

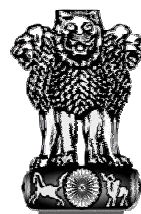
District Level Household and Facility Survey

2007-08

Jammu & Kashmir



International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)
Mumbai-400088



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
New Delhi-110011

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IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO READERS:

This report is based on data collected from 17,858 households from Jammu & Kashmir during 2007-08. From these households, 15,175 ever-married women aged 15-49 years and 7,189 unmarried women aged 15-24 years were interviewed. Most of the tables and analysis presented in the report is based on ever-married women aged 15-49 years. However, for the purpose of comparison with DLHS-2 (2002-04) and the Fact Sheet of DLHS-3, we also provided some indicators based on currently married women aged 15-44 years in selected tables. We request the readers to keep this distinction in mind while using and comparing the DLHS-3 indicators with other surveys.

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

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Preface and Acknowledgements

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

We are 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.

We are grateful to Dr. P. N. Mari Bhat, former Director, IIPS and Prof. S. Lahiri, IIPS for their keen interest and guidance in the initial stages of the project. We acknowledge the contributions of the EPOS health (India) Pvt. Ltd, Gurgaon (Haryana) the regional agency for the field implementation of DLHS-3 in Jammu & Kashmir state. The monitoring of the field survey was done independently by Population Research Centre, Department of Economics, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla under the guidance of National Institute of health & Family Welfare, New Delhi.

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 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 is 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 age 15-49 years and adolescent's age 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^{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^{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^{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^{th} PSU in a district and HS_i the number of households per PSU assigned for the i^{th} PSU is either 22 or 27 or 33 depending on whether a district is represented by 1000 or 1200 or 1500 households.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Let, $n_s = \sum_i n_i^d$ 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 separately for rural and urban areas. Considering sample and census currently married women aged 15-49 years and unmarried women aged 15-24 years for specified state by districts and rural-urban residence, state level women weights are obtained for estimation of state level indicators.

IMPLEMENTATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

Actual field operation of DLHS-3 in different states and union territories were implemented by Regional Agencies (RA) selected by the MoHFW through a competitive bidding process, EPOS health (India) Pvt. Ltd, Gurgaon (Haryana) was designated as RA for implementation of DLHS-3 in Jammu & Kashmir. 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 were at least graduates. A minimum of two days visit to each sampled PSU was 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 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 listed 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, relationship to the head of the household and education 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, religion and caste of household head and ownership of durable goods in the household. 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. Accounts of 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 immunization card or by asking the mother about the status of immunization of the child. The other information collected included knowledge and awareness about RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS by source and treatment seeking behaviour for RTIs/STIs.

Unmarried Women's Questionnaire

Information that was collected from unmarried women age 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 was on the availability of human resources, physical infrastructure, equipments and essential drugs and RCH services provided during the one month preceding the survey. Additional information collected at Primary health centre (PHC) level was availability of Lady Medical Officer, functional Labour Room, Operation Theatre, number of beds, drug storage facilities, waiting room for OPD, availability of RCH related equipments, essential drugs and essential laboratory testing facilities. Information that was collected for Community health centre (CHC) included status of in-position clinical, supporting and Para-medical staff, availability of specialists trained for NSV (Non Scalpel Vasectomy), emergency obstetric, medically terminated pregnancy (MTP), new born

care, treatment of RTIs/STIs, IMNCI, ECG etc. Physical infrastructures of CHC such as, water supply, electricity, communication, waste disposal facilities, 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).

HOUSEHOLD AND VILLAGE BACKGROUND

DLHS-3 Coverage and Response Rate

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 17,858 households, 15,175 ever-married women and 7,189 unmarried women in Jammu & Kashmir. The response rates are 93.4, 86.0 and 83.4 percent for households, ever-married women and unmarried women respectively. The lowest response rates for household are found in Jammu (83.9 percent), for ever married women it is 65.5 percent Kargil and for unmarried women in Leh 52.6 percent (Table 1.1). As far as the demographic indicators of Jammu & Kashmir are concerned, from 2001 census it can be noted that the overall sex ratio is 892 females per 1,000 males. Baramula and Pulwama have high sex ratios (947 and 945 females per 1000 males respectively) well above the national average. Sex ratio is lowest in Leh (Ladakh) (823 females per 1000 males) (Table 1.2).

Village Characteristics

As regards the accessibility of health facilities to the sampled villages, 47.6 percent of villages have Sub-Centres within the village itself and as many as 73.1 percent villages are within 5 km. distance from a Sub-Centre. In Jammu & Kashmir, 10.3 percent villages have a government dispensary within the village and 12.4 percent have Primary Health Centres (PHC). One noticeable feature of Jammu & Kashmir villages is that 12.3 percent of them have private clinics within the villages (Table 2.11). In Jammu & Kashmir, little less than 10 (6.5 percent) rural population are treated by doctors and this varies from no doctor in Punch (2.1 percent) to 17.9 percent in Jammu. There were no doctors in the villages of Srinagar, Kargil, Udhampur, and Rajauri. Almost all the villages (93.7 percent) in Jammu & Kashmir have an Anganwadi worker (Table 2.12).

Household Characteristics

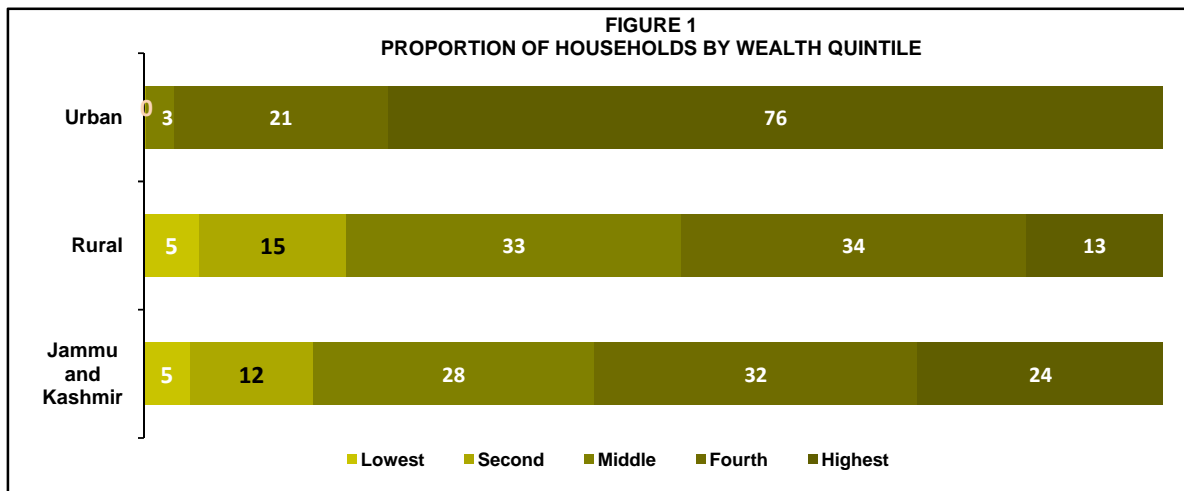
DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 1,07,051 persons (Table 2.1) from 17,858 households (Table 2.8) in Jammu & Kashmir covering all the fourteen districts of which 82.6 percent are in rural areas and the remaining (17.4 percent) in urban areas. In Jammu & Kashmir, 68.7 percent of household heads are Muslims, 23.9 percent are Hindus and 6.0 percent are Sikhs. About 96.3 percent of households headed are by males. The average household size in the state is 6.0 persons and there is marginal difference in rural and urban areas. Nine percent of household heads belong to scheduled castes, 19.8 percent belongs to scheduled tribes; 13.0 percent belongs to other backward classes and 58.5 percent to others. The median age of household head is 47 years (Table 2.7).

Ninetyone percent households in Jammu & Kashmir have electricity connection, 75.1 percent household have improved source of water, 37.0 percent of the households have access to tap

water for drinking, 21.6 percent of households have provision for flush toilet, 22.8 percent of households use LPG for cooking, 43.5 percent are pucca houses and 79.2 percent households have at least 3 rooms (Table 2.8). For the state of Jammu & Kashmir, 38.4 percent of households have BPL (below poverty line) cards and it varies from a low of 13.2 percent in both Jammu and Kathua to a high of 66.7 percent in Kupwara district (Table 2.9).

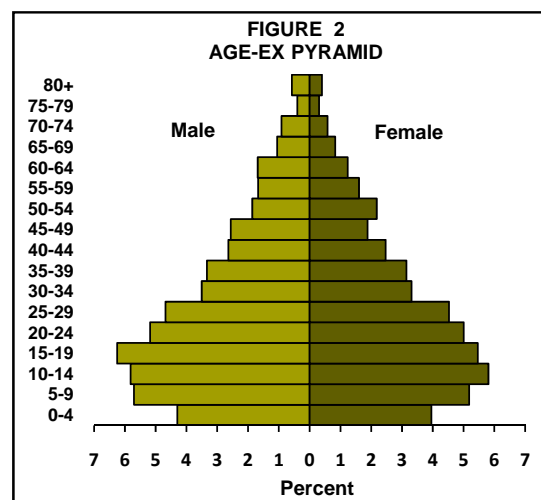
Household Wealth Index

Combining household amenities, assets and durables, 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 Jammu & Kashmir lesser than two percent (1.7 percent) of the households are in the lowest wealth quintile and about two-fifths (37.9 percent) households are in the highest wealth quintile. In rural areas only 12 percent households are in the lowest or the second wealth quintile and in urban areas more than two-thirds of the households (67.9 percent) are in the highest wealth quintile, as shown in Fig. 1.



Age-Sex Composition

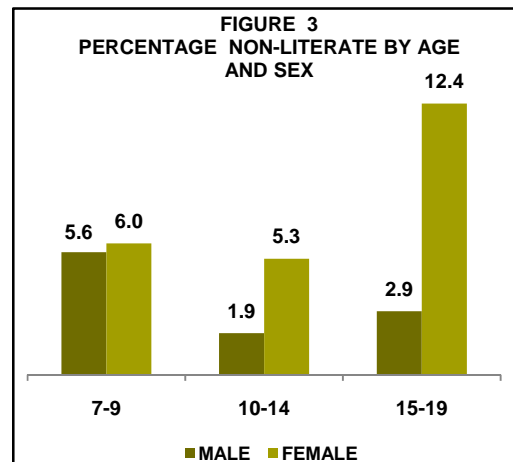
The overall sex ratio in Jammu & Kashmir is 918 females per 1000 males. The age-sex pyramid (Fig.2) depicts a scenario of declining fertility with shrinking base of 30.4 percent of the total population below 15 years and indicates a gradually aging population with 5.0 percent of the population above the age of 65 years. The remaining 64.6 percent of the population is in the 15-64 years age group. There are more children (31.7 percent) in rural areas than urban areas (23.1 percent) (Table 2.1).



The mean age at marriage of boys and girls in Jammu & Kashmir are 26.0 years and 22.2 years respectively. In Jammu & Kashmir 9.9 percent boys and 7.2 percent girls were married before attaining the minimum legal age for marriage. Boys and girls getting married below legal age is highest in Kupwara (20.5 percent boys and 9.3 percent girls) and lowest in Jammu (1.3 percent boys and 2.5 percent girls) (Table 2.3).

Literacy by Age and Sex

Six percent of the population 7-9 years are non-literate and non-literacy is 6 percentage points higher for females. In the older age groups (10-14 and 15-19 years) non-literacy is higher (5.3 and 12.4 percent point respectively) for females, as shown in Fig. 3. There are noticeable gender gaps in rural areas in the age groups 10-14 (2 percent for male and 5.3 percent for female) and 15-19 years (3 percent for male and 12.4 percent for female) (Table 2.4). The information on main reasons for dropping out of school was also collected in DLHS-3. For girls below 18 years as many as 12.7 percent stated that they were not interested in studies followed by 19.6 percent said that cost too much, 16.3 percent were required for household work, further education not necessary (5.1 percent) and school too far (5.0 percent) as the main reasons for dropping out of school. The reported main reason for boys for dropping out of school are not interested in studies (21.4 percent), required for outside work (7.8 percent), cost too much (22.2 percent), required for household work (5.9 percent), for taking care of siblings (7.7 percent) and further education is not necessary (5.4 percent) (Table 2.6).



CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

Age at consummation of marriage is at least 18 years for 30.7 percent of ever married sampled women aged between 15-49 years irrespective of residence. Proportion of women non-literate is more in rural areas (58.9 percent) than in urban areas (35.7 percent) of Jammu & Kashmir. In urban areas, the proportion of men non-literate (19.2 percent) was lesser than women (35.7 percent). In Jammu & Kashmir, 17.6 percent of married women and 35.8 percent married men have at least 10 years of education. About half (47.5 percent) of ever married women were married for 15 years or more, 17 percent women were with less than 5 years of marital duration and other one-thirds (36 percent) of ever married women were almost equally distributed in the categories of 5-9 and 10-14 years marital duration (about 17 - 18 percent in each category). In Jammu & Kashmir, only 3.6 percent of women belonged to households in the lowest wealth quintile. In rural areas women belonging to lowest and second lowest wealth quintiles are 4.3 and 12.5 percent respectively and in urban areas, these are 0.3 and 0.9 percent respectively (Table 3.1).

Mean Children Ever Born by Districts

Mean Children Ever Born (MCEB) to ever married women aged between 15-49 years is found to be 3.0 with small differential by residence (3.1 in rural and 2.6 in urban areas), while it is 3.6 for non-literates and 1.9 for women with at least 10 years of education. The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever married women aged between 40-49 years is 4.3 (Table 3.5). District wise distribution of MCEB is depicted in the fig 4.

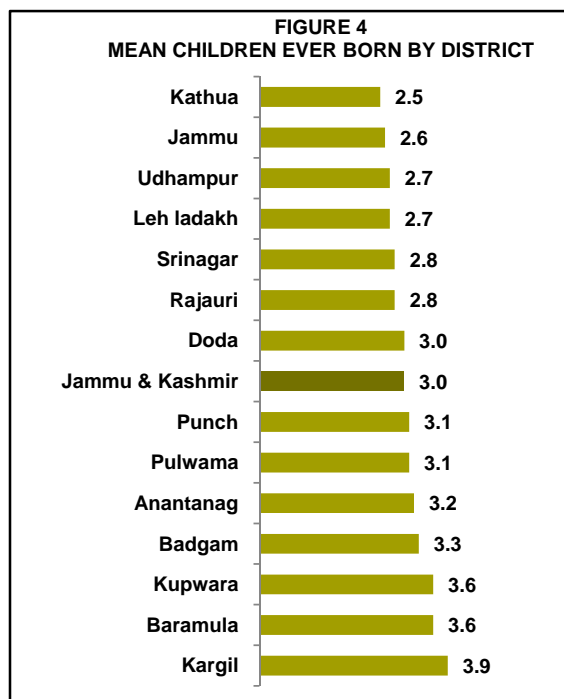
Out of the births to ever married women during the three years period preceding the survey, 19.8 percent were of third or higher order and the corresponding figures were 22.7 and 10.2 percents for non-literate and for the ever-married women with 10 or more years of schooling respectively (Table 3.3). The births

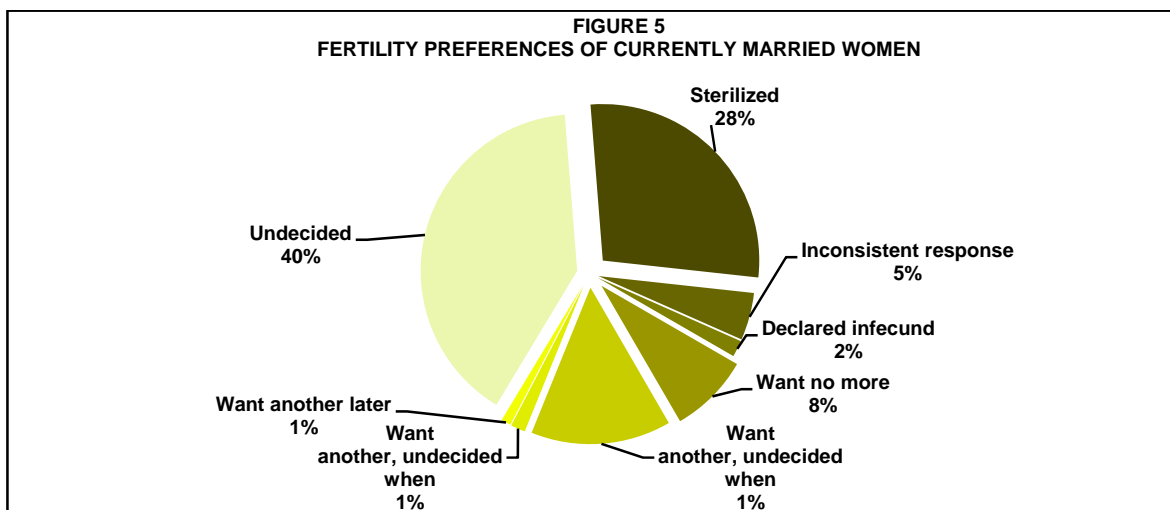
of third and higher order were more among the ever married women who live in rural areas (21.7 percent), women belonging to households in lowest wealth quintile (36.7 percent) and those belonging to scheduled tribe category (26.4 percent) and less to ever-married women in urban areas (7.7 percent), those belonging to other backward castes (16.8 percent), those belonging to highest wealth quintile (18.1 percent) and women from richest households (8.8 percent). Births of third and higher order were highest in Punch (42.6 percent) and lowest in Pulwama (1.6 percent) (Table 3.4).

In Jammu & Kashmir more than 90 percent (93.3 percent) of pregnancies which occurred during the three years period preceding the survey to currently married women aged between 15-49 years are found to be live births. In Jammu & Kashmir, 4 percent of the pregnancies in the three years period preceding the survey resulted in spontaneous abortion and this varies from 0.5 percent in Kargil to 7.5 percent in Srinagar (Table 3.8).

Fertility Intention and Preference of Currently Married Women

Fertility preference of currently married women in terms of desire for additional child and timing to have the desired additional child (among those with no living children) was 47.4 percent who want a child soon within the next two years and 31.6 percent who want a child 2 or more years later. Among the currently married women with one living child, the proportion women wanting an additional child soon within 2 years and after 2 years were 17.8 and 50 percents respectively. Those women having 2 surviving children 49.1 percent want no more children and 21.7 percent Sterilized. As many as 40.1 percent of currently married women want no more children, 8.3 percent want a child soon, 1.0 percent are undecided and 28.0 percent have undergone sterilization (Fig. 5).





Among the currently married women with no living children but want a child, half of the currently married women (50.0 percent) reported that sex of the child is up to god, 34.4 percent say it doesn't matter, 13.3 and 2.3 percent want a boy and a girl child respectively. With increasing number of living children, longing for a boy among the currently married women who want an additional child, becomes more and more magnified from 31.3 to 63.4 percent for women with one and three living children respectively and desire for boy child had increased to 71.1 percent among the currently married women with 4 or more living children (Table 3.6).

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Maternal health care package of antenatal care 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 the position and the growth of foetus and giving TT injection 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

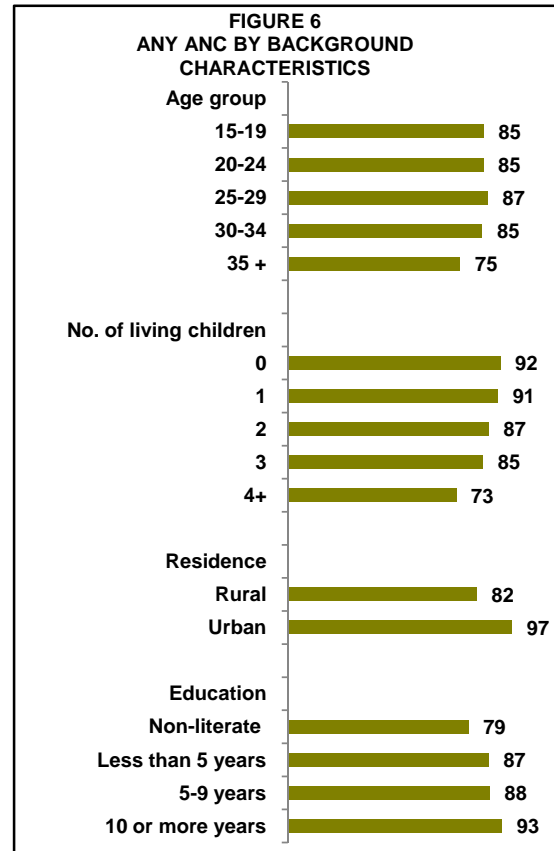
Among women who had their last live/still birth in the three year period preceding the survey, 84.3 percent received at least one antenatal check, 79.2 percent from government health facility and 22.7 percent from private health facility and 2.2 percent from community-based services (Table 4.1).

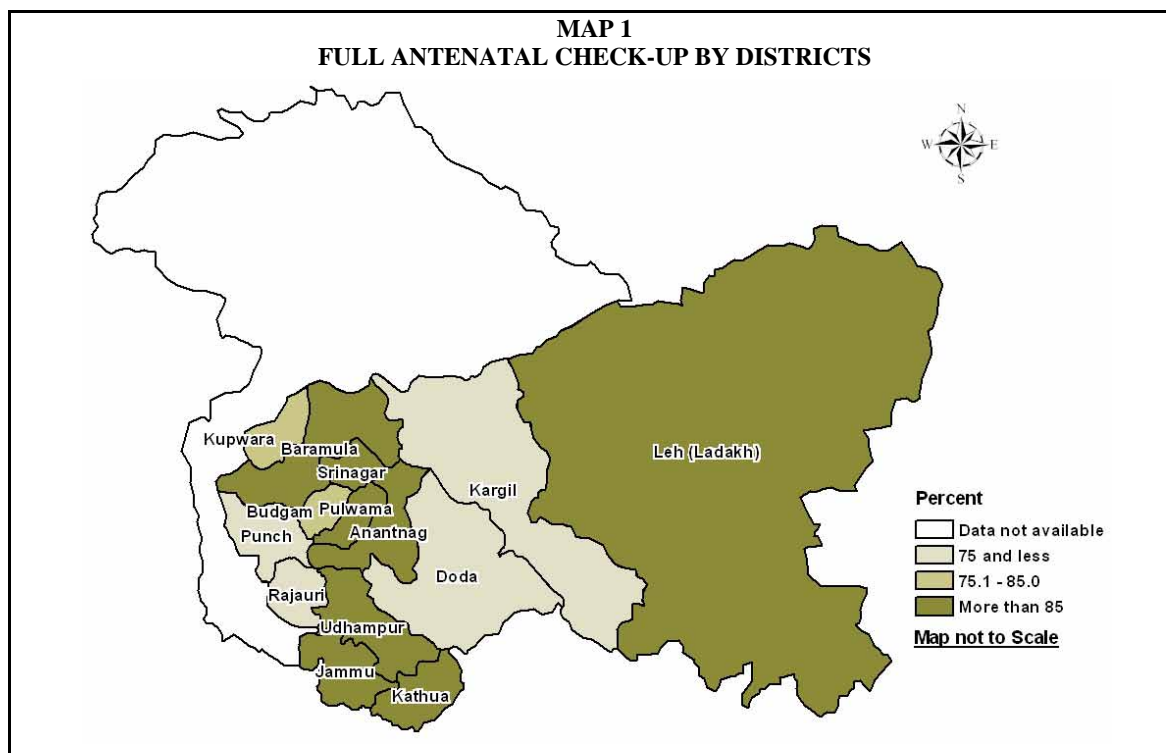
A distinctive feature is that any ANC is low 78.5 percent among non-literates as against 93.1 percent among women educated for 10 or more years; rural-urban gap is 15.3 percent point, with 97.4 percent among urban residents as depicted in Fig. 6.

The coverage of ANC was highest in Srinagar district (99.3 percent) and lowest in Punch (62.9 percent). In all districts of Jammu & Kashmir, women availed ANC service from either a government or private health facility or from both facilities. For women in Leh Ladakh district, 95.3 percent had ANC from a government facility and 9.2 percent received it from a private facility, while the corresponding government and private health facility utilization for ANC in Anantanag were 63.6 and 34.2 percents respectively (Table 4.2).

All check ups and examinations recommended for ANC are not availed by women who had ANC during pregnancy. The proportion of women who have weight and height measured, blood pressure checked, blood and urine tested, abdomen and breast examined are 30.1, 14.4, 73.0, 78.0, 78.6, 73.2 and 50.7 percent respectively. Women went for sonography/ultra sound test (42.1 percent), it is high in urban areas (67 percent), among women with 10 or more years of schooling (63 percent) and women belonging to the households in the highest wealth quintile (71.3 percent) (Table 4.3).

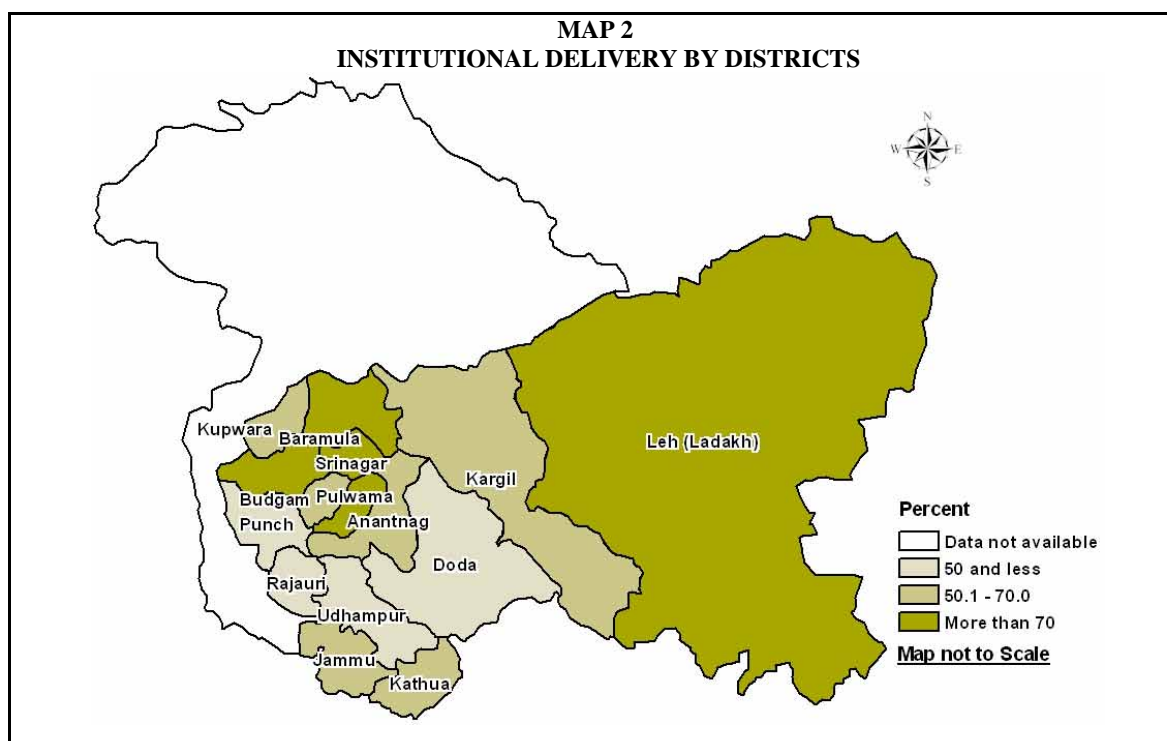
The proportion of women who received at least three ANC (73.3 percent), 56.6 percent women had received first ANC in the first trimester, 81.8 percent women had received at least one TT injection and 29.1 percent of the women received full ANC in Jammu & Kashmir (Table 4.6). In Rajauri a lowest 9.7 percent and in Anantanag a highest 48.8 percent of women have received full ANC as shown in the Map 1. The proportion of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets was 45.7 percent (Table 4.6).





