	100.0	567
Other backward classes	41.8	20.6	37.6	100.0	127	97.5	2.0	0.4	100.0	488
Others	46.0	18.0	36.0	100.0	741	97.8	1.7	0.6	100.0	2,853
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	24.9	25.4	49.8	100.0	4	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Second	75.8	10.4	13.8	100.0	29	98.5	0.5	1.0	100.0	204
Middle	56.4	10.5	33.1	100.0	133	98.9	0.8	0.3	100.0	1,101
Fourth	58.2	12.5	29.3	100.0	481	98.0	1.3	0.7	100.0	2,290
Highest	39.8	22.3	37.9	100.0	629	97.1	2.5	0.4	100.0	1,675
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,289</b>

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.

<sup>1</sup> Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'missing cases'.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>a</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

District	Cash benefits received				Total <sup>1</sup>	Number of women**
	Received cash benefits	At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
Chamba	71.3	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	474
Kangra	78.9	84.4	11.6	4.0	100.0	385
Lahul & Spiti	65.6	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	298
Kullu	81.9	91.2	8.0	0.8	100.0	445
Mandi	69.2	85.7	11.4	2.9	100.0	538
Hamirpur	77.1	91.5	8.5	0.0	100.0	415
Una	81.0	97.3	2.2	0.5	100.0	448
Bilaspur	82.1	93.0	6.8	0.2	100.0	594
Solan	76.9	94.1	2.4	3.6	100.0	441
Sirmaur	81.3	97.9	1.6	0.5	100.0	544
Shimla	75.9	96.9	1.4	1.7	100.0	399
Kinnaur	75.1	97.0	0.4	2.6	100.0	308
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	76.9	93.6	5.0	1.3	100.0	5,289

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> 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 aged 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, Himachal Pradesh, 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	27.0	43.0	36.8
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	7.8	2.4	6.3
<b>Number of current users**</b>	4,542	121	299
<b>Type of health problems/side effects<sup>1</sup></b>			
Weakness/inability to work	25.3	*	(15.8)
Body ache/ backache	56.2	*	(5.3)
Abdominal pain	45.8	*	(10.5)
Weight gain	9.9	*	(5.3)
Dizziness	14.4	*	(31.6)
Nausea/vomiting	6.5	*	(5.3)
Fever	6.6	*	(5.3)
Breast tenderness	1.7	*	(10.5)
Irregular periods	13.4	*	(15.8)
Excessive bleeding	8.2	*	(5.3)
Spotting	1.4	*	(0.0)
Amenorrhoea	0.6	*	(0.0)
Cramps	4.8	*	(10.5)
Decreased libido	2.3	*	(0.0)
Rashes/allergy	2.3	*	(5.3)
Infection	0.6	*	(0.0)
Others	9.3	*	(10.5)
<b>Number of users with side effects**</b>	352	3	19
<b>Percentage of women received treatment</b>	58.0	*	*
<b>Source of treatment</b>			
Government health facility	73.4	*	*
Private health facility	26.6	*	*
Other	0.0	*	*
<b>Number of women with treatment taken**</b>	204	2	8
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. * Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases. <sup>1</sup> 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 aged 15-49 years who are past users (currently non-users) by reason for discontinuation of the contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related <sup>1</sup>	Side effect related	Others <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Age group</b>				
15 - 19	*	*	*	4
20 - 24	78.8	11.3	9.9	151
25 - 29	81.3	7.5	11.1	171
30 - 34	52.6	18.2	29.2	82
35 - 39	44.2	29.2	26.6	41
40 - 44	19.7	40.4	39.9	25
45 - 49	(13.6)	(18.2)	(68.2)	22
<b>No. of living children</b>				
0	92.9	3.6	3.5	85
1	74.9	12.3	12.8	194
2	49.4	19.1	31.5	130
3	52.0	30.2	17.9	50
4+	43.4	13.5	43.2	37
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	66.7	14.6	18.6	451
Urban	65.2	13.4	21.4	45
<b>Education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	68.1	17.4	14.5	41
Less than five years	(52.6)	(10.5)	(36.8)	19
5-9 years	62.4	16.6	21.0	156
10 or more years	69.7	13.2	17.1	280
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	67.3	14.7	18.0	443
Muslim	*	*	*	7
Sikh	*	*	*	3
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	53.5	16.3	30.3	43
Others	nc	nc	nc	0
<b>Castes/tribes</b>				
Scheduled castes	68.3	15.4	16.3	123
Scheduled tribes	49.0	19.6	31.4	51
Other backward classes	68.3	10.5	21.3	47
Others	68.8	13.9	17.3	275
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	*	*	*	2
Second	92.3	0.0	7.7	13
Middle	57.6	24.3	18.1	66
Fourth	67.3	14.7	18.0	205
Highest	66.9	12.3	20.8	210
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	66.6	14.5	18.9	496

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

<sup>1</sup> Wanted child, method failed/became pregnant.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

**TABLE 6.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE**

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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Future intention to use <sup>1</sup>		Want to use any family planning method			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
<b>Age group</b>						
15 - 19	2.2	6.5	10.1	20.0	69.8	92
20 - 24	2.7	14.9	23.4	17.3	59.3	872
25 - 29	1.8	20.2	32.2	22.2	45.6	782
30 - 34	1.3	20.5	36.4	18.1	45.4	396
35 - 39	0.8	11.6	25.1	18.7	56.2	242
40 - 44	0.0	2.1	59.8	40.2	0.0	190
45 - 49	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	176
<b>No. of living children</b>						
0	0.9	5.4	5.4	14.3	80.3	779
1	3.1	15.3	12.9	15.8	71.3	821
2	1.6	21.2	41.9	26.7	31.3	633
3	1.0	24.3	42.5	15.9	41.5	288
4+	0.4	15.8	56.5	23.0	20.6	229
<b>Residence</b>						
Rural	1.6	15.1	29.1	20.6	50.3	2,531
Urban	3.2	12.1	30.8	7.5	61.7	219
<b>Education</b>						
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	0.0	13.0	40.0	22.4	37.5	491
Less than five years	4.2	12.7	43.4	37.5	19.0	94
5-9 years	1.5	14.9	32.9	17.9	49.2	819
10 or more years	2.3	15.6	23.5	18.7	57.7	1,346
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	1.8	14.4	29.7	19.4	50.9	2,439
Muslim	0.0	7.5	25.4	23.9	50.8	52
Sikh	(0.0)	(9.1)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	22
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.9	21.9	25.9	22.2	51.8	228
Others	*	*	*	*	*	9
<b>Castes/tribes</b>						
Scheduled castes	1.4	17.4	35.5	18.1	46.3	697
Scheduled tribes	0.9	16.6	27.1	22.0	50.8	332
Other backward classes	3.2	13.1	23.8	19.6	56.6	283
Others	1.7	13.5	27.2	19.9	52.9	1,438
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	(0.0)	(21.4)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	14
Second	1.5	13.9	49.8	15.0	35.1	130
Middle	0.6	13.9	37.6	19.3	43.1	548
Fourth	2.2	15.6	29.9	21.1	49.1	1,080
Highest	1.8	14.6	21.5	18.3	60.2	978
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	1.7	14.8	29.2	19.6	51.2	2,750

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

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

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

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

**TABLE 6.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE**

Percentage of currently married women aged 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method <sup>†</sup>	12.4	12.1	16.1
<b>Number of Non-users**</b>	2,750	2,531	219
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	24.7	25.5	20.0
<b>Number of traditional method users**</b>	190	165	25
<b>Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use</b>			
Female sterilization	66.3	69.1	41.0
Male sterilization	21.5	23.0	7.5
IUD	20.5	19.1	32.5
Pill(Daily/weekly)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Injectables	3.0	3.4	0.0
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	3.5	3.7	2.6
Female condom			
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	3.5	3.9	0.0
Withdrawal	4.6	4.8	2.6
Others	0.3	0.3	0.0
Non-users who ever received counselling/advised by health personnel to adopt family planning (15-44) <sup>†</sup>	16.4	16.1	19.6
<b>Number of non-users (15-44)**<sup>†</sup></b>	2,024	1,854	170
Current users ever told about side-effects of family planning methods (15-44) <sup>v</sup>	26.8	26.8	27.2
<b>Number of current users (15-44)**<sup>†</sup></b>	5,869	5,418	451
Users who received follow-up services for IUD/sterilization within 48 hours (15-44) <sup>†</sup>	78.5	78.3	82.7
<b>Number of users (15-44)**<sup>†</sup></b>	4,615	4,343	272
Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.			
** Unweighted cases.			
<sup>†</sup> Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, <i>anganwadi</i> Worker and ASHA.			
<sup>†</sup> Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.			

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

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

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			Number of women**
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	
<b>Age group</b>				
15 - 19	*	*	*	2
20 - 24	28.7	36.0	35.3	33
25 - 29	19.2	36.1	44.7	48
30 - 34	22.7	35.9	41.4	45
35 - 39	20.1	40.0	40.0	31
40 - 44	(27.3)	(27.3)	(45.5)	22
45 - 49	*	*	*	9
<b>No. of living children</b>				
0	*	*	*	7
1	26.7	40.1	33.2	47
2	22.4	32.8	44.8	82
3	31.1	24.0	44.9	30
4+	(8.3)	(54.2)	(37.5)	24
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	23.2	35.3	41.5	165
Urban	17.1	42.9	40.0	25
<b>Education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	26.5	44.1	29.4	36
Less than five years	*	*	*	6
5-9 years	18.6	28.7	52.7	59
10 or more years	24.9	37.5	37.7	89
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	23.2	36.6	40.3	175
Muslim	*	*	*	2
Sikh	*	*	*	4
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	8
Others	*	*	*	1
<b>Castes/tribes</b>				
Scheduled castes	17.2	39.2	43.6	42
Scheduled tribes	(27.3)	(63.6)	(9.1)	12
Other backward classes	23.9	32.0	44.1	26
Others	23.5	33.5	43.0	110
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	*	*	*	1
Second	*	*	*	4
Middle	20.6	35.5	44.0	34
Fourth	23.0	35.7	41.4	73
Highest	22.8	37.1	40.1	78
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	22.4	36.3	41.3	190

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.  
\* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.  
\*\* Unweighted cases.  
<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

**TABLE 6.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES**

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

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing <sup>1</sup>	Limiting <sup>2</sup>	Total	
<b>Age group</b>				
15 - 19	26.6	0.9	27.5	105
20 - 24	19.3	9.9	29.2	1,226
25 - 29	8.4	12.5	20.9	1,903
30 - 34	1.7	9.8	11.5	1,979
35 - 39	0.5	8.2	8.7	1,820
40 - 44	0.1	7.3	7.4	1,589
45 - 49	0.0	5.6	5.6	1,000
<b>Number of living children</b>				
0	5.5	0.5	6.0	849
1	22.9	8.7	31.6	1,470
2	1.7	10.9	12.6	3,696
3	0.6	8.1	8.7	2,262
4+	0.6	11.5	12.1	1,345
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	4.9	9.0	13.9	8,877
Urban	4.1	10.8	14.9	745
<b>Education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	2.1	8.7	10.8	2,343
Less than five years	2.1	10.1	12.2	382
5-9 years	4.1	8.4	12.5	3,414
10 or more years	7.8	9.9	17.7	3,483
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	4.8	8.9	13.7	8,698
Muslim	3.1	13.0	16.1	130
Sikh	4.3	3.4	7.7	92
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	5.6	12.1	17.7	680
Others	(13.8)	(4.6)	(18.4)	22
<b>Castes/tribes</b>				
Scheduled castes	4.9	8.5	13.4	2,394
Scheduled tribes	5.2	10.6	15.8	1,077
Other backward classes	4.1	11.0	15.1	933
Others	4.9	8.7	13.6	5,218
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	10.4	13.2	23.6	38
Second	5.4	12.4	17.8	369
Middle	4.4	10.8	15.2	1,832
Fourth	5.0	8.5	13.5	3,955
Highest	4.8	8.4	13.2	3,428
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	4.9	9.1	14.0	9,622
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	5.4	9.5	14.9	8,622

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

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> 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 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>†</sup> Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

**TABLE 6.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICT**

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

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing <sup>1</sup>	Limiting <sup>2</sup>	Total	
Chamba	6.5	12.9	19.4	928
Kangra	2.9	11.1	14.0	757
Lahul & Spiti	5.7	9.8	15.4	583
Kullu	3.8	6.4	10.2	753
Mandi	5.6	8.9	14.5	966
Hamirpur	4.1	8.2	12.3	700
Una	5.0	11.0	16.1	896
Bilaspur	4.3	5.8	10.2	941
Solan	4.9	7.3	12.2	806
Sirmaur	3.5	8.1	11.6	969
Shimla	6.0	14.4	20.4	739
Kinnaur	6.2	14.6	20.7	584
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	4.9	9.1	14.0	9,622
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	5.4	9.5	14.9	8,622

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.  
 \*\* Unweighted cases.  
<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> 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.  
<sup>†</sup> Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

# **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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women <sup>1</sup>	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		
<b>Age group</b>												
15-19	24.4	61	(0.0)	(86.7)	(13.3)	(13.3)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	15	
20-24	16.5	743	5.8	82.0	7.4	15.5	11.4	8.2	5.7	6.5	122	
25-29	15.6	1,541	7.1	73.2	10.4	18.3	12.4	6.7	3.8	8.7	239	
30-34	17.5	1,881	8.2	70.8	9.7	15.6	11.6	11.8	4.8	8.9	329	
35-39	15.7	1,841	5.8	66.3	16.9	16.6	8.9	13.7	3.5	11.1	290	
40-44	17.3	1,462	8.7	63.7	13.5	23.7	11.0	15.3	5.9	11.8	253	
45-49	18.5	698	7.8	61.2	13.9	24.7	14.8	12.4	6.2	11.6	129	
<b>Place of residence</b>												
Rural	16.6	7,563	7.5	69.5	12.8	17.9	11.1	11.9	4.8	10.0	1,257	
Urban	18.1	664	4.9	66.6	6.0	25.5	14.5	8.2	4.2	9.3	120	
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>												
Below 18 years	19.7	1,556	6.8	75.0	14.1	17.2	15.1	11.1	5.6	13.8	306	
18 years & above	16.1	6,671	7.4	67.6	11.7	19.0	10.4	11.7	4.5	8.8	1,071	
<b>Marital duration</b>												
0-4	16.2	1,055	6.5	78.3	8.7	13.5	10.4	7.0	4.7	7.0	171	
5-9	15.2	1,385	7.7	70.3	9.5	14.7	10.4	10.1	3.8	6.2	209	
10-14	16.7	1,743	6.2	69.9	9.6	20.2	13.4	10.6	3.4	10.5	291	
15+	17.4	4,044	7.8	66.5	15.0	20.3	11.2	13.6	5.5	11.5	706	
<b>Education</b>												
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	16.6	2,045	7.9	68.6	12.3	19.4	11.5	15.5	5.0	15.0	340	
Less than 5 yrs	18.5	330	6.5	69.1	13.0	18.0	9.8	13.0	4.9	9.8	61	
5-9 years	17.4	2,966	7.9	69.3	12.8	18.2	11.8	11.2	5.3	8.3	517	
10 or more years	15.9	2,886	6.1	69.8	11.5	18.5	11.3	8.9	3.9	7.9	459	
<b>Husband's education</b>												
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	17.1	750	6.9	74.3	12.4	18.0	12.4	11.7	3.8	8.7	128	
Less than 5 yrs	22.1	295	4.6	61.7	18.4	24.5	13.8	13.8	10.7	15.3	65	
5-9 years	17.3	2,666	7.8	69.7	12.6	19.5	11.5	12.1	5.7	11.9	462	
10 or more years	16.0	4,516	7.2	68.7	11.4	17.5	11.0	11.1	3.7	8.3	722	
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	16.4	7,431	7.5	70.3	12.3	18.0	11.9	10.6	4.9	10.1	1,216	
Muslim	23.3	103	(4.2)	(66.7)	(20.8)	(16.7)	(4.2)	(20.8)	(0.0)	(16.7)	24	
Sikh	25.1	81	(10.0)	(55.0)	(10.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)	(5.0)	(15.0)	20	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	19.0	591	4.5	59.8	10.7	26.8	8.0	19.7	3.6	5.4	112	
Others	(23.8)	21	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	

Contd.....

**TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS —Continued**

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women <sup>1</sup>	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	
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>											
Scheduled Castes	19.6	2,027	6.3	73.2	11.3	17.6	10.3	12.1	5.9	9.6	398
Scheduled Tribes	15.8	937	3.4	60.9	12.8	19.6	8.1	17.5	2.7	6.1	148
Other backward Classes	15.6	780	8.3	74.3	6.6	15.7	15.7	9.3	3.3	9.9	121
Others	15.8	4,479	8.4	68.0	13.5	19.5	12.1	10.5	4.8	10.9	708
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Lowest	16.5	36	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Second	15.6	307	10.5	70.7	20.7	14.5	22.8	8.4	4.1	25.1	48
Middle	16.5	1,544	7.5	73.7	10.1	16.0	9.0	11.4	6.3	11.3	255
Fourth	17.6	3,408	7.4	69.3	12.2	19.7	12.3	12.3	5.0	9.2	599
Highest	16.0	2,932	6.6	66.6	12.7	19.1	10.2	11.3	3.6	8.5	469
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	16.7	8,227	7.3	69.3	12.2	18.6	11.4	11.6	4.7	9.9	1,377

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.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>1</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Health personnel <sup>2</sup>	School/adult education programs <sup>3</sup>	Leaders/ community meeting <sup>4</sup>	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
<b>Age group</b>													
15-19	40.3	106	32.5	67.3	11.6	30.3	18.6	4.6	0.0	9.2	48.9	4.7	43
20-24	47.4	1,236	24.5	64.3	6.5	26.0	31.1	3.6	3.1	13.7	47.2	3.6	586
25-29	49.7	1,924	26.6	61.4	10.2	28.8	31.5	5.3	2.5	13.7	48.5	3.3	957
30-34	46.3	2,012	25.6	60.0	7.5	24.9	31.0	3.1	3.9	14.1	50.9	4.3	932
35-39	44.4	1,919	25.1	56.8	8.0	20.2	32.0	2.6	3.9	12.6	55.2	3.6	852
40-44	41.1	1,695	28.4	59.2	8.6	19.5	36.0	3.5	3.9	9.9	52.0	4.0	696
45-49	37.6	1,124	24.7	53.8	5.0	15.8	34.2	2.4	4.9	12.2	60.5	4.2	422
<b>Residence</b>													
Rural	43.6	9,242	26.8	59.2	8.0	22.2	33.0	3.7	3.8	13.3	51.9	3.9	4,027
Urban	58.9	774	18.9	63.2	8.1	33.6	25.8	2.1	1.6	7.9	50.7	3.7	461
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>													
Below 18 years	35.5	1,860	20.8	51.2	4.8	13.6	28.9	2.9	4.1	11.5	61.1	3.8	660
18 years & above	46.9	8,156	26.9	61.1	8.6	25.0	32.8	3.7	3.4	13.0	50.2	3.8	3,828
<b>Marital duration</b>													
0-4	51.5	1,738	28.2	66.6	9.4	31.4	30.3	5.1	3.3	12.4	46.5	3.8	896
5-9	50.0	1,647	24.7	60.9	9.0	27.4	33.1	4.3	2.7	14.4	46.9	4.3	823
10-14	46.9	1,855	24.3	58.0	7.9	25.1	30.8	3.5	3.9	13.1	52.0	3.1	870
15+	39.8	4,776	26.3	56.5	7.0	17.0	33.5	2.5	3.8	12.1	56.3	4.0	1,899
<b>Education</b>													
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	30.0	2,503	27.5	47.5	3.6	6.1	30.7	1.1	2.9	14.5	67.3	3.5	751
Less than 5 yrs	42.2	401	17.2	35.6	1.8	4.7	31.8	1.8	4.1	11.2	67.4	7.7	169
5-9 years	40.4	3,560	24.8	56.3	6.5	14.9	34.6	3.3	3.2	12.0	55.8	3.8	1,437
10 or more years	60.0	3,552	27.0	68.0	11.1	36.6	31.3	4.7	3.9	12.8	42.3	3.7	2,131
<b>Husband's education</b>													
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	28.2	937	29.9	47.0	5.3	8.3	29.2	3.0	3.8	12.1	63.2	6.4	264
Less than 5 years	36.5	359	26.6	39.8	6.0	9.9	30.3	0.0	2.3	9.1	66.3	6.1	131
5-9 years	38.2	3,238	23.2	52.1	5.2	12.9	35.2	2.2	3.4	11.7	58.3	3.6	1,235
10 or more years	52.1	5,482	26.8	64.9	9.6	29.9	31.4	4.3	3.6	13.5	47.2	3.6	2,858
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	44.0	9,046	26.5	61.6	8.5	24.8	32.3	3.7	3.7	13.2	50.4	4.0	3,977
Muslim	35.0	134	40.5	64.0	8.6	17.3	23.4	4.2	2.1	23.1	46.4	6.4	47
Sikh	39.5	94	21.7	54.5	10.8	29.5	34.5	2.7	2.7	7.9	58.8	5.5	37
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	57.2	718	19.5	40.6	3.4	10.2	33.1	1.7	1.9	8.5	64.5	1.9	411
Others	(66.7)	24	(37.5)	(50.0)	(6.3)	(6.3)	(18.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(68.8)	(0.0)	16

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 <sup>1</sup>	Health personnel <sup>2</sup>	School/adult education programs <sup>3</sup>	Leaders/community meeting <sup>4</sup>	Husband	Relative/friends	Other	
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>													
Scheduled Castes	40.7	2,494	23.3	55.5	7.1	20.1	33.3	3.8	3.6	13.4	54.4	4.9	1,015
Scheduled Tribes	58.1	1,125	27.4	49.0	5.2	12.7	39.6	1.4	4.0	12.9	63.6	2.6	654
Other backward Classes	40.3	959	28.7	60.1	12.1	25.1	31.5	3.1	2.1	11.4	51.5	4.4	386
Others	44.7	5,433	26.3	64.1	8.5	27.3	30.0	4.1	3.7	12.8	47.6	3.6	2,431
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Lowest	24.9	44	(36.4)	(36.4)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(54.5)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(36.4)	(63.6)	(18.2)	11
Second	26.6	394	35.2	47.6	3.8	17.1	39.1	6.6	5.7	22.8	56.1	6.7	105
Middle	29.9	1,916	26.5	51.9	5.2	14.3	31.6	2.4	2.3	16.8	59.8	3.1	572
Fourth	43.8	4,136	25.8	57.2	6.9	18.5	33.9	3.6	4.0	12.5	53.1	3.8	1,811
Highest	56.4	3,526	25.5	64.8	10.1	30.7	30.5	3.6	3.3	11.2	48.0	3.9	1,989
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	44.8	10,016	26.0	59.6	8.0	23.3	32.3	3.5	3.5	12.8	51.8	3.8	4,488
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	45.8	8,622	26.2	60.4	8.5	24.3	32.1	3.6	3.4	13.1	50.7	3.7	3,951

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

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.

<sup>3</sup> Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.

<sup>4</sup> Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/mela.

<sup>†</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 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	
<b>Age group</b>									
15-19	40.3	35.5	39.1	25.1	25.1	85.6	24.7	10.8	43
20-24	47.4	37.7	27.5	24.9	27.4	67.9	31.5	7.9	586
25-29	49.7	40.8	31.3	29.0	25.3	69.5	29.6	5.6	957
30-34	46.3	43.1	31.8	26.9	28.5	65.3	31.4	7.2	932
35-39	44.4	38.4	28.5	24.7	29.1	66.2	30.7	7.9	852
40-44	41.1	45.7	32.2	26.8	27.2	66.1	27.0	8.0	696
45-49	37.6	43.1	30.7	26.5	24.5	65.6	29.4	8.7	422
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	43.6	42.2	31.3	26.4	28.1	66.9	30.0	6.7	4,027
Urban	58.9	33.1	23.9	28.4	18.7	68.4	29.8	12.7	461
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>									
Below 18 years	35.5	38.6	22.1	20.4	26.8	72.0	31.5	5.6	660
18 years & above	46.9	41.7	31.8	27.5	27.2	66.4	29.7	7.6	3,828
<b>Marital duration</b>									
0-4	51.5	39.5	30.8	26.9	28.7	69.3	31.3	8.1	896
5-9	50.0	40.4	30.2	28.7	25.7	67.4	29.4	5.7	823
10-14	46.9	40.5	29.5	25.6	28.8	66.3	31.9	7.2	870
15+	39.8	43.1	31.1	26.0	26.2	66.1	28.6	7.8	1,899
<b>Education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	30.0	46.1	28.9	23.5	21.3	72.9	24.3	6.0	751
Less than 5 yrs	42.2	31.2	18.3	23.6	19.7	63.2	19.7	19.8	169
5-9 years	40.4	37.8	27.2	23.5	27.0	66.6	32.8	6.7	1,437
10 or more years	60.0	42.6	33.3	29.2	29.0	66.2	30.3	7.4	2,131
<b>Husband's education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	28.2	49.2	35.2	22.7	22.0	77.3	28.8	4.0	264
Less than 5 years	36.5	45.6	31.3	25.5	15.7	70.0	26.8	7.2	131
5-9 years	38.2	38.6	24.2	21.8	27.0	71.1	31.1	8.3	1,235
10 or more years	52.1	41.6	32.4	28.6	28.0	64.9	29.8	7.2	2,858
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	44.0	41.3	30.5	27.0	28.0	67.4	30.5	7.5	3,977
Muslim	35.0	47.1	35.1	17.5	23.5	52.9	34.8	5.9	47
Sikh	39.5	50.6	45.5	50.0	15.3	64.4	19.6	20.0	37
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	57.2	41.1	28.4	20.5	18.4	65.8	22.6	4.7	411
Others	(66.7)	(22.2)	(33.3)	(22.2)	(11.1)	(66.7)	(33.3)	(0.0)	16
<b>Castes/tribes</b>									
Scheduled Castes	40.7	44.1	31.2	26.6	27.9	68.2	30.3	9.1	1,015
Scheduled Tribes	58.1	41.5	30.9	26.8	21.9	69.5	29.1	4.0	654
Other backward Classes	40.3	45.3	35.0	30.8	28.9	67.4	38.1	8.5	386
Others	44.7	39.7	29.6	26.0	27.8	66.1	28.9	7.2	2,431
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	(25.0)	(44.4)	(0.0)	(22.2)	(11.1)	(88.9)	(11.1)	(0.0)	11
Second	26.6	48.5	30.3	27.2	19.7	74.3	24.1	7.6	105
Middle	29.9	41.0	25.3	24.6	25.9	69.4	24.0	4.0	572
Fourth	43.8	41.2	30.7	26.2	26.2	66.8	32.4	7.9	1,811
Highest	56.4	41.2	31.9	27.5	28.7	66.3	29.8	7.7	1,989
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	44.8	41.3	30.6	26.6	27.2	67.1	30.0	7.3	4,488
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	45.8	41.1	30.6	26.8	27.4	67.2	30.0	7.2	3,951

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

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>†</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms <sup>1</sup>	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI <sup>1</sup>							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	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse <sup>2</sup>	Spotting after sexual intercourse <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Age group</b>										
15-19	6.5	19.0	7.7	2.8	8.5	1.9	0.0	5.7	1.9	106
20-24	6.2	15.9	4.4	1.2	5.7	0.3	0.5	4.5	1.0	1,236
25-29	9.1	18.3	5.4	1.4	5.2	0.5	0.5	3.0	0.7	1,924
30-34	10.8	18.7	5.2	1.6	6.5	1.0	0.6	2.3	0.3	2,012
35-39	8.4	18.3	4.4	1.4	6.8	0.9	0.8	1.8	0.4	1,919
40-44	7.3	19.6	5.5	1.8	6.9	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.2	1,695
45-49	5.3	17.8	3.9	1.5	7.6	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.1	1,124
<b>Residence</b>										
Rural	8.2	18.4	5.0	1.5	6.5	0.7	0.6	2.5	0.5	9,242
Urban	7.8	16.5	3.6	1.1	6.0	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.0	774
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>										
Below 18 years	10.0	22.1	6.0	2.1	8.1	1.8	1.2	2.5	0.4	1,860
18 years & above	7.8	17.4	4.7	1.4	6.1	0.5	0.5	2.3	0.5	8,156
<b>Marital duration</b>										
0-4	5.7	16.2	4.8	1.2	5.4	0.4	0.4	4.6	1.0	1,738
5-9	9.5	17.8	5.2	1.7	5.5	0.5	0.5	2.3	0.6	1,647
10-14	10.3	18.2	4.9	1.5	6.3	0.9	0.6	2.1	0.4	1,855
15+	7.8	19.2	4.8	1.6	7.2	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.2	4,776
<b>Education</b>										
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	9.4	19.4	4.9	2.1	6.8	0.9	0.8	2.0	0.5	2,503
Less than 5 yrs	9.5	21.0	7.3	2.5	10.8	2.8	2.3	3.1	0.0	401
5-9 years	8.7	19.4	4.9	1.3	6.8	0.7	0.6	2.4	0.4	3,560
10 or more years	6.7	16.0	4.7	1.1	5.3	0.5	0.4	2.5	0.5	3,552
<b>Husband's education</b>										
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	8.3	18.7	5.0	2.3	7.2	0.7	1.0	2.3	0.5	937
Less than 5 years	8.5	22.9	6.2	2.0	8.7	2.0	0.9	3.1	0.9	359
5-9 years	9.9	20.4	5.3	1.6	7.4	1.0	0.7	2.4	0.5	3,238
10 or more years	7.1	16.6	4.6	1.3	5.6	0.5	0.5	2.3	0.4	5,482
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	8.1	18.1	4.8	1.4	6.3	0.7	0.5	2.4	0.5	9,046
Muslim	7.4	21.8	7.6	3.1	11.4	3.1	2.4	1.5	0.0	134
Sikh	6.4	17.8	3.3	3.2	5.3	3.3	2.2	2.2	0.0	94
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	9.5	20.2	6.3	2.0	7.8	0.8	1.3	2.2	0.6	718
Others	(4.2)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	24

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 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI <sup>1</sup>							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	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse <sup>2</sup>	Spotting after sexual intercourse <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Caste/Tribes</b>										
Scheduled Castes	8.8	18.6	4.9	1.6	6.6	0.9	0.6	2.9	0.7	2,494
Scheduled Tribes	9.1	19.6	5.6	1.9	6.2	0.7	1.1	1.7	0.3	1,125
Other backward Classes	9.6	19.3	4.2	1.4	7.4	0.6	1.3	3.2	0.6	959
Others	7.5	17.6	4.9	1.4	6.2	0.8	0.4	2.1	0.4	5,433
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	8.9	20.2	6.9	4.6	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44
Second	10.9	19.5	3.8	1.0	6.1	0.2	1.5	3.8	0.8	394
Middle	10.0	20.3	6.1	2.1	7.5	1.2	0.9	2.6	0.7	1,916
Fourth	8.4	18.3	4.7	1.4	6.6	0.8	0.6	2.1	0.4	4,136
Highest	6.6	17.0	4.6	1.4	5.6	0.6	0.4	2.4	0.3	3,526
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	8.2	18.3	4.9	1.5	6.4	0.8	0.6	2.4	0.5	10,016
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	8.6	18.4	5.1	1.5	6.3	0.8	0.6	2.5	0.5	8,622
<p>Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.                      ( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.                      ** Unweighted cases.  <sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.  <sup>1</sup> Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem.  <sup>2</sup> Only for currently married women.  <sup>†</sup> Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.</p>										