Institutional Delivery

In Jammu & Kashmir, the institutional delivery is 55 percent. Fifty five percent of deliveries in the three year period preceding the survey which results either in still or live births were done in health facilities, either public or private. The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 23 percent in Punch to 87.3 percent in Srinagar as presented in the Map 2. Percentage of safe delivery is 88.6 percent in Srinagar and 23.7 percent in Punch districts and in Kupwara, Kargil, Anantanag, Jammu, Leh Ladakh, Badgam and Pulwama it ranges from 62.6 to 79.7 percent. In Punch, Udhampur, Rajauri, and Doda districts of Jammu & Kashmir safe delivery were less than 50 percent (Table 4.9). In Jammu & Kashmir, 2.8 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. 3,485) as compared to private health facility (Rs. 6,933). Around half (49.8 percent) of the women, who had institutional delivery used an ambulance or jeep or car as the mode of transport and mean cost of transportation was Rs. 650 (Table 4.8). Women who had home delivery, 34.8, 28.7 and 20.3 reported institutional delivery was not necessary, no time to go, and cost too much respectively as reasons for not opting for delivery in a health facility (Table 4.10).



Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

Women who either do not take ANC or take an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Jammu & Kashmir, as much as 60 percent of women who had still /live births in the three year period preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy. This varies from 84.4 percent in Kupwara to 30.4 percent in Udhampur. Only in 10 out of 14 districts in Jammu & Kashmir, more than 50 percent women had pregnancy complications. Among the women, who had complications during pregnancy 72.8 percent of them sought treatment.

More than half (53.8 percent) of women in Jammu & Kashmir had faced at least one delivery complication. The main delivery complications experienced by women who had still or live births in the three year period preceding the survey (Table 4.11) were premature labour (48.7 percent) obstructed labour (45.9 percent), prolonged labour (41.3 percent). Delivery complications were lowest in Kargil (23.9 percent) and highest in Rajauri (94.1 percent). In Udhampur, Badgam, Srinagar, Kupwara, Pulwama, Jammu, Doda and Punch delivery complications ranged from 43.0 to 89.3 percent (Table 4.15).

More than two-fifth (45.0 percent) of women in Jammu & Kashmir had post-delivery complications. The major problems during post-delivery period were lower abdominal pain (60.8 percent) followed by high fever (52.4 percent), (Table 4.12). Post-delivery complications were lowest in Jammu (21.5 percent) and highest in Kupwara (75.5 percent). Among the women who had post-delivery complications, 76.3 percent had sought treatment in Anantnag and 37.4 percent in Leh (Ladakh). Only in 9 out of 14 districts women who had post-delivery complications more than 60.1 percent sought treatment (Table 4.15).

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. About half (53.5 percent) of newborn during the three years period preceding the survey were examined within 24 hours of birth. More newborns to women of urban residents (81.5 percent), newborn to women educated up to 10 or more years (73.3 percent) and belonging to other castes (60.7 percent) have received care within 24 hours compared to others. More than three-fourth (78.7 percent) of the women in Jammu & Kashmir who had delivered in the three year period preceding the survey availed newborn check-up within 24 hours from government facility. Women who availed newborn cares from a private health facility constitute 12.5 percent as compared to newborn care availed from home (3.0 percent) and others (5.8 percent) (Table 5.1).

More than four-fifth (90.0 percent) of children under 3 years, born after January 1, 2004 was fed with colostrum. Women who are from urban areas (93.7 percent), more than 10 years of education (93.5 percent), other caste groups (90.9 percent) and from richest households (93.2 percent) were more likely to give colostrum to their children than their counterparts who were in rural areas (89.4 percent), non-literates (89.4 percent), belonged to scheduled tribes (87.0 percent) and from poorest households (92.2 percent) (Table 5.2). There is a visible variation across districts. In the districts of Leh (Ladakh), Kupwara, Jammu, Udhampur, Badgam, Punch, Kargil, Doda and Baramula (90.5 to 96.5 percent), Pulwama, Kathua, Srinagar and Anantanag (80.6 to 89.3 percent) and in Rajauri (74.4 percent) of children were fed colostrum (Table 5.5).

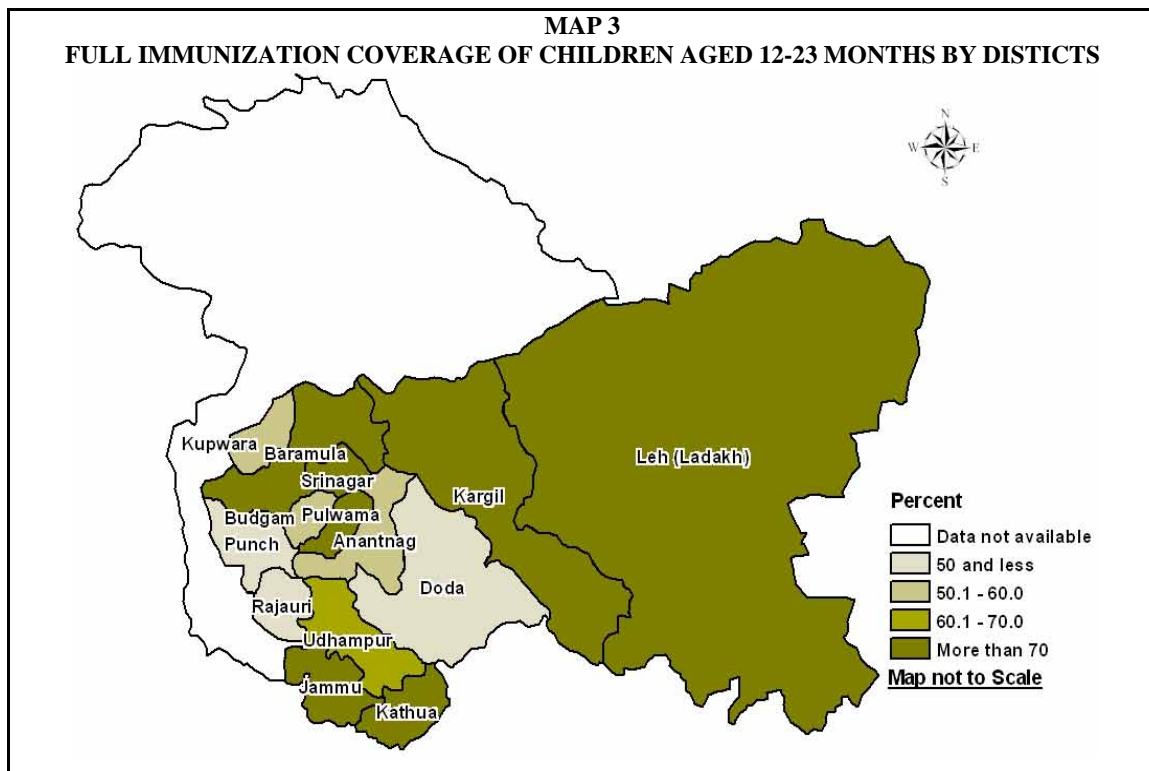
More than half (54.1 percent) of women had initiated breastfeeding within one hour of birth of the child. Most of the children (89.5 percent) started breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth (Table 5.2). The initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth was least practiced among women in Jammu (35.3 percent) and most widely practiced in Leh (Ladakh) (77.4 percent). Ninety percent women initiate breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children, ranging from 79.5 percent in Rajauri to 96.7 percent in Kargil (Table 5.5).

Median duration of exclusive breastfeeding of the youngest surviving child was 6.6 months (Table 5.3). For those children who had started food supplementation while still breastfeeding, the median age in months at the time of other fluids, semi-solid food and solid food supplementation were 7.1, 8.5 and 11.6 months respectively. The proportion of youngest surviving child who had exclusively been breastfed up to 5 months was 68.8 percent (Table 5.4).

Immunization Coverage of Children Aged 12-23 Months

In DLHS-3 immunization course of children aged 12-23 months has been recorded either from vaccination card or by questioning the women in case the card was not available. The vaccination data from children aged 12-23 months who received specific vaccine, 56.8 percent was recorded from the vaccination card in Jammu & Kashmir. More than three-fifth (62.2 percent) of children aged 12-23 months received full immunization comprising BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles. Only 4.6 percent of children have not received any vaccine (Table 5.6).

Full immunization coverage would have been well above 60 percent, if immunization against DPT had not drop down to 19 percent point for first (89.4 percent) to third (70.5 percent) dose and had vaccination against polio not dropped 19.2 percent point for first (94.1 percent) to third (74.9 percent) dose. The coverage of measles vaccine (81.3 percent) was also 12.3 percent lower than the coverage of BCG vaccine (93.6 percent). The key to improvement in full immunization coverage is to monitor drop out at all stages of vaccination before completion of full course of immunization. Higher coverage of full vaccination is observed with boys (62.8 percent), the urban residents (77.1 percent), births of first order (66.3 percent) and children born to women educated up to 10 or more years (72.8 percent), children belong to women from other caste groups (67.4 percent) and children from households in the highest wealth quintile (75.2 percent) and it was little lower for the girl children (61.5 percent), children have rural residence (59.9 percent), births of order four and above (50.8 percent), children of non-literate mother (54.8 percent), children whose mothers belong to scheduled tribe (56.6 percent) and children belonging to households in lowest wealth quintile (20.6 percent) (Table 5.6). District-wise variation in coverage of full Immunization is depicted in the Map 3.



The coverage of full immunization of children is below 50 percent in the districts Punch (28.2 percent), Doda (39.2 percent) and Rajauri (48.2 percent) and it is more than 50 percent and less than 80 percent in Baramula (53.4 percent), Kupwara (54.0 percent), Anantanag (56.2 percent), Udhampur (61.5 percent), Badgam (71.5 percent), Jammu (73.5 percent), Pulwama (76.9 percent) and Srinagar (78.1 percent) and more than 80 percent in Kargil (82.8 percent), Leh (Ladakh) (83.3 percent) and Kathua (87.1 percent) (Table 5.7). With regard to the place of vaccination, children received it from a Sub-Centre (18.8 percent) and Primary

Health Centre (PHC) (21.9 percent), 61.5 percent from other government health facility and 2.2 percent from private health facility (Table 5.8).

In Jammu & Kashmir, among children aged 12-35 months, about half of them (56.0 percent) had received at least one dose of Vitamin-A and 25.1 percent of children had received 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A supplementation (Table 5.9). Children from urban residence (70.3 percent), richest households (67.4 percent), other caste groups (59.7 Percent), mother's education is 10 or more years (66 percent), lower birth order (58.1 percent) are more likely to receive at least one dose of Vitamin-A than children from rural residence (53.9 percent), poorest households (25.4 percent), scheduled tribes (52.0 percent), non-literate mothers (50.3 percent) and children of four or more birth order (40.4 percent). In Doda only 22.9 percent and in Leh (Ladak) 76.2 percent children aged 12-23 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A (Table 5.7).

About one-third (37.4 percent) of children had Hepatitis-B vaccination. In Jammu & Kashmir, children living in urban areas (56.0 percent), lower birth order (39.0 percent), mothers having 10 or more years of education (55.3 percent), those belonging to other caste groups (41.5 percent) and from richest households (53.9 percent) are more likely to receive Hepatitis-B vaccine than children living in rural areas (34.6 percent), four or more birth order (29.1 percent), non-literate mothers (29.7 percent), those belonging to scheduled castes (31.2 percent) and from poorest households (7.0 percent) (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. More than three-fourth (76.6 percent) of women have knowledge of diarrhoea management (Table 5.10) and 58.8 percent are aware of danger signs of ARI (Table 5.12). The common practice followed by women for treatment of children who had diarrhoea was to give salt and sugar solution (28.2 percent), ORS (51.6 percent), plenty of fluids (16.4 percent) and continue normal food (6.0 percent) (Table 5.10). Among the twelve percent children who suffered from diarrhoea, 68.7 percent had sought advice/treatment and 53 percent among them were treated by ORS (Table 5.11). Only 63 percent children who had suffered from diarrhoea are treated in a government health facility and 37.5 percent in private health facility (Table 5.11). In Kargil 5.1 percent children suffered from diarrhoea in last two weeks prior to the survey and among them 45.1 percent had sought advice/treatment and in Pulwama 19.4 percent children suffered from diarrhoea and 75.7 percent of them sought advice/treatment (Table 5.13).

More than half (58.8 percent) of women are aware about danger signs of ARI in Jammu & Kashmir, 54.7, 54.6, 25.6 and 27.9 percents of women know that difficulty in breathing, pain in chest and productive cough, wheezing/whistling and rapid breathings respectively are the danger signs of ARI (Table 5.12). The prevalence of ARI among children in Jammu & Kashmir is 11.7 percent. Eighty-four percent of the children who had suffered from ARI or fever had sought advice/treatment mostly at a government health facility (55.1 percent) (Table 5.12).

The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 2.0 percent in Kargil district to 33.4 percent in Kupwara. The percentage of children who sought advice/treatment for ARI or fever ranges from 60.0 percent in Udhampur district to 92.9 percent in Kathua district (Table 5.13).

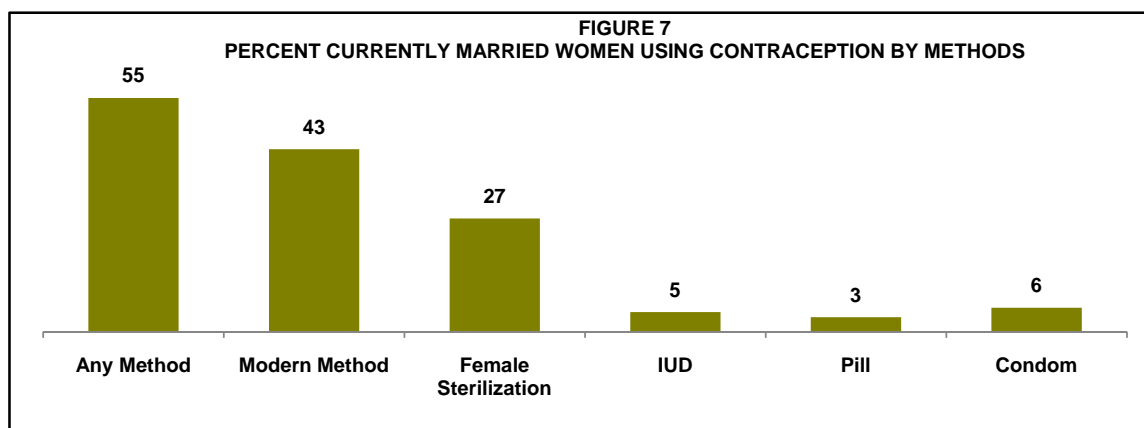
FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

To achieve population stabilization and to encourage healthy married life, NRHM promotes contraceptive use on voluntary basis through a comprehensive package of improved accessibility and incentive programme. There is near universal awareness of sterilization for limiting and IUD, Pills and Condom for spacing of children among the ever married and currently married women in Jammu & Kashmir (Table 6.1). Female condom is least known among currently married women with just 10 percent being aware of this contraceptive method. Emergency contraceptive pills, injectables, withdrawal and rhythm methods were known to 42.4, 66.0, 60.0 and 50.1 percents of currently married women. Similar pattern of knowledge and awareness of different contraceptives are also found in all the districts of Jammu & Kashmir (Table 6.3).

Among currently married women aged 15-49 years, the most popular method that they ever used is female sterilization (26.8 percent) followed by IUD (10.0 percent), Pill (9.8 percent) and Rhythm (8.4 percent). Withdrawal and Condom/*nirodh* are also ever used by 14.5 and 10.8 percent currently married women's husbands. About 40 percent of women between 30-39 years are sterilized and the female sterilizations are more among urban women (33.3 percent) and non-literate (30.2 percent) women. The rural women (25.5 percent) and women educated for at least 10 years (17.9 percent) are less likely to use female sterilization (Table 6.4).

Contraceptive Use

Among currently married women, the proportion using any modern method is 42.7 percent, 54.7 percent of currently married women used either modern or traditional methods (Fig.7). Oral pills and IUD are being used by only 3.4 and 4.6 percents of ever married women. Female sterilization is predominant among the contraceptive methods being used by 26.5 percent of currently married women aged between 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary method like condom/*nirodh* is used by 5.6 percent of husbands of currently married women (Table 6.5A).



Currently married women who are in the senior age (35-49) group, more than 65 percent, women belongs to other castes (57.5 percent) and women from richest households (65.1 percent) are more likely to use any contraceptive method than women in the young age groups (15-24 years 12.4 to 23.3 percent), belonging to scheduled tribes (47.7 percent) and women from poorest

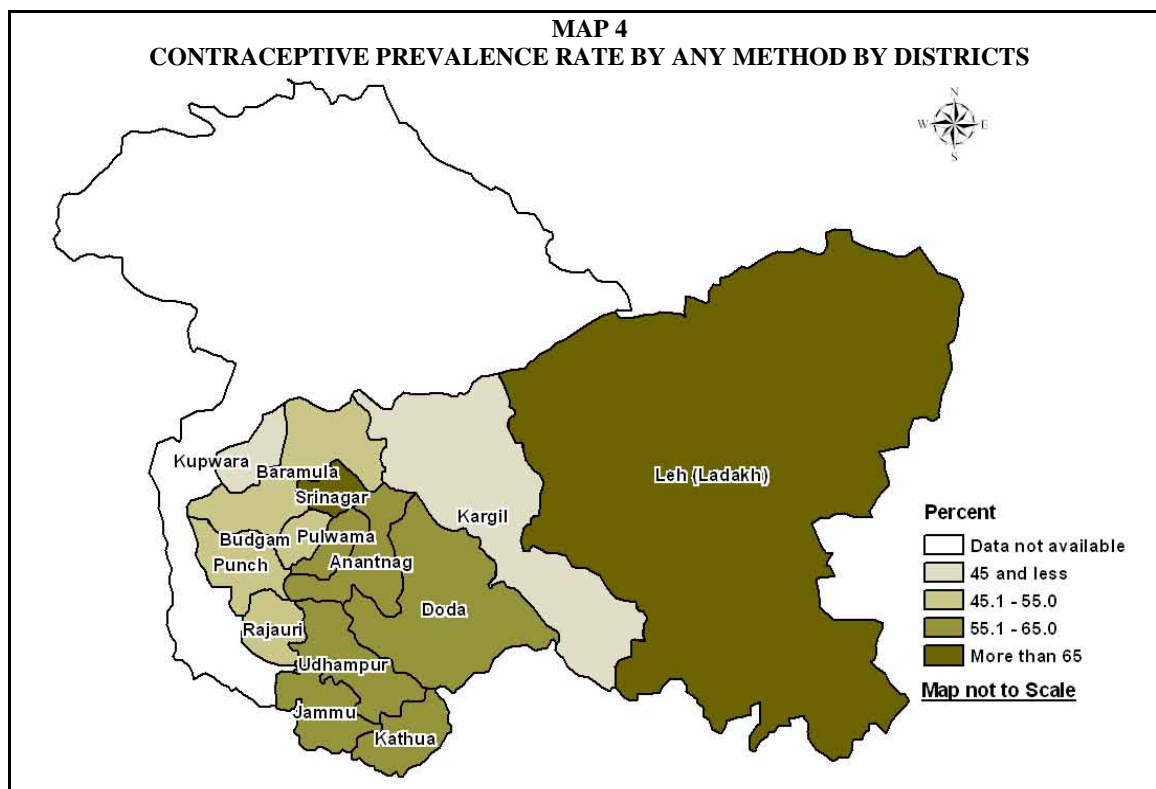
households (39.9 percent). Female sterilization, regardless of family size, is more among currently married women who have one or more living son compared to those with no living son. Women in the rural areas, with more than 10 years of education, belongs to other castes and from richest households are less likely to use female sterilization and more likely to use IUD, Pill and Condom/*nirodh* (Table 6.5 A).

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 28.4, 35.8, and 35.8 percent respectively. Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 73.4 percent of the total users and 79.8 percent of condom users are continuing with the same method for longer than 6 months (Table 6.5B). About Fifteen percent of women aged 20-24 years, 38.3 percent of women aged 25-29 years and 29.7 percent of women aged 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey. Mean age of women at the time of sterilization is 29.2 years (Table 6.6).

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Any Method

The contraceptive prevalence rate for any method is 54.7 in DLHS-3. Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any method below 40 percent is the lowest in Kupwara (36.7 percent), CPR for any method ranging from 44.4 to 69.9 percent in all other districts (Table 6.7) is depicted spatially in Map 4. The prevalence of female sterilization is more than 30 percent in Jammu, Kathua and Srinagar and Baramula, Anantanag, Pulwama, Leh, Udhampur, Badgam and Rajauri are the other districts where female sterilization ranges between 20-30 percent and in Kargil it is only 14 percent. The use of condom is least (1.0 percent) in Poonch and highest in Jammu (12.4 percent).

The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptives is found in the state, around 82 percent of sterilization has been done in a government health facility and only 13.1 percent have availed of government health facility services for spacing methods (Table 6.8). The high and low utilization rate of government health facility for limiting and spacing methods is true for all the districts of Jammu & Kashmir. In Jammu & Kashmir one-third (38.6 percent) of sterilized women and wives of men who had undergone sterilization three years preceding the survey got monetary compensation for sterilization and as much as 85.0 percent of them at the time of discharge. In Kargil, the lowest proportion 5.4 percent and highest proportion (85.9 percent) in Udhampur received cash benefits for sterilization (Table 6.9).



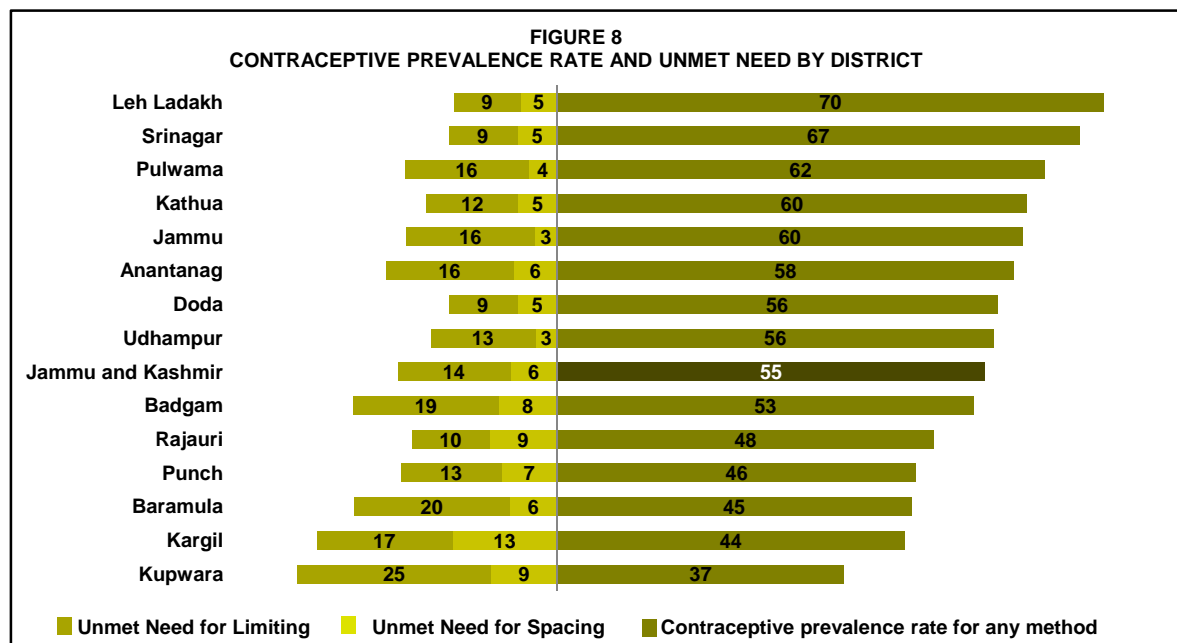
In Jammu & Kashmir, 8.6, 23.6 and 13.4 percent of sterilized women, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side-effects before the adoption and 22, 15.3 and 20.3 percent of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side-effects or health problems. The main health problems/side effects faced by women who have undergone sterilization were body/back ache (58.8 percent), weakness / inability to work (55.3 percent), abdominal pain (33.2 percent), excessive bleeding (17.6 percent) and irregular periods (12.8 percent). For women using IUD, the main problems were body/back ache (48.1 percent), weakness/inability to work (43.5 percent), abdominal pain (39.8 percent), excessive bleeding (23.0 percent) and irregular periods (7.7 percent). The proportion of Pill users with health problems/side-effects are weakness/inability to work (41.6 percent), body/back ache (28.2 percent), followed by abdominal pain (20.1 percent), weight gain (15.9 percent), dizziness (12.6 percent) and irregular periods (9.9 percent) (Table 6.10).

Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception the main reason cited is related to fertility (50.6 percent), while 15 percent mentioned side effects and 34.3 percent cited other reasons. For the younger women between 15-29 years the reasons for discontinuation of contraception are mostly fertility related and it is also true for women with no living children or only one child (Table 6.11). Around 10 percent of currently married women age between 15-49 years not using any contraceptive intends to adopt limiting and 2 percent intend to use spacing method in future. Among the women who intended to adopt either limiting or spacing methods in future, 38.2 percent want to use it within 12 months and 21.1 percent want to use it after 12 months, 40.7 percent women are still undecided about the timing for adopting any family planning method (Table 6.12).

Unmet Need for Contraception

In Jammu & Kashmir the total unmet need for contraception either for spacing or limiting is 20.4 percent. Currently married women physiologically fertile for conceiving and who want more children after two or more years are considered to have unmet need of contraception for spacing. In Jammu & Kashmir, 6.0 and 14.4 percent of currently married women have unmet need for spacing and limiting respectively. Unmet need for spacing is 25 percent for women with one living child and 11.2-19.2 percent of women under 25 years have unmet need for spacing (Table 6.15).

On the other hand, currently married women who still are physiologically fertile for conceiving but do not want more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting and 14.4 percent women in Jammu & Kashmir have unmet need for limiting. The unmet need of contraception for limiting is highest (24.7 percent) in Kupwara and lowest (8.5 percent) in Leh (Ladakh) (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 33.2 percent in Kupwara, the highest amongst the districts and the unmet need is the lowest (13.2 percent) in Leh (Ladakh). Among currently married women the unmet need for spacing was lowest (2.8 percent) in Udhampur and highest (13.4 percent) was in Kargil (Table 6.16). District-wise distribution of contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for spacing and limiting are depicted in Fig.8.

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

RTIs/STIs

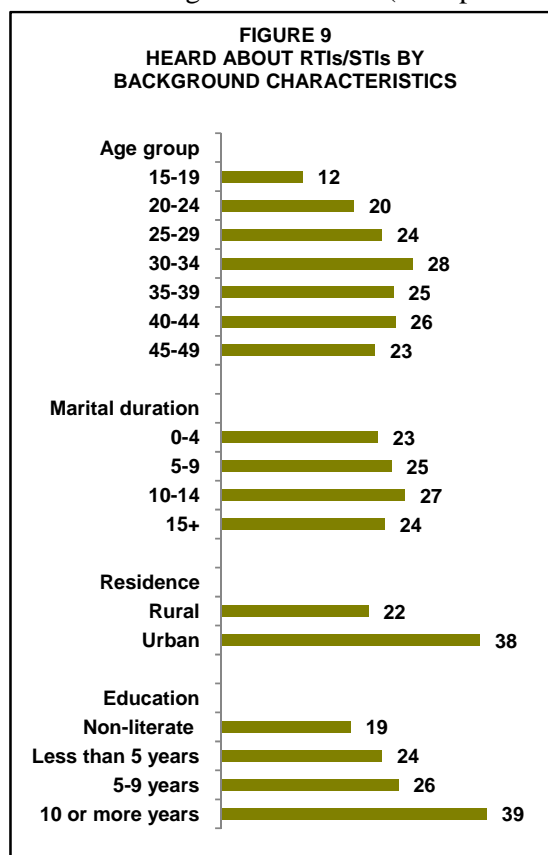
An integrated agenda of NRHM is to promote awareness and knowledge on RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS and to make health facilities accessible for checking and treatment seeking to ensure healthy sexual life, free from fatal infection. One of the responsibilities of health personnel is to provide correct knowledge of reproductive tract infections (RTIs)/sexually transmitted infections (STIs), HIV/AIDS and to encourage checking and treatment.

Among ever married women aged between 15-49 years, 30.9 percent have experienced one or the other menstruation related problems, largely painful periods (78.2 percent), irregular periods (16.9 percent), scanty bleeding (5.7 percent), prolonged bleeding (12.9 percent), blood clots/excessive bleeding (18.8 percent) and frequent or short periods (3.0 percent) are major problems reported by women in Jammu & Kashmir. The problem is high among the women in older age groups, below 18 years as consummation of marriage, non-literate or less educated women, non-literate or less educated husband (Table 7.1).

In Jammu & Kashmir, 24.3 percent of ever married women have heard about RTIs/STIs and it is more often heard by urban women (37.7 percent), recently married (marital duration 10-14) women (27.0 percent), women with more than 10 years education (39 percent) and women married more educated husbands (30 percent) than women living in rural areas (21.6 percent), non-literate (18.9 percent) and those married to non-literate husbands (18.8 percent) (Table 7.2) and also shown in Fig. 9.

In Jammu & Kashmir women have heard about RTIs/STIs from multiple sources like relatives/friends (46.1 percent), TV (35.9 percent), radio (32.7 percent), health personnel (28.7 percent) and print media (News papers /books /magazines /slogans /pamphlets /posters) (8.6 percent) (Table 7.2). Among those who have heard about RTIs/STIs, 46.1, 20.9, 19.7, 33.5, 28.6 and 20.6 percent have reported unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, unsafe sex with homosexuals, unsafe sex with sex worker, unsafe delivery, unsafe abortion, unsafe IUD insertion, respectively as the reasons for transmission of RTIs/STIs (Table 7.3).

Thirty-seven percent of ever married women aged 15-49 years have reported having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and 22.4 percent have experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. Among the women who had RTIs/STIs symptoms, 9.9, 1.9, 10.6, 4.2, 1.5, 5.5 and 0.7 percent of women

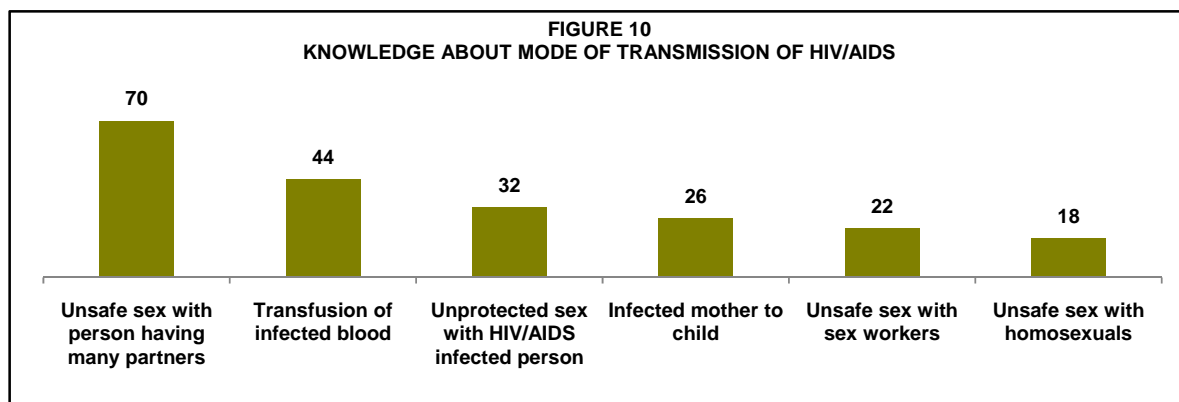


have itching or irritation over vulva, boils/ulcers/warts around vulva, pain in lower abdomen not related to period, swelling in the groin, painful blister like lesions, pain during sexual act, spotting after sexual act (Table 7.4). More than three-fourth (79.1 percent) of the women discussed RTIs/STIs related problems with their husbands and among the women having RTIs/STIs symptoms, 53.6 percent have taken treatments, mainly from government doctors (59.3 percent) and also from a private health facility (36.8 percent) (Table 7.5).

Rajauri and Baramula are the two extreme districts as far as ever married women who have heard about RTIs/STIs are concerned (2.5 and 55.7 percent having heard of it). In the districts of Leh, Kupwara, Badgam, Srinagar, Kathua and Jammu 23.7- 42.3 percent of ever married women have heard about RTIs/STIs. On the other side 5.7-19.1 percent women in the districts like Kargil, Doda, Udhampur, and Pulwama heard about the same (Table 7.6). Women who have reported having abnormal vaginal discharge and any symptom of RTIs/STIs in Jammu are 3.9 and 13.3 percent respectively and in Baramula it is 27.6 and 61.6 percents respectively. Kargil (26.4 percent) and Punch (69.1 percent) are two extreme districts where women sought treatment for any RTIs/STIs problem (Table 7.6).

HIV/AIDS

Among the ever married women aged between 15-49 years 61.8 percent have heard of HIV/AIDS and have heard about it mostly from TV (64.5 percent), Radio (58.7 percent), relatives/friends (36.7 percent), print media (news papers/ books/ magazines/ pamphlets/ posters) (12.2 percent). Sixteen percent have heard about it from health personnel and 13.6 percent from their husbands. Unlike in the case of RTIs/STIs, leaders/community meeting (6.3 percent) and school/adult education program (2.3 percent) are not major sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS (Table 7.7). The main mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS reported by women are unsafe sex with persons having many partners (70.2 percent), transfusion of infected blood (44.1 percent), unprotected sex with an HIV/AIDS infected person (31.6 percent), mother to child (26.4 percent), unsafe sex with sex worker (21.9 percent) and unsafe sex with homosexuals (17.6 percent) (Table 7.8) as presented in Fig.10. There is no significant variation in the knowledge regarding the mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS by the background characteristics of women (Table 7.8).



In Kargil district women have least heard about HIV/AIDS (35.7 percent) and majority women (87.4 percent) in Kathua have heard of HIV/AIDS (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 (58.1 percent), avoiding getting infected through blood (safe blood transmission or avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs, use of tested blood, use only new/sterilized needles, avoid HIV drip and avoid razors/blades) comprises of 37 percent and using condom correctly in each sexual act makes up 21.3 percent (Table 7.9). The right knowledge that HIV/AIDS transmission can be prevented by using condom is least in Pulwama (3.6 percent) and highest in Udhampur (50.5 percent) (Table 7.13).

The most common misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS among the ever married women is that one can get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bug bites is reported by over 40.9 percent of them. This misconception is more among young, rural, non-literate, middle class, other backward class and Muslim women. The proportion of women who have the misconception that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by shaking hand and hugging, sharing clothes, sharing food and stepping on others urine/stool are 28.9, 30.6, 33.1, 34.0 and 33.1 percent respectively (Table 7.10). Regardless of background characteristics, 47.8 percent of ever married women know the place where HIV/AIDS can be tested. More than 50 percent women in Baramula, Udhampur, Doda, Kathua, Punch and Jammu know the place for testing and 28.4-41.9 percent of women in Leh, Badgam, Kargil, Rajauri, Kupwara, Srinagar and very less in Anantanag (14.6 percent) are aware of the same (Table 7.13). Most women (70.9 percent) reported HIV/AIDS test can be done in a government hospital/dispensary followed by 10.6 percent reporting private hospital/clinic as the place for testing HIV/AIDS (Table 7.11). Around 6 percent of ever married women have undergone HIV/AIDS test, among them 52.3 percent have done it more than a year ago and 47.7 percent less than 12 months ago (Table 7.12).

INFERTILITY AND CHILDLINESS

About Nine percent of ever married women aged between 15-49 years in Jammu & Kashmir have infertility problem, among them 6.9 and 1.8 percent had primary and secondary infertility respectively. A sizeable 79.1 percent of ever married women reported to have experienced problems in conceiving for the first time; 8.3 percent had problems in conceiving after still/live birth and 6.1 percent after undergoing induced abortion (Table 7.14). In Jammu & Kashmir, 30.9 percent women have menstruation related problems. In Baramula it is highest (45.9 percent), and in Kargil it is lowest (12.2 percent). Srinagar, Rajauri, Badgam, Pulwama, Punch Kupwara, Baramula, Doda and Anantanag are the other districts where more than 32 percent of women have menstruation related problem. While more than 10 percent of ever married women in Srinagar, Pulwama, Kathua and Baramula have infertility problem including primary and secondary infertility (Table 7.17).

Among currently married women aged 20-49 years, who have been married for at least five years, 2.2 percent were childless and among them 1.9 percent had problem in conceiving. Among the ever married women between 40-49 years, 1.4 percent of them are childless (Table 7.15). Among currently married women age 20-49 year, childlessness is high among the women with 10 or more years of education (2.6 percent), and among those who belong to lowest wealth quintile households (2.7 percent) and low among less educated women (1.6 percent), women whose husband are less educated (2.1 percent), and women from richest households (1.8 percent).

Women who had primary and secondary infertility among them 82.7 and 88.6 percents had sought treatment respectively (Table 7.16). More than 80 percent woman who has an infertility problem has taken treatment in Baramula, Jammu, Pulwama, Badgam, Srinagar, Kathua, Anantanag and Udhampur but it is lowest in Leh (63.5 percent) (Table 7.17).

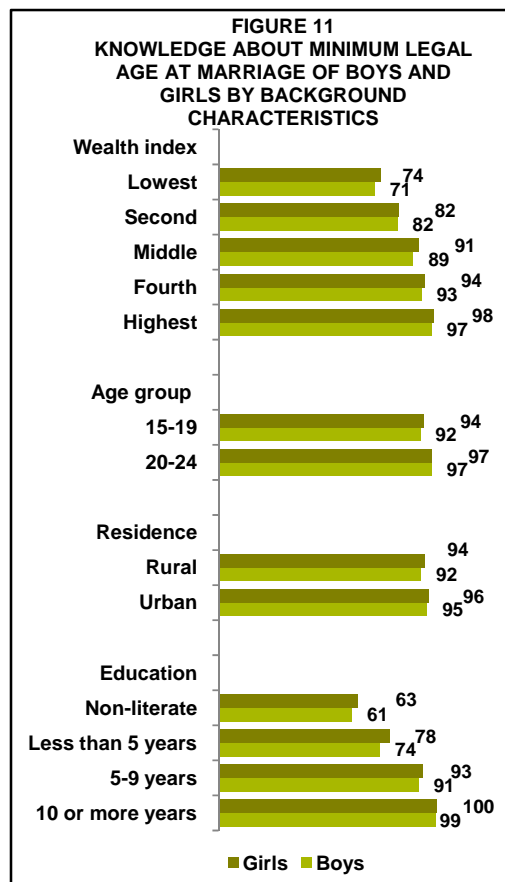
FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

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 7,189 unmarried women were interviewed in Jammu & Kashmir, of which 64.1 percent were between 15-19 years and the remaining (35.9 percent) were between 20-24 years. In rural areas unmarried women in the later age group is 34.4 percent as against 43.3 percent in urban areas. About one third (36.8 percent) of the unmarried women in rural areas have 10 or more years of education and among urban unmarried women, 58.7 percent had more than 10 years of education. Highest proportion of unmarried women aged 15-24 years belong to other caste in rural and urban areas (57.8 and 83.8 percent respectively). In urban areas more than two third (68.5 percent) of unmarried women were from richest households (Table 8.1).

Little more than three-fourth (78.5 percent) of women were aware of Family Life Education. Awareness about Family life education among women aged 15-19 years is below the state average among those who live in rural areas, have less than five years of education; belonging to schedule caste and other backward classes, and women from households belonging to lowest wealth quintile. There is a significant gap between the level of awareness and perception of importance of Family Life Education among the unmarried women in Jammu & Kashmir by selected background characteristics. Around 33.4 percent of women were of the opinion that Family Life Education should be given by age 12-14 years. As many as 42.6 percent of unmarried women felt it is important to provide Family Life Education after reaching tenth standard (Table 8.2).

As regards the opinion on ideal persons who should impart Family Life Education, 87.0 percent of unmarried women felt that parents should provide family life education, while 50.8 percent women were of the view that it should be provided by brother/sister/sister in law. Fifty one percent had



viewed that it should be provided by teacher/school/college and 24.2 percent were of the view that it should be provided by friend/peers. Only 3.3 percent of unmarried women mentioned that healthcare provider/sex education experts were ideal person to impart such education (Table 8.3).

More than half (55.6 percent) of the unmarried women in Jammu & Kashmir had received family life education. The main source of education is school/college (63.5 percent), followed by other sources (52.9 percent), 5.4 percent from youth club, 3.2 percent from government programme/camp and 1.2 percent had received Family Life Education from a NGO programme/camp (Table 8.4).

It has been observed that around 6 in every 10 unmarried women (between 15-24 years) have the knowledge of minimum legal age of marriage for boys and girls (65.9 percent among boys and 68.8 percent among girls). Sixteen percent reported ideal age of marriage for boys as less than 21 years while the remaining 83.9 percent reported more than 21 years. On the other hand, almost all women (95.5 percent) in the age group of 15-24 years reported that the ideal age of marriage for girls is 18 years and above (Table 8.5).

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 in every third women (34.0 percent) had menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey. Eighty-eight percent unmarried women had painful periods, 10.5 percent had irregular periods. Some (2.7 to 9.8 percent) women had problems like absence of menstruation, frequent or short menstrual periods, prolonged bleeding, scanty bleeding or blood clots/excessive bleeding (Table 8.6).

The practices followed during menstruation are important from the consideration of RTI and personal hygiene. Currently menstruating women were asked about the practices followed during the menstrual period. About three-fourth (75.9 percent) of the currently menstruating unmarried women used clothes, 24.3 percent used sanitary napkins and 11.3 percent used locally prepared napkins (Table 8.7).

Education on contraceptive means and methods is an integral component of family life education, besides the knowledge acquired from the mass media. It is imperative to assess the knowledge of contraceptive means and methods among the unmarried women. About 64.3 percent of unmarried women between 15–24 years had the knowledge of male sterilization and 84.6 percent had knowledge of female sterilization. As regards spacing methods, 73.9 percent had knowledge of pills, 62.2 percent had knowledge of condom/*nirodh* and 54.4 percent had knowledge of IUD. About one-third (35.5 percent) of unmarried women had knowledge of emergency contraception and about more than half (53.9 percent) have knowledge about Injectables (Table 8.8). Information was sought from the unmarried women about the places from where one can get pill and condom. More than half (59.0 percent) of women were of the opinion that pill and condom can be obtained from government health facilities and another 40.3 percent said it can be had from private sources too (Table 8.9).

Unmarried women were further asked about their involvement in discussion on family planning. It has been found that 29.3 percent women had ever discussed about family planning with anyone. More than one fourth had discussed with parents, 35.2 percent had discussed with brother/sister/sister-in-law, 75.7 percent with friends/peers, and more than 14.7 percent had discussed with teacher/school/college (Table 8.10).

Around one-fourth (24.2 percent) of unmarried women had heard about RTIs/STIs, less than half (45.3 percent) of unmarried women knew about RTIs/STIs from relatives/friends, 42.5 percent from television, 40.5 percent heard about it from radio, 21.0 percent from adult education programme/school teacher and 18.9 percent from print media (newspaper/books/magazines). The other sources of information are cinema, health personnel, partner, and religious/political leader/community meetings/exhibition/mela (Table 8.11).

Less than half (45.8 percent) of women mentioned that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, 27.9 percent were of the opinion that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with homosexuals; 32.0, 22.4 and 13.2 percents of unmarried women were of the view that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe delivery, unsafe abortion and unsafe IUD insertion (Table 8.12).

More than three fourth of unmarried women had ever heard of HIV/AIDS. Among them 70.4 percent women knew about HIV/AIDS from TV, 64.2 percent from radio, 24.8 percent from print media, 10 percent from health personnel 5.2 and percent from cinema (Table 8.13). Among them about 63.8 percent said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through unsafe sex with person who have many partners, 54.3 percent said that through transfusion of blood, 29.3 percent said that from infected mother to child, 27.6 percent said through unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person, 22.3 percent said unsafe sex with homosexuals and 19.6 percent said unsafe sex with sex workers (Table 8.14).

There are still many misconceptions about transmission of HIV/AIDS. Two-fifth of (41.3 percent) unmarried women were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by mosquito/flea or bedbugs bites, 29 percent were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by kissing, sharing clothes 28.4 percent by sharing food (30.2 percent) and twenty seven percent said stepping on urine/stools of someone who has AIDS (Table 8.15). These women were further asked about how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS. More than half (53.0 percent) feel they could avoid by limiting number of sexual partner and avoid sex with sex workers, 46.9 percent of unmarried women feel that it can be avoided by avoiding sex with person who inject drugs, one third (32.5 percent) women feel that abstaining from sex also may reduce the chances of infection of HIV/AIDS, one fifth feel use of condom correctly during each sexual act may reduce chances of infecting HIV/AIDS and 16.4 percent said avoid pregnancy when infected with HIV/AIDS (Table 8.16).

In Jammu & Kashmir, 57.0 percent women were aware of the place where HIV/AIDS could be tested. They knew that it can be done at the government/private hospitals (88.3 and 15.6 percents in government and private hospital respectively), CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre (14.2 percent) and VCTC/ICTC clinics (0.8 percent) (Table 8.17). Sixty-seven 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, 5.1

percent also knew that pregnancy cannot occur after kissing or hugging. 17.5 percent were of the opinion that a woman was most likely to get pregnant if she had sexual intercourse half way between her periods (Table 8.18).

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

Health Facility Survey was conducted as a companion survey of the household survey in DLHS-3. It includes Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHC) which are catering to the RCH services of sampled villages. 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 Jammu & Kashmir are 6011, 25802, and 89,659 respectively (Table 9.1). In all 571 villages were surveyed in DLHS-3 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 368 Sub-Centres, 222 PHCs and 73 CHCs.

About half (47.5 percent) of sampled villages have Sub-Centres within the villages, while the corresponding proportion is 32.1 and 78.9 percent in Jammu and Leh (Ladakh) respectively. More than 60 percent (68.8 percent) of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/Female Health Worker (FHW) in position and in 64.1 percent of sampled Sub-Centres an ANM/FHW resides in Sub-Centre quarter. Out of the sampled Sub-Centres of Jammu & Kashmir, in Kupwara, Baramula, Badgam, Anantanag and Leh (Ladakh) districts all of ANMs reside in government quarter available at Sub-Centre, whereas none of the sampled Sub-Centres in Doda, Kargil and Jammu districts have ANMs residing in the same (Table 9.2). Out of the 140 sampled Sub-Centres in public building only 10 (7.1 percent) Sub-Centres have regular electricity. Twentysix (18.6 percent) Sub-Centres located in government buildings have labour rooms and out of this only 10 (38.5 percent) of the labour rooms are currently in use. There is toilet facility in 34 (24.3 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres located in public buildings and more than half (52.9 percent) of Sub-Centres housed in government buildings have provision for water (Table 9.3).

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 Sub-Centres, otherwise treated inadequately equipped. A similar categorization of Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs for RCH services is also followed. It is being noted that 368 (60.6 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres in Jammu & Kashmir are adequately equipped and only in Leh (Ladakh) district, hundred percent adequacy of equipments in the sampled Sub-Centres has been observed. Around 73 percent of the sampled Sub-Centres have adequate stock/supply of essential drugs for RCH services. In seven districts- Jammu, Punch, Kathua, Leh (Ladakh), Udhampur and Rajauri - the sampled Sub-Centres have 82 to 93 percent adequacy of essential drugs (Table 9.4). Citizen's charter is displayed in 13.9 percent of the sampled Sub-Centres. The proportion of sampled Sub-Centres facilitated by Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) and those that received untied funds is 76.6 and 80.4 percents respectively (Table 9.5).

There are 115 (51.8 percent) PHCs where Medical Officers (MO) are serving. In Jammu and Kashmir all the PHCs have medical officers and Lady Medical Officer (LMO) in position. There

are LMOs in position in 87 (39.2 percent) of the 222 sampled PHCs, only in 76 (34.2 percent) AYUSH doctors are in position and in 211 (95.1 percent) of the sampled PHCs, Pharmacists are in position, at the time of the survey (Table 9.6).

More than one fourth (26.1 percent) of the PHCs have residential quarters available for Medical Officer. Among the 222 sampled PHCs 72 (32.4 percent) PHCs were functioning 24 hours. Less than half 105 (47.5 percent) of the sampled PHCs catering to the sampled villages have at least 4 beds and such facilities are available in all the districts. Fourteen (6.3 percent) sampled PHCs have regular power supply and only 127 (57.2 percent) have functional vehicles in place (Table 9.7).

Newborn care equipments are available in 31 (14.0 percent) of the sampled PHCs, 56 (25.2 percent) have functional OTs and 37 (51.4 percent) provide referral services for delivery. Twenty-nine percent of the PHCs in Jammu & Kashmir have at least 60 percent of essential drugs and less than half of the PHCs (39.2 percent) have cold storage systems. Only seven districts in Jammu & Kashmir, namely Kupwara, Baramula, Anantanag, Udhampur, Punch, Jammu and Kathua have conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month and in the state 14 PHCs (19.4 percent) among 222 PHCs have conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month (Table 9.8). Citizen's Charter displayed, Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) and Untied funds have been constituted in 66 (29.7 percent), 162 (73 percent) and 166 (74.8 percent) of the sampled 222 PHCs. Untied funds have been utilized by 157 of the 222 sampled PHCs. In Srinagar and Udhampur districts, more than 50 percent of the sampled PHCs have Citizen's Charter displayed, Anantanag, Kathua, Jammu, Punch and Srinagar have more than 80 percent of RKS and only Jammu have received hundred percent of untied fund (Table 9.9).

The distribution of 73 sampled CHCs among the districts in Jammu & Kashmir is uneven with Anantanag having 12 of them and just 1 in Leh (Ladakh) (Table 9.10). Among 73 CHCs only 33 CHCs (45.2 percent) have gynaecologists in position and in Leh (Ladakh) no gynaecologist in position among the sampled CHCs. The proportion of CHCs which have a Pediatrician, Anesthetist and Health Manager are 19.2, 54.8 and 9.6 percent respectively (Table 9.10). In Kupwara, Srinagar, Pulwama, Leh (Ladakh), Udhampur and Jammu the sampled CHCs which provide RCH services to the sampled villages have no blood storage facility (Table 9.11). For the state as a whole, only 8 (15.4 percent) of the sampled 73 CHCs have blood storage facility. All the sampled CHCs in Kupwara are designated as FRUs and overall 71.2 percent of the sampled CHCs are designated as FRUs. Out of the 73 sampled CHCs, 43 (58.9 percent), 35 (67.3 percent) and 24 (32.9 percent) have functional OTs, newborn care facilities and low birth weight (LBW) management facilities. Out of the sampled 73 CHCs, in 95.9 percent of CHCs, RKS have constituted and 94.3 percent of the constituted RKS are monitored regularly (Table 9.12).