**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/STI<sup>1</sup> problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/partner <sup>1</sup>	Women sought treatment <sup>1</sup> for RTI/STI problems	Number of women having any RTI/STI <sup>1</sup>	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
<b>Age group</b>							
15-19	(81.0)	(38.1)	21	*	*	*	8
20-24	74.4	30.7	227	61.5	34.2	4.3	70
25-29	76.1	40.2	415	71.2	28.2	0.6	167
30-34	73.9	44.1	456	64.6	31.5	4.0	201
35-39	74.1	42.9	420	77.6	16.1	6.3	180
40-44	75.2	51.8	372	71.8	25.7	2.5	193
45-49	72.5	47.5	219	72.0	28.0	0.0	104
<b>Residence</b>							
Rural	74.8	42.9	1978	72.2	25.3	2.5	849
Urban	71.8	48.3	152	48.0	41.0	11.0	74
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>							
Below 18 years	74.3	44.1	470	66.1	30.0	3.9	207
18 years & above	74.6	43.1	1,660	71.5	25.5	3.0	716
<b>Marital duration</b>							
0-4	77.4	35.8	315	62.9	33.5	3.6	113
5-9	73.9	39.5	356	66.7	32.6	0.7	141
10-14	74.2	44.8	404	70.9	26.3	2.8	181
15+	74.1	46.2	1,055	72.8	23.3	3.9	488
<b>Education</b>							
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	71.1	38.1	565	79.2	17.5	3.3	216
Less than 5 yrs	72.0	44.7	96	78.7	19.0	2.3	43
5-9 years	74.1	42.9	808	70.1	26.7	3.2	346
10 or more years	78.5	48.1	661	63.3	33.5	3.1	318
<b>Husband's education</b>							
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	63.8	36.6	210	79.3	18.1	2.6	77
Less than 5 years	78.7	49.5	89	72.2	25.3	2.4	44
5-9 years	74.8	39.6	768	75.5	21.1	3.3	304
10 or more years	76.2	46.8	1063	65.5	31.3	3.2	498
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	75.6	43.2	1,907	69.9	27.1	3.1	824
Muslim	64.2	45.7	33	(60.0)	(33.3)	(6.7)	15
Sikh	(78.9)	(57.9)	19	(18.2)	(81.8)	(0.0)	11
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	65.1	42.6	169	84.7	11.1	4.2	72
Others	*	*	2	*	*	*	1
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>							
Scheduled Castes	74.8	39.6	550	72.0	24.3	3.8	218
Scheduled Tribes	69.2	43.8	260	80.7	15.8	3.5	114
Other backward Classes	74.3	41.6	214	56.2	40.4	3.4	89
Others	75.7	45.3	1,105	69.9	27.4	2.8	501
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Lowest	(41.7)	(25.0)	12	*	*	*	3
Second	77.4	43.0	93	80.0	20.0	0.0	40
Middle	71.3	34.7	459	77.2	19.0	3.8	159
Fourth	73.1	42.1	880	74.6	22.6	2.8	371
Highest	78.8	51.0	686	61.7	34.6	3.7	350
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	74.6	43.3	2,130	70.3	26.5	3.2	923

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.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>1</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Districts	Who heard about RTI/STI	Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge	Who have any other symptoms of RTI/STI <sup>1</sup>	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for any RTI/STI <sup>2</sup>	Number of women having any RTI/STI <sup>2</sup>
Chamba	43.3	6.8	14.9	969	42.6	174
Kangra	30.0	6.4	26.5	786	50.5	225
Lahul & Spiti	55.0	11.7	19.4	605	38.1	148
Kullu	45.7	6.9	13.2	781	42.8	120
Mandi	26.7	2.2	10.4	1,005	46.6	123
Hamirpur	40.4	5.7	15.2	727	43.4	125
Una	71.9	7.6	16.6	934	54.5	185
Bilaspur	28.1	6.2	19.3	982	46.0	216
Solan	56.1	11.0	21.6	834	52.5	207
Sirmaur	30.5	14.7	24.7	1,005	34.5	302
Shimla	43.3	10.6	18.6	769	31.7	165
Kinnaur	69.7	9.7	19.6	619	43.9	140
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	44.8	8.2	18.3	10,016	43.3	2,130
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	45.8	8.6	18.4	8,622	42.9	2,105

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge.

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

<sup>†</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Health personnel <sup>2</sup>	School/ adult education programs <sup>3</sup>	Leaders/ community meetings <sup>4</sup>	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
<b>Age group</b>													
15-19	84.9	106	43.3	84.2	8.8	40.0	25.6	14.6	5.8	13.3	26.5	3.3	90
20-24	88.9	1,236	37.4	90.2	10.3	39.5	30.5	8.0	2.7	19.3	28.2	3.4	1,099
25-29	87.0	1,924	39.4	90.3	14.0	38.6	35.1	5.6	4.8	19.8	29.2	4.2	1,675
30-34	85.0	2,012	40.2	88.5	10.2	31.5	34.3	3.7	5.5	17.1	32.4	4.6	1,710
35-39	80.3	1,919	38.4	88.8	9.9	28.9	33.3	3.7	5.3	16.6	33.0	5.3	1,542
40-44	75.2	1,695	40.7	88.5	10.1	22.6	36.9	3.8	5.3	13.2	29.9	5.4	1,275
45-49	72.4	1,124	36.7	87.5	8.3	21.9	34.4	2.5	5.0	14.0	33.3	3.8	814
<b>Residence</b>													
Rural	80.9	9,242	39.6	88.3	10.5	29.6	34.8	4.7	5.0	17.1	31.0	4.6	7,481
Urban	93.6	774	33.6	95.6	12.6	49.0	26.5	4.4	3.0	15.2	30.1	3.3	724
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>													
Below 18 years	71.3	1,860	36.3	84.2	7.6	18.7	31.1	3.1	5.6	16.2	32.9	4.5	1,327
18 years & above	84.3	8,156	39.6	89.9	11.3	33.7	34.7	5.0	4.7	17.0	30.6	4.5	6,878
<b>Marital duration</b>													
0-4	91.1	1,738	40.6	91.6	13.8	44.2	32.0	8.9	4.2	20.2	28.4	3.9	1,583
5-9	87.3	1,647	38.4	89.0	12.0	36.6	34.2	5.0	4.4	18.2	29.3	4.3	1,438
10-14	84.8	1,855	37.9	88.9	10.2	33.1	35.4	3.7	5.4	17.0	31.7	4.5	1,574
15+	75.5	4,776	39.2	87.8	9.1	22.7	34.4	3.1	5.1	14.9	32.3	4.9	3,610
<b>Education</b>													
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	55.4	2,503	38.9	81.4	4.4	5.4	33.1	1.5	4.8	17.0	39.5	4.5	1,388
Less than 5 yrs	73.2	401	33.7	83.3	4.1	9.1	33.7	2.0	3.0	16.9	35.4	3.4	294
5-9 years	85.5	3,560	37.9	87.6	8.5	22.3	33.8	2.8	4.4	15.7	31.5	4.3	3,045
10 or more years	97.9	3,552	40.7	93.7	15.8	51.4	34.8	7.8	5.4	17.9	26.6	4.8	3,478
<b>Husband's education</b>													
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	50.4	937	38.6	78.0	5.7	8.7	32.9	2.5	4.4	13.5	34.9	6.1	473
Less than 5 years	64.0	359	33.4	78.6	6.5	12.6	34.7	3.5	7.0	16.1	38.8	4.8	230
5-9 years	75.8	3,238	38.0	85.5	6.7	18.9	35.3	2.5	4.3	14.6	34.6	4.1	2,455
10 or more years	92.0	5,482	39.9	92.2	13.3	40.3	33.6	6.0	5.1	18.4	28.4	4.6	5,047
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	82.1	9,046	39.2	89.0	11.2	31.7	33.2	4.9	4.9	16.9	30.3	4.6	7,428
Muslim	74.6	134	36.9	92.9	9.1	25.0	27.0	3.0	5.0	26.7	30.0	1.0	100
Sikh	89.1	94	28.6	94.0	6.0	46.1	30.0	2.4	3.6	10.6	40.4	3.5	84
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	80.1	718	38.6	86.8	5.9	25.9	48.2	2.6	4.5	16.2	37.4	3.7	575
Others	(75.0)	24	(55.6)	(94.4)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(16.7)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(55.6)	(5.6)	18

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 <sup>1</sup>	Health personnel <sup>2</sup>	School/ adult education programs <sup>3</sup>	Leaders/ community meetings <sup>4</sup>	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>													
Scheduled Castes	78.8	2,494	35.8	86.6	8.7	26.3	33.7	3.7	5.0	15.5	30.4	5.1	1,964
Scheduled Tribes	83.6	1,125	46.0	89.1	7.8	26.4	47.7	3.6	4.8	19.1	42.2	3.6	941
Other backward Classes	82.3	959	40.4	85.8	14.4	30.2	33.9	3.8	3.8	16.4	27.6	3.7	790
Others	82.9	5,433	38.9	90.6	11.6	34.7	31.5	5.5	5.0	17.1	29.4	4.6	4,505
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Lowest	43.3	44	(52.6)	(36.8)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(57.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(31.6)	(52.6)	(5.3)	19
Second	53.0	394	38.2	62.1	4.8	16.7	39.7	3.8	5.2	19.6	45.0	6.2	209
Middle	65.7	1,916	39.7	77.2	5.6	16.3	36.4	2.8	4.4	18.7	34.8	5.2	1,261
Fourth	82.4	4,136	37.7	89.0	9.1	25.8	34.8	3.7	5.1	15.9	31.1	4.2	3,409
Highest	93.8	3,526	40.3	95.4	14.7	43.8	32.1	6.5	4.8	17.0	28.2	4.4	3,307
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	81.9	10,016	39.1	89.0	10.7	31.3	34.1	4.7	4.9	16.9	30.9	4.5	8,205
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	83.3	8,622	39.4	89.3	11.1	32.6	34.1	4.9	4.8	17.6	30.4	4.5	7,188

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

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.

<sup>3</sup> Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.

<sup>4</sup> Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/*mela*.

<sup>†</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 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	
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	18.2	54.1	35.0	52.9	46.9	66.4	9.1	90
20-24	25.9	65.7	31.6	45.1	45.2	64.0	12.1	1,099
25-29	27.3	66.7	31.6	48.3	45.3	64.9	9.7	1,675
30-34	26.4	66.1	30.7	48.9	44.5	65.8	10.0	1,710
35-39	24.6	64.6	32.3	44.6	41.3	62.4	9.5	1,542
40-44	25.6	66.3	31.2	46.9	42.5	62.8	7.6	1,275
45-49	26.9	58.8	34.1	49.4	44.4	60.4	6.3	814
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	26.5	64.9	32.0	47.6	43.9	63.3	8.7	7,481
Urban	20.8	67.8	29.6	43.7	43.8	68.4	16.5	724
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>								
Below 18 years	25.3	64.4	30.2	43.9	36.1	58.8	6.5	1,327
18 years & above	26.2	65.2	32.0	47.8	45.3	64.7	10.0	6,878
<b>Marital duration</b>								
0-4	25.8	65.2	32.7	49.3	49.4	67.3	12.1	1,583
5-9	28.3	68.2	31.4	46.8	44.0	64.5	10.4	1,438
10-14	25.7	64.6	31.8	47.5	43.1	63.5	9.6	1,574
15+	25.3	64.1	31.5	46.3	41.6	61.9	7.6	3,610
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	22.3	60.4	31.7	39.5	36.7	53.2	5.4	1,388
Less than 5 yrs	18.7	69.6	22.1	36.5	29.5	51.2	5.2	294
5-9 years	26.0	64.5	30.1	44.9	39.1	58.0	7.3	3,045
10 or more years	27.8	66.9	33.8	52.4	51.1	72.8	12.8	3,478
<b>Husband's education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	26.4	59.8	32.8	41.7	36.7	53.4	4.7	473
Less than 5 years	23.3	67.2	30.1	42.1	34.4	56.0	7.7	230
5-9 years	22.3	63.9	29.3	43.9	38.6	57.6	7.4	2,455
10 or more years	27.8	66.0	32.8	49.4	47.2	67.7	10.8	5,047
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	26.3	64.7	32.0	47.4	44.4	64.1	9.2	7,428
Muslim	29.5	53.8	24.4	48.9	38.6	61.6	6.4	100
Sikh	28.0	71.7	37.0	48.9	37.4	58.0	16.2	84
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	21.6	71.2	28.5	44.7	38.8	60.0	11.9	575
Others	(16.7)	(66.7)	(38.9)	(50.0)	(44.4)	(61.1)	(5.6)	18
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>								
Scheduled Castes	25.6	66.4	30.6	46.7	40.5	56.8	8.1	1,964
Scheduled Tribes	23.5	67.4	30.8	43.7	43.1	63.5	10.8	941
Other backward Classes	31.7	64.3	32.7	44.6	45.7	66.5	11.3	790
Others	25.8	64.2	32.2	48.6	45.2	66.3	9.4	4,505
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	(12.5)	(50.0)	(6.3)	(62.5)	(43.8)	(56.3)	(6.3)	19
Second	26.0	62.0	29.5	44.4	42.0	56.2	5.9	209
Middle	26.7	59.2	28.5	39.7	38.4	54.9	5.0	1,261
Fourth	25.8	65.1	30.7	45.3	42.3	61.7	8.0	3,409
Highest	26.1	67.4	34.1	51.8	47.4	69.3	12.5	3,307
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	26.0	65.1	31.8	47.2	43.9	63.8	9.4	8,205

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

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literates 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, Himachal Pradesh, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Avoid risk of getting infected through blood <sup>2</sup>	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	
<b>Age group</b>						
15-19	23.7	69.5	60.8	61.1	20.8	90
20-24	26.2	62.0	73.5	66.4	24.1	1,099
25-29	26.9	67.7	72.4	66.5	22.7	1,675
30-34	26.8	63.9	68.1	64.9	24.0	1,710
35-39	23.8	61.4	69.8	60.0	22.1	1,542
40-44	28.1	60.0	68.1	58.3	23.4	1,275
45-49	30.2	56.9	67.5	56.9	21.7	814
<b>Residence</b>						
Rural	27.3	62.7	70.0	62.1	23.1	7,481
Urban	19.9	63.2	69.2	68.0	22.6	724
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>						
Below 18 years	29.0	53.5	66.0	53.7	19.9	1,327
18 years & above	26.3	64.4	70.6	64.3	23.6	6,878
<b>Marital duration</b>						
0-4	25.9	67.4	74.0	70.0	24.9	1,583
5-9	27.2	67.2	71.2	66.1	23.1	1,438
10-14	25.8	61.7	70.3	64.2	22.4	1,574
15+	27.2	59.2	67.4	57.3	22.4	3,610
<b>Education</b>						
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	25.5	47.2	62.0	43.7	17.2	1,388
Less than 5 yrs	21.8	49.0	56.5	40.4	10.2	294
5-9 years	27.1	58.6	67.6	56.8	21.3	3,045
10 or more years	27.0	71.8	76.1	77.1	27.1	3,478
<b>Husband's education</b>						
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	26.7	45.7	62.4	46.4	16.1	473
Less than 5 years	30.4	47.2	58.2	44.2	18.5	230
5-9 years	24.7	56.6	65.0	54.0	19.8	2,455
10 or more years	27.4	67.4	73.5	69.2	25.1	5,047
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	26.7	63.2	70.1	63.1	23.0	7,428
Muslim	30.2	52.6	62.0	55.9	19.7	100
Sikh	24.2	69.7	63.0	60.8	20.8	84
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	25.8	58.3	69.9	57.2	24.3	575
Others	(25.0)	(50.0)	(77.8)	(66.7)	(12.5)	18
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>						
Scheduled Castes	26.8	61.0	68.0	56.0	22.8	1,964
Scheduled Tribes	26.0	57.6	71.2	61.6	23.8	941
Other backward Classes	29.6	65.2	68.5	62.4	22.1	790
Others	26.2	64.2	70.7	65.8	23.1	4,505
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	(18.8)	(43.8)	(73.7)	(42.1)	(12.5)	19
Second	28.9	46.1	58.3	47.7	17.1	209
Middle	28.9	55.5	64.4	51.0	18.8	1,261
Fourth	27.2	60.1	67.7	58.5	22.0	3,409
Highest	25.3	68.7	75.0	72.4	25.8	3,307
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	26.7	62.8	69.9	62.6	23.0	8,205

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

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>1</sup> Includes sex with one partner, Limit number of sexual partners, Avoid sex with sex workers and avoids sex with homosexuals.

<sup>2</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 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	
<b>Age group</b>							
15-19	1.1	3.3	6.9	4.6	7.9	7.8	90
20-24	1.5	1.9	2.9	3.4	3.5	7.7	1,099
25-29	1.5	1.8	2.6	3.3	3.5	7.3	1,675
30-34	2.4	2.7	4.4	4.4	5.5	8.6	1,710
35-39	1.9	2.0	4.8	4.8	5.0	9.1	1,542
40-44	2.0	2.3	5.4	5.7	6.0	10.2	1,275
45-49	2.3	2.2	6.2	5.7	6.1	11.3	814
<b>Residence</b>							
Rural	1.9	2.1	4.3	4.4	4.9	8.9	7,481
Urban	1.7	2.4	4.0	4.7	5.0	7.4	724
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>							
Below 18 years	2.7	3.3	6.9	7.3	8.0	10.3	1,327
18 years & above	1.7	1.9	3.8	3.9	4.3	8.5	6,878
<b>Marital duration</b>							
0-4	1.5	1.7	2.6	3.0	3.2	7.0	1,583
5-9	1.6	2.1	3.4	3.6	4.1	7.6	1,438
10-14	2.2	2.4	4.1	4.2	5.0	8.3	1,574
15+	2.1	2.3	5.4	5.5	5.9	10.3	3,610
<b>Education</b>							
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	2.7	3.5	7.4	7.5	8.2	12.8	1,388
Less than 5 yrs	3.4	5.1	8.2	10.6	6.8	10.9	294
5-9 years	2.1	2.2	4.8	4.9	5.6	9.8	3,045
10 or more years	1.3	1.3	2.2	2.3	2.8	6.1	3,478
<b>Husband's education</b>							
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	5.1	4.4	9.7	9.7	9.8	13.7	473
Less than 5 years	4.4	5.3	8.7	10.0	9.6	13.9	230
5-9 years	2.3	2.8	5.2	5.5	6.0	10.6	2,455
10 or more years	1.3	1.5	3.1	3.2	3.7	7.2	5,047
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	1.7	2.0	4.1	4.3	4.9	8.9	7,428
Muslim	6.9	5.9	8.0	6.9	5.0	9.2	100
Sikh	0.0	1.2	2.4	6.1	2.4	10.8	84
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.5	3.1	5.6	5.9	5.4	7.7	575
Others	(11.1)	(5.6)	(5.6)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(5.6)	18
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>							
Scheduled Castes	1.9	2.8	5.3	5.8	6.4	10.0	1,964
Scheduled Tribes	2.6	2.4	4.9	3.9	4.3	7.0	941
Other backward Classes	2.9	2.8	5.0	4.7	4.9	11.9	790
Others	1.6	1.7	3.6	3.9	4.4	8.1	4,505
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Lowest	(5.3)	(5.3)	(5.3)	(10.5)	(5.3)	(15.8)	19
Second	3.3	3.3	5.3	5.7	5.3	6.7	209
Middle	2.1	2.7	6.1	6.2	7.2	10.6	1,261
Fourth	2.3	2.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	9.7	3,409
Highest	1.3	1.4	2.8	3.1	3.5	7.3	3,307
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	1.9	2.2	4.3	4.4	4.9	8.8	8,205

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literates 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to test 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	Other public/ NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
<b>Age group</b>										
15-19	50.0	90	57.4	22.5	0.0	4.4	15.6	0.0	0.0	45
20-24	52.1	1,099	60.1	24.0	0.3	0.7	13.8	0.7	0.3	573
25-29	57.6	1,675	57.1	27.4	0.3	1.0	12.7	0.8	0.6	965
30-34	53.8	1,710	56.7	28.1	0.1	1.2	13.0	0.5	0.4	920
35-39	53.4	1,542	56.5	28.0	0.2	1.3	12.6	0.9	0.5	823
40-44	50.9	1,275	53.7	29.6	0.1	1.8	12.4	1.4	0.9	649
45-49	48.0	814	59.9	25.4		1.0	12.9	0.3	0.5	391
<b>Residence</b>										
Rural	51.9	7,481	57.1	27.6	0.2	1.4	12.5	0.8	0.4	3,880
Urban	67.0	724	56.6	25.2	0.4	0.0	15.7	0.7	1.4	486
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>										
Below 18 years	43.5	1,327	59.4	26.0	0.2	1.2	12.5	0.5	0.2	578
18 years & above	55.1	6,878	56.7	27.5	0.2	1.2	12.9	0.8	0.6	3,788
<b>Marital duration</b>										
0-4	57.9	1,583	58.1	24.5	0.6	1.3	14.1	0.9	0.5	917
5-9	56.7	1,438	58.4	27.4	0.0	0.6	12.1	0.6	0.8	815
10-14	53.6	1,574	57.3	27.0	0.1	1.3	13.7	0.4	0.2	843
15+	49.6	3,610	55.8	28.8	0.2	1.4	12.2	1.0	0.5	1,791
<b>Education</b>										
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	40.2	1,388	51.4	31.9	0.0	3.4	12.4	0.7	0.2	559
Less than 5 yrs	37.1	294	56.9	26.6	0.9	2.7	11.9	0.9	0.0	109
5-9 years	47.7	3,045	55.5	30.9	0.1	1.0	11.6	0.6	0.4	1,452
10 or more years	64.6	3,478	59.5	23.9	0.3	0.8	13.9	0.9	0.7	2,246
<b>Husband's education</b>										
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	42.2	473	50.5	30.4	0.0	3.0	15.1	0.5	0.5	200
Less than 5 years	40.8	230	52.2	29.8	0.0	4.3	12.7	1.1	0.0	94
5-9 years	43.6	2,455	55.6	29.6	0.0	1.8	12.0	0.8	0.3	1,069
10 or more years	59.5	5,047	58.2	26.2	0.3	0.8	13.1	0.8	0.7	3,003
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	53.3	7,428	57.1	26.9	0.2	1.3	13.1	0.8	0.5	3,962
Muslim	45.9	100	52.3	36.8	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	46
Sikh	56.7	84	49.6	23.2	0.0	0.0	25.1	0.0	2.0	48
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	52.4	575	57.5	31.9	0.0	0.3	9.0	0.3	1.0	301
Others	(50.0)	18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9

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 test 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	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>										
Scheduled Castes	48.7	1,964	54.7	28.4	0.2	1.9	13.8	0.6	0.4	957
Scheduled Tribes	57.1	941	58.1	28.9	0.0	1.3	10.0	0.6	1.1	537
Other backward Classes	50.1	790	52.3	28.2	0.3	0.8	16.5	1.3	0.8	396
Others	54.9	4,505	58.5	26.4	0.2	1.0	12.6	0.8	0.4	2,474
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	(21.1)	19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Second	40.6	209	48.3	34.1	0.0	4.7	12.9	0.0	0.0	85
Middle	43.7	1,261	57.4	30.6	0.0	0.9	10.6	0.4	0.2	551
Fourth	48.9	3,409	55.8	29.2	0.2	1.6	11.9	1.0	0.4	1,667
Highest	62.3	3,307	58.3	24.6	0.3	0.9	14.3	0.7	0.8	2,059
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	53.2	8,205	57.0	27.3	0.2	1.2	12.9	0.8	0.5	4,366
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)†</b>	53.9	7,188	56.8	27.6	0.2	1.2	12.8	0.8	0.5	3,877

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

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

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>†</sup> 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 who have undergone HIV/AIDS test and time of the test, according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who have undergone test for HIV	Number of women heard HIV/AIDS**	Percentage who have undergone test for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 year ago	
<b>Age group</b>					
15-19	2.2	90	*	*	2
20-24	10.6	1,099	57.6	42.4	116
25-29	10.3	1,675	37.9	62.1	174
30-34	5.6	1,710	27.2	72.8	96
35-39	3.4	1,542	15.4	84.6	52
40-44	1.9	1,275	19.8	80.2	25
45-49	1.3	814	(18.2)	(81.8)	11
<b>Residence</b>					
Rural	5.5	7,481	37.6	62.4	412
Urban	8.5	724	31.2	68.8	64
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>					
Below 18 years	1.8	1,327	(33.1)	(66.9)	24
18 years & above	6.5	6,878	36.9	63.1	452
<b>Marital duration</b>					
0-4	12.2	1,583	56.6	43.4	194
5-9	9.9	1,438	27.4	72.6	143
10-14	4.3	1,574	16.3	83.7	68
15+	2.0	3,610	20.9	79.1	71
<b>Education</b>					
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	1.1	1,388	(37.5)	(62.5)	16
Less than 5 yrs	2.0	294	*	*	6
5-9 years	3.0	3,045	22.7	77.3	92
10 or more years	10.4	3,478	40.3	59.7	362
<b>Husband's education</b>					
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	1.5	473	*	*	7
Less than 5 years	1.7	230	*	*	4
5-9 years	2.4	2,455	26.7	73.3	60
10 or more years	8.0	5,047	38.7	61.3	405
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	5.8	7,428	36.7	63.3	436
Muslim	0.0	100	nc	nc	0
Sikh	8.5	84	*	*	7
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	5.6	575	43.8	56.2	32
Others	(5.6)	18	*	*	1
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>					
Scheduled Castes	5.2	1,964	38.9	61.1	103
Scheduled Tribes	4.3	941	36.7	63.3	41
Other backward Classes	5.1	790	19.8	80.2	40
Others	6.5	4,505	38.3	61.7	292
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	(0.0)	19	nc	nc	0
Second	2.9	209	*	*	6
Middle	2.4	1,261	38.8	61.2	31
Fourth	4.1	3,409	37.1	62.9	140
Highest	9.0	3,307	35.4	64.6	299
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	5.8	8,205	36.7	63.3	476
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	6.4	7,188	37.6	62.4	459

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.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>†</sup> 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, know 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, Himachal Pradesh, 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
Chamba	71.6	48.7	46.8	49.2	4.1	26.2
Kangra	82.6	67.0	44.8	54.6	5.4	44.2
Lahul & Spiti	80.8	54.3	42.6	53.2	5.0	41.3
Kullu	79.4	65.4	49.9	54.0	6.6	31.3
Mandi	74.0	53.7	40.8	37.4	2.8	56.2
Hamirpur	93.1	80.0	50.4	57.1	6.9	34.9
Una	94.1	67.2	49.5	59.4	8.8	35.5
Bilaspur	87.8	62.3	48.1	50.0	5.1	51.8
Solan	86.0	62.7	35.9	60.2	8.3	28.7
Sirmaur	75.6	60.3	43.8	39.8	3.0	10.4
Shimla	74.9	56.1	29.4	62.3	7.5	45.9
Kinnaur	83.4	57.5	33.1	55.0	6.0	37.8
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	81.9	62.8	43.9	53.2	5.8	36.7
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	83.3	63.6	44.0	53.9	6.4	37.6

<sup>†</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who ever had infertility problem	Primary infertility	Secondary infertility	Total women** <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Age group</b>									
15-19				106	*	*	*	*	1
20-24	0.9	0.0	0.9	1,236	76.9	4.7	9.2	9.3	43
25-29	3.5	2.7	0.8	1,924	68.1	7.7	9.7	13.5	104
30-34	5.4	3.7	1.7	2,012	72.7	8.9	5.7	10.8	102
35-39	5.1	3.7	1.4	1,919	76.5	13.3	5.0	3.1	96
40-44	5.0	3.8	1.2	1,694	76.2	6.6	5.3	10.5	76
45-49	4.5	3.4	1.1	1,124	75.1	7.3	2.9	8.9	69
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	4.9	3.6	1.3	9,241	73.1	8.7	6.0	10.0	449
Urban	5.3	4.2	1.1	774	79.0	6.9	8.7	5.5	42
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>									
Below 18 years	4.9	3.5	1.4	1,860	72.6	8.7	6.6	9.8	91
18 years & above	4.9	3.6	1.3	8,155	73.8	8.5	6.2	9.5	400
<b>Marital duration</b>									
0-4	3.9	2.5	1.4	1,738	64.8	7.4	10.3	17.6	68
5-9	5.4	4.1	1.3	1,647	76.5	7.9	6.6	7.9	89
10-14	5.8	4.0	1.8	1,855	69.5	8.4	8.2	12.1	108
15+	4.7	3.6	1.1	4,775	77.0	9.2	4.0	6.7	226
<b>Education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	5.4	4.1	1.3	2,503	75.1	8.7	3.0	11.0	136
Less than 5 yrs	4.8	3.3	1.5	401	(68.4)	(15.8)	(5.3)	(5.3)	19
5-9 years	4.7	3.4	1.3	3,559	72.7	5.9	8.3	10.1	169
10 or more years	4.7	3.5	1.2	3,552	73.7	10.3	7.0	8.5	167
<b>Husband's education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	5.5	3.6	1.9	937	65.0	11.7	5.9	15.5	51
Less than 5 years	5.3	3.6	1.7	359	(68.4)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(26.3)	19
5-9 years	5.1	3.7	1.4	3,238	72.8	9.0	6.1	8.5	165
10 or more years	4.7	3.6	1.1	5,481	76.2	8.3	6.5	7.9	256
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	4.8	3.6	1.2	9,045	74.8	8.2	5.6	9.6	439
Muslim	5.2	2.2	3.0	134	*	*	*	*	7
Sikh	2.1	2.1	0.0	94	*	*	*	*	2
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	5.9	3.8	2.1	718	64.3	9.5	11.9	9.5	42
Others	(4.2)	(4.2)	(0.0)	24	*	*	*	*	1
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>									
Scheduled Castes	4.7	3.2	1.5	2,494	68.5	7.5	6.0	14.5	117
Scheduled Tribes	5.3	4.2	1.1	1,125	78.3	5.0	6.7	6.7	60
Other backward Classes	5.2	3.9	1.3	959	75.9	8.1	2.1	14.0	50
Others	4.9	3.6	1.3	5,432	74.3	9.9	7.1	7.3	264
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	2.3	2.3	0.0	44	*	*	*	*	1
Second	7.8	5.3	2.5	394	67.8	9.7	3.2	16.1	31
Middle	4.9	3.6	1.3	1,916	72.4	7.5	2.1	15.9	94
Fourth	4.6	3.5	1.1	4,135	75.3	6.3	9.5	8.4	190
Highest	4.9	3.6	1.3	3,526	73.2	11.4	5.5	6.4	175
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	4.9	3.6	1.3	10,015	73.6	8.5	6.3	9.6	491
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	4.8	3.5	1.3	8,622	73.5	8.5	7.1	9.5	411