**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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

State /Districts	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
Jammu & Kashmir	17,858	14,748	3,110	93.4	15,175	12,626	2,549	86.0	7,189	6,031	1,158	83.4
Kupwara	1,297	1,244	53	96.1	1,164	1112	52	85.8	579	554	25	88.3
Baramula	1,048	878	170	95.3	933	780	153	86.4	564	476	88	89.5
Srinagar	1,236	268	968	91.6	1,032	243	789	83.4	556	167	389	84.1
Badgam	1,264	1,113	151	93.6	1,190	1044	146	87.4	690	602	88	87.2
Pulwama	1,297	1,164	133	96.1	1,216	1096	120	85.9	742	669	73	81.7
Anantanag	1,288	1,100	188	95.4	1,308	1120	188	91.0	699	624	75	92.6
Leh (Ladakh)	1,190	934	256	88.2	694	564	130	68.6	267	220	47	52.6
Kargil	1,163	1,073	90	86.2	782	733	49	65.5	398	372	26	56.1
Doda	1,268	1,192	76	93.9	1,003	945	58	80.2	370	348	22	77.6
Udhampur	1,314	1,104	210	97.3	1,230	1043	187	92.3	492	418	74	95.2
Punch	1,267	1,194	73	93.9	918	868	50	86.2	390	363	27	83.7
Rajauri	1,617	1,525	92	98.0	1446	1358	88	97.1	510	482	28	96.8
Jammu	1,015	587	428	83.9	927	554	373	91.5	358	229	129	90.0
Kathua	1,594	1,372	222	96.6	1,332	1,166	166	94.3	574	507	67	93.6

Note: Table based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.2 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Basic demographic indicators of Jammu & Kashmir and its districts, Census 2001, India

State/districts	Population (in thousands)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate ²	Sex ratio ³	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	10,143	24.8	29.4	892	66.6	43	55.5
Kupwara	650	3.9	38.6	906	56.1	28.7	43.2
Baramula	1,170	33.5	15.7	947	82.6	67.2	75.1
Srinagar	1,202	78.7	31.4	851	69.6	48.1	59.8
Badgam	629	11.2	26.5	930	53.5	30.6	42.5
Pulwama	653	10.5	24.5	945	60.7	37.7	49.6
Anantanag	1,172	14.4	32.7	922	57.6	34.4	46.5
Leh (Ladakh)	117	24.4	30.4	823	75.6	52.7	65.3
Kargil	119	8.9	31.4	837	75.8	42.4	60.8
Doda	692	6.9	26.8	903	64.0	29.9	47.9
Udhampur	743	15.7	26.9	860	67.1	41.2	55.2
Punch	373	6.4	28.1	919	65.0	36.0	51.2
Rajauri	483	7.0	25.2	878	69.8	44.5	58.0
Jammu	1,589	44.1	28.4	868	84.4	68.5	77.0
Kathua	550	14.3	20.9	901	75.7	54.4	65.6

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

**BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF
HOUSEHOLDS**

TABLE 2.1 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Percent distribution of the household population by age, residence and sex, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.5
1-4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.7	5.2	5.2	5.3
5-9	10.7	10.7	10.6	11.3	11.4	11.2	7.4	7.3	7.6
10-14	11.4	10.9	11.9	11.9	11.4	12.6	8.7	8.6	8.7
15-19	11.6	11.9	11.3	12.0	12.3	11.7	9.8	10.0	9.6
20-24	10.2	10.1	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.5	10.3	10.6	9.9
25-29	9.4	9.1	9.7	9.0	8.9	9.1	11.6	10.7	12.6
30-34	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.6	6.5	6.6	8.9	8.8	9.0
35-39	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.4	7.8	8.0	7.5
40-44	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
45-49	4.5	4.9	4.0	4.3	4.8	3.8	5.4	5.4	5.4
50-54	4.0	3.6	4.5	4.0	3.5	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.0
55-59	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.1	3.5	4.8
60-64	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.5	3.6	4.3	2.9
65-69	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.1
70-74	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.3
75-79	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8
80+	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Below 15	30.4	29.9	30.7	31.7	31.2	32.4	23.1	23.1	23.1
Number of Persons**	1,07,051	55,806	51,245	90,090	46,977	43,113	16,961	8,829	8,132
Sex ratio ¹	918	na	na	918	na	na	921	na	na

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

na = Not applicable.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Females per 1000 males

TABLE 2.2 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of the household population (age 10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	99.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	12,436
15-19	96.9	2.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	12,537
20-24	74.0	25.3	0.3	0.4	100.0	10,904
25-29	38.0	60.9	0.3	0.9	100.0	9,854
30-44	6.3	91.1	0.1	2.5	100.0	19,693
45-59	1.3	90.2	0.1	8.5	100.0	12,585
60+	1.4	67.6	0.1	30.9	100.0	8,556
Total	43.4	51.5	0.2	5.0	100.0	86,565
Male						
10-14	99.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,222
15-19	98.6	1.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	6,692
20-24	87.3	12.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	5,548
25-29	53.5	45.5	0.4	0.6	100.0	5,011
30-44	9.8	88.3	0.2	1.7	100.0	10,142
45-59	1.8	92.9	0.1	5.2	100.0	6,524
60+	1.5	78.3	0.1	20.0	100.0	4,960
Total	47.4	49.0	0.2	3.5	100.0	45,099
Female						
10-14	99.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,214
15-19	95.0	4.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	5,845
20-24	60.1	39.3	0.1	0.5	100.0	5,356
25-29	21.9	76.7	0.2	1.1	100.0	4,843
30-44	2.5	94.1	0.1	3.3	100.0	9,551
45-59	0.7	87.4	0.0	11.9	100.0	6,061
60+	1.2	52.6	0.1	46.1	100.0	3,596
Total	39.0	54.2	0.1	6.7	100.0	41,466
** 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Place of residence /Districts	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)	
Districts					
Kupwara	24.8	21.7	20.5	9.3	40.3
Baramula	26.5	22.5	12.1	7.9	28.8
Srinagar	27.8	24.5	6.3	0.0	24.6
Badgam	26.1	22.1	8.9	9.1	23.6
Pulwama	25.2	22.3	11.4	7.2	23.9
Anantanag	25.7	22.4	13.5	7.0	28.5
Leh Ladakh	25.8	23.6	10.1	4.0	12.7
Kargil	24.2	22.4	16.0	4.3	24.8
Doda	24.9	20.7	13.9	9.8	27.1
Udhampur	25.6	21.1	6.8	1.6	19.7
Punch	25.1	20.5	18.0	16.4	42.5
Rajauri	25.1	20.1	11.7	15.7	20.5
Jammu	27.9	22.6	1.3	2.5	17.3
Kathua	27.8	22.4	1.3	3.9	10.8
Rural	25.5	21.7	11.2	8.5	25.4
Urban	28.6	25.4	3.4	0.6	16.8
Jammu & Kashmir	26.0	22.2	9.9	7.2	24.6
Reference period: January 1 st , 2004 to survey date.					

TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	5.8	99.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,716
10-14	3.6	51.8	43.2	4.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	12,436
15-19	7.3	6.5	25.3	43.3	24.8	0.1	100.0	12,537
20-29	19.9	9.0	17.5	31.6	41.8	0.2	100.0	20,758
30-39	37.0	14.2	21.6	33.7	30.2	0.3	100.0	14,223
40-49	48.8	18.9	24.4	35.7	20.4	0.6	100.0	10,224
50+	68.1	28.1	23.1	30.7	16.2	1.9	100.0	16,387
Total	29.4	27.7	23.4	26.5	22.1	0.3	100.0	93,281
Male								
7-9	5.6	99.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,528
10-14	1.9	52.4	42.9	4.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,222
15-19	2.9	5.5	26.2	42.5	25.7	0.1	100.0	6,692
20-29	8.9	7.0	17.7	32.3	42.9	0.2	100.0	10,559
30-39	20.0	11.0	21.7	35.5	31.7	0.2	100.0	7,317
40-49	29.8	15.0	23.5	38.9	21.9	0.6	100.0	5,566
50+	51.4	26.1	23.0	32.8	16.7	1.4	100.0	8,743
Total	18.7	24.6	23.2	28.3	23.5	0.3	100.0	48,627
Female								
7-9	6.0	99.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	3,188
10-14	5.3	51.1	43.4	5.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	6,214
15-19	12.4	7.8	24.1	44.4	23.7	0.1	100.0	5,845
20-29	31.4	11.7	17.2	30.6	40.3	0.2	100.0	10,199
30-39	55.2	20.3	21.5	30.2	27.4	0.5	100.0	6,906
40-49	71.0	29.9	26.9	26.7	16.0	0.5	100.0	4,658
50+	87.3	36.8	23.4	21.9	14.0	3.9	100.0	7,644
Total	41.1	32.3	23.7	23.7	20.0	0.3	100.0	44,654
								<i>Contd.....</i>

TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION—continued

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	6.2	99.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	5,867
10-14	3.8	51.6	43.0	5.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	10,782
15-19	7.9	6.9	25.8	43.5	23.7	0.1	100.0	10,839
20-29	21.5	10.1	19.1	32.8	37.8	0.2	100.0	17,294
30-39	39.5	16.3	23.3	35.6	24.4	0.4	100.0	11,564
40-49	51.7	21.2	26.1	37.1	14.9	0.7	100.0	8,273
50+	71.3	33.6	24.6	30.6	8.8	2.4	100.0	13,501
Total	30.5	29.7	24.5	26.7	18.7	0.4	100.0	78,120
Male								
7-9	5.7	99.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,069
10-14	1.8	51.7	43.4	4.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	5,359
15-19	3.1	5.4	26.4	43.2	24.8	0.1	100.0	5,790
20-29	9.2	7.6	19.1	33.4	39.7	0.2	100.0	8,832
30-39	20.2	12.4	23.0	37.6	26.8	0.2	100.0	5,956
40-49	31.0	16.3	25.3	40.9	16.8	0.7	100.0	4,514
50+	54.5	30.7	24.7	33.2	9.7	1.7	100.0	7,229
Total	19.2	26.1	24.3	28.8	20.3	0.4	100.0	40,749
Female								
7-9	6.7	98.8	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	2,798
10-14	5.7	51.5	42.6	5.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	5,423
15-19	13.5	8.7	25.1	43.9	22.2	0.1	100.0	5,049
20-29	34.3	13.6	19.1	32.0	35.1	0.2	100.0	8,462
30-39	59.9	24.5	23.8	31.5	19.4	0.7	100.0	5,608
40-49	76.4	38.3	28.8	23.7	8.3	0.8	100.0	3,759
50+	90.5	49.6	24.5	16.5	3.6	5.8	100.0	6,272
Total	42.9	35.2	24.8	23.4	16.2	0.4	100.0	37,371
								<i>Contd.....</i>

TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION—continued

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	3.2	99.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	849
10-14	2.6	52.5	44.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,654
15-19	3.9	4.4	21.9	41.9	31.7	0.0	100.0	1,698
20-29	12.9	4.5	10.8	26.5	58.0	0.3	100.0	3,464
30-39	27.2	7.2	16.1	27.5	49.1	0.0	100.0	2,659
40-49	36.9	11.7	19.1	31.6	37.4	0.2	100.0	1,951
50+	54.1	12.7	18.7	31.1	37.0	0.5	100.0	2,886
Total	24.1	18.4	18.5	25.4	37.5	0.2	100.0	15,161
Male								
7-9	5.2	99.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	459
10-14	2.7	56.8	39.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	863
15-19	2.0	6.1	25.1	37.7	31.1	0.0	100.0	902
20-29	7.2	4.2	11.3	27.2	57.0	0.3	100.0	1,727
30-39	19.0	5.4	16.5	27.8	50.2	0.0	100.0	1,361
40-49	24.7	10.1	16.5	31.2	41.9	0.4	100.0	1,052
50+	37.0	11.1	17.6	31.3	39.6	0.4	100.0	1,514
Total	16.4	17.0	18.1	25.8	38.9	0.2	100.0	7,878
Female								
7-9	1.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	390
10-14	2.4	48.0	49.6	2.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	791
15-19	6.1	2.4	18.2	46.9	32.4	0.0	100.0	796
20-29	18.7	4.9	10.2	25.7	59.0	0.2	100.0	1,737
30-39	36.4	9.7	15.4	27.2	47.6	0.0	100.0	1,298
40-49	50.1	14.4	23.3	32.3	30.0	0.1	100.0	899
50+	73.2	17.1	21.6	30.4	30.1	0.9	100.0	1,372
Total	32.3	20.2	19.1	24.9	35.7	0.1	100.0	7,283
Note: ** Unweighted cases.								

Table 2.5 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL

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

Age (years)	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
6-10	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.7	99.7	99.5	99.6
11-13	97.4	96.9	97.3	98.2	96.6	98.0	96.5	97.2	96.6
14-17	87.6	91.7	88.2	90.5	88.7	90.3	84.3	94.6	85.7
6-11	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.4	99.2	99.4
12-17	91.0	93.2	91.3	93.1	91.1	92.8	88.7	95.4	89.6
Total	95.4	96.4	95.5	96.4	95.6	96.3	94.3	97.3	94.7

TABLE 2.6 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL

Percent distribution of household population age less than 18 years who dropped out of school by main reasons, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Reasons	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
School too far	3.5	5.0	3.5	5.3	3.5	0.3
Transport not available	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.3	0.0	6.1
Further education not necessary	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.9	8.3	8.5
Required for household work	5.9	16.3	6.7	17.2	1.5	3.0
Required for work on family/business	2.1	1.8	2.5	1.9	0.2	0.0
Required for outside work	7.8	1.3	7.8	1.4	7.8	0.0
Cost too much	22.2	19.6	19.1	18.8	40.0	32.1
No proper school	0.2	3.2	0.2	3.4	0.0	0.7
Not safe to send girls	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.2
For taking care of siblings	7.7	8.8	9.0	9.0	0.4	7.0
Not interested in studies	21.4	12.7	22.4	13.5	15.5	1.0
Repeated failures	11.6	10.4	13.6	10.6	0.3	7.7
Got married	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0
Others	11.5	12.1	9.6	10.8	22.5	32.4
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	566	760	491	704	75	56

**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS			
Percent distribution of the households by selected characteristics of the household head, household size and residence, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08			
Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	96.3	96.1	97.5
Female	3.7	3.9	2.5
Age (years)			
< 30	6.9	6.9	7.1
30-44	34.1	34.6	32.0
45-59	34.1	34.0	34.6
60+	24.8	24.5	26.2
Median age	47	46	48
Religion			
Hindu	23.9	27.7	6.0
Muslim	68.7	63.6	92.6
Christian	0.1	0.1	0.2
Sikh	1.2	1.3	0.5
Buddhist /Neo-Buddhist	6.0	7.1	0.7
Jain	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.1	0.2	0.0
Caste/tribe			
Scheduled castes	8.7	10.1	2.0
Scheduled tribes	19.8	23.7	1.7
Other backward classes	13.0	15.5	1.5
Others	58.5	50.8	94.8
Number of usual members			
1	1.2	1.3	1.1
2	3.5	3.5	3.6
3	7.1	7.0	7.7
4	15.1	14.0	20.4
5	20.7	20.0	24.0
6	18.3	18.3	18.0
7	12.3	13.0	8.8
8	8.2	8.8	5.5
9+	13.6	14.2	11.1
Total percent	100	100	100
Mean household size	6.0	6.1	5.7
Number of households**	17,858	14,748	3,110
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.			
**Unweighted cases.			

TABLE 2.8 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSETS

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

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity connection	91.4	89.6	99.8
Source of drinking water			
Improved source	75.1	70.1	99.1
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	37.0	25.6	91.2
Public tap/standpipe	16.3	19.0	3.2
Tube Well or bore well or hand pump	13.0	14.8	4.2
Other improved	8.9	10.7	0.6
Non Improved source	24.9	29.9	0.9
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation	24.8	15.4	69.7
Flush to sewer/septic/pit	21.6	12.3	66.1
Pit with slab	2.8	2.8	2.8
Pit ventilated improved	0.2	0.2	0.5
Other	0.1	0.1	0.3
Not improved	75.2	84.6	30.3
Flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit	5.9	2.9	20.3
Pit without slab	0.7	0.8	0.2
Dry toilet	28.8	33.1	8.1
No toilet/open space	39.8	47.8	1.7
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	22.8	13.8	65.8
Electricity	6.0	2.2	24.1
Kerosene	0.8	0.4	2.6
Wood	62.5	74.5	5.4
Others	7.8	9.0	2.2
Type of house			
Kachha	30.4	35.9	3.9
Semi - pucca	26.1	28.5	15.0
Pucca	43.5	35.6	81.1
Number of rooms			
1	6.3	6.4	5.8
2	14.5	15.0	12.4
3+	79.2	78.6	81.8
Household assets			
Fan	48.9	40.8	87.2
Radio/transistor	68.0	65.3	80.9
Sewing machine	27.7	26.4	33.8
Television	55.3	47.8	90.8
Telephone	53.5	46.5	86.5
Bicycle	11.5	8.0	28.0
Motor cycle/ scooter	9.3	6.8	21.5
Car / Jeep	6.5	3.3	21.8
Tractor	0.8	0.9	0.3
Wealth Index			
Lowest	4.5	5.4	0.0
Second	12.1	14.5	0.2
Middle	27.6	32.8	2.7
Fourth	31.7	33.9	21.1
Highest	24.2	13.4	76.0
Number of households**	17,858	14,748	3,110

**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.9 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of household with selected characteristics by district, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Districts/State	With electricity	With drinking water ¹	With toilet facility ²	Using Liquefied petroleum Gas	Living in <i>pucca</i> house	Having BPL card
Kupwara	92.3	64.5	93.7	12.4	39.6	66.7
Baramula	93.7	78.8	94.6	19.9	32.2	51.1
Srinagar	99.7	97.4	98.7	51.8	72.7	18.9
Badgam	93.0	87.4	96.9	17.6	65.1	43.7
Pulwama	96.1	87.4	86.3	12.1	77.5	42.8
Anantanag	91.0	81.5	69.3	14.3	66.9	45.0
Leh Ladakh	92.7	56.1	96.9	56.0	12.9	31.3
Kargil	88.6	76.7	96.6	20.0	22.1	56.1
Doda	78.0	69.6	18.9	10.0	14.3	52.4
Udhampur	86.7	45.5	13.6	16.8	25.1	27.0
Punch	81.6	81.3	22.2	15.0	22.4	52.3
Rajauri	89.6	53.4	13.9	13.8	28.8	35.0
Jammu	99.8	91.1	46.6	49.6	69.9	13.2
Kathua	99.4	90.5	24.2	26.9	53.8	13.2
Jammu & Kashmir	91.4	75.1	60.2	22.8	43.5	38.4

¹ Includes piped water, public tap/sand pipe, hand pump, tube well/bore well.

² Household having access to toilet facility = improved source of sanitation + flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit + pit without slab + dry toilet.

TABLE 2.10 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

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

Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Missing	Total percent
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km		
Primary school	89.8	7.5	1.4	1.2	0.0	100.0
Middle school	77.2	17.0	3.7	1.9	0.2	100.0
Secondary school	30.3	39.2	19.6	10.9	0.0	100.0
Higher secondary school	9.3	34.7	29.6	26.3	0.2	100.0
College	0.7	7.0	17.3	74.8	0.2	100.0
Madarasa	23.1	15.1	7.4	54.5	0.0	100.0
Number of villages	571	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Distance from the village is calculated for only those villages which do not have the facility within the village. Table is based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.11 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

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

Health facility	Distance from the village ¹				
	Within village	Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km	More than 10km
Sub-Centre	47.6	73.1	85.5	92.6	7.4
Primary Health Centre	12.4	37.8	52.2	75.4	24.9
Community Health Centre	1.8	12.8	20.3	49.0	51.0
District/Govt. Hospital	0.7	2.6	5.6	18.6	81.4
Government Dispensary	10.3	31.9	41.9	58.1	41.9
Private Clinic	12.3	26.3	34.0	50.8	49.2
Private Hospital	0.5	5.3	8.8	23.5	76.5
AYUSH Health Facility	6.5	14.9	20.8	33.8	66.2

Note: ¹ Including facilities within village.

TABLE 2.12 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT

Percentage of availabilities of facility and health personnel of villages by district, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Districts/State	Percentage of villages with**										
	Primary or middle school	Sub-centre	PHCs	Any government health facility ¹	Doctor	ASHA	Anganwadi workers	JSY Beneficiary	VHSC	Aware of Untied Fund ²	Number of villages
Kupwara	100.0	43.8	20.8	66.7	8.3	66.7	95.8	31.3	10.4	10.4	48
Baramula	100.0	38.1	7.1	45.2	11.9	76.2	100.0	23.8	14.3	14.3	42
Srinagar	90.9	54.5	36.4	72.7	0.0	63.6	90.9	27.3	18.2	18.2	11
Badgam	100.0	40.9	15.9	54.5	9.1	63.6	97.7	29.5	4.5	4.5	44
Pulwama	97.8	42.2	8.9	55.6	13.3	86.7	100.0	35.6	8.9	8.7	45
Anantanag	100.0	58.1	11.6	67.4	16.3	90.7	97.7	16.3	9.3	9.3	43
Leh Ladakh	94.7	78.9	15.8	94.7	2.6	92.1	100.0	60.5	21.1	21.1	38
Kargil	100.0	78.3	6.5	91.3	0.0	73.9	93.5	30.4	17.4	17.4	46
Doda	95.7	34.0	8.5	59.6	4.3	57.4	89.4	34.0	8.5	8.3	47
Udhampur	97.6	40.5	7.1	57.1	0.0	83.3	97.6	45.2	0.0	0.0	42
Punch	100.0	57.4	23.4	72.3	2.1	70.2	93.6	4.3	4.3	4.1	47
Rajauri	97.9	34.0	8.5	42.6	0.0	59.6	76.6	17.0	0.0	0.0	47
Jammu	85.7	32.1	3.6	39.3	17.9	75.0	85.7	25.0	7.1	7.1	28
Kathua	97.7	37.2	14.0	53.5	4.7	60.5	90.7	25.6	20.9	20.9	43
Jammu & Kashmir	97.7	47.6	12.4	62.2	6.5	72.9	93.7	28.5	7.3	9.5	571

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

Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.13 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT GOVERNMENT HEALTH PROGRAMMES

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

Health programmes	Women aware about programmes	Sources of knowledge									Number of women**
		T.V.	Radio	News paper /books, etc.	Drama/Song/ Dance, etc.	Exhibition/ Mela	Group meeting/ Programmes	Doctor/ANM/AWW/ ASHA	Friends/ relatives	Others	
Antenatal care	87.0	42.8	45.7	5.8	0.7	0.1	5.9	49.7	56.2	11.5	13,202
Institutional Delivery	81.8	42.9	46.3	6.0	0.7	0.2	6.2	54.7	54.6	8.1	12,401
Breastfeeding	94.1	41.1	47.5	5.3	0.7	0.1	5.0	55.9	53.3	14.9	14,285
Immunization	94.6	45.7	51.4	6.2	1.2	0.5	5.4	63.0	48.2	7.7	14,349
Family Planning	84.7	47.0	49.3	7.9	0.7	0.2	6.0	49.5	49.6	9.6	12,840
Personal hygiene	94.6	41.7	47.6	5.8	0.7	0.1	5.2	40.7	45.3	34.0	14,349
Sanitation/Safe drinking water	95.5	44.1	52.0	6.1	0.8	0.2	5.3	48.5	43.4	25.3	14,497
Prevention of Sex Selection	65.2	55.0	47.5	6.9	0.5	0.1	5.9	40.5	48.1	4.7	9,864
Awareness about Government health programmes (based on response from household questionnaire)											
DOTS (Tuberculosis)	65.9	54.4	57.3	17.7	0.9	0.7	4.8	40.0	38.0	2.4	11,768
Leprosy eradication	47.6	56.2	57.4	21.8	1.8	1.1	5.8	37.5	41.1	3.5	8,494
Malaria/Dengue/Chikun Guinea	62.6	55.0	54.2	18.2	0.9	0.6	5.1	41.4	43.1	3.6	11,184
Prevention of sex selection	60.7	58.2	53.2	16.2	0.9	0.4	4.8	41.3	40.5	4.6	10,841

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

TABLE 3.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	1.6	1.8	0.5
20-24	11.9	12.8	7.2
25-29	21.2	21.5	19.8
30-34	19.3	18.9	21.5
35-39	19.0	18.6	20.7
40-44	15.5	15.2	17.2
45-49	11.6	11.2	13.2
Age at consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	30.7	32.4	22.0
18 years & above	69.3	67.6	78.0
Marital duration			
Less than 5 years	17.0	17.1	16.6
5-9 years	18.6	18.5	19.1
10-14 years	16.9	17.0	16.3
15 or more years	47.5	47.5	47.9
Woman's education			
Non-literate ^a	55.0	58.9	35.7
Less than 5 years	4.4	4.6	3.3
5-9 years	23.0	22.9	23.9
10 or more years	17.6	13.6	37.2
Non-literate ^{a†}	52.3	56.0	33.7
10 or more years [†]	18.9	15.0	38.7
Husband's education			
Non-literate ^a	24.7	25.8	19.2
Less than 5 years	3.8	4.1	2.6
5-9 years	34.3	35.9	26.2
10 or more years	35.8	32.8	50.4
Religion			
Hindu	28.4	28.0	30.4
Muslim	65.4	65.6	64.3
Sikh	1.6	1.5	2.3
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	4.2	4.6	2.6
Others	0.3	0.2	0.5
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	9.4	9.9	6.7
Scheduled tribes	17.0	19.3	5.8
Other backward classes	14.4	16.4	4.5
Others	59.2	54.4	83.0
Wealth index			
Lowest	3.6	4.3	0.0
Second	10.6	12.5	0.9
Middle	27.1	31.5	5.1
Fourth	34.7	36.6	25.1
Highest	24.1	15.0	68.9
Number of women (15-49)**	15,175	12,626	2,549
Number of women (15-44)**†	13,039	10,904	2,135
**Unweighted cases.			
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.			
[†] 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 age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and years of schooling, Jammu & Kashmir, 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		
Age group								
15-19	44.7	1.2	9.5	20.9	18.3	5.0	100.0	241
20-24	45.3	0.8	5.4	14.3	20.6	13.5	100.0	1,805
25-29	45.8	1.3	4.9	13.7	19.3	14.9	100.0	3,212
30-34	54.3	1.2	6.2	10.5	15.0	12.5	100.0	2,935
35-39	63.4	1.3	5.7	9.5	12.1	7.6	100.0	2,876
40-44	69.9	2.3	5.3	8.4	8.7	5.0	100.0	2,352
45-49	73.6	2.3	5.7	6.4	7.5	4.1	100.0	1,754
Place of residence								
Rural	61.7	1.6	5.8	10.8	12.8	7.0	100.0	12,626
Urban	37.6	0.9	4.5	10.8	21.3	24.7	100.0	2,549
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	88.5	2.7	2.8	3.6	1.9	0.3	100.0	3,742
Less than 5 years	77.1	2.5	7.8	6.3	4.8	0.8	100.0	579
5-9 years	59.3	1.2	9.3	13.9	12.8	3.1	100.0	5,200
10 or more years	31.8	0.8	3.8	13.4	25.5	24.6	100.0	5,450
Religion								
Hindu	36.3	2.1	10.9	15.7	20.9	13.9	100.0	4,318
Muslim	68.3	1.1	3.2	8.8	10.7	7.8	100.0	9,936
Sikh	10.2	0.4	5.3	16.9	40.4	26.8	100.0	249
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	55.3	4.5	6.3	7.4	15.3	10.5	100.0	630
Others	55.2	2.5	16.1	9.4	2.5	12.3	100.0	42
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	55.6	2.7	10.2	13.0	12.8	5.2	100.0	1,419
Scheduled tribes	63.0	2.0	5.6	8.6	12.3	8.3	100.0	2,587
Other backward classes	71.3	0.9	3.0	8.7	10.1	5.5	100.0	2,206
Others	53.1	1.3	5.5	11.6	16.0	12.3	100.0	8,961
Wealth index								
Lowest	86.6	2.7	4.4	4.3	1.4	0.5	100.0	553
Second	82.2	2.3	4.9	5.4	3.5	1.5	100.0	1,613
Middle	74.6	1.8	5.9	8.2	7.1	2.1	100.0	4,115
Fourth	56.3	1.3	6.5	14.4	14.5	6.7	100.0	5,244
Highest	25.3	0.8	4.5	11.8	28.7	28.8	100.0	3,650
Jammu & Kashmir	57.6	1.5	5.6	10.8	14.2	10.0	100.0	15,175

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 3.3 BIRTH ORDER

Percent distribution of births[#] among ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Distribut ion of births [†]	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above [†]		
Age group								
15-19	1.2	92.4	6.3	1.3	0.0	8.6	100.0	78
20-24	23.2	70.7	21.7	5.8	1.7	33.4	100.0	1,264
25-29	42.0	55.2	25.1	12.1	7.7	48.4	100.0	2,008
30-34	22.2	53.0	18.2	11.2	17.6	50.1	100.0	997
35-39	8.8	54.0	9.9	7.8	28.3	50.8	100.0	359
40-44	2.6	56.5	7.6	5.7	30.1	47.1	100.0	106
45-49	na	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	na	100.0	18
Place of residence								
Rural	86.1	57.4	20.9	10.4	11.3	47.0	100.0	4,195
Urban	13.9	71.6	20.6	4.3	3.4	32.4	100.0	635
Education								
Non-literate ^a	49.8	59.4	17.9	9.3	13.4	46.5	100.0	2,358
Less than 5 years	4.7	53.5	20.6	11.4	14.5	48.3	100.0	219
5-9 years	25.2	56.0	23.1	11.8	9.2	46.7	100.0	1,237
10 or more years	20.3	64.5	25.2	7.1	3.1	38.3	100.0	1,016
Religion								
Hindu	21.4	43.3	31.9	14.7	10.1	57.1	100.0	1,085
Muslim	73.5	64.7	17.0	7.8	10.5	40.9	100.0	3,512
Sikh	1.1	57.2	33.8	7.2	1.8	43.4	100.0	56
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.7	50.2	25.9	15.7	8.2	57.5	100.0	163
Others	0.3	(64.3)	(21.4)	(7.1)	(7.1)	44.4	100.0	14
Caste/tribes								
Scheduled castes	8.0	47.1	23.0	15.2	14.7	55.3	100.0	414
Scheduled tribes	20.1	51.4	22.1	12.7	13.7	52.8	100.0	939
Other backward classes	71.9	62.9	20.3	8.1	8.7	41.1	100.0	3,476
Wealth index								
Lowest	4.4	46.1	17.2	16.3	20.4	58.7	100.0	221
Second	12.8	51.1	20.9	11.5	16.6	54.8	100.0	618
Middle	30.8	57.4	19.8	11.1	11.6	47.6	100.0	1,481
Fourth	33.0	61.6	20.3	8.7	9.4	42.2	100.0	1,598
Highest	19.0	66.9	24.4	6.0	2.8	35.8	100.0	912
	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	6,704	59.3	20.9	9.6	10.2	45.0	100.0	4,830

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

[#] Last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 3.4 BIRTH ORDER DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICT

Percent distribution of births[#] to ever married women age 15-49 years by birth order and district, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Districts/State	Birth order				Number of births**
	1	2	3	4+	
Kupwara	38.6	20.3	16.0	25.1	584
Baramula	79.0	18.6	1.9	0.5	359
Srinagar	85.3	12.2	0.7	1.8	244
Badgam	84.1	13.5	1.1	1.3	402
Pulwama	87.9	10.4	1.1	0.5	345
Anantanag	87.0	10.8	1.5	0.7	454
Leh (Ladakh)	43.2	27.7	17.1	12.0	181
Kargil	84.3	13.0	1.1	1.5	349
Doda	35.9	27.5	15.8	20.8	331
Udhampur	42.2	25.5	19.4	12.6	311
Punch	32.4	24.9	14.6	28.0	310
Rajauri	37.6	28.8	18.9	14.7	428
Jammu	33.9	45.7	13.7	6.7	231
Kathua	46.3	34.4	12.2	7.1	301
Jammu & Kashmir	59.3	20.9	9.6	10.2	4,830

[#] Last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

^{**} Unweighted cases (Based on district weight).