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.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.<sup>1</sup> Excluded women got married but *gauna* not performed.<sup>2</sup> Includes problems after pelvic surgery and other incidents.<sup>†</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	20-49 aged women			40-49 aged women		
	Percentage childless	Infertility <sup>1</sup>	Number of women**	Percentage childless	Infertility <sup>1</sup>	Number of women**
<b>Residence</b>						
Rural	2.0	1.6	7,285	1.3	1.2	2,404
Urban	1.7	1.4	611	0.5	0.5	184
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>						
Below 18 years	0.9	0.8	1,697	1.2	1.2	650
18 years & above	2.3	1.8	6,199	1.2	1.1	1,938
<b>Marital duration</b>						
5-9	3.9	2.5	1,624	*	*	1
10-14	2.1	1.8	1,811	0.0	0.0	26
15+	1.2	1.1	4,461	1.2	1.1	2,561
<b>Education</b>						
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	2.3	1.9	2,245	1.6	1.4	1,030
Less than 5 yrs	1.7	1.7	352	3.0	3.0	133
5-9 years	1.3	1.2	2,948	0.9	0.8	999
10 or more years	2.6	1.7	2,351	0.7	0.7	426
<b>Husband's Education</b>						
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	1.7	1.3	795	1.6	1.1	366
Less than 5 years	2.8	2.2	326	0.8	0.8	122
5-9 years	2.0	1.8	2,702	1.6	1.5	942
10 or more years	2.0	1.4	4,073	0.9	0.9	1,158
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	2.0	1.6	7149	1.3	1.2	2324
Muslim	0.9	0.0	101	0.0	0.0	30
Sikh	1.3	0.0	75	0.0	0.0	27
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.3	1.4	555	0.5	0.5	205
Others	(0.0)	(0.0)	16	*	*	2
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>						
Scheduled Castes	1.6	1.2	1,934	1.4	1.2	593
Scheduled Tribes	2.4	1.8	884	0.6	0.6	317
Other backward Classes	2.3	1.9	771	2.3	2.3	255
Others	2.0	1.6	4,303	1.1	1.0	1,420
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	0.0	0.0	34	*	*	7
Second	4.1	3.8	314	2.2	2.2	91
Middle	2.1	1.6	1,564	1.3	1.3	450
Fourth	1.7	1.4	3,258	1.2	0.9	1,075
Highest	2.0	1.5	2,726	1.1	1.1	965
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>7,896</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2,588</b>

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.  
\* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.  
\*\* Unweighted cases.  
<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.  
<sup>1</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 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**
<b>Age group</b>						
15-19	nc	nc	0	*	*	1
20-24	88.4	79.0	33	(90.0)	(69.8)	10
25-29	79.9	75.0	71	72.6	69.5	33
30-34	83.3	74.4	74	78.5	64.2	28
35-39	85.4	78.1	73	(78.3)	(78.3)	23
40-44	86.8	72.2	58	(83.3)	(77.8)	18
45-49	70.9	59.2	52	(81.3)	(75.0)	17
<b>Residence</b>						
Rural	81.9	72.6	328	78.3	70.8	121
Urban	85.7	80.7	33	*	*	9
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>						
Below 18 years	72.5	59.3	66	72.2	72.2	25
18 years & above	84.5	76.4	295	80.7	72.0	105
<b>Marital duration</b>						
0-4	83.9	75.0	44	(79.2)	(66.7)	24
5-9	86.3	82.9	68	(66.7)	(61.9)	21
10-14	83.4	74.1	75	87.8	81.8	33
15+	79.6	68.5	174	78.6	72.6	52
<b>Education</b>						
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	72.8	58.8	102	63.8	51.7	34
Less than 5 yrs	73.5	52.4	13	*	*	6
5-9 years	85.2	76.9	123	86.9	80.3	46
10 or more years	87.9	83.7	123	81.7	79.3	44
<b>Husband's education</b>						
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	68.8	51.2	33	(61.1)	(50.0)	18
Less than 5 years	(73.7)	(63.2)	13	*	*	6
5-9 years	81.8	69.7	120	77.3	65.9	45
10 or more years	85.9	80.7	195	83.5	80.1	61
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	82.7	73.5	328	81.0	73.8	111
Muslim	*	*	3	*	*	4
Sikh	*	*	2	nc	nc	0
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	78.6	69.1	27	(64.3)	(57.1)	15
Others	*	*	1	nc	nc	0
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>						
Scheduled Castes	78.6	68.3	80	62.2	56.8	37
Scheduled Tribes	88.4	78.3	47	(75.0)	(75.0)	13
Other backward Classes	84.1	72.0	38	(83.3)	(66.7)	12
Others	82.1	74.5	196	88.1	80.7	68
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest	*	*	1	nc	nc	0
Second	(70.8)	(57.9)	21	(70.0)	(60.0)	10
Middle	80.8	62.8	68	73.0	57.7	26
Fourth	81.1	72.1	143	74.4	67.9	47
Highest	86.8	83.3	128	89.2	87.0	47
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	82.2	73.2	361	79.0	72.0	130

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.

<sup>a</sup> Literates 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Districts	Who have menstruation problem	Who have infertility problem <sup>1</sup>	Who sought treatment for infertility
Chamba	10.9	5.8	86.9
Kangra	18.0	4.4	79.2
Lahul & Spiti	14.5	4.1	85.3
Kullu	9.0	4.2	72.0
Mandi	9.3	2.6	88.7
Hamirpur	14.9	3.4	89.2
Una	13.5	6.9	90.9
Bilaspur	19.4	4.1	79.3
Solan	25.4	6.0	74.7
Sirmaur	19.5	3.8	85.8
Shimla	25.1	8.7	77.4
Kinnaur	22.1	6.7	75.2
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-49)</b>	16.7	4.9	82.2
<b>Himachal Pradesh (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	16.5	4.8	84.6

Note: Women excluding pregnant, in amenorrhoea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and never menstruated women.  
<sup>1</sup> Included both primary and secondary infertility.  
<sup>†</sup> 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
<b>Age group</b>			
15-19	64.7	65.1	59.5
20-24	35.3	34.9	40.5
<b>Education</b>			
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	1.1	1.1	0.8
Less than five years	0.9	0.9	0.3
5-9 years	26.0	26.6	18.8
10 or more years	72.1	71.4	80.1
<b>Religion</b>			
Hindu	90.2	90.2	90.4
Muslim	1.3	1.1	4.6
Sikh	0.9	0.8	2.7
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.3	7.8	0.9
Others	0.3	0.2	1.4
<b>Castes/tribes</b>			
Scheduled castes	24.4	24.1	28.2
Scheduled tribes	11.1	12.0	0.4
Other backward classes	9.7	9.3	15.0
Others	54.8	54.6	56.4
<b>Wealth index</b>			
Lowest	0.4	0.4	0.0
Second	3.8	4.1	0.0
Middle	18.8	20.2	1.9
Fourth	42.6	44.6	16.3
Highest	34.4	30.7	81.8
<b>Himachal Pradesh**</b>	<b>3,448</b>	<b>3,193</b>	<b>255</b>

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

**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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women			At what age family life education should be introduced <sup>b</sup>					From which standard family life education should be introduced <sup>b</sup>				Number of women who perceived family life education is important**
	Aware of family life education	Perceived family life education is important	Number of women**	Below 12	12-14	15-17	18 or above	Total	Below 8	8-9	10 or more	Total	
<b>Age group</b>													
15-19	80.8	86.9	2,230	5.0	33.0	43.9	18.2	100.0	13.8	42.5	43.7	100.0	1,941
20-24	89.3	95.0	1,218	3.7	31.6	42.6	22.1	100.0	11.1	40.5	48.4	100.0	1,157
<b>Residence</b>													
Rural	83.4	89.4	3,193	4.6	32.5	43.0	19.9	100.0	12.8	41.8	45.3	100.0	2,857
Urban	89.1	94.1	255	3.7	31.6	48.4	16.4	100.0	12.0	41.1	46.9	100.0	241
<b>Education</b>													
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	44.5	52.7	36	(0.0)	(15.8)	(42.1)	(42.1)	100.0	(5.3)	(31.6)	(63.2)	100.0	19
Less than five years	60.2	59.3	30	(0.0)	(16.7)	(61.1)	(22.2)	100.0	(22.2)	(33.3)	(44.4)	100.0	18
5-9 years	69.5	79.6	891	5.9	29.6	44.2	20.3	100.0	17.7	44.5	37.8	100.0	709
10 or more years	89.8	94.4	2,491	4.2	33.6	43.1	19.2	100.0	11.3	41.1	47.6	100.0	2,352
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	84.3	90.0	3,106	4.6	32.3	43.6	19.6	100.0	12.9	41.8	45.3	100.0	2,799
Muslim	80.8	78.6	47	2.8	21.9	59.1	16.1	100.0	11.2	36.2	52.6	100.0	37
Sikh	87.7	90.7	31	3.6	33.6	45.5	17.3	100.0	12.6	38.5	48.9	100.0	28
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	78.5	88.6	255	4.0	36.8	38.9	20.3	100.0	12.4	41.7	46.0	100.0	226
Others	*	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
<b>Castes/tribes</b>													
Scheduled castes	82.4	88.3	836	3.7	32.9	43.3	20.1	100.0	14.6	43.5	41.9	100.0	738
Scheduled tribes	83.7	93.0	387	5.3	33.5	40.3	20.9	100.0	13.7	39.1	47.2	100.0	360
Other backward classes	79.5	86.9	334	6.1	29.0	43.4	21.4	100.0	11.7	40.2	48.1	100.0	291
Others	85.2	90.3	1,891	4.4	32.6	44.1	18.8	100.0	12.0	41.8	46.2	100.0	1,709
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Lowest	(64.3)	(85.7)	14	(0.0)	(41.7)	(50.0)	(8.3)	100.0	(16.7)	(33.3)	(50.0)	100.0	12
Second	68.9	83.6	129	3.7	26.0	40.7	29.6	100.0	17.5	37.1	45.4	100.0	108
Middle	74.1	80.3	646	7.3	28.4	43.5	20.8	100.0	14.4	44.6	41.0	100.0	519
Fourth	83.0	89.7	1,464	4.4	31.8	43.9	20.0	100.0	12.5	41.9	45.6	100.0	1,314
Highest	91.9	95.8	1,195	3.5	35.7	43.0	17.8	100.0	11.9	40.8	47.3	100.0	1,145
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>3,448</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,098</b>

# 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.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>b</sup> 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 is important and sources of family life education, according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 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	
<b>Age group</b>											
15-19	86.9	2,230	83.8	59.8	6.9	19.7	13.6	5.2	58.7	1.2	1,941
20-24	95.0	1,218	84.5	61.4	9.6	21.7	17.5	8.0	60.1	0.7	1,157
<b>Residence</b>											
Rural	89.4	3,193	83.8	60.1	8.0	20.0	14.7	6.2	59.5	1.0	2,857
Urban	94.1	255	86.3	64.2	6.7	25.9	19.5	6.9	56.6	1.4	241
<b>Education</b>											
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	52.7	36	(73.7)	(63.2)	(5.6)	(22.2)	(5.3)	(5.3)	(16.7)	(0.0)	19
Less than five years	59.3	30	(83.3)	(33.3)	(5.6)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(33.3)	(0.0)	18
5-9 years	79.6	891	83.0	58.5	4.6	19.1	10.1	4.5	51.5	0.7	709
10 or more years	94.4	2,491	84.5	61.2	8.9	20.9	16.8	6.8	62.1	1.1	2,352
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	90.0	3,106	83.7	60.7	8.2	20.7	15.5	6.4	58.7	1.0	2,799
Muslim	78.6	47	89.5	72.8	5.5	12.8	5.7	2.7	48.9	0.0	37
Sikh	90.7	31	82.5	54.1	7.0	37.0	17.5	3.6	72.1	0.0	28
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	88.6	255	87.2	55.8	5.4	17.9	12.1	5.3	66.8	0.9	226
Others	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
<b>Castes/tribes</b>											
Scheduled castes	88.3	836	85.7	58.9	9.4	22.9	16.5	6.4	59.0	0.7	738
Scheduled tribes	93.0	387	90.6	60.9	5.6	17.4	9.4	4.5	59.8	1.4	360
Other backward classes	86.9	334	84.8	61.2	12.2	28.0	17.7	9.1	58.4	0.7	291
Others	90.3	1,891	81.8	60.8	7.0	18.7	15.2	6.1	59.3	1.1	1,709
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Lowest	(85.7)	14	(83.3)	(83.3)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(66.7)	(8.3)	12
Second	83.6	129	80.4	63.9	4.8	23.0	13.9	7.3	50.7	0.0	108
Middle	80.3	646	84.0	61.0	6.7	18.1	11.9	3.6	54.7	1.0	519
Fourth	89.7	1,464	83.8	60.1	8.5	19.1	14.3	6.1	58.3	0.7	1,314
Highest	95.8	1,195	84.7	59.9	8.2	22.9	17.5	7.6	63.0	1.4	1,145
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	89.8	3,448	84.0	60.4	7.9	20.5	15.1	6.3	59.2	1.0	3,098

# 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.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

**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, Himachal Pradesh, 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	
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	59.2	2,230	5.6	7.5	85.6	9.3	22.4	1,321
20-24	67.4	1,218	5.2	8.1	86.2	11.9	23.0	822
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	61.8	3,193	5.4	7.6	86.0	10.4	22.3	1,975
Urban	65.4	255	6.3	8.8	84.3	9.2	26.9	168
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	24.9	36	*	*	*	*	*	9
Less than five years	33.4	30	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(30.0)	(50.0)	10
5-9 years	47.2	891	6.9	9.5	73.4	13.0	29.2	421
10 or more years	68.4	2,491	5.1	7.2	89.7	9.4	20.7	1,703
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	62.1	3,106	5.7	8.0	86.0	10.3	22.7	1,931
Muslim	49.4	47	(4.3)	(0.0)	(95.7)	(0.0)	(13.0)	23
Sikh	68.7	31	(0.0)	(9.5)	(90.5)	(0.0)	(52.4)	21
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	64.2	255	3.7	5.5	82.3	12.8	20.1	164
Others	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	4
<b>Castes/tribes</b>								
Scheduled castes	59.0	836	6.8	8.1	82.9	12.1	22.2	495
Scheduled tribes	66.6	387	5.8	6.6	86.4	8.5	20.3	258
Other backward classes	60.2	334	5.6	6.7	85.4	8.0	22.5	201
Others	62.9	1,891	4.8	8.0	87.0	10.4	23.3	1,189
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	(50.0)	14	14.3	0.0	85.7	14.3	42.8	7
Second	53.3	129	17.3	14.5	78.2	20.2	24.8	69
Middle	56.1	646	6.9	5.3	82.1	9.9	23.1	363
Fourth	60.2	1,464	4.8	7.6	85.7	11.2	21.8	883
Highest	68.8	1,195	4.5	8.4	88.3	8.7	22.9	821
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>3,448</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>2,143</b>

# 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.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

**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 legally prescribed 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, Himachal Pradesh, 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	
<b>Age group</b>									
15-19	93.8	94.8	4.0	96.0	100.0	1.0	99.0	100.0	2,230
20-24	97.6	98.2	2.6	97.4	100.0	0.7	99.3	100.0	1,218
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	95.0	95.9	3.5	96.5	100.0	0.9	99.1	100.0	3,193
Urban	97.3	97.8	3.6	96.4	100.0	1.3	98.7	100.0	255
<b>Education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	50.1	50.1	16.9	83.1	100.0	11.1	88.9	100.0	36
Less than five years	70.4	73.9	14.2	85.8	100.0	4.4	95.6	100.0	30
5-9 years	88.2	90.0	5.4	94.6	100.0	1.2	98.8	100.0	891
10 or more years	98.6	99.1	2.7	97.3	100.0	0.7	99.3	100.0	2,491
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	95.3	96.1	3.6	96.4	100.0	0.9	99.1	100.0	3,106
Muslim	93.3	95.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	2.3	97.7	100.0	47
Sikh	90.7	93.8	3.6	96.4	100.0	3.1	96.9	100.0	31
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	94.5	94.9	2.9	97.1	100.0	0.8	99.2	100.0	255
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
<b>Castes/tribes</b>									
Scheduled castes	94.3	95.0	3.6	96.4	100.0	1.1	98.9	100.0	836
Scheduled tribes	94.3	95.4	3.6	96.4	100.0	0.3	99.7	100.0	387
Other backward classes	93.2	94.7	4.1	95.9	100.0	1.0	99.0	100.0	334
Others	96.0	96.8	3.3	96.7	100.0	0.9	99.1	100.0	1,891
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	(100.0)	(100.0)	(14.3)	(85.7)	(100.0)	(7.1)	(92.9)	(100.0)	14
Second	82.7	87.5	3.8	96.2	100.0	1.8	98.2	100.0	129
Middle	89.9	90.9	3.6	96.4	100.0	0.5	99.5	100.0	646
Fourth	95.8	96.6	3.5	96.5	100.0	1.0	99.0	100.0	1,464
Highest	98.4	99.0	3.3	96.7	100.0	0.8	99.2	100.0	1,195
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	95.1	96.0	3.5	96.5	100.0	0.9	99.1	100.0	3,448