TABLE 3.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN

Mean children ever born (MCEB) according to selected background characteristics of ever married women age 15-49 years and 40-49 years, Jammu & Kashmir, 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**	
Age group									
15-19	0.39	0.20	0.19	241	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.15	0.60	0.55	1,805	na	na	na	na	na
25-29	2.09	1.09	1.00	3,212	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	3.02	1.59	1.43	2,935	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	3.70	1.96	1.74	2,876	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	4.20	2.23	1.97	2,352	4.20	2.23	1.97	2,352	4.25
45-49	4.41	2.31	2.10	1,754	4.41	2.31	2.10	1,754	na
Residence									
Rural	3.13	1.65	1.48	12,626	4.50	2.38	2.12	3,333	4.45
Urban	2.56	1.36	1.20	2,549	3.36	1.77	1.59	773	3.33
Education									
Non-literate ^a	3.63	1.89	1.74	8,334	4.64	2.42	2.22	2,893	4.60
Less than 5 years	3.09	1.71	1.38	671	4.14	2.41	1.73	162	4.58
5-9 years	2.49	1.33	1.16	3,487	3.65	1.95	1.70	629	3.62
10 or more years	1.87	1.02	0.85	2,683	2.86	1.63	1.23	422	2.90
Religion									
Hindu	2.58	1.42	1.16	4318	3.54	1.92	1.62	1228	3.50
Muslim	3.27	1.70	1.57	9936	4.73	2.47	2.26	2589	4.68
Sikh	2.16	1.22	0.94	249	2.95	1.78	1.17	67	2.93
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.77	1.39	1.38	630	3.70	1.92	1.78	219	3.72
Others	2.55	1.43	1.12	42	*	*	*	9	3.20
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	2.85	1.51	1.34	1,419	4.11	2.17	1.94	358	4.09
Scheduled tribes	3.17	1.67	1.50	2,587	4.69	2.51	2.18	657	4.71
Other backward classes	3.34	1.72	1.62	2,206	4.85	2.52	2.33	521	4.84
Others	2.95	1.56	1.39	8,961	4.10	2.17	1.93	2,570	4.03
Wealth index									
Lowest	3.34	1.81	1.53	553	4.75	2.59	2.16	140	4.71
Second	3.48	1.86	1.62	1,613	4.84	2.60	2.24	409	4.83
Middle	3.37	1.76	1.61	4,115	4.78	2.48	2.30	1,039	4.79
Fourth	3.02	1.58	1.44	5,244	4.41	2.31	2.10	1,383	4.30
Highest	2.43	1.30	1.13	3,650	3.44	1.87	1.57	1,135	3.35
Jammu & Kashmir	3.03	1.60	1.43	15,175	4.29	2.27	2.02	4,106	4.25

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

na = Not applicable.

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

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included

TABLE 3.6 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

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

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon ¹	47.4	17.8	4.7	1.7	0.8	8.3
Want another later ²	31.6	49.9	15.8	3.7	1.7	14.5
Want another, undecided when	4.1	4.6	1.6	0.4	0.2	1.5
Undecided	3.7	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.2	1.0
Want no more	1.4	14.5	49.1	44.6	52.4	40.1
Sterilized ³	0.2	2.4	21.7	44.9	38.5	28.0
Declared infecund	7.3	3.9	4.1	3.6	6.1	4.9
Inconsistent response	4.2	5.0	1.9	0.6	0.3	1.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	1,314	1,968	3,340	3,569	4,477	14,668
Wanting no more children (15-44) [†]	1.2	14.2	62.3	81.5	87.6	54.3
Number of women (15-44)** [†]	1,284	1,894	2,520	1,809	2,256	9,763
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	13.3	31.3	47.3	63.4	71.1	32.5
Girl	2.3	12.9	14.2	11.9	6.2	9.7
Doesn't matter	34.4	17.9	10.2	8.0	11.0	20.4
Up to God	50.0	37.9	28.2	16.8	11.7	37.4
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women ^{4**}	1,148	1,519	804	228	129	3,828
** Unweighted cases.						
¹ Want next birth within 2 years.						
² Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years.						
³ Includes both female and male sterilization.						
⁴ Includes women who want another/next child.						
[†] 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[#] age 15-49 years by outcomes according to background characteristics, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Age group						
15-19	92.8	0.0	0.0	7.2	100.0	83
20-24	93.2	1.4	0.8	4.6	100.0	1,345
25-29	93.8	1.3	1.0	3.9	100.0	2,124
30-34	92.7	1.7	1.6	4.0	100.0	1,070
35-39	91.9	1.9	2.6	3.6	100.0	387
40-44	96.2	1.8	2.0	0.0	100.0	110
45-49	(94.7)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Sex-composition of living children¹						
One son only	93.5	1.4	0.7	4.4	100.0	724
One daughter only	93.7	1.5	0.4	4.4	100.0	692
One son, one daughter only	96.3	0.8	0.9	2.0	100.0	831
Two sons only	94.3	1.7	0.8	3.2	100.0	410
Three sons only	96.3	2.7	0.0	0.9	100.0	107
Three daughters only	96.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	116
Four and above	95.6	0.8	2.1	1.5	100.0	1,047
Woman's Education						
Non-literate ^a	93.6	1.7	1.4	3.2	100.0	2,499
Less than 5 years	89.8	1.3	2.8	6.1	100.0	244
5-9 years	92.5	1.6	1.3	4.6	100.0	1,327
10 or more years	94.4	0.7	0.3	4.6	100.0	1,068
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	93.7	2.2	1.3	2.8	100.0	1,059
Less than 5 years	93.5	1.7	0.0	4.9	100.0	184
5-9 years	93.3	1.3	1.4	4.0	100.0	1,870
10 or more years	93.3	1.2	0.9	4.6	100.0	1,950
Religion						
Hindu	94.7	0.8	0.9	3.6	100.0	1,136
Muslim	92.7	1.7	1.4	4.3	100.0	3,761
Sikh	93.2	1.8	0.0	5.0	100.0	60
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	97.6	1.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	167
Others	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	14
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	93.6	0.7	2.5	3.2	100.0	441
Scheduled tribes	98.0	0.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	953
Other backward classes	92.1	1.7	1.4	4.9	100.0	3,743
Wealth index						
Lowest	94.9	1.7	1.3	2.2	100.0	233
Second	95.8	1.1	0.8	2.3	100.0	643
Middle	93.7	1.7	1.3	3.3	100.0	1,570
Fourth	92.0	1.6	1.4	5.0	100.0	1,717
Highest	93.0	0.9	0.9	5.1	100.0	975
Jammu & Kashmir	93.3	1.5	1.2	4.0	100.0	5,138

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

Women who had their pregnancies since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

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

¹ Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to exclusion of other sex compositions of living children.

TABLE 3.8 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY BY DISTRICTS

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women[#] age 15-49 years by outcomes by districts, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Districts/State	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Kupwara	90.6	2.0	1.6	5.8	100.0	637
Baramula	91.5	1.4	1.8	5.3	100.0	393
Srinagar	87.7	2.0	2.9	7.5	100.0	279
Badgam	92.2	1.9	1.4	4.5	100.0	433
Pulwama	92.0	0.6	1.3	6.0	100.0	373
Anantanag	88.6	4.0	2.1	5.4	100.0	508
Leh (Ladakh)	98.8	0.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	181
Kargil	98.8	0.7	0.0	0.5	100.0	351
Doda	96.7	0.3	1.0	2.0	100.0	340
Udhampur	96.1	0.7	0.0	3.2	100.0	320
Punch	98.1	0.4	0.6	0.9	100.0	316
Rajauri	98.5	0.5	0.2	0.8	100.0	431
Jammu	94.3	0.7	0.8	4.1	100.0	244
Kathua	90.5	1.5	1.2	6.9	100.0	332
Jammu & Kashmir	93.3	1.5	1.2	4.0	100.0	5,138

Women who had their pregnancies since 01-01-2004.
 ** Unweighted cases (Based on district weight).

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

TABLE 4.1 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

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

Background characteristics	Any antenatal check-up ¹	Place of antenatal check-up ^b			Number of women **
		Government health facility ²	Private health facility ³	Community based services ⁴	
Age group					
15-19	85.1	90.6	11.1	1.6	74
20-24	85.0	80.0	21.3	2.3	1,142
25-29	86.9	79.1	22.8	1.7	2,090
30-34	84.5	77.7	25.0	2.3	1,191
35 +	74.9	79.7	21.7	3.2	690
No. of living children					
0	(92.3)	(74.9)	(25.5)	(0.0)	13
1	91.3	76.6	26.2	1.7	1,391
2	87.3	77.5	24.0	2.8	1,439
3	84.8	81.0	20.2	1.8	1,028
4+	73.2	83.5	18.6	2.3	1,316
Residence					
Rural	82.1	80.9	19.9	2.3	4,454
Urban	97.4	70.7	36.7	1.3	733
Education					
Non-literate ^a	78.5	83.6	17.9	2.2	2,542
Less than five years	87.2	84.7	15.0	1.9	248
5-9 years	87.8	79.9	22.1	1.6	1,296
10 or more years	93.1	68.8	34.3	2.8	1,101
Religion					
Hindu	88.7	80.8	18.6	2.6	1,173
Muslim	82.6	77.8	24.8	1.9	3,728
Sikh	87.0	75.6	31.9	2.0	61
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	89.5	94.3	8.6	3.9	209
Others	(81.7)	(85.0)	(23.8)	(8.7)	16
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	86.4	85.2	16.6	0.8	434
Scheduled tribes	72.0	92.1	6.9	3.0	1,034
Other backward classes	87.9	78.4	25.3	0.8	861
Others	87.3	74.7	27.5	2.5	2,857
Wealth index					
Lowest	50.9	88.0	8.6	4.3	230
Second	64.3	87.4	13.5	2.6	653
Middle	81.1	84.9	15.6	1.8	1,542
Fourth	91.3	80.2	21.3	2.3	1,723
Highest	97.3	66.2	38.9	1.9	1,039
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	84.3	79.2	22.7	2.2	5,187
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44)[†]	84.5	79.2	22.7	2.2	5,150

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

() Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

³ Includes private hospital/clinic.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 4.2 PLACE 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Districts/State	Place of antenatal check-up ^a			Any ANC	Number of women**
	Government ¹ health facility	Private ² health facility	Community ³ based services		
Kupwara	72.2	33.9	1.9	81.0	555
Baramula	63.8	42.7	1.5	84.5	366
Srinagar	82.1	25.0	1.1	99.3	302
Badgam	86.8	19.5	0.9	94.4	414
Pulwama	72.7	30.9	1.4	93.8	386
Anantanag	63.6	34.2	3.1	92.1	512
Leh (Ladakh)	95.3	9.2	4.3	93.9	232
Kargil	88.7	9.0	4.0	79.5	381
Doda	93.5	6.7	0.8	64.6	354
Udhampur	85.1	14.9	0.7	88.9	336
Punch	91.7	6.3	4.0	62.9	306
Rajauri	94.9	5.2	0.5	63.4	475
Jammu	68.9	26.8	6.9	95.3	244
Kathua	77.4	22.7	2.2	95.0	324
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	79.2	22.7	2.2	84.3	5,187
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44)[†]	79.2	22.7	2.2	84.5	5,150

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
¹ Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary.
² Includes Private hospital/clinic,
³ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, own home , parents home, other home and other.
^a Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.
[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

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

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Breast examined	Sonography /ultrasound	Number of women**
Age group									
15-19	28.3	12.2	69.0	71.3	78.4	74.4	43.2	39.6	74
20-24	30.7	14.1	73.2	78.6	78.5	74.5	51.9	42.5	1,142
25-29	31.8	14.7	76.0	81.8	81.9	76.0	51.4	46.2	2,090
30-34	30.9	15.7	73.0	77.9	78.4	73.1	51.1	41.7	1,191
35+	22.4	11.6	63.9	66.8	69.4	62.4	46.9	30.3	690
No. of living children									
0	(46.5)	(40.5)	(70.5)	(77.5)	(77.5)	(77.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	13
1	39.2	18.1	80.9	86.6	87.2	81.6	56.2	54.2	1,391
2	33.9	15.5	75.9	81.5	81.8	76.5	52.0	45.7	1,439
3	27.2	14.3	73.2	78.5	78.1	72.7	50.0	39.5	1,028
4+	18.2	9.0	61.2	64.9	66.5	60.8	44.0	27.2	1,316
Residence									
Rural	26.6	12.8	70.1	75.3	75.8	70.4	48.0	38.0	4,454
Urban	50.9	23.5	90.4	94.7	95.7	89.9	66.9	67.0	733
Education									
Non- literate ^a	20.9	10.5	65.4	70.7	71.2	65.5	47.9	30.8	2,542
Less than five years	27.4	13.1	73.9	79.0	80.7	78.3	55.8	39.7	248
5-9 years	33.0	14.9	76.6	82.3	82.8	76.4	49.6	47.1	1,296
10 or more years	48.4	23.1	86.1	89.8	90.3	85.9	57.3	63.0	1,101
Religion									
Hindu	37.1	13.3	74.8	80.7	79.7	79.8	33.6	48.7	1,173
Muslim	26.6	14.4	72.2	77.3	78.5	70.9	56.3	40.0	3,728
Sikh	51.3	18.7	75.6	85.3	85.3	78.7	46.1	62.4	61
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	45.4	18.8	76.7	74.3	74.2	74.0	48.2	36.4	209
Others	(60.1)	(60.1)	(60.1)	(60.1)	(60.1)	(60.1)	(60.1)	(60.1)	16
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled Castes	30.4	12.1	73.3	76.9	76.9	76.8	35.6	42.4	434
Scheduled Tribes	29.3	13.1	60.2	64.5	65.0	58.0	40.4	28.9	1,034
Backward Classes	26.8	15.6	76.8	80.9	82.4	76.9	58.2	40.3	861
Others	31.2	14.8	76.4	82.2	82.7	76.9	54.5	47.3	2,857
Wealth index									
Lowest	10.1	3.9	35.3	41.4	43.9	40.5	23.5	11.7	230
Second	15.7	6.9	53.5	56.7	56.0	51.5	37.3	19.8	653
Middle	21.6	11.4	66.3	71.5	73.3	66.8	46.0	30.5	1,542
Fourth	32.4	15.6	80.0	86.5	86.4	80.8	55.9	47.3	1,723
Highest	52.1	23.7	91.6	95.0	95.3	90.7	63.3	71.3	1,039
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	30.1	14.4	73.0	78.0	78.6	73.2	50.7	42.1	5,187
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44)[†]	30.2	14.4	73.3	78.3	78.9	73.4	50.8	42.2	5,150

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

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

() Based on 10 -24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 4.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CAREPercentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received advice on different components, according to selected background characteristics, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Breast feeding	Keep baby warm	Cleanliness	Spacing	Limiting	Nutrition	Institutional delivery	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	68.4	58.9	60.0	36.8	29.0	51.2	40.2	74
20-24	75.5	62.9	67.7	36.7	30.9	56.9	46.6	1,142
25-29	74.4	65.3	69.0	39.4	34.2	60.5	48.8	2,090
30-34	75.8	66.7	68.9	41.4	37.8	63.4	51.0	1,191
35+	79.9	73.7	72.7	39.2	39.9	63.7	49.9	690
No. of living children								
0	(59.0)	(59.0)	(50.0)	(33.8)	(33.8)	(50.0)	(50.0)	13
1	76.0	65.3	69.5	38.3	31.3	60.4	51.6	1,391
2	75.6	65.5	69.2	39.9	33.7	60.6	49.8	1,439
3	76.0	67.6	70.1	41.0	37.7	62.2	47.4	1,028
4+	74.5	66.2	67.3	37.9	38.7	59.6	45.1	1,316
Residence								
Rural	73.6	63.8	67.2	38.4	34.2	57.8	46.7	4,454
Urban	85.4	77.0	78.0	43.4	38.2	75.0	59.4	733
Education								
Non-literate ^a	72.4	63.2	64.8	33.1	31.0	57.8	42.3	2,542
Less than 5 years	70.9	61.8	63.4	41.5	39.2	61.2	45.6	248
5-9 years	75.5	64.7	69.3	38.6	34.0	59.6	49.2	1,296
10 or more year	82.4	73.8	78.1	51.4	42.6	67.0	61.7	1,101
Religion								
Hindu	71.6	52.6	61.9	37.6	32.1	45.6	42.3	1,173
Muslim	76.5	69.5	70.4	38.7	35.2	65.4	49.8	3,728
Sikh	84.9	75.4	79.2	43.0	39.4	60.7	66.2	61
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	79.8	80.2	82.2	55.3	43.9	65.0	62.5	209
Others	(62.7)	(70.8)	(78.0)	(46.8)	(39.8)	(56.1)	(55.5)	16
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	68.7	51.1	61.0	35.9	32.7	46.7	39.6	434
Scheduled Tribes	81.1	75.6	77.8	47.6	40.5	60.9	54.0	1,034
Other backward classes	71.5	63.3	65.3	36.7	33.4	64.8	45.4	861
Others	76.0	66.2	68.7	37.9	34.0	61.3	49.6	2,857
Wealth index								
Lowest	59.9	49.6	52.2	28.3	24.8	42.7	30.8	230
Second	77.1	65.2	65.8	36.1	31.9	52.1	41.8	653
Middle	70.3	60.4	64.2	33.8	31.6	55.0	40.6	1,542
Fourth	75.8	66.0	69.8	39.0	35.5	61.8	49.5	1,723
Highest	82.7	75.1	76.9	48.6	40.3	71.1	62.8	1,039
Jammu & Kashmir	75.5	66.0	69.0	39.2	34.9	60.6	48.8	5,187

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

() Based on 10 -24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Number of ANC visits				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number of women**
	No visit	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group								
15-19	22.9	4.0	12.4	60.7	53.7	28.4	3.1	74
20-24	19.3	1.9	5.6	73.2	58.5	23.8	2.1	1,142
25-29	16.6	1.5	5.3	76.6	60.9	23.4	1.3	2,090
30-34	19.6	1.3	4.3	74.8	53.5	26.1	3.1	1,191
35+	28.5	2.3	6.8	62.3	46.3	24.4	2.3	690
No. of living children								
0	(15.8)	(0.6)	(7.9)	(77.5)	(70.0)	(23.0)	(0.1)	13
1	13.1	0.9	3.7	82.3	68.8	20.6	1.0	1,391
2	16.3	1.5	5.1	77.1	59.8	24.3	1.7	1,439
3	18.5	2.5	6.2	72.8	53.0	27.7	2.7	1,028
4+	30.9	2.2	7.0	59.9	42.9	25.6	3.1	1,316
Residence								
Rural	21.6	1.9	5.9	70.6	53.6	25.3	2.0	4,454
Urban	7.2	0.1	2.9	89.8	75.2	18.2	2.3	733
Education								
Non literate ^a	25.8	2.2	7.0	65.1	46.8	27.2	2.9	2,542
Less than 5 years	17.2	2.0	5.8	75.1	54.7	28.0	3.3	248
5-9 years	16.0	1.5	4.7	77.8	62.2	23.3	1.2	1,296
10 or more years	10.0	0.6	2.7	86.7	73.3	17.9	0.8	1,101
Religion								
Hindu	12.3	1.5	5.3	80.9	67.2	20.5	0.4	1,173
Muslim	22.3	1.9	5.2	70.6	53.8	25.0	2.7	3,728
Sikh	18.0	0.0	1.6	80.4	75.5	8.3	1.6	61
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	11.6	0.5	10.2	77.7	43.9	38.8	0.5	209
Others	(25.0)	(0.2)	(13.1)	(62.9)	(43.8)	(25.8)	(0.2)	16
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	14.5	1.4	6.1	78.0	60.1	23.6	1.6	434
Scheduled tribes	30.2	3.1	9.7	57.0	44.4	25.1	0.8	1,034
Other backward classes	17.2	1.8	5.2	75.7	56.7	26.7	3.6	861
Others	17.2	1.2	3.9	77.8	60.5	23.5	2.1	2,857
Wealth index								
Lowest	53.0	3.5	7.0	36.5	29.1	20.0	0.9	230
Second	39.3	4.0	8.2	48.5	39.2	22.3	1.7	653
Middle	22.2	2.5	7.8	67.5	48.6	28.5	2.7	1,542
Fourth	13.2	0.9	4.1	81.9	61.1	26.7	2.3	1,723
Highest	6.6	0.1	2.2	91.1	78.0	16.5	1.2	1,039
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	19.6	1.7	5.4	73.3	56.6	24.3	2.0	5,187
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44)[†]	19.4	1.7	5.5	73.5	57.0	24.4	2.1	5,150

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

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

() Based on 10 -24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup			Number of women**
	No TT	1	2+	No IFA/syrup	Consumed IFA for at least 3 months	Full ANC ^b	
Age group							
15-19	18.8	4.0	77.2	85.1	14.9	20.8	74
20-24	17.3	5.4	76.7	73.2	26.8	29.1	1,142
25-29	14.9	6.3	78.5	72.2	27.8	32.1	2,090
30-34	18.1	6.1	75.1	76.2	23.8	27.1	1,191
35+	27.9	7.7	63.4	80.6	19.4	24.1	690
No. of living children							
0	(8.1)	(0.5)	(92.8)	(92.3)	(7.7)	(16.0)	13
1	10.2	2.7	86.6	68.3	31.7	35.4	1,391
2	14.3	6.9	78.2	71.6	28.4	30.7	1,439
3	17.5	8.8	73.3	76.1	23.9	26.6	1,028
4+	30.5	7.1	61.5	83.3	16.7	22.8	1,316
Residence							
Rural	20.3	6.5	72.7	76.5	23.5	28.0	4,454
Urban	3.7	4.6	91.1	63.7	36.3	35.6	733
Education							
Non literate ^a	24.2	6.9	68.1	82.5	17.5	23.3	2,542
Less than 5 years	16.1	6.3	77.1	71.7	28.3	30.6	248
5-9 years	14.0	6.5	79.1	72.3	27.7	31.1	1,296
10 or more years	8.4	4.2	87.2	60.0	40.0	39.7	1,101
Religion							
Hindu	13.0	5.8	81.1	62.9	37.1	34.2	1,173
Muslim	19.7	5.6	74.0	78.3	21.7	28.4	3,728
Sikh	14.8	3.4	81.9	67.2	32.8	29.5	61
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	15.3	19.2	64.5	76.9	23.1	11.8	209
Others	(19.1)	(5.5)	(76.8)	(87.5)	(12.5)	(31.8)	16
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled castes	16.6	7.4	75.6	73.3	26.7	26.6	434
Scheduled tribes	31.8	9.2	58.4	82.3	17.7	12.9	1,034
Other backward classes	14.3	6.2	78.9	74.9	25.1	34.3	861
Others	14.2	4.9	80.3	72.0	28.0	33.8	2,857
Wealth index							
Lowest	52.6	5.2	41.3	88.2	11.8	12.7	230
Second	39.7	8.3	51.1	86.9	13.1	15.9	653
Middle	22.2	7.0	70.1	79.6	20.4	24.5	1,542
Fourth	9.9	6.6	83.0	74.3	25.7	31.8	1,723
Highest	3.7	3.4	92.8	57.3	42.7	43.3	1,039
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	17.9	6.2	75.3	74.6	25.4	29.1	5,187
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44)[†]	17.7	6.2	75.5	74.7	25.3	29.3	5,150

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

TABLE 4.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND COMPLICATIONS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by districts, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Districts/State	Antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	Three or more antenatal check-up	At least one tetanus toxoid injection	100+ IFA tablets/syrup ¹	Full ² antenatal check-up	Any complications	Number of women**
Kupwara	49.6	68.6	77.7	53.6	33.8	84.4	555
Baramula	64.0	76.5	81.7	55.3	38.6	63.8	366
Srinagar	73.4	92.4	98.6	32.7	32.0	78.9	302
Badgam	55.1	89.1	93.4	33.0	27.3	78.8	414
Pulwama	60.2	86.5	93.1	39.5	32.6	82.6	386
Anantanag	55.7	71.7	91.1	58.4	48.8	47.4	512
Leh (Ladakh)	45.2	81.0	89.5	22.6	15.9	51.6	232
Kargil	49.4	64.6	73.5	40.8	18.0	37.5	381
Doda	47.8	58.8	62.8	59.9	23.2	52.5	354
Udhampur	62.5	72.9	87.1	41.3	28.8	30.4	336
Punch	43.3	42.8	56.1	49.8	11.5	57.5	306
Rajauri	46.8	58.3	62.3	46.3	9.7	67.0	475
Jammu	68.7	86.5	92.8	40.4	34.2	51.1	244
Kathua	75.9	87.0	93.5	52.9	47.5	38.0	324
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	56.6	73.3	81.8	45.7	29.1	59.5	5,187
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44)[†]	57.0	73.5	82.4	45.5	29.3	59.6	5,150

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

** Unweighted cases.

¹100 or more iron folic acid tablets including syrup.² At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.