# 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.

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

**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, Himachal Pradesh, 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	
<b>Age group</b>											
15-19	20.1	2,230	4.3	88.7	7.6	9.0	7.1	3.3	0.7	4.4	434
20-24	17.7	1,218	2.8	95.5	6.3	13.7	4.5	3.3	1.0	4.0	216
<b>Residence</b>											
Rural	19.1	3,193	4.2	90.9	7.4	10.8	6.1	3.2	0.9	4.6	595
Urban	21.5	255	0.0	91.5	4.6	7.6	7.8	4.1	0.0	1.0	55
<b>Education</b>											
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	11.3	36	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Less than five years	16.5	30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
5-9 years	19.0	891	6.9	91.8	6.3	10.7	9.7	3.8	0.7	4.4	159
10 or more years	19.5	2,491	2.9	90.7	7.3	10.5	5.2	3.0	0.8	4.3	482
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	19.0	3,106	4.1	91.2	7.2	10.5	6.6	3.2	0.9	4.3	577
Muslim	23.4	47	(0.0)	(81.8)	(9.1)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Sikh	19.4	31	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	22.1	255	1.8	89.1	7.3	10.9	3.6	5.5	0.0	5.5	55
Others	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
<b>Castes/tribes</b>											
Scheduled castes	20.9	836	5.2	88.2	10.0	8.3	8.6	4.8	1.2	4.2	168
Scheduled tribes	20.0	387	1.4	92.1	6.5	11.8	8.0	4.0	1.3	3.9	76
Other backward classes	23.8	334	2.5	88.7	8.7	17.7	6.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	79
Others	17.6	1,891	3.9	92.7	5.4	9.7	4.5	2.2	0.6	5.5	327
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Lowest	(21.4)	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Second	18.0	129	(4.5)	(95.5)	(4.5)	(18.2)	(22.7)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
Middle	16.8	646	3.7	89.9	6.5	13.1	8.4	3.7	0.9	4.7	107
Fourth	20.6	1,464	5.1	92.1	7.1	8.9	6.5	3.8	0.7	5.2	294
Highest	19.0	1,195	2.2	89.4	7.4	10.9	3.2	1.9	0.9	3.4	224
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>3,448</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>650</b>

# 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.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

**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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Practices during menstrual period				Number of women currently menstruating
	Used cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Use sanitary napkins	Used other	
<b>Age group</b>					
15-19	78.1	18.8	24.7	0.0	2,230
20-24	68.2	22.2	33.8	0.0	1,218
<b>Residence</b>					
Rural	77.0	19.0	26.5	0.0	3,193
Urban	44.5	32.4	46.5	0.0	255
<b>Education</b>					
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	100.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	36
Less than five years	90.4	3.5	13.0	0.0	30
5-9 years	88.2	10.2	15.3	0.0	891
10 or more years	69.3	23.8	32.8	0.0	2,491
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	75.9	20.0	27.3	0.0	3,106
Muslim	79.6	25.1	10.0	0.0	47
Sikh	56.2	22.8	34.4	0.0	31
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	60.4	18.9	38.0	0.0	255
Others	*	*	*	*	9
<b>Castes/tribes</b>					
Scheduled castes	76.7	18.1	25.9	0.0	836
Scheduled tribes	71.7	15.5	29.4	0.0	387
Other backward classes	79.8	15.1	21.5	0.0	334
Others	73.2	22.7	29.8	0.1	1,891
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	(85.7)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14
Second	94.3	11.5	9.0	0.0	129
Middle	89.2	10.7	14.3	0.0	646
Fourth	80.2	17.2	24.6	0.1	1,464
Highest	57.6	29.5	41.9	0.0	1,195
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	74.5	20.0	28.0	0.0	3,448

# 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.  
<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

**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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Emergency contraception	Injectable	Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of women**
<b>Age group</b>														
15-19	94.4	94.4	79.2	88.7	52.2	83.1	35.4	39.8	80.9	15.3	12.5	4.6	0.6	2,230
20-24	98.4	98.4	90.1	96.0	74.2	93.7	52.1	53.3	90.6	23.1	19.3	8.7	1.0	1,218
<b>Residence</b>														
Rural	95.9	95.9	83.3	91.5	59.6	86.5	40.7	43.7	83.9	17.2	14.5	5.5	0.7	3,193
Urban	95.1	95.1	80.3	89.4	65.5	91.8	49.4	55.3	89.4	29.2	20.4	12.4	1.7	255
<b>Education</b>														
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	74.8	74.8	55.5	69.4	27.7	58.1	16.7	16.6	41.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	2.8	36
Less than five years	82.9	82.9	63.7	79.5	36.8	69.3	13.5	13.4	56.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	0.0	30
5-9 years	92.3	92.3	74.4	86.0	43.4	75.9	27.1	30.3	73.3	10.6	10.3	3.5	0.2	891
10 or more years	97.6	97.5	86.8	93.7	66.7	91.4	47.1	50.5	89.2	21.1	16.9	7.0	0.9	2,491
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	96.1	96.1	83.2	91.5	59.4	86.8	41.4	45.2	84.5	18.3	15.3	6.4	0.8	3,106
Muslim	93.5	93.5	80.9	82.9	60.3	85.1	36.3	34.6	80.5	19.3	14.9	3.8	0.0	47
Sikh	93.6	93.6	80.8	90.4	65.2	90.4	60.5	50.4	93.6	15.6	16.3	6.5	0.0	31
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	92.6	92.6	82.0	90.2	65.9	87.5	38.4	37.6	81.2	14.9	10.2	2.7	0.8	255
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
<b>Castes/tribes</b>														
Scheduled castes	96.2	96.2	82.1	91.2	57.9	85.7	41.4	42.8	84.6	14.7	13.0	5.6	0.4	836
Scheduled tribes	96.4	96.4	86.4	93.0	67.5	89.7	42.4	41.9	81.6	17.1	11.9	3.9	0.5	387
Other backward classes	93.0	93.0	74.3	86.4	55.3	84.0	40.3	44.7	82.6	22.8	15.2	7.0	0.6	334
Others	96.1	96.0	84.4	91.9	60.3	87.3	41.2	45.9	85.0	18.9	16.4	6.5	1.0	1,891
<b>Wealth index</b>														
Lowest	(92.9)	(92.9)	(78.6)	(92.9)	(42.9)	(71.4)	(35.7)	(42.9)	(64.3)	(28.6)	(35.7)	(21.4)	(0.0)	14
Second	89.9	89.9	72.8	81.4	51.1	75.9	29.4	33.2	69.8	17.8	17.0	8.4	0.8	129
Middle	92.3	92.3	78.8	88.7	49.5	78.3	33.0	39.0	73.6	12.9	10.5	2.9	0.3	646
Fourth	96.6	96.6	84.0	92.0	58.6	87.4	37.6	41.8	85.5	17.2	13.7	5.4	0.8	1,464
Highest	97.5	97.5	85.4	92.9	68.6	92.2	51.8	52.3	90.5	21.9	18.4	8.1	1.0	1,195
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	95.8	95.8	83.1	91.3	60.0	86.9	41.3	44.6	84.3	18.1	14.9	6.1	0.7	3,448

# 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.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.



**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, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Sources from where to get pills and condoms			Number of women**
	Government facility	Private facility	Other	
<b>Age group</b>				
15-19	82.1	29.3	0.1	2,230
20-24	88.9	37.6	0.4	1,218
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	84.3	31.2	0.2	3,193
Urban	86.9	45.8	0.5	255
<b>Education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	49.7	19.4	0.0	36
Less than five years	66.8	15.9	0.0	30
5-9 years	77.0	26.4	0.1	891
10 or more years	88.0	34.7	0.3	2,491
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	84.6	32.1	0.2	3,106
Muslim	78.5	40.4	0.0	47
Sikh	74.5	52.4	3.4	31
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	86.7	30.6	0.0	255
Others	*	*	*	9
<b>Castes/tribes</b>				
Scheduled castes	85.0	31.8	0.0	836
Scheduled tribes	90.0	26.1	0.0	387
Other backward classes	77.0	35.2	0.3	334
Others	84.5	33.2	0.4	1,891
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	(71.4)	(28.6)	(0.0)	14
Second	75.9	16.3	0.0	129
Middle	79.5	23.7	0.0	646
Fourth	85.3	31.4	0.4	1,464
Highest	87.4	39.8	0.1	1,195
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3,448</b>

# 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.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

**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, Himachal Pradesh, 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	
<b>Age group</b>										
15-19	19.6	2,230	26.5	43.2	82.3	8.9	0.0	13.5	0.9	437
20-24	27.8	1,218	24.5	48.3	79.8	12.7	0.6	11.7	1.5	338
<b>Residence</b>										
Rural	21.9	3,193	26.2	44.9	81.5	10.8	0.3	12.9	1.1	700
Urban	29.4	255	20.6	50.8	78.6	7.9	0.0	10.4	1.5	75
<b>Education</b>										
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	5.7	36	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Less than five years	13.3	30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
5-9 years	13.3	891	28.7	41.5	73.7	12.6	0.0	16.0	0.8	118
10 or more years	26.1	2,491	24.9	45.9	82.9	10.0	0.2	12.1	1.2	651
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	22.4	3,106	26.4	46.2	81.0	11.0	0.1	13.6	1.2	697
Muslim	23.7	47	(9.1)	(63.6)	(90.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.1)	11
Sikh	22.2	31	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	23.5	255	20.0	36.7	83.3	8.3	1.7	5.0	0.0	60
Others	*	9	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
<b>Castes/tribes</b>										
Scheduled castes	22.0	836	33.1	52.3	79.1	13.0	0.0	18.9	1.1	184
Scheduled tribes	21.9	387	24.8	33.0	83.4	14.2	0.0	9.4	0.0	85
Other backward classes	15.7	334	24.2	47.5	82.7	7.3	0.0	16.8	1.9	53
Others	24.0	1,891	22.9	44.7	81.5	9.3	0.4	10.3	1.3	453
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	(14.3)	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Second	15.5	129	(50.0)	(55.0)	(70.0)	(25.0)	(5.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	20
Middle	17.3	646	28.6	45.4	81.3	12.4	0.0	12.5	3.6	112
Fourth	21.7	1,464	21.6	45.2	87.1	8.1	0.0	13.4	0.9	319
Highest	27.0	1,195	27.2	44.7	76.2	11.5	0.3	11.7	0.7	322
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	22.4	3,448	25.6	45.4	81.2	10.6	0.3	12.7	1.2	775

# 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.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

**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, Himachal Pradesh, 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	Partner	Relatives/friends	Adult Education programme/school teacher	Religious/political leader/community meetings/exhibition/mela	Others		
<b>Age group</b>														
15-19	35.4	2,230	32.5	68.2	8.4	53.7	19.4	5.0	38.2	35.4	2.9	3.5	786	
20-24	48.1	1,218	32.6	70.3	9.6	58.7	25.0	6.1	37.2	30.8	4.5	2.8	585	
<b>Residence</b>														
Rural	39.2	3,193	32.6	69.0	9.0	55.2	22.2	5.3	38.5	33.9	3.6	3.0	1,254	
Urban	47.4	255	31.9	69.9	7.5	62.5	17.4	7.4	30.1	27.8	3.7	5.0	117	
<b>Education</b>														
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	8.5	36	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	
Less than five years	10.1	30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	
5-9 years	27.1	891	34.5	65.2	5.4	42.8	21.5	3.3	45.3	24.4	3.7	3.7	242	
10 or more years	45.3	2,491	31.9	69.9	9.6	58.8	21.7	6.0	36.0	35.3	3.6	2.9	1,123	
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	39.7	3,106	33.2	70.4	9.2	56.9	22.0	5.8	36.8	34.7	3.6	3.4	1,229	
Muslim	38.3	47	(22.2)	(55.6)	(16.7)	(44.4)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(5.6)	(5.6)	(5.6)	18	
Sikh	39.8	31	(41.7)	(66.7)	(8.3)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(25.0)	(16.7)	(0.0)	12	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	42.4	255	25.1	55.5	4.6	45.5	24.3	3.7	51.8	24.9	1.8	0.9	108	
Others	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	
<b>Castes/tribes</b>														
Scheduled castes	37.2	836	29.3	66.1	6.0	51.2	25.0	4.9	40.3	35.5	2.9	4.5	311	
Scheduled tribes	46.7	387	28.9	65.2	5.0	51.5	26.0	5.0	49.2	31.5	1.1	2.2	181	
Other backward classes	34.3	334	39.1	75.7	8.7	47.2	18.2	5.2	35.0	34.9	4.7	5.1	113	
Others	40.6	1,891	33.7	70.2	11.0	60.1	20.0	5.8	34.6	32.8	4.3	2.6	766	
<b>Wealth index</b>														
Lowest	(14.3)	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	
Second	26.3	129	41.3	44.3	3.0	47.2	23.6	6.0	49.7	44.1	3.0	3.0	34	
Middle	29.7	646	33.4	72.0	7.8	53.1	22.4	4.7	43.3	34.9	3.1	2.1	192	
Fourth	39.9	1,464	31.3	69.3	8.1	53.3	21.8	5.1	37.5	32.0	3.4	2.6	585	
Highest	47.1	1,195	32.8	69.6	10.5	59.8	21.3	5.9	35.3	33.7	4.0	4.2	558	
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	39.8	3,448	32.6	69.1	8.9	55.9	21.8	5.5	37.8	33.4	3.6	3.2	1,371	

# 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.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

**TABLE 8.12 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI/STI TRANSMISSION**

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who knew about transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 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**
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	38.5	26.4	23.0	28.5	66.4	34.9	7.2	786
20-24	39.9	31.4	28.4	29.8	64.4	31.6	7.4	585
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	39.8	29.4	25.9	29.1	65.7	33.4	7.3	1,254
Urban	32.2	20.4	20.0	28.5	64.1	34.3	7.3	117
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Less than five years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
5-9 years	39.0	25.0	18.7	21.8	65.6	37.0	7.3	242
10 or more years	38.9	29.3	26.8	30.6	65.4	32.9	7.4	1,123
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	39.8	29.3	25.7	29.3	65.5	33.9	7.5	1,229
Muslim	(23.1)	(7.7)	(30.8)	(7.7)	(61.5)	(7.7)	(23.1)	18
Sikh	(33.3)	(66.7)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(0.0)	12
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	33.9	19.4	19.4	30.6	71.0	30.6	1.6	108
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
<b>Castes/tribes</b>								
Scheduled castes	40.1	29.8	23.2	28.6	63.4	34.1	8.2	311
Scheduled tribes	37.0	20.7	27.9	28.9	69.3	36.0	1.8	181
Other backward classes	56.6	38.8	31.8	34.8	60.9	51.2	13.6	113
Others	36.9	28.3	24.9	28.5	66.2	30.5	7.2	766
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Second	41.9	21.0	37.6	20.6	62.3	54.1	12.7	34
Middle	34.4	25.8	21.7	21.0	72.1	33.6	4.2	192
Fourth	37.3	26.7	25.8	31.6	68.5	34.4	7.0	585
Highest	42.2	31.6	25.6	30.0	60.4	31.4	8.4	558
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	39.1	28.6	25.4	29.1	65.5	33.5	7.3	1,371