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

TABLE 4.7 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

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

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of safe delivery ²	Number of women**
Age group					
15-19	50.1	49.9	5.4	55.5	74
20-24	53.4	45.8	4.0	57.4	1,142
25-29	59.1	39.8	3.2	62.3	2,090
30-34	56.4	42.6	3.9	60.3	1,191
35+	42.3	56.4	4.3	46.6	690
No. of living children					
0	(92.8)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(92.8)	13
1	69.9	29.6	3.3	73.2	1,391
2	59.0	39.9	3.2	62.2	1,439
3	50.3	48.3	3.7	54.0	1,028
4+	37.6	61.2	4.7	42.3	1,316
Residence					
Rural	49.8	49.1	4.0	53.8	4,454
Urban	85.7	13.8	1.5	87.2	733
Education					
Non literate ^a	45.7	53.0	3.8	49.5	2,542
Less than 5 years	51.4	48.2	3.7	55.1	248
5-9 years	56.6	42.7	4.1	60.7	1,296
10 or more years	74.7	24.1	3.1	77.8	1,101
Religion					
Hindu	47.6	51.0	3.8	51.4	1,173
Muslim	56.1	42.9	3.8	59.9	3,728
Sikh	77.0	23.0	3.2	80.2	61
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	65.5	33.5	3.3	68.8	209
Others	(62.8)	(38.2)	(0.0)	(62.8)	16
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	41.3	58.0	5.5	46.8	434
Scheduled tribes	39.4	59.7	3.5	42.9	1,034
Other backward classes	52.4	46.2	3.2	55.6	861
Others	63.2	35.7	3.7	66.9	2,857
Wealth index					
Lowest	14.4	84.3	2.6	17.0	230
Second	27.8	71.1	5.1	32.9	653
Middle	44.8	54.5	4.4	49.2	1,542
Fourth	62.4	36.2	3.6	66.0	1,723
Highest	82.8	16.2	2.5	85.3	1,039
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	54.9	44.1	3.7	58.6	5,187
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44)[†]	55.0	43.7	4.1	59.1	5,150

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

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

() Based on 10 -24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.

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

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

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery			Mean Transport cost (Rupees)	Mean Delivery cost (Rupees)		Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY) ^c	Number of women**
	Ambulance Jeep/car	Motor cycle/scooter	Others ¹		Govt.	Private		
Age group								
15-19	49.5	0.0	50.5	674	2,603	5,061	1.7	38
20-24	50.3	1.7	48.0	722	3,701	5,962	3.3	614
25-29	50.1	1.2	48.7	667	3,703	6,075	2.6	1,248
30-34	50.6	1.2	48.2	554	3,414	8,568	3.0	677
35+	45.6	1.0	53.4	642	2,406	8,106	2.4	294
No. of living children								
0	(66.7)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(998)	(4,169)	(25,000)	(0.0)	12
1	53.1	1.6	45.3	783	4,126	7,969	3.6	988
2	51.6	1.4	47.0	576	3,787	7,283	3.3	853
3	47.5	0.9	51.5	597	2,861	5,452	2.7	523
4+	42.2	0.6	57.2	581	2,562	5,209	1.4	495
Residence								
Rural	49.5	0.9	49.7	695	3,394	5,560	3.0	2,239
Urban	51.0	2.6	46.4	406	3,894	9,847	1.7	632
Education								
Non literate ^a	44.1	0.2	55.8	516	3,205	3,904	2.5	1,172
Less than 5	47.7	0.0	52.3	572	2,691	6,258	2.0	127
5-9 years	50.6	0.7	48.7	652	3,596	6,995	3.6	739
10 or more years	57.5	3.5	39.0	914	4,022	8,781	2.9	833
Religion								
Hindu	51.4	3.9	44.8	817	4,305	7,352	1.3	566
Muslim	47.9	0.5	51.7	639	3,326	7,041	2.7	2,108
Sikh	45.9	8.5	45.7	664	3,877	6,283	0.0	48
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	76.6	0.0	23.4	319	3,014	1,844	15.4	139
Others	(18.6)	(0.0)	(81.4)	(340)	(1,500)	(0000)	(0.0)	10
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Castes	34.0	1.8	64.2	724	3,190	8,865	0.0	181
Scheduled Tribes	56.5	0.3	43.2	647	3,007	6,063	4.4	413
Other backward classes	50.9	0.9	48.2	600	3,528	5,001	3.3	458
Others	49.6	1.5	48.9	658	3,612	7,391	2.6	1,818
Wealth index								
Lowest	33.2	0.0	66.8	1,417	2,985	1,095	0.0	33
Second	40.8	0.0	59.2	683	3,108	6,675	1.8	183
Middle	44.4	0.7	54.9	589	2,951	3,376	3.0	697
Fourth	49.6	0.6	49.9	699	3,633	4,936	3.8	1,091
Highest	56.9	2.8	40.2	583	3,934	9,773	2.4	867
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	49.8	1.2	48.9	650	3,485	6,933	2.8	2,871
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44)[†]	49.7	1.3	49.1	648	3,486	6,933	2.8	2,829

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

^c Percentage women who got JSY assistance.

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

TABLE 4.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE BY DISTRICT

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

Districts/State	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of safe delivery ²	Number of women**
Kupwara	56.0	42.9	6.6	62.6	555
Baramula	54.7	43.2	3.7	58.4	366
Srinagar	87.3	10.9	1.3	88.6	302
Badgam	74.9	23.8	0.0	74.9	414
Pulwama	77.5	22.2	2.2	79.7	386
Anantanag	63.3	36.0	4.3	67.6	512
Leh (Ladakh)	71.9	27.4	1.9	73.8	232
Kargil	54.5	44.3	8.2	62.7	381
Doda	30.9	68.8	7.2	38.1	354
Udhampur	27.7	72.0	3.4	31.1	336
Punch	23.0	77.3	0.7	23.7	306
Rajauri	33.9	65.4	3.4	37.3	475
Jammu	65.4	30.8	1.9	67.3	244
Kathua	55.1	43.5	3.5	58.6	324
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	54.9	44.1	3.7	58.6	5,187
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44)[†]	55.0	43.7	4.1	59.1	5,150

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.

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

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

TABLE 4.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	
Age group											
15-19	15.7	2.6	7.8	31.7	44.7	8.1	5.5	0.0	10.9	0.0	38
20-24	18.4	4.1	15.3	30.6	37.6	4.2	7.7	2.4	2.4	3.2	531
25-29	19.2	5.6	14.8	30.9	32.6	2.8	8.3	3.0	2.4	5.1	838
30-34	20.5	5.7	12.4	28.0	33.3	4.3	8.0	3.7	2.6	5.4	511
35+	25.6	6.9	12.8	22.1	36.8	2.5	6.3	2.0	3.8	2.8	394
No. of living children											
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
1	16.6	2.4	15.0	32.3	37.2	3.4	7.4	2.2	3.4	2.9	419
2	14.6	6.2	14.9	30.2	34.8	4.3	9.0	3.5	2.4	5.1	581
3	20.6	5.8	12.6	29.5	32.2	3.4	9.0	3.8	2.2	4.6	500
4+	26.2	6.3	13.5	25.3	35.2	3.0	6.2	2.0	3.2	4.2	811
Residence											
Rural	20.4	5.5	14.3	28.4	34.9	3.4	7.5	2.8	2.9	4.3	2,208
Urban	18.3	4.0	5.8	35.2	33.4	4.9	12.3	3.7	1.8	2.6	104
Education											
Non literate ^a	23.4	6.2	15.5	26.6	35.7	3.1	7.3	2.2	3.0	4.3	1,362
Less than 5 years	19.6	6.5	18.9	23.7	31.3	7.4	7.4	2.4	2.4	9.9	122
5-9 years	16.8	4.8	11.4	30.2	34.7	4.1	8.2	4.7	2.5	3.9	561
10 or more years	12.2	2.7	9.0	38.5	32.0	2.3	8.9	2.2	3.0	2.3	267
Religion											
Hindu	16.1	1.9	17.8	34.6	34.2	3.7	6.3	4.0	1.4	1.5	601
Muslim	21.9	6.3	12.2	25.8	35.6	3.5	7.7	2.5	3.0	5.4	1,620
Sikh	(35.8)	(7.5)	(7.1)	(43.0)	(35.4)	(0.0)	(14.2)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(0.0)	14
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	18.5	15.7	21.1	40.9	22.5	1.4	16.9	1.4	11.6	4.0	71
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes											
Scheduled castes	17.4	3.5	18.6	30.2	32.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.4	2.4	253
Scheduled tribes	26.6	7.1	13.1	27.8	38.8	4.4	6.3	1.6	5.3	5.5	624
Other backward classes	22.8	7.2	17.2	23.7	27.0	1.7	9.5	4.5	3.0	5.0	401
Others	16.3	4.3	12.1	30.8	36.0	3.2	8.5	2.3	1.9	3.7	1,034
Wealth index											
Lowest	32.8	7.7	28.2	28.2	33.8	4.6	4.6	2.6	1.5	2.6	195
Second	27.6	7.9	21.3	25.6	34.1	2.8	4.3	2.4	3.7	3.2	467
Middle	21.1	5.0	11.7	26.8	37.1	3.4	7.3	2.1	3.3	4.9	848
Fourth	13.0	4.3	10.0	31.4	33.6	4.2	10.5	3.3	2.2	4.9	631
Highest	9.8	3.0	2.9	37.4	31.4	1.7	12.2	5.9	1.6	3.4	171
Jammu & Kashmir	20.3	5.5	13.9	28.7	34.8	3.5	7.7	2.8	2.8	4.3	2,312

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.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.^b 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any delivery complication	Type of delivery complications							Number of women**
		Premature labour	Excessive bleeding	Prolonged labour	obstructed labour	Breech presentation	Convulsion /high BP	Other	
Age group									
15-19	61.8	46.9	25.6	53.2	44.5	12.7	10.7	0.0	74
20-24	56.1	51.8	20.7	41.9	50.6	18.9	10.9	2.0	1,142
25-29	53.7	49.2	23.8	40.0	47.5	16.5	14.0	1.2	2,090
30-34	53.5	44.0	25.1	41.0	42.5	17.4	18.8	1.2	1,191
35+	49.7	49.9	27.1	43.7	38.3	21.1	18.1	1.8	690
No. of living children									
0	(53.3)	(28.6)	(42.9)	(42.9)	(42.9)	(14.3)	(28.6)	(0.0)	13
1	58.5	47.8	22.0	42.1	50.6	16.0	14.4	1.0	1,391
2	51.0	49.3	23.4	39.5	46.3	15.3	11.6	1.6	1,439
3	51.5	48.4	21.0	38.2	43.2	17.9	16.0	1.5	1,028
4+	53.6	49.5	28.3	44.7	42.0	22.5	17.7	1.9	1,316
Residence									
Rural	54.6	50.0	22.9	43.2	47.5	18.2	14.6	1.5	4,454
Urban	48.7	39.6	30.3	28.9	34.8	15.0	16.2	1.1	733
Number of ANC Visits									
No visit	58.7	57.2	18.4	44.7	54.2	15.0	10.4	2.3	1,020
1	46.6	31.3	21.0	23.3	22.0	30.8	11.8	0.0	88
2	49.4	34.1	25.4	43.4	33.9	21.1	8.6	0.7	281
3+	52.9	47.5	25.4	40.6	44.7	18.1	16.6	1.3	3,798
Delivery									
Normal	50.9	52.6	24.6	41.2	44.2	15.4	13.1	1.5	4,255
Caesarean	67.6	35.6	19.0	40.5	50.9	26.7	20.0	1.5	768
By Instrument or Assisted	63.0	32.6	31.3	48.4	56.3	22.9	24.7	0.0	164
Place of delivery									
Government facility	54.3	41.3	27.0	44.6	39.1	16.4	19.1	1.4	2,484
Private facility	52.5	40.3	23.7	35.1	37.0	18.5	19.0	0.5	356
Home	53.5	58.0	20.0	38.7	54.8	19.2	9.3	1.6	2,293
Other	50.4	51.8	37.4	39.9	41.0	14.7	22.2	3.6	54
Jammu & Kashmir	53.8	48.7	23.8	41.3	45.9	17.8	14.8	1.4	5,187

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.

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.12 POST-DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

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

Background characteristics	Any post delivery complication	Type of post-delivery complication					Number of women**
		High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	Other	
Age group							
15-19	46.9	44.6	55.4	25.1	27.9	49.9	74
20-24	43.7	54.4	56.5	19.0	37.5	61.7	1,142
25-29	44.2	49.0	60.6	20.3	35.0	64.1	2,090
30-34	46.5	52.6	63.1	21.8	39.8	65.4	1,191
35+	46.6	59.4	65.0	20.5	34.1	71.6	690
No. of living children							
0	(53.8)	(43.7)	(28.2)	(14.1)	(56.3)	(56.3)	13
1	40.0	49.2	51.6	19.6	38.8	59.2	1,391
2	42.4	47.2	60.8	17.6	35.9	61.5	1,439
3	46.0	51.7	63.3	18.8	33.7	62.9	1,028
4+	52.2	60.2	67.1	25.0	36.6	73.4	1,316
Residence							
Rural	46.1	53.5	61.8	20.7	35.8	65.5	4,454
Urban	38.3	44.4	54.0	19.1	41.2	58.7	733
Delivery							
Normal	43.8	53.2	61.2	20.7	37.1	65.7	4,255
Caesarean	49.6	49.9	60.4	18.1	34.4	58.9	768
By Instrument or Assisted	54.1	46.4	54.9	25.5	30.9	67.5	164
Place of delivery							
Government facility	44.3	48.9	58.6	21.4	37.1	61.2	2,484
Private facility	50.1	48.1	60.2	19.4	30.7	57.8	356
Home	44.8	56.8	63.4	19.8	36.5	69.3	2,293
Others	49.4	55.4	59.3	14.6	48.3	77.8	54
Who conducted the last delivery							
Doctor	54.3	55.2	66.9	15.2	42.9	58.0	60
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	46.0	47.4	57.6	18.5	33.9	57.5	128
Other Health Personal	(45.0)	(60.0)	(90.0)	(30.0)	(30.0)	(60.0)	22
Dai	47.4	59.1	64.5	18.3	37.7	70.3	1,658
Relatives/Friends	34.5	56.5	61.4	28.8	31.6	73.0	295
Others	35.8	47.7	63.1	31.4	41.8	63.9	102
No One	35.4	24.3	34.6	13.6	24.0	82.8	82
Jammu & Kashmir	45.0	52.4	60.8	20.5	36.4	64.7	5,187

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERY

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

Background characteristics	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Number of women**
Age group			
15-19	55.4	48.5	74
20-24	51.7	49.5	1,142
25-29	57.5	54.3	2,090
30-34	57.3	55.2	1,191
35+	45.9	44.2	690
No. of living children			
0	(100.0)	(100.0)	13
1	67.3	64.3	1,391
2	58.0	55.4	1,439
3	49.5	47.0	1,028
4+	41.0	38.7	1,316
Residence			
Rural	50.1	47.4	4,454
Urban	81.6	79.7	733
Education			
Non literate ^a	47.0	44.6	2,542
Less than 5 years	51.2	47.7	248
5-9 years	55.7	52.9	1,296
10 or more years	71.7	69.0	1,101
Religion			
Hindu	49.0	46.7	1,173
Muslim	56.5	53.7	3,728
Sikh	67.2	67.3	61
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	49.1	47.5	209
Others	(71.4)	(44.0)	16
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	43.7	41.8	434
Scheduled tribes	37.5	35.7	1,034
Other backward classes	56.6	52.7	861
Others	61.8	59.3	2,857
Wealth index			
Lowest	23.2	22.1	230
Second	34.3	30.9	653
Middle	44.0	41.5	1,542
Fourth	59.1	57.1	1,723
Highest	82.1	78.9	1,039
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	54.6	52.0	5,187
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44)[†]	54.8	52.2	5,150
() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. # Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004. ** Unweighted cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. † Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.			

TABLE 4.14 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ¹	Who had delivery complication	Who had post delivery complication	Sought treatment for post- delivery complication ²	Number of women**
Age group						
15-19	51.5	57.0	61.8	46.9	60.8	74
20-24	58.0	72.8	56.1	43.7	54.2	1142
25-29	60.2	74.8	53.7	44.2	59.8	2090
30-34	60.3	71.0	53.5	46.5	63.7	1191
35+	58.9	71.4	49.7	46.6	58.5	690
No. of living children						
0	(76.9)	(70.0)	(53.8)	(53.8)	(42.9)	13
1	59.1	75.4	58.5	40.0	62.9	1391
2	57.9	73.8	51.0	42.4	60.8	1439
3	59.5	73.9	51.5	46.0	58.9	1028
4+	61.4	68.3	53.6	52.2	55.6	1316
Residence						
Rural	59.6	71.2	54.6	46.1	58.7	4454
Urban	58.5	82.5	48.7	38.3	63.9	733
Education						
Non literate ³	60.4	69.9	50.9	49.4	55.8	2542
Less than five years	70.6	79.5	56.6	54.3	55.8	248
5-9 years	59.0	71.4	56.8	43.2	63.0	1296
10 or more years	55.3	80.1	56.2	34.8	66.8	1101
Religion						
Hindu	44.5	65.2	58.9	32.0	53.0	1173
Muslim	64.9	75.2	52.5	50.6	61.1	3728
Sikh	55.7	68.5	57.2	37.6	62.8	61
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	48.3	56.6	45.0	21.1	42.3	209
Others	(56.3)	(66.7)	(68.8)	(31.3)	(20.0)	16
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	49.2	70.4	55.7	35.5	62.2	434
Scheduled tribes	49.7	58.1	57.2	37.2	48.3	1034
Other backward classes	70.3	75.7	46.8	54.1	60.2	861
Others	61.3	76.4	54.3	46.5	61.9	2857
Wealth index						
Lowest	47.9	51.3	61.8	46.1	45.7	230
Second	55.0	62.2	54.2	50.4	49.5	653
Middle	60.1	67.5	53.2	48.4	56.3	1542
Fourth	62.0	76.6	52.0	44.7	61.7	1723
Highest	59.6	83.9	55.7	36.7	72.8	1039
Jammu & Kashmir	59.5	72.8	53.8	45.0	59.3	5,187

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Women who reported at least one complication during pregnancy.

² Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.

³ Literate 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Districts / State	Percentage of women ¹					Number of women**
	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ²	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ³	
Kupwara	84.4	74.3	58.7	75.5	60.8	559
Baramula	63.8	87.1	35.9	54.5	70.0	376
Srinagar	78.9	86.5	46.2	49.4	71.6	299
Badgam	78.8	80.4	45.0	59.7	61.6	417
Pulwama	82.6	78.5	60.8	55.6	63.5	386
Anantanag	47.4	80.5	32.5	31.0	76.3	511
Leh (Ladakh)	51.6	63.1	52.7	23.5	37.4	226
Kargil	37.5	63.8	23.9	24.1	58.1	377
Doda	52.5	63.2	75.5	52.6	46.1	358
Udhampur	30.4	59.9	43.0	30.3	48.5	344
Punch	57.5	74.2	89.3	59.5	62.8	296
Rajauri	67.0	46.4	94.1	46.9	45.1	473
Jammu	51.1	83.6	73.2	21.5	66.6	241
Kathua	38.0	69.6	33.3	21.7	60.1	322
Jammu & Kashmir	59.5	72.8	53.8	45.0	59.3	5,187

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

TABLE 4.16 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristic	Blue tongue & lips	Difficulty in breathing	Cold/ hot to touch	Develop yellow staining on palm and soles	Abnormal movement	Poor sucking of breast	Baby did not cry	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	22.8	28.3	22.6	16.0	21.5	26.9	28.3	74
20-24	23.5	28.1	22.6	14.5	18.7	32.1	35.5	1,142
25-29	26.4	31.2	27.3	17.2	21.1	36.8	39.2	2,090
30-34	30.8	37.5	30.0	20.2	24.1	39.2	39.9	1,191
35+	27.8	34.2	28.6	19.1	23.7	36.6	35.7	690
No. of living children								
0	(23.1)	(23.1)	(23.1)	(38.5)	(38.5)	(23.1)	(38.5)	13
1	25.2	30.2	25.7	16.1	20.0	35.0	37.8	1,391
2	27.4	32.7	26.8	18.6	21.9	38.5	39.3	1,439
3	27.2	33.5	28.8	17.9	22.8	35.8	37.5	1,028
4+	27.9	33.3	27.1	17.4	21.9	35.3	36.9	1,316
Residence								
Rural	26.1	30.9	26.2	17.3	21.1	34.6	36.6	4,454
Urban	31.5	40.9	32.0	19.2	24.9	45.9	45.8	733
Education								
Non literate ^a	24.7	30.5	24.0	16.6	20.8	32.6	34.8	2,542
Less than 5 years	28.4	32.3	30.8	21.6	22.7	38.6	38.8	248
9-10 years	25.5	30.5	26.3	16.3	18.9	37.0	38.0	1,296
10 or more years	33.3	38.7	33.8	20.2	26.4	42.8	44.8	1,101
Religion								
Hindu	24.6	29.7	25.3	13.2	16.3	36.2	39.9	1,173
Muslim	28.5	33.8	28.1	19.5	23.9	37.1	38.4	3,728
Sikh	29.2	38.1	22.9	8.2	19.8	57.4	64.0	61
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	12.3	19.0	18.7	10.3	11.2	14.0	12.1	209
Others	(12.5)	(31.3)	(12.5)	(12.5)	(12.5)	(25.0)	(37.5)	16
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	23.1	29.0	26.9	14.7	16.3	35.5	36.6	434
Scheduled tribes	24.1	27.2	23.3	16.0	17.4	30.0	28.8	1,034
Other backward classes	25.1	32.8	25.4	15.8	20.9	35.5	38.0	861
Others	29.0	34.5	28.8	19.0	24.1	38.7	41.4	2,857
Wealth index								
Lowest	28.6	27.4	19.5	11.7	18.7	30.0	28.7	230
Second	26.6	30.3	23.7	17.0	19.8	33.2	33.1	653
Middle	24.2	30.3	26.2	16.6	20.5	33.4	35.1	1,542
Fourth	26.5	32.3	26.9	17.1	20.8	35.0	38.3	1,723
Highest	31.3	37.6	32.0	21.2	26.3	45.3	46.5	1,039
Jammu & Kashmir	26.9	32.3	27.0	17.5	21.6	36.2	37.9	5,187

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Percentage among those who received check-up ^b				Number of children ^{4**}
			Government ¹	Private ²	Home ³	Others	
Age group							
15-19	48.6	75	85.4	5.8	5.9	2.9	36
20-24	52.5	1,198	79.7	13.2	2.3	4.7	610
25-29	56.6	1,935	81.2	12.0	2.2	4.6	1,062
30-34	55.4	944	72.3	14.8	4.2	8.6	510
35-39	41.6	342	77.4	8.6	6.9	7.0	141
40-44	38.1	105	79.0	5.4	2.6	12.9	40
45-49	(22.2)	18	*	*	*	*	4
Residence							
Rural	49.3	4,013	79.1	10.4	3.6	7.0	1,935
Urban	81.5	604	77.3	20.8	0.7	1.2	468
Mother's education							
Non-literate ^a	44.6	2,254	79.4	7.2	3.6	9.9	980
Less than 5 years	51.3	203	82.6	6.2	3.0	8.1	101
5-9 years	54.3	1,181	82.6	10.1	3.6	3.7	619
10 or more years	73.3	979	73.8	22.8	1.7	1.7	703
Religion							
Hindu	51.7	1,058	77.2	17.5	2.0	3.2	535
Muslim	53.6	3,333	78.3	11.3	3.5	7.0	1,735
Sikh	81.6	51	*	*	*	*	40
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	53.8	175	95.9	2.7	1.4	0.0	93
Others	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	46.8	396	80.7	12.0	3.2	4.2	182
Scheduled Tribes	38.7	909	86.8	3.6	3.2	6.4	348
Other Backward Classes	52.2	803	73.0	10.6	3.6	12.7	407
Others	60.7	2,424	77.9	15.3	2.8	4.0	1,423
Wealth index							
Lowest	26.0	213	62.6	2.1	2.1	33.3	54
Second	31.9	596	75.9	7.0	7.6	9.4	188
Middle	42.8	1,418	80.5	7.4	3.7	8.4	595
Fourth	59.1	1,515	83.0	8.9	2.7	5.4	865
Highest	83.0	875	74.0	23.2	1.7	1.1	701
Jammu & Kashmir	53.5	4,617	78.7	12.5	3.0	5.8	2,403

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

*Percentage not shown due to less number of cases.

** Unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

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

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

³ Includes Doctor and ANM/Nurse.

⁴ Children who received check-up within 24 hours of birth.

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

^b Total 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^b	Percentage of women started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Age group					
15-19	85.1	45.3	78.5	21.5	75
20-24	88.5	54.1	87.3	12.7	1,198
25-29	90.6	51.7	89.3	10.7	1,935
30-34	89.9	55.3	91.1	8.9	944
35-39	92.2	60.2	92.9	7.1	342
40-44	89.4	67.7	96.2	3.8	105
45-49	(94.4)	(77.9)	(100.0)	(0.0)	18
Residence					
Rural	89.4	55.5	89.2	10.8	4,013
Urban	93.7	44.6	91.0	9.0	604
Mother's education					
Non-literate ^a	89.4	56.9	89.8	10.2	2,254
Less than 5 years	93.4	46.7	92.1	7.9	203
5-9 years	87.5	50.0	87.0	13.0	1,181
10 or more years	93.5	54.0	91.2	8.8	979
Religion					
Hindu	91.8	43.4	86.5	13.5	1,058
Muslim	89.3	56.6	90.1	9.9	3,333
Sikh	87.7	51.1	93.6	6.4	51
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	91.0	70.7	93.6	6.4	175
Others	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	88.3	45.2	85.0	15.0	396
Scheduled Tribes	87.0	63.8	87.4	12.6	909
Other Backward Classes	90.7	58.7	92.1	7.9	803
Others	90.9	49.8	90.0	10.0	2,424
Wealth index					
Lowest	92.2	55.4	88.9	11.1	213
Second	92.3	61.1	90.9	9.1	596
Middle	87.6	56.9	88.4	11.6	1,418
Fourth	89.1	52.2	89.7	10.3	1,515
Highest	93.2	47.7	90.1	9.9	875
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	90.0	54.1	89.5	10.5	4,617
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44)[†]	90.0	55.2	89.5	10.5	4,568

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

*Percentage not shown due to less number of cases.

** Unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 5.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS BY CHILDREN'S AGE

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

Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status ¹			Number of children**
		Other fluids	Semi-solid food	Solid food	
<2	78.6	0.0	0.4	3.1	262
2-3	70.6	2.0	1.4	6.5	280
4-5	57.2	9.8	1.9	3.9	264
6-8	25.7	17.2	18.9	13.3	385
9-11	6.1	7.4	27.1	44.0	387
12-17	3.7	3.3	6.5	69.4	869
18-23	5.1	1.4	5.4	60.0	623
24-35	9.4	3.2	3.3	42.9	1,547
6-9	21.2	14.9	22.7	18.8	511
6-35 ²	62.3	4.8	8.4	48.9	3,811
6-9 (15-44) †	21.4	15.0	22.6	19.9	506
6-35 ² (15-44) †	62.4	4.8	8.3	48.8	3,738
Median duration (months)	6.56	7.11	8.47	11.62	10.05

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

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Based on those children who had breastfeeding with other fluids, semi solid food and solid food.² Children aged 6-35 months breastfed for at least 6 months.

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

TABLE 5.4 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	(71.4)	21
20-24	68.9	292
25-29	71.3	310
30-34	60.7	128
35-39	70.3	41
40-44	(81.8)	11
45-49	*	3
Residence		
Rural	69.7	699
Urban	63.2	107
Mother's education		
Non-literate ^a	74.4	358
Less than 5 years	60.7	33
5-9 years	64.7	212
10 or more years	64.5	203
Religion		
Hindu		
Muslim	59.2	206
Sikh	74.6	552
Buddhist/neo Buddhist	*	9
Others	40.7	39
	nc	0
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	60.3	75
Scheduled Tribes	65.7	190
Other Backward Classes	78.1	110
Others	69.7	420
	77.4	44
Wealth index		
Lowest		
Second	71.4	105
Middle	69.1	234
Fourth	69.7	262
Highest	62.8	161
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49) †	68.8	806
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44) †	71.1	800

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

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

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

TABLE 5.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^a	Percentage started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Kupwara	91.3	58.1	89.7	10.3	557
Baramula	96.5	68.0	93.8	6.2	335
Srinagar	88.5	36.7	90.3	9.7	232
Badgam	95.2	59.1	89.2	10.8	377
Pulwama	80.6	50.6	94.4	5.6	322
Anantanag	89.3	52.6	89.1	10.9	429
Leh (Ladakh)	90.5	77.4	93.4	6.6	176
Kargil	95.7	73.6	96.7	3.3	337
Doda	95.8	48.1	95.5	4.5	320
Udhampur	94.9	40.6	88.6	11.4	308
Punch	95.3	64.2	90.9	9.1	297
Rajauri	74.4	48.8	79.5	20.5	410
Jammu	91.2	35.3	85.4	14.6	224
Kathua	86.0	36.6	82.8	17.2	293
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	90.0	54.1	89.5	10.5	4,617
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44)[†]	90.0	55.2	89.5	10.5	4,568

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

TABLE 5.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	DPT			Polio				Measles	Full vaccination ¹	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**	
	BCG	1	2	3	0	1	2						3
Residence													
Rural	93.0	88.1	84.1	68.3	19.0	93.5	91.2	73.4	79.9	59.9	5.2	55.4	1,327
Urban	98.0	98.1	96.0	85.1	9.4	98.0	97.0	84.8	90.8	77.1	0.5	66.7	195
Sex of the child													
Male	93.5	89.1	85.3	70.4	17.4	94.3	92.1	75.6	81.7	62.8	4.7	58.0	814
Female	93.7	89.8	86.0	70.6	18.1	93.9	91.7	74.1	80.7	61.5	4.3	55.5	708
Birth order													
1	96.0	92.1	88.5	73.9	17.7	96.2	94.0	78.0	83.8	66.3	2.7	59.3	941
2	94.0	89.5	86.4	70.4	17.4	95.5	94.8	74.5	81.7	60.8	3.2	58.3	282
3	87.9	84.0	76.3	55.6	19.0	88.5	83.9	64.2	73.3	47.2	7.6	45.6	130
4+	81.9	77.2	73.9	60.9	16.2	81.9	80.6	64.1	70.6	50.8	16.7	46.8	149
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	90.6	84.5	80.9	63.5	22.0	91.6	88.6	69.2	75.4	54.8	6.5	50.0	759
Less than 5 years	94.4	92.9	87.3	74.5	27.1	95.8	95.8	75.8	85.8	65.9	4.2	55.9	70
5-9 years	95.9	93.1	89.3	76.7	13.9	95.4	93.6	80.3	84.6	67.4	3.3	65.0	385
10 or more years	98.0	96.2	92.3	78.9	10.0	98.1	97.1	81.8	90.6	72.8	1.3	63.7	308
Religion													
Hindu	95.8	94.3	91.6	79.2	17.7	96.7	93.7	76.2	87.9	68.6	0.9	61.1	330
Muslim	92.7	87.5	83.2	66.5	18.4	93.1	91.0	73.4	78.7	58.6	5.9	54.2	1108
Sikh	(94.1)	(94.1)	(88.2)	(88.2)	(11.8)	(94.1)	(94.1)	(94.1)	(82.4)	(76.5)	(5.9)	(47.1)	17
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	98.4	96.0	96.0	88.4	8.8	97.2	97.2	88.4	89.9	85.4	0.0	81.1	67
Others	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	91.5	90.6	86.3	73.4	24.0	94.9	91.4	70.7	81.1	61.3	1.7	57.1	116
Scheduled Tribes	87.6	85.0	77.9	63.4	17.5	88.3	86.6	68.7	76.8	56.6	10.7	52.1	296
Other Backward Classes	90.7	84.3	81.8	66.1	23.3	93.6	92.5	72.8	71.8	54.6	5.3	53.8	279
Others	97.1	93.0	89.9	74.6	15.1	96.3	94.0	78.7	86.4	67.4	2.4	59.7	793
Wealth index													
Lowest	79.3	75.8	68.9	37.9	27.6	82.7	79.2	48.2	48.2	20.6	10.4	37.8	29
Second	85.6	80.9	77.4	53.3	28.9	89.0	86.3	60.8	66.4	43.6	10.3	45.0	145
Middle	90.7	82.5	77.0	61.4	22.8	90.7	86.0	66.8	73.8	51.5	7.4	47.2	376
Fourth	94.4	90.9	87.6	73.3	16.7	94.9	94.0	77.7	83.3	66.3	3.6	59.9	542
Highest	98.8	97.3	94.5	82.8	10.2	98.4	97.2	84.9	92.4	75.2	0.9	66.5	430
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	93.6	89.4	85.6	70.5	17.7	94.1	91.9	74.9	81.3	62.2	4.6	56.8	1,522
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44)[†]	93.7	89.6	85.9	70.8	17.5	94.1	92.0	75.0	81.4	62.5	4.5	57.2	1,505

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

*Percentage not shown due to less number of cases.

* Unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases

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

TABLE 5.7 CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts	Percentage immunized								Percentage received at least one dose of Vitamin-A ²	Number of children**
	Vaccination card seen	BCG	DPT3	Polio 0	Polio 3	Measles	Full ¹	None		
Kupwara	51.5	89.1	61.3	19.3	72.9	71.5	54.0	7.3	53.7	197
Baramula	49.4	93.5	60.4	26.4	66.6	71.6	53.4	3.1	62.7	101
Srinagar	75.5	100.0	87.6	9.0	82.9	90.6	78.1	0.0	71.4	72
Badgam	60.6	98.2	82.4	11.7	91.0	82.6	71.5	0.0	57.4	134
Pulwama	68.2	97.5	83.4	14.6	83.3	87.3	76.9	0.8	63.6	120
Anantanag	57.3	96.9	66.7	29.6	71.7	82.4	56.2	3.1	42.2	147
Leh (Ladakh)	81.6	98.7	89.9	5.9	86.8	88.5	83.3	0.0	76.2	63
Kargil	72.9	98.7	86.6	10.8	89.3	94.5	82.8	1.3	69.0	117
Doda	25.7	87.9	51.2	31.8	45.9	66.6	39.2	8.7	22.9	78
Udhampur	52.2	98.3	72.6	24.0	69.2	84.8	61.5	0.0	68.5	90
Punch	27.3	84.8	33.7	24.7	56.7	73.3	28.2	13.3	31.8	116
Rajauri	50.7	77.4	52.8	3.7	60.8	67.9	48.2	20.3	56.2	112
Jammu	55.2	97.7	84.8	10.4	80.4	93.5	73.5	0.0	43.7	82
Kathua	83.6	99.4	97.2	9.3	94.1	92.8	87.1	0.0	70.1	93
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	56.8	93.6	70.5	17.7	74.9	81.3	62.2	4.6	56.0	1,522
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44)[†]	57.2	93.7	70.8	17.5	75.0	81.4	62.5	4.5	53.4 [#]	1,505

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

** Unweighted cases.

¹ BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles.² Children aged 12-35 months.[#] Children aged 9-35 months.[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Place of vaccination					Number of children**
	Government health sector			Private health sector ¹	Others	
	Sub-Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility			
Residence						
Rural	21.1	22.5	59.6	1.3	1.9	3,671
Urban	5.1	17.9	73.1	8.2	1.2	606
Sex of the child						
Male	18.9	22.4	59.9	2.6	1.9	2,231
Female	18.7	21.4	63.2	1.9	1.6	2,046
Birth order						
1	18.5	23.2	61.4	2.5	1.9	2,578
2	17.8	21.9	60.9	2.1	1.7	879
3	23.1	18.0	61.2	1.8	1.6	384
4+	19.4	18.3	62.5	1.3	1.6	387
Mother's education						
Non-literate ^a	21.8	23.3	58.5	0.9	2.3	2,032
Less than 5 years	18.6	25.7	62.3	1.6	1.6	185
5-9 years	17.9	20.6	63.7	1.4	1.4	1,110
10 or more years	13.4	19.6	65.2	6.3	1.3	950
Religion						
Hindu	13.4	22.8	60.9	3.4	1.3	1008
Muslim	19.3	22.0	61.6	1.8	2.0	3051
Sikh	4.0	15.5	70.6	11.6	2.1	51
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	45.8	16.4	61.8	0.0	0.6	167
Others	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	13.8	20.1	65.4	0.9	1.9	375
Scheduled Tribes	32.3	19.4	52.7	0.3	2.6	761
Other Backward Classes	18.8	25.9	58.0	1.8	2.1	749
Others	14.4	22.2	65.0	3.3	1.5	2,310
Wealth index						
Lowest	25.4	29.9	45.9	1.1	3.4	87
Second	27.8	22.4	51.0	1.4	5.4	353
Middle	23.3	21.5	57.0	0.6	2.0	1,016
Fourth	19.8	22.7	63.0	0.7	1.1	1,574
Highest	10.9	20.5	67.4	5.8	1.4	1,247
Jammu & Kashmir	18.8	21.9	61.5	2.2	1.8	4,277

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

** Unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases

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

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

Percentage of children aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A and Hepatitis-B injection, according to selected background characteristics, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A	Children who received 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A	Children who received Hepatitis-B injection	Number of children**
Age of the child				
12-23 months	54.9	19.4	37.2	1,522
24-35 months	57.1	30.4	37.5	1,554
Residence				
Rural	53.9	26.8	34.6	2,682
Urban	70.3	16.2	56.0	394
Sex of the child				
Male	56.5	24.8	38.2	1,645
Female	55.4	25.4	36.4	1,431
Birth order				
1	58.1	24.1	39.0	1,752
2	58.3	28.3	40.5	679
3	51.0	25.9	31.9	271
4+	43.4	21.9	29.1	326
Mother's education				
Non-literate ^a	50.3	29.0	29.7	1,537
Less than 5 years	57.2	22.8	34.3	145
5-9 years	59.0	22.4	38.7	772
10 or more years	66.0	21.3	55.3	622
Religion				
Hindu	62.3	18.0	43.9	671
Muslim	53.4	28.5	35.7	2,261
Sikh	67.9	30.5	65.6	38
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	66.4	7.3	20.7	106
Others	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	60.5	24.1	31.2	260
Scheduled Tribes	52.0	19.6	31.5	589
Other Backward Classes	46.8	31.4	34.4	559
Others	59.7	24.8	41.5	1,608
Wealth index				
Lowest	25.4	22.6	7.0	71
Second	38.4	24.1	20.2	292
Middle	46.3	31.6	27.1	779
Fourth	60.9	24.7	38.6	1,112
Highest	67.4	21.6	53.9	822
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	56.0	25.1	37.4	3,076
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44)^{#†}	53.4	24.5	37.4	3,468

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

** Unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases

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

[#] Children aged 9-35 months.

[†] 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Knowledge of diarrhoea management	Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea ¹						Number of women**
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids	Others	
Age group								
15-19	53.8	53.9	28.4	1.5	3.8	9.2	52.2	241
20-24	69.5	56.1	22.9	5.0	8.4	13.9	52.6	1,805
25-29	76.9	60.9	25.7	6.9	9.2	15.5	50.0	3,212
30-34	78.9	52.9	28.7	6.5	7.2	17.5	56.0	2,935
35-39	78.6	49.2	30.6	6.2	5.0	17.3	61.5	2,876
40-44	77.9	44.3	30.3	5.7	5.9	17.1	62.8	2,352
45-49	77.1	42.1	29.9	5.3	4.9	16.7	63.8	1,754
Residence								
Rural	74.8	48.5	26.8	5.8	6.9	16.1	59.1	12,626
Urban	85.4	65.3	34.4	7.2	6.2	17.9	49.7	2,549
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	71.5	43.0	22.5	4.7	5.8	15.1	61.2	8,334
Less than 5 years	77.2	43.9	18.5	5.5	6.8	15.8	62.1	671
5-9 years	79.5	53.4	29.7	5.9	7.1	16.0	57.7	3,487
10 or more years	88.3	73.0	42.9	9.6	9.0	20.4	46.2	2,683
Religion								
Hindu	85.9	51.0	38.2	10.4	7.9	17.4	61.9	4,318
Muslim	72.2	51.8	21.3	2.8	6.1	14.2	55.9	9,936
Sikh	82.5	70.1	47.3	10.7	4.0	22.3	52.4	249
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	79.1	46.5	43.6	17.5	10.0	37.4	48.1	672
Others	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	78.3	40.9	29.4	7.5	6.4	14.5	65.9	1,419
Scheduled Tribes	77.0	47.8	32.9	7.8	5.6	19.7	57.6	2,587
Other Backward Classes	70.5	50.3	21.2	3.9	7.6	12.8	53.8	2,206
Others	78.3	55.0	28.3	5.8	7.0	16.7	56.7	8,728
Wealth index								
Lowest	74.5	38.0	33.7	10.9	9.7	16.7	64.2	553
Second	70.2	42.0	27.5	6.6	8.3	13.7	61.9	1,613
Middle	72.8	44.4	22.1	4.6	6.5	14.7	61.4	4,115
Fourth	75.4	49.7	24.3	4.5	6.1	15.2	58.8	5,244
Highest	85.7	66.2	38.5	8.5	7.2	20.5	49.3	3,650
Jammu & Kashmir	76.6	51.6	28.2	6.0	6.8	16.4	57.4	15,175

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

** Unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases

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

TABLE 5.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Number of children	Given ORS	Children sought advice/treatment	Source of treatment			Number of children**
					Government health facility ²	Private health facility ³	Other	
Age group								
Less than 25	13.9	1,578	56.6	71.6	65.2	33.0	3.2	156
25-29	12.2	2,743	52.4	67.7	65.5	35.3	2.7	226
30-34	12.6	1,443	50.9	66.9	53.6	46.3	3.3	121
35-39	9.0	578	54.1	71.2	65.1	45.5	5.4	37
40-49	9.0	212	37.5	63.7	(75.0)	(25.0)	(8.3)	12
Residence								
Rural	12.7	5,653	51.7	67.6	63.9	36.3	3.7	484
Urban	10.0	901	62.9	78.0	57.1	46.0	0.0	68
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	11.8	3,266	48.9	65.1	67.6	33.2	3.6	249
Less than 5 years	19.4	300	60.5	65.5	78.9	24.0	2.6	38
5-9 years	14.4	1,639	49.0	72.8	61.4	40.9	2.3	172
10 or more years	9.5	1,349	69.4	73.7	47.3	48.3	4.3	93
Religion								
Hindu	10.8	1,423	51.7	74.4	50.6	43.1	7.1	114
Muslim	12.9	4,791	52.5	67.4	64.8	37.6	2.4	416
Sikh	4.1	76	100.0	100.0	34.4	65.6	0.0	3
Buddhist/neo Buddhist	11.5	264	63.4	64.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	19
Others	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	11.9	523	49.7	71.1	53.7	41.6	4.7	44
Schedule Tribes	10.3	1,333	52.5	64.1	88.9	12.2	0.0	87
Other Backward Classes	14.7	1,101	52.3	65.9	59.4	36.8	4.7	106
Others	12.4	3,466	55.1	72.6	58.0	44.6	3.2	310
Wealth index								
Lowest	9.3	161	26.4	53.0	*	*	*	8
Second	12.0	589	42.2	60.5	83.8	16.2	0.0	43
Middle	12.5	1,636	48.1	64.8	66.6	37.1	3.0	132
Fourth	12.9	2,357	54.5	67.5	70.3	31.7	2.9	204
Highest	11.8	1,811	60.9	78.0	45.3	52.2	4.3	165
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)								
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44) [†]	12.3	6,554	53.0	68.7	63.0	37.5	3.2	552
	12.3	6,457	53.1	68.8	62.9	37.6	3.3	543

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

*Percentage not shown due to less number of cases.

** Unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ¹					Source of treatment ⁵					
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/whistling	Rapid breathing	Other signs ²	Children suffered from ARI ³	Children sought advice/treatment ⁴	Government health facility ⁶	Private health facility ⁷	Others	Number of children**
Age group													
15-19	45.4	241	58.4	45.8	21.0	24.7	65.7	16.3	75.0	81.8	18.2	0.0	80
20-24	49.8	1,805	52.4	52.5	23.4	27.6	64.1	12.2	82.4	63.2	33.8	2.9	1,498
25-29	57.1	3,212	54.4	55.4	27.0	29.5	63.5	11.9	88.0	54.5	42.9	2.6	2,743
30-34	58.9	2,935	52.4	55.4	25.9	27.0	60.3	11.4	79.8	57.4	42.6	0.0	1,443
35-39	60.6	2,876	50.3	54.3	25.8	27.3	56.2	10.7	84.9	56.6	36.8	6.6	578
40-44	63.3	2,352	49.1	55.6	25.5	27.9	55.4	9.5	71.4	71.4	28.6	0.0	169
45-49	63.9	1,754	50.9	53.9	25.4	27.9	57.4	9.3	75.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	43
Residence													
Rural	57.7	12,626	50.0	52.2	24.4	26.9	60.3	12.4	83.5	59.6	37.7	2.7	5,653
Urban	64.4	2,549	59.2	65.2	31.3	32.3	55.4	7.6	88.9	45.3	54.7	0.0	901
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	52.4	8,334	49.6	51.1	22.6	25.0	55.9	13.8	82.1	62.9	34.9	2.2	3,266
Less than 5 years	55.8	671	50.6	51.4	25.5	28.7	53.0	15.7	81.3	56.9	37.3	5.9	300
5-9 years	63.7	3,487	50.3	57.3	26.9	28.1	62.3	11.4	87.7	53.8	42.8	3.4	1,639
10 or more years	73.2	2,683	58.4	60.1	31.2	33.9	65.2	6.3	86.5	47.9	52.1	0.0	1,349
Religion													
Hindu	77.3	4318	52.3	66.2	37.8	32.1	69.7	4.6	82.2	54.9	38.5	6.6	1423
Muslim	51.7	9936	52.1	47.6	17.3	24.7	52.5	14.4	85.0	57.9	40.1	2.0	4791
Sikh	72.0	249	53.2	53.2	33.2	26.1	72.5	2.6	33.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	76
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	41.3	672	36.5	46.7	29.2	35.5	55.8	5.2	64.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	264
Others	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	5.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	66.5	1,419	47.5	64.3	34.0	32.2	63.7	6.7	87.3	59.1	34.1	6.8	523
Scheduled Tribes	58.3	2,587	48.9	43.3	19.3	21.1	61.3	6.0	75.0	75.3	18.0	6.7	1,333
Other Backward Classes	50.4	2,206	52.5	54.9	20.9	27.8	46.3	18.9	80.1	55.9	41.7	2.5	1,101
Others	60.3	8,728	53.0	56.1	27.0	29.1	61.1	12.3	88.6	55.2	43.6	1.2	3,466
Wealth index													
Lowest	61.5	553	48.4	47.6	21.1	21.7	76.1	6.3	73.7	76.9	15.4	7.7	161
Second	56.5	1,613	49.8	47.4	22.9	26.3	66.6	12.5	80.4	61.2	35.8	3.0	589
Middle	54.8	4,115	51.1	50.7	22.4	25.8	58.5	14.7	79.6	68.7	28.0	3.3	1,636
Fourth	55.1	5,244	50.1	54.3	24.7	26.9	55.1	12.5	84.5	60.2	37.7	2.1	2,357
Highest	69.3	3,650	55.3	62.0	31.2	32.2	60.4	8.3	91.6	39.8	58.8	1.4	1,811
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)													
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49) [†]	58.8	15,175	51.7	54.6	25.6	27.9	59.4	11.7	84.1	55.1	37.6	2.4	6,554
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44) [†]	58.7	13,039	51.9	54.8	25.7	28.0	59.9	11.6	83.9	58.7	38.7	2.5	6,457

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

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

¹ Among women who are aware of any danger signs of ARI. ² Includes not able to drink or take a feed, excessive drowsy and difficulty to keep awake, running nose and others.³ Last two weeks prior to survey. ⁴ Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/ treatment. ⁵ Among children who sought advice/treatment. ⁶ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic.⁷ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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

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

Districts	Women aware of ORS	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Children sought advice/treatment	Children suffered from ARI ¹	Children sought advice/treatment ²	Number of children**
Kupwara	43.6	16.5	54.2	33.4	84.0	767
Baramula	65.8	16.6	80.4	18.9	89.2	489
Srinagar	54.5	15.6	84.2	10.3	85.3	379
Badgam	53.4	12.3	65.6	19.7	82.1	532
Pulwama	31.8	19.4	75.7	12.5	87.1	453
Anantanag	59.1	13.1	71.7	10.7	92.7	623
Leh (Ladakh)	55.9	14.5	67.5	7.9	75.0	275
Kargil	31.7	5.1	45.1	2.0	83.3	499
Doda	37.7	5.7	48.4	4.6	93.0	449
Udhampur	43.6	10.4	64.3	2.2	60.0	398
Punch	78.6	11.5	72.3	12.1	81.8	391
Rajauri	49.4	8.9	66.4	2.1	67.6	610
Jammu	60.0	6.2	66.0	4.5	82.4	303
Kathua	51.9	17.0	83.8	6.5	92.9	386
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	51.6	12.3	68.7	11.7	84.1	6,554
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44)[†]	53.0	12.3	68.8	11.6	83.9	6,457

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.
 ** Unweighted cases.
¹ Last two weeks prior to survey.
² Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks sought advice/treatment.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 6.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

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

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	98.1	97.8	99.8	98.2	97.9	99.8
Any modern method ¹	97.6	97.1	99.7	97.6	97.2	99.8
Female sterilization	96.1	95.4	99.5	96.2	95.5	99.6
Male sterilization	88.0	86.1	97.2	88.0	86.2	97.1
Intra Uterine Device	83.1	80.5	96.1	83.2	80.6	96.2
Pill	87.4	85.3	97.8	87.6	85.5	98.0
Emergency contraceptive pill	42.2	38.9	58.3	42.4	39.1	58.7
Injectables	65.8	61.8	85.7	66.0	62.0	86.0
Condom/Nirodh	75.0	71.9	90.2	75.3	72.3	90.5
Female condom	9.9	9.1	14.1	9.9	9.0	14.1
Rhythm method	49.8	49.4	51.9	50.1	49.6	52.3
Withdrawal method	59.4	58.7	63.2	60.0	59.3	63.5
Others	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9
Number of women**	15,175	12,626	2,549	14,673	12,227	2,446

** Unweighted cases.
¹ 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 age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15-24	96.7	95.6	83.1	93.9	74.4	84.0	39.7	61.7	73.7	8.9	49.8	57.4	0.4	2,008
25-29	98.2	98.0	88.3	96.1	84.5	89.5	44.4	68.3	80.1	9.9	50.2	61.4	1.0	3,160
30-34	98.8	98.3	89.2	97.0	86.6	90.2	45.9	70.5	80.1	12.0	50.9	62.6	1.0	2,871
35-39	98.8	98.6	90.3	97.2	86.1	89.1	43.1	67.5	75.6	9.9	49.9	61.3	1.4	2,775
40-49	98.0	97.1	87.9	96.1	82.2	84.7	39.0	62.0	68.6	8.7	49.6	57.2	0.8	3,859
No. of living children														
0	96.6	96.1	83.5	94.0	73.8	84.7	41.6	63.0	74.8	10.7	46.5	52.3	0.3	1,314
1	97.8	97.2	87.8	95.6	84.1	89.5	45.7	67.8	80.4	11.4	51.7	61.2	0.7	1,969
2	98.7	98.4	91.1	97.2	87.5	90.7	47.7	69.8	83.3	11.0	50.5	61.8	0.5	3,341
3	98.6	98.1	88.9	96.9	84.1	88.3	40.4	64.4	77.7	9.4	50.8	61.8	1.0	3,570
4+	98.2	97.3	86.4	95.7	81.8	84.6	38.7	64.6	65.5	8.5	49.5	58.8	1.5	4,479
Residence														
Rural	97.9	97.2	86.2	95.5	80.6	85.5	39.1	62.0	72.3	9.0	49.6	59.3	1.0	12,227
Urban	99.8	99.8	97.1	99.6	96.2	98.0	58.7	86.0	90.5	14.1	52.3	63.5	0.9	2,446
Education														
Non-literate ^a	97.6	96.7	84.2	95.0	79.3	83.4	37.1	63.2	65.3	8.0	46.7	58.4	1.0	8,008
Less than five years	97.4	96.1	83.2	93.9	83.2	86.4	36.2	63.6	74.7	8.7	46.1	61.1	2.0	652
5-9 years	98.7	98.5	91.4	97.3	84.2	89.9	41.1	64.4	83.9	9.3	50.3	59.3	0.8	3,381
10 or more years	99.7	99.7	96.5	98.9	94.0	97.5	61.6	77.2	95.3	16.6	61.0	65.4	0.7	2,632
Religion														
Hindu	99.0	98.7	93.0	98.0	76.4	87.4	37.6	52.0	83.8	5.0	54.4	58.3	0.2	4,195
Muslim	97.7	97.0	86.5	95.3	85.2	88.5	45.9	73.8	70.9	12.3	49.8	63.6	1.3	9,601
Sikh	100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0	91.3	93.0	52.6	66.8	93.0	10.2	54.8	59.9	0.0	242
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	99.3	99.3	74.8	96.1	96.0	72.9	15.4	38.8	79.6	4.1	22.9	13.5	0.0	596
Others	94.9	94.9	79.3	92.2	87.3	81.7	43.6	77.2	84.6	23.1	57.0	61.9	2.5	39
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	98.6	98.3	88.5	96.8	71.6	84.7	29.5	49.5	76.1	5.2	44.9	55.5	0.5	1,373
Scheduled tribes	97.0	95.4	78.1	92.6	74.4	71.8	25.2	43.6	63.0	4.9	47.3	44.6	0.1	2,508
Other backward classes	98.5	98.4	86.6	97.0	86.5	91.0	48.0	74.1	69.1	11.2	44.9	58.1	1.6	2,124
Others	98.4	98.0	91.2	96.9	86.9	91.7	48.0	73.1	80.3	11.7	53.0	65.6	1.1	8,666
Wealth index														
Lowest	94.8	93.1	74.1	90.5	52.7	65.9	25.3	41.1	49.3	1.9	57.9	65.1	0.9	537
Second	94.4	92.2	76.3	89.0	67.2	74.4	34.2	49.6	53.9	5.4	50.7	60.8	1.0	1,565
Middle	97.4	96.5	83.1	94.5	78.3	83.4	37.0	60.2	65.8	7.4	48.1	56.9	0.9	3,953
Fourth	99.3	99.2	91.1	98.2	87.8	90.8	41.2	69.3	80.7	11.2	48.0	58.3	1.2	5,068
Highest	99.6	99.6	96.4	99.2	93.8	96.6	56.0	78.7	91.7	13.9	53.9	64.6	0.7	3,550
Jammu & Kashmir	98.2	97.6	88.0	96.2	83.2	87.6	42.4	66.0	75.3	9.9	50.1	60.0	1.0	14,673