# 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.  
<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

**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, Himachal Pradesh, 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	
<b>Age group</b>									
15-19	91.8	2,230	38.6	90.1	10.9	63.7	19.3	1.7	2,049
20-24	96.6	1,218	41.8	93.1	11.1	67.4	23.2	3.2	1,177
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	93.3	3,193	39.9	91.0	11.0	64.9	20.9	2.2	2,981
Urban	96.3	255	38.3	93.2	9.9	66.4	18.5	2.5	245
<b>Education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	44.1	36	(37.5)	(81.3)	(6.3)	(12.5)	(43.8)	(0.0)	16
Less than five years	53.4	30	(43.8)	(93.8)	(6.3)	(18.8)	(12.5)	(0.0)	16
5-9 years	83.9	891	38.0	85.7	6.7	51.4	16.7	1.3	747
10 or more years	98.2	2,491	40.3	93.0	12.3	69.9	21.8	2.6	2,447
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	93.9	3,106	39.0	91.0	11.0	65.3	20.6	2.4	2,916
Muslim	89.0	47	36.3	93.1	12.3	57.1	9.2	0.0	42
Sikh	96.7	31	40.9	100.0	3.2	53.6	18.3	3.5	30
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	90.6	255	49.0	92.2	11.2	64.1	24.8	0.0	231
Others	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
<b>Castes/tribes</b>									
Scheduled castes	92.6	836	36.8	89.8	9.0	63.4	20.0	2.3	774
Scheduled tribes	94.5	387	48.3	92.0	11.5	62.3	26.8	0.0	366
Other backward classes	94.1	334	45.5	90.4	14.1	64.1	19.9	1.7	314
Others	93.6	1,891	38.3	91.8	11.1	66.5	19.9	2.8	1,772
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	(57.1)	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Second	68.8	129	39.2	61.8	6.7	43.8	25.8	2.3	89
Middle	85.9	646	38.0	84.3	9.0	58.0	19.4	1.8	555
Fourth	95.8	1,464	39.8	92.5	10.4	63.7	19.7	1.7	1,403
Highest	98.0	1,195	40.6	95.6	12.9	71.6	22.2	3.1	1,171
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	93.5	3,448	39.8	91.2	10.9	65.0	20.7	2.2	3,226

# 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.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

**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, Himachal Pradesh, 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**
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	25.4	60.5	27.5	47.6	53.2	78.5	12.1	2,049
20-24	28.3	60.0	28.9	49.4	56.3	79.1	13.2	1,177
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	26.6	60.3	27.5	47.7	53.7	78.5	12.0	2,981
Urban	25.7	60.2	34.7	54.8	61.7	81.2	18.8	245
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	(38.5)	(30.8)	(15.4)	(15.4)	(38.5)	(53.8)	(0.0)	16
Less than five years	(21.4)	(50.0)	(14.3)	(21.4)	(35.7)	(50.0)	(0.0)	16
5-9 years	18.9	56.7	26.6	42.4	47.0	73.9	11.0	747
10 or more years	28.5	61.6	28.6	50.2	56.6	80.3	13.1	2,447
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	26.4	60.4	28.3	48.6	54.7	79.0	12.6	2,916
Muslim	24.0	39.8	26.4	42.5	52.3	87.9	2.7	42
Sikh	23.4	55.8	44.4	42.4	62.8	86.9	18.8	30
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	28.4	62.8	23.2	46.2	48.2	72.2	12.7	231
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
<b>Castes/tribes</b>								
Scheduled castes	26.3	63.3	30.0	49.9	57.6	78.9	14.0	774
Scheduled tribes	27.9	58.4	23.7	43.8	49.8	74.4	13.0	366
Other backward classes	33.0	55.3	41.2	49.6	57.0	79.2	11.0	314
Others	25.2	60.3	25.8	48.2	53.4	79.4	12.0	1,772
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Second	27.0	63.0	33.2	44.3	39.5	65.4	7.4	89
Middle	27.3	53.6	24.9	38.9	48.2	75.7	9.1	555
Fourth	24.5	60.9	27.5	48.7	53.4	77.6	12.4	1,403
Highest	28.6	62.7	29.7	51.9	59.2	82.3	14.5	1,171
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	26.5	60.3	28.1	48.3	54.3	78.7	12.5	3,226

# 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.  
<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

**TABLE 8.15 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS**

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

Background characteristics	Shaking hands	Hugging	Kissing	Sharing cloths	Sharing food	Stepping on urine/stool of some one who has AIDS	Mosquito/ flea or bedbugs bites	Number of women**
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	1.7	2.1	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.6	7.2	2,049
20-24	1.1	0.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.6	6.5	1,177
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	1.5	1.7	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.3	7.1	2,981
Urban	1.2	1.2	2.3	3.7	4.4	2.5	5.5	245
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(18.8)	(6.3)	(18.8)	16
Less than five years	(6.3)	(6.3)	(6.3)	(6.3)	(6.3)	(6.3)	(12.5)	16
5-9 years	3.5	4.5	7.3	6.1	6.4	6.4	10.7	747
10 or more years	0.8	0.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.2	5.7	2,447
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	1.5	1.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.2	7.1	2,916
Muslim	5.1	7.6	9.7	5.0	7.6	9.9	12.1	42
Sikh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.4	10.0	30
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.9	1.3	3.5	2.6	3.9	2.2	4.3	231
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
<b>Castes/tribes</b>								
Scheduled castes	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	6.5	774
Scheduled tribes	1.4	2.2	4.1	2.7	3.9	1.6	5.2	366
Other backward classes	1.6	1.9	4.5	3.2	4.2	3.8	10.1	314
Others	1.5	1.5	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.5	7.0	1,772
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Second	3.5	4.6	5.7	7.9	7.9	9.0	8.0	89
Middle	3.4	3.6	5.9	5.2	5.4	4.5	9.5	555
Fourth	1.4	1.4	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.0	6.6	1,403
Highest	0.4	0.6	1.8	1.4	1.2	2.3	6.0	1,171
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	1.5	1.6	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	7.0	3,226

# 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.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

**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, Himachal Pradesh, 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**
<b>Age group</b>							
15-19	25.8	57.0	62.3	72.2	27.0	1.5	2,049
20-24	27.7	62.4	69.3	78.5	28.5	1.6	1,177
<b>Residence</b>							
Rural	26.7	59.3	65.1	74.2	27.5	1.6	2,981
Urban	24.3	56.4	61.9	77.7	27.9	1.0	245
<b>Education</b>							
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	(54.5)	(36.4)	(31.3)	(37.5)	(18.2)	(0.0)	16
Less than five years	(25.0)	(41.7)	(37.5)	(37.5)	(16.7)	(0.0)	16
5-9 years	21.9	49.6	53.8	60.8	24.7	1.0	747
10 or more years	27.6	61.7	68.7	79.2	28.4	1.7	2,447
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	26.3	59.0	65.5	75.0	27.8	1.7	2,916
Muslim	24.8	45.1	50.5	76.5	22.6	0.0	42
Sikh	24.0	78.7	54.0	80.3	14.2	3.7	30
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	30.1	60.0	60.7	67.1	27.1	0.5	231
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
<b>Castes/tribes</b>							
Scheduled castes	26.0	59.5	62.7	73.2	29.6	2.1	774
Scheduled tribes	27.6	57.8	58.9	68.2	27.7	1.6	366
Other backward classes	33.2	62.9	67.0	77.7	35.5	2.5	314
Others	25.4	58.5	66.6	75.8	25.3	1.2	1,772
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Second	31.8	49.3	65.1	54.9	23.9	0.0	89
Middle	28.8	54.5	56.5	62.9	21.0	0.9	555
Fourth	26.1	58.7	64.9	73.5	28.3	1.5	1,403
Highest	25.8	61.9	68.7	82.9	29.5	2.0	1,171
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	26.5	59.1	64.9	74.5	27.5	1.6	3,226

# 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.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.



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

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware of where to get tested for HIV/AIDS and place for testing HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 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	
<b>Age group</b>										
15-19	53.2	2,049	78.0	34.1	1.5	3.3	13.7	1.3	0.3	1088
20-24	63.7	1,177	79.0	32.8	1.5	2.8	15.9	0.5	0.9	750
<b>Residence</b>										
Rural	55.7	2,981	77.9	35.0	1.6	2.9	14.2	1.1	0.5	1662
Urban	72.8	245	82.5	20.9	0.0	4.7	18.4	0.0	0.9	176
<b>Education</b>										
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	(31.3)	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Less than five years	(43.8)	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
5-9 years	45.3	747	77.9	34.2	1.5	3.3	14.1	0.3	0.0	338
10 or more years	60.9	2,447	78.5	33.3	1.5	3.0	14.7	1.1	0.6	1488
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	57.0	2,916	77.8	34.0	1.5	3.3	14.4	1.1	0.5	1662
Muslim	52.1	42	(77.3)	(54.5)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
Sikh	55.1	30	(93.8)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(37.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	16
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	58.9	231	83.1	28.6	1.5	0.7	13.9	0.0	0.0	136
Others	*	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
<b>Castes/tribes</b>										
Scheduled castes	56.3	774	77.3	35.8	0.7	4.1	13.7	0.5	0.7	435
Scheduled tribes	61.5	366	80.1	35.1	0.9	2.3	13.4	0.4	0.0	225
Other backward classes	53.3	314	75.2	38.3	4.7	4.1	18.3	2.9	0.0	167
Others	57.1	1,772	79.0	31.5	1.4	2.7	14.7	1.0	0.6	1011
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Second	45.9	89	65.8	46.6	4.9	2.5	2.5	4.9	0.0	41
Middle	47.7	555	75.5	38.5	0.7	3.1	13.7	0.8	0.0	265
Fourth	54.2	1,403	75.6	36.6	1.8	2.5	13.5	0.8	0.4	760
Highest	65.6	1,171	82.8	28.4	1.2	3.8	16.7	1.0	0.8	766
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>3,226</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1838</b>

# 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.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

**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, Himachal Pradesh, 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 women 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	
<b>Age group</b>											
15-19	63.0	10.2	3.8	19.2	14.1	62.4	20.6	62.1	20.2	70.6	2,230
20-24	67.6	4.4	3.1	8.7	17.3	54.1	25.8	54.4	23.8	66.7	1,218
<b>Residence</b>											
Rural	64.1	8.3	3.6	15.4	15.1	59.7	22.2	59.7	21.1	69.8	3,193
Urban	71.4	6.0	2.7	16.4	17.5	56.6	25.3	54.9	27.0	62.5	255
<b>Education</b>											
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	44.5	44.5	0.0	35.9	11.2	66.5	16.6	75.0	14.4	74.5	36
Less than five years	56.1	23.7	6.7	43.1	6.8	69.8	16.7	69.7	13.4	79.9	30
5-9 years	59.3	15.3	3.8	23.4	14.5	66.2	18.8	66.2	17.3	75.4	891
10 or more years	67.0	4.9	3.5	12.0	15.7	56.8	23.9	56.6	23.2	66.8	2,491
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	64.9	7.8	3.7	14.9	15.4	59.0	22.6	59.0	22.0	68.7	3,106
Muslim	57.4	17.2	0.0	27.4	11.1	65.6	15.1	69.9	17.3	78.8	47
Sikh	61.9	3.3	0.0	12.8	18.8	53.0	25.3	46.4	22.0	65.2	31
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	64.7	10.6	3.1	20.0	13.3	63.5	21.9	63.6	17.2	73.4	255
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
<b>Castes/tribes</b>											
Scheduled castes	61.2	7.5	4.3	15.3	17.2	58.4	23.6	56.8	24.9	65.4	836
Scheduled tribes	65.0	8.3	2.3	14.5	12.6	59.9	20.9	61.2	19.1	69.3	387
Other backward classes	61.4	10.8	3.3	17.1	20.1	57.2	21.1	59.2	21.6	68.2	334
Others	66.7	8.0	3.5	15.5	14.0	60.3	22.4	60.2	20.4	71.1	1,891
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Lowest	(71.4)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(14.3)	(71.4)	(7.1)	(92.9)	(7.1)	(78.6)	14
Second	58.9	24.1	8.6	28.0	20.9	62.0	19.4	64.4	18.5	74.5	129
Middle	61.0	13.2	5.4	19.8	16.3	61.3	19.4	61.9	18.9	71.7	646
Fourth	64.3	6.9	3.1	14.9	15.3	59.2	24.4	58.7	20.9	69.7	1,464
Highest	67.6	5.2	2.7	12.6	14.0	58.4	22.2	57.9	24.1	66.6	1,195
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	64.6	8.2	3.6	15.5	15.2	59.5	22.4	59.4	21.5	69.2	3,448

# 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.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

**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 have ever discussed about family planning with any one by district, Himachal Pradesh, 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**
Chamba	84.2	16.5	80.5	34.2	15.8	380
Kangra	92.3	25.3	82.3	37.5	21.2	289
Lahul & Spiti	90.7	14.7	87.9	43.3	18.7	217
Kullu	92.3	19.2	92.7	54.2	31.2	301
Mandi	82.6	9.0	82.3	29.6	17.0	311
Hamirpur	92.3	20.5	87.5	39.1	16.8	297
Una	93.0	11.3	90.2	40.6	33.6	357
Bilaspur	89.7	21.4	82.4	43.4	22.1	290
Solan	97.3	18.5	93.3	45.7	21.5	223
Sirmaur	83.6	19.3	89.3	47.6	19.7	391
Shimla	93.2	25.2	85.5	53.1	35.3	209
Kinnaur	92.1	30.4	86.0	35.4	28.1	183
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>3,448</b>

\*\* Unweighted cases.



**HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY**



**TABLE 9.1: AVERAGE POPULATION COVERED BY HEALTH FACILITY BY DISTRICTS, HIMACHAL PRADESH, 2007-08**

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Centre	PHC	CHC
Chamba	5,901	18,763	29,514
Kangra	3,587	19,647	1,16,841
Lahul & Spiti	479	1,530	5,250
Kullu	4,016	17,867	60,090
Mandi	3,381	8,401	23,441
Hamirpur	3,235	11,204	32,898
Una	3,539	10,578	85,450
Bilaspur	3,241	13,784	43,489
Solan	2,649	24,599	69,089
Sirmaur	3,506	15,146	81,913
Shimla	2,019	13,713	56,552
Kinnaur	833	1,308	12,853
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>13,158</b>	<b>59,417</b>

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

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

District	Villages having Sub-Centre within village	No. of villages	ANM/FHW Available at Sub-Centre	ANM residing in Sub-Centre quarter <sup>1</sup>	Total number of Sub-Centres
Chamba	43.5	46	67.9	41.2	28
Kangra	51.1	47	90.9	55.6	44
Lahul & Spiti	56.0	50	69.4	44.4	36
Kullu	58.7	46	88.9	54.2	36
Mandi	42.6	47	90.9	53.9	33
Hamirpur	21.7	46	85.7	0.0	28
Una	47.8	46	81.3	75.0	32
Bilaspur	52.2	46	76.9	44.0	39
Solan	39.0	41	85.3	100.0	34
Sirmaur	46.7	45	84.6	55.6	39
Shimla	31.6	38	90.3	100.0	31
Kinnaur	48.0	50	82.8	70.0	29
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>409</b>

ANM= Auxiliary Nurse Midwife; FHW=Female Health Worker.  
<sup>1</sup> Based on availability of quarter at Sub-Centre.

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

District	Number of Sub-Centres					Total number of Sub-Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use <sup>1</sup>	
Chamba	19	19	16	0	0	24
Kangra	7	16	10	1	1	20
Lahul & Spiti	0	17	23	5	5	36
Kullu	28	27	22	4	4	31
Mandi	19	28	19	1	1	28
Hamirpur	16	15	10	0	0	17
Una	27	25	25	1	1	28
Bilaspur	14	19	20	4	4	33
Solan	13	27	23	20	18	30
Sirmaur	20	23	22	5	3	26
Shimla	3	23	22	20	19	27
Kinnaur	1	11	20	2	1	26
<b>Himachal Pradesh (%)</b>	167(51.2)	250(76.7)	232(71.2)	63(19.3)	57(90.5)	326(100.0)

<sup>1</sup> Percentage calculated from number of labor room available.

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

District	Adequately equipped <sup>1</sup> (at least 60%)	Essential drugs <sup>2</sup> (at least 60%)	Total number of Sub-Centres
Chamba	26	25	28
Kangra	44	42	44
Lahul & Spiti	35	33	36
Kullu	35	31	36
Mandi	33	29	33
Hamirpur	28	27	28
Una	32	31	32
Bilaspur	38	39	39
Solan	34	32	34
Sirmaur	39	39	39
Shimla	29	27	31
Kinnaur	27	27	29
<b>Himachal Pradesh (%)</b>	400(97.8)	382(93.4)	409(100.0)

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



District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Centres
Chamba	23	16	20	28
Kangra	28	23	39	44
Lahul & Spiti	3	25	25	36
Kullu	14	18	36	36
Mandi	26	31	33	33
Hamirpur	23	17	25	28
Una	31	29	29	32
Bilaspur	26	27	36	39
Solan	32	34	34	34
Sirmaur	17	36	36	39
Shimla	17	26	22	31
Kinnaur	9	15	20	29
<b>Himachal Pradesh (%)</b>	249(60.9)	297(92.0)	355(86.8)	409(100.0)

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

District	Human resources Status of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer	AYUSH Doctor	Pharmacist	
Chamba	7	3	0	7	11
Kangra	15	3	0	15	18
Lahul & Spiti	10	0	0	6	11
Kullu	6	2	0	9	9
Mandi	10	4	0	13	15
Hamirpur	8	3	2	8	10
Una	5	0	1	4	8
Bilaspur	12	2	0	15	17
Solan	8	4	0	10	10
Sirmaur	16	1	0	8	16
Shimla	5	1	0	4	7
Kinnaur	7	0	0	6	12
<b>Himachal Pradesh (%)</b>	109(75.7)	23(16.0)	3(2.1)	105(72.9)	144(100.0)

MO= Medical Officer.  
AYUSH= Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy.

**TABLE 9.7: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, HIMACHAL PRADESH, 2007-08**

Districts	Number of PHCs having					Total number of PHCs
	Residential Quarter for MO	Functioning 24 hours basis	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
Chamba	2	3	7	11	1	11
Kangra	6	11	12	9	5	18
Lahul & Spiti	4	6	9	0	6	11
Kullu	2	0	4	8	0	9
Mandi	2	8	14	9	9	15
Hamirpur	3	8	10	10	6	10
Una	4	7	7	7	4	8
Bilaspur	1	6	10	7	9	17
Solan	4	6	9	7	8	10
Sirmaur	0	14	5	15	1	16
Shimla	2	2	6	3	4	7
Kinnaur	1	5	9	3	1	12
<b>Himachal Pradesh (%)</b>	<b>31(21.5)</b>	<b>76(52.8)</b>	<b>102(70.8)</b>	<b>89(61.8)</b>	<b>54(37.5)</b>	<b>144(100.0)</b>

**TABLE 9.8 SPECIFIC HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY, DISTRICTS, HIMACHAL PRADESH, 2007-08**

District	Number of PHCs having					Conducted at least 10 deliveries*	Total number of PHCs
	New born care equipments	Functional OT	Cold chain equipments <sup>1</sup> (at least 60 %)	Essential drugs <sup>2</sup> (at least 60%)	Referral services for delivery*		
Chamba	0	2	8	9	2	0	11
Kangra	4	6	16	13	1	1	18
Lahul & Spiti	1	6	7	10	4	0	11
Kullu	0	1	6	1	nc	nc	9
Mandi	1	4	9	11	4	0	15
Hamirpur	3	4	5	8	4	1	10
Una	3	5	7	6	4	4	8
Bilaspur	4	5	10	13	3	1	17
Solan	1	4	9	9	3	0	10
Sirmaur	1	3	10	15	10	0	16
Shimla	1	4	4	4	0	0	7
Kinnaur	2	6	6	9	2	0	12
<b>Himachal Pradesh (%)</b>	<b>21(14.6)</b>	<b>50(34.7)</b>	<b>97(67.4)</b>	<b>108(75.0)</b>	<b>37(48.7)</b>	<b>7(9.2)</b>	<b>144(100.0)</b>

\* Services based on during last one month and PHCs functioning on 24 hour basis.

<sup>1</sup> Ice lined refrigerator (large/small), Deep freezer (large/ small), Cold Box, Vaccine carrier.

<sup>2</sup> Essential Drugs includes, Antiallergics, Anti hypertensive, Anti Diabetics, Anti anginal, Anti tubercular, Anti leprosy, Anti Filariasis, Anti bactirials, Anti Helminthic, Anti protozoal, Antidots, Solution correcting water and electrolyte imbalance, Essentials obstetric care drugs. OT=Operation Theatre.

**TABLE 9.9: NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, HIMACHAL PRADESH, 2007-08**

District	Number of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund	Utilized untied fund	
Chamba	6	6	3	3	11
Kangra	14	6	9	9	18
Lahul & Spiti	6	11	10	10	11
Kullu	5	5	6	6	9
Mandi	13	12	7	7	15
Hamirpur	8	9	7	7	10
Una	7	7	7	7	8
Bilaspur	12	8	3	2	17
Solan	7	10	6	6	10
Sirmaur	14	14	12	12	16
Shimla	3	7	7	7	7
Kinnaur	8	8	6	6	12
<b>Himachal Pradesh (%)</b>	103(71.5)	103(71.5)	83(57.6)	82(56.9)	144(100.0)

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.

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

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Health Manager	
Chamba	0	0	0	0	7
Kangra	0	0	0	3	17
Lahul & Spiti	0	0	0	0	3
Kullu	0	0	0	0	8
Mandi	1	0	0	0	12
Hamirpur	0	1	2	0	6
Una	2	0	1	0	5
Bilaspur	0	0	1	2	7
Solan	1	0	0	1	7
Sirmaur	0	0	0	0	5
Shimla	0	0	1	4	11
Kinnaur	0	0	0	0	4
<b>Himachal Pradesh (%)</b>	4(4.4)	1(1.1)	5(5.4)	10(10.9)	92(100.0)

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

District	Functional OT	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
		Designated as FRU	New born care services <sup>1</sup>	LBW babies managed <sup>2</sup>	Blood storage facility <sup>1</sup>	
Chamba	0	3	1	3	0	7
Kangra	4	5	4	1	0	17
Lahul & Spiti	3	2	2	0	0	3
Kullu	1	1	1	0	0	8
Mandi	9	7	6	5	0	12
Hamirpur	4	0	nc	5	nc	6
Una	1	3	3	5	1	5
Bilaspur	3	2	2	2	0	7
Solan	6	3	3	4	0	7
Sirmaur	3	4	4	2	0	5
Shimla	8	1	1	1	0	11
Kinnaur	2	2	1	0	0	4
<b>Himachal Pradesh (%)</b>	<b>44(47.8)</b>	<b>33(35.9)</b>	<b>28(84.9)</b>	<b>28(30.4)</b>	<b>1(3.0)</b>	<b>92(100.0)</b>

LBW=low birth weight. ; OT= Operation Theatre; FRU= First Referral Unit.  
<sup>1</sup> Based on 24 hours and CHCs designated as First Referral Unit.  
<sup>2</sup> Based on last one month services.

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

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitor regularly	Utilized untied fund	
Chamba	3	6	6	1	7
Kangra	16	17	17	11	17
Lahul & Spiti	1	2	2	2	3
Kullu	6	7	7	7	8
Mandi	9	12	12	6	12
Hamirpur	6	6	6	5	6
Una	4	5	5	4	5
Bilaspur	6	7	7	3	7
Solan	7	7	7	6	7
Sirmaur	5	5	5	3	5
Shimla	5	10	10	7	11
Kinnaur	3	2	2	1	4
<b>Himachal Pradesh (%)</b>	<b>71(77.2)</b>	<b>86(93.5)</b>	<b>86(100.0)</b>	<b>56(60.9)</b>	<b>92(100.0)</b>

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.  
 \*RKS monitored regularly is from number of RKS constituted.

# **APPENDIX**

## **SAMPLING ERROR FOR SELECTED INDICATORS**



ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

<b>Sampling Errors, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08</b>							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
<b>Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-49)</b>							
Chamba	0.657	0.024	928	928	3.712	0.609	0.705
Kangra	0.690	0.019	757	759	2.722	0.653	0.726
Lahul & Spiti	0.693	0.034	583	584	4.873	0.627	0.759
Kullu	0.752	0.019	753	754	2.580	0.714	0.790
Mandi	0.714	0.025	966	965	3.523	0.664	0.763
Hamirpur	0.767	0.018	700	699	2.405	0.731	0.803
Una	0.671	0.019	896	895	2.878	0.634	0.709
Bilaspur	0.752	0.016	941	944	2.106	0.720	0.783
Solan	0.739	0.024	806	804	3.241	0.692	0.786
Sirmaur	0.731	0.018	969	966	2.483	0.696	0.767
Shimla	0.664	0.041	739	736	6.160	0.584	0.744
Kinnaur	0.632	0.024	584	584	3.733	0.585	0.678
<b>Unmet Need for family planning (Currently Married Women age 15-49)</b>							
Chamba	0.194	0.020	928	928	10.133	0.155	0.232
Kangra	0.140	0.015	757	759	10.821	0.110	0.169
Lahul & Spiti	0.154	0.025	583	584	16.404	0.104	0.204
Kullu	0.102	0.014	753	754	14.084	0.074	0.130
Mandi	0.145	0.020	966	965	13.937	0.105	0.185
Hamirpur	0.123	0.015	700	699	12.217	0.093	0.152
Una	0.160	0.015	896	895	9.416	0.130	0.190
Bilaspur	0.102	0.011	941	944	10.635	0.081	0.124
Solan	0.122	0.015	806	804	12.371	0.092	0.152
Sirmaur	0.116	0.013	969	966	11.217	0.091	0.142
Shimla	0.204	0.035	739	736	16.928	0.136	0.272
Kinnaur	0.208	0.020	584	584	9.604	0.169	0.247
<b>Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)</b>							
Chamba	0.287	0.039	295	294	13.641	0.210	0.363
Kangra	0.498	0.046	209	213	9.178	0.408	0.588
Lahul & Spiti	0.599	0.050	158	168	8.338	0.501	0.697
Kullu	0.516	0.069	148	149	13.436	0.380	0.653
Mandi	0.360	0.047	263	263	13.095	0.267	0.452
Hamirpur	0.638	0.039	153	154	6.158	0.561	0.715
Una	0.543	0.037	260	256	6.857	0.470	0.616
Bilaspur	0.588	0.037	255	257	6.264	0.516	0.660
Solan	0.539	0.044	236	238	8.143	0.452	0.625
Sirmaur	0.405	0.043	247	241	10.651	0.320	0.490
Shimla	0.583	0.058	206	197	9.985	0.469	0.697
Kinnaur	0.379	0.047	141	145	12.329	0.287	0.470

Contd....

<b>Sampling Errors, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08</b>							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
<b>Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)</b>							
Chamba	0.839	0.028	295	294	3.368	0.784	0.895
Kangra	0.842	0.034	209	213	4.088	0.775	0.910
Lahul & Spiti	0.932	0.021	158	168	2.257	0.890	0.973
Kullu	0.879	0.044	148	149	4.987	0.793	0.965
Mandi	0.674	0.046	263	263	6.767	0.585	0.764
Hamirpur	0.952	0.018	153	154	1.881	0.917	0.987
Una	0.934	0.016	260	256	1.687	0.903	0.965
Bilaspur	0.931	0.020	255	257	2.165	0.891	0.970
Solan	0.898	0.019	236	238	2.140	0.860	0.935
Sirmaur	0.774	0.051	247	241	6.560	0.674	0.874
Shimla	0.849	0.047	206	197	5.497	0.757	0.940
Kinnaur	0.961	0.015	141	145	1.564	0.931	0.990
<b>Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)</b>							
Chamba	0.509	0.035	295	294	6.963	0.439	0.579
Kangra	0.619	0.045	209	213	7.243	0.531	0.707
Lahul & Spiti	0.651	0.073	158	168	11.200	0.508	0.794
Kullu	0.711	0.058	148	149	8.180	0.597	0.826
Mandi	0.452	0.049	263	263	10.763	0.357	0.548
Hamirpur	0.835	0.036	153	154	4.301	0.764	0.905
Una	0.592	0.044	260	256	7.472	0.505	0.679
Bilaspur	0.732	0.041	255	257	5.566	0.652	0.812
Solan	0.627	0.042	236	238	6.652	0.545	0.709
Sirmaur	0.469	0.046	247	241	9.823	0.379	0.560
Shimla	0.717	0.053	206	197	7.447	0.612	0.822
Kinnaur	0.677	0.041	141	145	6.068	0.597	0.758
<b>Birth order 2+ (birth in last three years)</b>							
Chamba	0.368	0.040	274	271	10.806	0.289	0.446
Kangra	0.290	0.060	192	196	20.700	0.172	0.408
Lahul & Spiti	0.099	0.048	127	144	48.972	0.004	0.193
Kullu	0.271	0.056	136	139	20.812	0.160	0.382
Mandi	0.399	0.036	232	234	8.969	0.329	0.470
Hamirpur	0.133	0.049	125	124	36.666	0.037	0.229
Una	0.248	0.039	229	225	15.805	0.171	0.325
Bilaspur	0.267	0.043	233	237	16.036	0.183	0.351
Solan	0.351	0.035	231	225	10.096	0.281	0.420
Sirmaur	0.352	0.041	238	236	11.768	0.271	0.434
Shimla	0.264	0.068	191	188	25.743	0.131	0.398
Kinnaur	0.388	0.063	130	131	16.149	0.265	0.511

*Contd....*



<b>Sampling Errors, Himachal Pradesh, 2007-08</b>							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
<b>Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children (age 12-35 months))</b>							
Chamba	0.958	0.031	89	86	3.188	0.898	1.018
Kangra	1.000	0.000	70	73	0.000	-	-
Lahul & Spiti	1.000	0.000	33	36	0.000	-	-
Kullu	1.000	0.000	43	47	0.000	-	-
Mandi	0.975	0.024	68	67	2.482	0.928	1.023
Hamirpur	1.000	0.000	37	37	0.000	-	-
Una	1.000	0.000	78	77	0.000	-	-
Bilaspur	0.978	0.015	87	88	1.577	0.947	1.008
Solan	0.989	0.011	90	87	1.076	0.968	1.010
Sirmaur	0.985	0.015	73	65	1.506	0.956	1.015
Shimla	0.949	0.035	71	73	3.725	0.879	1.018
Kinnaur	1.000	0.000	39	38	0.000	-	-
<b>Received Measles (last and last but one living children (age 12-35 months))</b>							
Chamba	0.934	0.034	89	86	3.594	0.868	1.000
Kangra	0.957	0.022	70	73	2.271	0.914	0.999
Lahul & Spiti	0.912	0.077	33	36	8.436	0.761	1.063
Kullu	1.000	0.000	43	47	0.000	-	-
Mandi	0.944	0.030	68	67	3.207	0.884	1.003
Hamirpur	1.000	0.000	37	37	0.000	-	-
Una	0.958	0.022	78	77	2.337	0.914	1.002
Bilaspur	0.941	0.027	87	88	2.872	0.888	0.994
Solan	0.937	0.027	90	87	2.911	0.884	0.991
Sirmaur	0.934	0.038	73	65	4.024	0.860	1.008
Shimla	0.857	0.069	71	73	8.017	0.722	0.992
Kinnaur	0.899	0.043	39	38	4.773	0.815	0.983