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 6.3 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT

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

Districts/State	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**
Kupwara	96.9	96.7	69.9	92.2	78.8	87.4	43.5	76.2	52.1	16.4	34.1	36.3	5.2	1,108
Baramula	99.5	99.5	94.7	99.4	93.5	97.2	53.0	92.5	77.3	10.9	64.0	67.5	1.4	894
Srinagar	99.9	99.9	97.8	99.8	97.5	97.9	47.5	87.4	80.7	17.1	47.2	74.9	0.7	985
Badgam	99.0	99.0	94.3	98.1	93.2	95.9	55.7	89.2	76.8	18.5	49.2	61.1	1.8	1,145
Pulwama	99.7	99.7	85.8	98.8	95.9	96.8	30.6	86.4	80.5	13.9	29.3	72.4	0.6	1,189
Anantanag	100.0	100.0	91.2	99.8	96.9	97.4	69.4	84.4	80.2	14.2	41.8	74.4	0.9	1,253
Leh (Ladakh)	98.9	98.9	74.6	95.9	96.7	73.7	16.6	43.5	85.3	4.5	24.6	13.9	0.0	657
Kargil	88.4	87.7	68.1	81.5	78.1	67.5	23.4	47.6	39.0	6.7	12.5	17.1	0.0	762
Doda	99.5	99.3	96.0	99.2	79.9	93.8	50.6	67.7	74.1	4.6	75.1	92.6	0.2	986
Udhampur	94.0	87.7	76.6	84.2	56.8	68.5	28.0	38.6	72.9	2.7	64.7	72.0	0.2	1,204
Punch	99.8	99.8	93.3	99.5	83.8	94.4	70.6	77.2	87.8	9.6	97.0	94.2	0.8	899
Rajauri	99.8	99.4	94.3	99.1	67.7	73.6	16.6	24.3	72.1	3.9	77.5	62.0	0.1	1,413
Jammu	98.6	98.4	92.1	97.9	83.6	91.5	53.0	68.6	87.3	6.6	32.3	35.3	0.5	894
Kathua	99.0	98.9	93.2	98.1	74.2	87.8	32.7	48.9	85.0	5.8	33.2	39.4	0.0	1,284
Jammu & Kashmir	98.2	97.6	88.0	96.2	83.2	87.6	42.4	66.0	75.3	9.9	50.1	60.0	1.0	14,673

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

TABLE 6.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom <i>Inirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15 - 19	15.9	7.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.9	3.4	0.0	3.9	6.0	0.0	232
20 - 24	29.7	20.1	0.1	1.8	5.1	6.1	0.6	1.3	8.5	0.1	5.8	11.0	0.1	1,776
25 - 29	54.3	39.2	0.4	10.2	9.1	11.9	0.9	1.6	13.5	0.1	8.6	17.1	0.2	3,160
30 - 34	69.4	55.9	0.9	25.9	12.7	12.3	1.2	2.3	14.7	0.3	9.5	17.5	0.3	2,871
35 - 39	74.5	62.8	1.4	39.9	12.3	10.8	1.0	1.4	12.3	0.0	9.6	15.8	0.6	2,775
40 - 44	70.6	61.8	2.5	43.0	11.3	9.1	0.5	1.3	7.2	0.0	8.5	12.9	0.3	2,225
45 - 49	66.3	59.7	2.9	47.0	8.2	5.2	0.8	0.9	4.3	0.2	6.7	9.2	0.2	1,634
No. of living children														
0	4.4	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.0	1,314
1	43.1	29.0	0.3	2.2	6.6	7.7	0.9	1.2	13.9	0.1	6.7	16.4	0.0	1,969
2	67.8	53.2	0.9	20.7	12.7	11.5	1.3	1.5	17.3	0.1	8.9	18.3	0.1	3,341
3	76.7	65.0	2.2	42.8	11.7	10.4	0.6	1.4	10.9	0.1	9.7	16.2	0.3	3,570
4+	68.8	58.3	1.5	37.1	11.1	11.6	1.0	2.2	7.1	0.2	9.7	13.4	0.6	4,479
Residence														
Rural	59.0	47.2	1.1	25.5	9.5	9.3	0.9	1.5	9.4	0.1	8.8	14.2	0.3	12,227
Urban	73.0	62.9	1.7	33.3	12.7	12.0	0.9	1.4	17.8	0.0	6.0	16.0	0.2	2,446
Education														
Non-literate ^a	60.8	50.2	1.5	30.2	10.1	10.2	0.8	1.6	6.1	0.1	8.0	13.2	0.4	8,008
Less than five years	61.8	49.6	1.5	26.4	13.1	9.9	1.1	1.7	9.6	0.1	8.4	16.4	0.6	652
5-9 years	61.9	50.1	1.1	25.6	9.2	9.4	0.8	1.6	14.4	0.1	8.4	15.1	0.2	3,381
10 or more years	62.1	48.4	0.6	17.9	10.2	8.8	1.3	1.0	20.8	0.2	9.3	17.3	0.1	2,632
Religion														
Hindu	67.5	54.2	1.2	34.5	2.7	6.1	0.7	0.3	16.3	0.1	11.3	17.0	0.0	4,195
Muslim	57.3	45.9	1.2	23.0	10.4	11.8	1.0	2.1	8.3	0.1	7.5	14.4	0.4	9,601
Sikh	70.8	61.2	3.3	32.2	7.9	6.2	0.4	0.8	18.2	0.4	6.9	10.1	0.0	242
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	78.6	77.8	1.0	32.4	54.6	4.8	0.2	0.7	9.7	0.1	1.9	2.0	0.0	596
Others	56.2	51.0	10.5	15.4	20.8	7.4	0.0	2.5	7.6	0.0	13.2	16.0	0.0	39
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	66.1	52.7	1.7	35.9	3.0	6.4	0.5	0.8	12.3	0.1	9.6	17.2	0.1	1,373
Scheduled tribes	52.1	43.3	0.5	20.2	21.7	4.2	0.1	0.7	5.8	0.0	8.1	5.9	0.0	2,508
Other backward classes	55.7	46.3	1.1	22.6	9.1	12.1	1.3	2.6	8.5	0.2	7.1	12.8	0.9	2,124
Others	64.5	52.2	1.4	28.2	8.0	11.4	1.0	1.6	12.5	0.1	8.5	17.0	0.3	8,666
Wealth index														
Lowest	42.7	26.7	2.2	17.6	2.0	3.5	0.2	0.6	2.1	0.0	11.7	14.5	0.2	537
Second	46.6	32.1	0.6	18.0	5.9	6.4	0.4	1.1	3.8	0.2	10.6	11.7	0.3	1,565
Middle	55.0	43.9	0.8	22.8	9.1	10.3	0.6	1.6	6.6	0.1	8.7	13.1	0.3	3,953
Fourth	65.2	55.0	1.5	30.0	12.0	11.1	1.1	1.8	10.9	0.1	7.0	15.1	0.5	5,068
Highest	71.8	60.4	1.5	31.8	11.3	9.6	1.1	1.4	19.6	0.1	8.4	16.5	0.1	3,550
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)														
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44) [†]	61.3	49.9	1.2	26.8	10.0	9.8	0.9	1.5	10.8	0.1	8.4	14.5	0.3	14,673
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44) [†]	60.7	48.6	1.0	24.3	10.3	10.3	0.9	1.6	11.6	0.1	8.6	15.2	0.3	13,039

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

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years. ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group												
15 - 19	12.4	6.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.8	3.0	1.7	4.7	0.0	232
20 - 24	23.3	14.0	0.1	1.7	3.7	2.8	0.4	4.6	3.8	5.5	0.0	1,776
25 - 29	44.3	30.4	0.5	10.0	5.4	5.4	0.9	7.5	4.6	9.1	0.0	3,160
30 - 34	63.0	47.7	1.1	25.5	6.6	4.4	0.8	8.4	4.8	10.2	0.0	2,871
35 - 39	70.2	56.3	1.7	39.5	4.9	3.1	0.8	5.8	5.5	7.1	0.0	2,775
40 - 44	65.6	55.5	2.7	42.8	3.8	2.3	0.5	3.1	3.2	5.5	0.0	2,225
45 - 49	59.4	54.0	3.5	46.2	1.7	0.7	0.1	1.1	2.1	2.9	0.0	1,634
No. of living children												
No children	2.3	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.0	1,314
1 child	32.5	19.8	0.3	2.1	4.4	3.9	0.6	7.9	3.8	8.8	0.0	1,969
1 son	34.9	21.3	0.4	2.7	4.9	4.3	0.4	7.6	4.0	9.7	0.0	1,029
No son	29.8	18.2	0.2	1.4	3.7	3.5	0.8	8.2	3.7	7.8	0.0	940
2 children	59.4	44.7	1.2	20.6	7.0	4.6	0.8	10.0	4.5	9.9	0.0	3,341
1 or more sons	62.2	47.1	1.3	23.0	6.5	4.3	0.8	10.6	4.7	10.1	0.0	2,861
No sons	43.1	30.5	0.2	6.3	9.8	6.4	0.6	6.3	3.7	8.2	0.0	480
3 children	71.7	58.8	2.5	42.3	4.7	3.1	0.7	5.0	4.5	7.7	0.0	3,570
1 or more sons	72.8	59.9	2.6	43.6	4.5	3.2	0.8	4.8	4.6	7.6	0.0	3,336
No sons	55.8	42.2	1.7	24.3	7.2	2.1	0.0	6.8	3.8	9.3	0.0	234
4+ children	62.8	50.8	1.8	36.6	4.2	3.4	0.6	3.2	4.9	6.0	0.0	4,479
1 or more sons	63.1	51.1	1.8	36.8	4.2	3.4	0.6	3.2	4.9	5.9	0.0	4,354
No sons	51.1	39.8	2.5	28.5	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.4	9.0	0.0	125
Residence												
Rural	52.3	40.2	1.3	25.2	4.6	3.2	0.6	4.6	4.6	7.0	0.0	12,227
Urban	66.7	55.6	2.1	32.9	4.7	4.4	0.6	10.3	2.1	8.2	0.0	2,446
Education												
Non-literate ^a	54.7	43.7	1.8	29.9	4.5	3.5	0.6	2.7	3.9	6.3	0.0	8,008
Less than five years	51.8	41.3	2.0	26.0	4.9	2.9	0.2	5.0	3.2	6.6	0.0	652
5-9 years	55.0	42.7	1.2	25.3	4.4	3.3	0.6	7.3	4.2	7.8	0.0	3,381
10 or more years	55.0	40.2	0.7	17.7	5.3	3.3	0.8	12.1	5.2	9.3	0.0	2,632
Religion												
Hindu	62.1	49.8	1.4	34.3	1.4	2.3	0.7	9.5	5.0	7.3	0.0	4,195
Muslim	50.2	37.6	1.4	22.7	4.1	4.1	0.6	3.9	4.0	7.6	0.0	9,601
Sikh	67.9	56.6	3.3	32.2	5.0	1.7	0.8	13.7	4.9	6.4	0.0	242
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	71.1	69.9	2.2	30.2	34.0	0.6	0.3	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	596
Others	51.2	43.4	10.5	15.4	10.1	4.8	0.0	2.6	2.5	5.2	0.0	39

Contd ...

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Castes/tribes												
Scheduled castes	60.7	48.9	2.0	35.4	1.1	2.7	0.7	6.8	3.2	8.2	0.0	1,373
Scheduled tribes	47.7	39.0	0.9	19.6	14.0	1.5	0.4	2.2	6.0	2.7	0.0	2,508
Other backward classes	47.7	37.6	1.3	22.6	3.9	3.7	0.8	4.3	2.0	6.9	0.0	2,124
Others	57.5	44.1	1.6	28.0	2.6	4.0	0.6	6.6	4.3	8.4	0.0	8,666
Wealth index												
Lowest	39.9	24.4	2.4	17.4	1.3	1.5	0.2	1.1	7.8	7.6	0.0	537
Second	40.6	27.3	0.8	17.9	3.9	2.1	0.6	1.7	7.1	5.9	0.0	1,565
Middle	48.6	37.4	1.0	22.7	4.8	4.2	0.6	3.4	4.7	6.0	0.0	3,953
Fourth	58.1	46.9	1.8	29.5	5.2	3.6	0.8	5.3	2.8	7.4	0.0	5,068
Highest	65.1	52.3	1.7	31.4	4.4	3.0	0.6	10.7	3.7	8.6	0.0	3,550
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	54.7	42.7	1.5	26.5	4.6	3.4	0.6	5.6	4.2	7.2	0.0	14,673
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44)[†]	54.1	41.3	1.2	24.0	5.0	3.7	0.7	6.1	4.4	7.7	0.0	13,039

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

[†] 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 age 15-49 years who are currently using spacing method by duration of use according to selected background characteristics, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	IUD				Pill		Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>		Spacing method [†]
	< 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
Age group									
15 - 19	nc	nc	nc	0	*	6	*	7	2.2
20 - 24	65.3	30.3	4.4	66	34.0	58	49.6	81	6.3
25 - 29	42.5	37.6	19.9	171	62.6	197	70.0	237	15.0
30 - 34	24.5	40.4	35.1	191	84.7	148	84.1	241	18.4
35 - 39	19.1	30.4	50.4	138	87.5	107	94.9	163	13.8
40 - 44	9.7	37.4	52.9	85	89.6	60	96.8	69	9.2
45 - 49	3.6	30.0	66.4	28	(100.0)	12	100.0	18	na
No. of living children									
0	*	*	*	3	*	3	*	6	0.6
1	49.5	32.1	18.4	86	58.8	89	61.3	156	12.2
2	27.2	30.6	42.2	236	66.7	180	82.6	334	20.1
3	22.0	37.3	40.7	167	79.6	137	87.1	177	13.3
4+	26.7	41.9	31.3	187	81.8	179	85.4	143	12.3
Residence									
Rural	30.6	35.5	33.9	554	72.3	470	77.0	561	11.6
Urban	18.3	37.2	44.4	125	77.7	118	85.7	255	20.5
Education									
Non-literate ^a	23.3	37.1	39.6	355	74.2	331	83.3	219	11.0
Less than five years	35.8	30.1	34.1	32	(78.9)	20	77.6	32	12.4
5-9 years	33.1	36.6	30.4	149	68.1	130	79.1	247	13.5
10 or more years	35.3	32.7	32.0	143	76.4	107	78.0	318	18.8
Religion									
Hindu	33.6	40.1	26.3	61	86.2	127	83.6	399	13.0
Muslim	30.1	40.2	29.7	399	70.8	447	77.7	369	11.6
Sikh	(18.2)	(18.2)	(63.6)	12	*	6	78.6	33	19.6
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	24.5	27.1	48.4	203	*	6	(42.9)	14	36.4
Others	*	*	*	4	*	2	*	1	11.4
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	(46.2)	(23.1)	(30.8)	15	72.8	47	72.0	94	9.1
Scheduled tribes	29.8	30.9	39.3	353	56.4	48	64.2	57	16.0
Other backward classes	29.4	44.7	25.9	83	69.1	97	79.7	90	11.8
Others	24.8	41.4	33.8	228	76.6	396	82.5	575	13.2
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	7	*	9	*	6	3.1
Second	39.2	30.2	30.6	61	75.7	41	80.9	27	6.9
Middle	33.7	35.8	30.4	186	69.6	191	80.0	134	11.6
Fourth	24.4	37.7	37.9	263	72.8	221	76.9	268	13.6
Highest	24.2	35.6	40.1	162	80.1	126	81.8	381	18.5
Jammu & Kashmir	28.4	35.8	35.8	679	73.4	588	79.8	816	13.1

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

TABLE 6.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

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

Background characteristics	Age at the time of sterilization						Total ¹	Mean age of sterilization	Number of Women**
	<20	20 -24	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 +			
Years since sterilization									
<2	0.0	7.8	31.0	36.1	18.7	6.4	100.0	31.2	331
2-3	0.2	12.4	34.7	28.0	16.3	8.4	100.0	30.7	436
4-5	0.4	11.1	31.3	34.6	17.0	5.6	100.0	30.5	553
6-7	0.4	13.5	36.6	29.8	16.6	3.1	100.0	30.2	522
8-9	0.4	18.2	35.9	29.9	14.2	1.3	100.0	29.1	462
10+	3.0	19.1	44.3	27.1	6.6	0.0	100.0	27.6	1,650
No. of living children									
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	3
1	2.3	30.5	37.7	13.6	11.3	4.5	100.0	28.0	47
2	4.4	27.7	37.5	22.1	7.1	1.2	100.0	27.2	724
3	1.1	18.6	44.8	25.7	8.9	0.9	100.0	28.2	1,594
4+	0.4	6.9	32.6	37.1	17.8	5.2	100.0	31.0	1,714
Residence									
Rural	1.4	15.0	38.4	29.5	12.7	3.0	100.0	29.3	3,229
Urban	1.4	17.1	38.0	30.6	11.0	2.0	100.0	28.9	853
Education									
Non-literate ^a	1.7	15.2	36.7	29.1	13.7	3.7	100.0	29.4	2,522
Less than five years	2.2	17.3	39.0	30.8	8.4	2.2	100.0	28.6	182
5-9 years	1.3	16.6	42.5	30.1	8.0	1.4	100.0	28.5	893
10 or more years	0.0	13.6	38.7	32.0	14.6	1.1	100.0	29.5	485
Religion									
Hindu	0.8	15.1	43.1	29.6	10.5	1.0	100.0	28.8	1,495
Muslim	1.8	15.9	35.7	29.4	13.1	4.0	100.0	29.4	2,300
Sikh	2.6	28.7	34.0	27.2	7.5	0.0	100.0	27.4	86
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.1	7.3	32.8	36.0	19.1	3.8	100.0	30.8	191
Others	(0.0)	(10.0)	(70.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(27.1)	10
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	1.2	17.3	43.0	26.4	10.9	1.2	100.0	28.6	511
Scheduled tribes	1.0	8.5	34.8	32.1	18.6	5.1	100.0	30.7	510
Other backward classes	1.2	18.6	35.0	29.2	12.9	3.1	100.0	29.1	507
Others	1.6	15.8	38.7	30.0	11.2	2.6	100.0	29.0	2,554
Wealth index									
Lowest	1.0	13.2	34.7	29.7	17.3	4.1	100.0	30.2	106
Second	1.0	12.0	30.3	33.2	19.7	3.8	100.0	30.5	292
Middle	1.2	13.2	37.8	30.6	13.8	3.4	100.0	29.6	933
Fourth	1.5	16.6	39.2	28.2	11.3	3.2	100.0	29.0	1,580
Highest	1.6	16.7	39.8	30.2	10.3	1.4	100.0	28.7	1,171
Jammu & Kashmir	1.4	15.4	38.3	29.7	12.3	2.8	100.0	29.2	4,082

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT

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

Districts/State	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Kupwara	36.7	31.9	0.4	15.9	4.1	4.3	1.6	3.4	0.5	3.0	0.0	1,108
Baramulla	45.3	38.3	1.3	22.2	4.9	4.0	0.7	3.5	1.8	4.3	0.0	894
Srinagar	66.8	56.0	2.0	41.9	1.8	3.8	0.2	6.4	0.5	9.6	0.0	985
Badgam	53.3	43.0	3.0	28.3	2.5	4.2	0.6	4.0	0.9	7.4	0.0	1,145
Pulwama	62.3	40.7	1.7	24.8	2.5	4.7	0.4	6.3	0.6	18.2	0.0	1,189
Anantanag	58.4	43.2	1.6	22.7	2.7	9.4	0.9	5.3	0.4	12.8	0.0	1,253
Leh (Ladakh)	69.9	69.0	2.0	27.5	35.2	0.7	0.0	3.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	657
Kargil	44.4	43.3	0.7	14.0	20.9	3.0	1.3	2.9	0.2	1.0	0.0	762
Doda	56.3	30.4	2.1	19.3	1.8	3.3	1.1	2.5	17.5	8.3	0.0	986
Udhampur	55.8	45.7	1.6	27.9	1.0	3.4	0.8	10.9	2.1	8.0	0.0	1,204
Punch	45.9	22.9	1.0	19.8	0.4	0.7	0.0	1.0	21.1	1.9	0.0	899
Rajauri	48.2	34.0	1.0	29.6	1.0	0.2	0.1	2.1	8.7	5.4	0.0	1,413
Jammu	59.5	51.3	0.8	32.8	1.7	2.0	0.4	12.4	2.2	5.8	0.0	894
Kathua	60.1	50.7	1.2	35.5	1.3	1.3	0.7	10.7	2.8	6.6	0.0	1,284
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	54.7	42.7	1.5	26.5	4.6	3.4	0.6	5.6	4.2	7.2	0.0	14,673
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44) †	54.1	41.3	1.2	24.0	5.0	3.7	0.7	6.1	4.4	7.7	0.0	13,039

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

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

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

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Government ²	Private ³	Other ⁴	Total ¹		Government ⁵	Private ⁶	Other ⁷	Total ¹	
Age group										
15 - 19	(23.1)	(30.8)	(46.2)	100.0	13	*	*	*	100.0	1
20 - 24	13.3	47.3	39.4	100.0	150	93.8	6.2	0.0	100.0	32
25 - 29	12.4	39.2	48.4	100.0	455	83.2	16.5	0.3	100.0	330
30 - 34	12.3	41.0	46.8	100.0	409	77.0	20.2	2.8	100.0	760
35 - 39	15.0	43.2	41.8	100.0	279	78.3	19.7	2.1	100.0	1,140
40 - 44	14.1	44.7	41.2	100.0	134	83.6	14.5	1.9	100.0	1,009
45 - 49	9.3	51.5	39.2	100.0	33	88.2	10.3	1.5	100.0	810
No. of living children										
0	*	*	*	100.0	9	*	*	*	100.0	3
1	9.0	39.2	51.8	100.0	257	89.1	8.6	2.3	100.0	47
2	12.5	40.9	46.6	100.0	529	85.1	13.2	1.7	100.0	724
3	14.0	40.2	45.8	100.0	326	83.2	14.7	2.2	100.0	1,594
4+	16.1	46.9	37.0	100.0	352	79.1	19.3	1.6	100.0	1,714
Residence										
Rural	15.5	40.5	44.0	100.0	1,089	84.8	13.1	2.1	100.0	3,229
Urban	6.4	46.2	47.4	100.0	384	70.8	28.1	1.1	100.0	853
Education										
Non-literate ^a	14.9	46.2	38.9	100.0	592	81.2	17.2	1.6	100.0	2,522
Less than five years	7.1	38.8	54.1	100.0	55	77.9	19.4	2.7	100.0	182
5-9 years	11.1	41.2	47.7	100.0	393	84.3	13.1	2.6	100.0	893
10 or more years	13.3	37.3	49.3	100.0	433	82.6	16.0	1.5	100.0	485
Religion										
Hindu	10.3	28.7	60.9	100.0	529	95.8	2.4	1.8	100.0	1,495
Muslim	14.0	50.3	35.7	100.0	881	71.1	27.0	1.9	100.0	2,300
Sikh	10.3	43.1	46.5	100.0	39	92.8	5.9	1.3	100.0	86
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(47.6)	(28.6)	(23.8)	100.0	21	96.9	1.0	2.2	100.0	191
Others	*	*	*	100.0	3	(90.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	100.0	10
Castes/tribes										
Scheduled castes	17.9	29.4	52.6	100.0	145	96.3	2.7	1.0	100.0	511
Scheduled tribes	30.8	28.2	41.0	100.0	112	96.6	1.6	1.8	100.0	510
Other backward classes	15.2	55.5	29.2	100.0	205	76.6	20.4	3.0	100.0	507
Others	10.1	42.5	47.4	100.0	1,011	77.1	21.1	1.8	100.0	2,554
Wealth index										
Lowest	(11.8)	(41.2)	(47.1)	100.0	17	98.1	0.9	0.9	100.0	106
Second	28.6	37.3	34.1	100.0	73	92.8	5.5	1.7	100.0	292
Middle	16.6	43.9	39.5	100.0	349	84.4	13.9	1.7	100.0	933
Fourth	13.2	41.7	45.1	100.0	516	80.6	17.5	1.8	100.0	1,580
Highest	8.6	41.6	49.8	100.0	518	77.3	20.5	2.2	100.0	1,171
Jammu & Kashmir	13.1	42.0	44.9	100.0	1,473	81.9	16.3	1.9	100.0	4,082

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION

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

Districts/State	Received cash benefits	Cash benefits received			Total ¹	Number of Women**
		At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
Kupwara	9.4	58.8	17.6	23.5	100.0	182
Baramula	11.4	75.0	16.7	8.3	100.0	209
Srinagar	19.2	84.1	8.5	7.3	100.0	420
Badgam	13.3	80.9	10.6	8.5	100.0	359
Pulwama	17.8	85.7	12.5	1.8	100.0	328
Anantanag	19.0	70.2	19.3	10.5	100.0	301
Leh (Ladakh)	28.7	64.8	22.2	13.0	100.0	192
Kargil	5.4	83.3	16.7	0.0	100.0	111
Doda	21.8	71.7	17.4	10.9	100.0	208
Udhampur	85.9	97.7	2.0	0.3	100.0	360
Punch	30.3	73.7	10.5	15.8	100.0	195
Rajauri	68.0	75.9	21.8	2.4	100.0	437
Jammu	66.0	87.9	10.1	2.0	100.0	320
Kathua	67.9	90.6	8.8	0.6	100.0	460
Jammu & Kashmir	38.6	85.0	11.7	3.3	100.0	4,082

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using contraceptive method and who were informed about side effects, had side effects with the method, treatment taken for side effect with the method, Jammu & Kashmir, 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	8.6	23.6	13.4
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	21.9	15.3	20.3
Number of current users**	3,868	679	588
Type of health problems/side effects¹			
Weakness/inability to work	55.3	43.5	41.6
Body ache/ backache	58.8	48.1	28.2
Abdominal pain	33.2	39.8	20.1
Weight gain	16.0	11.4	15.9
Dizziness	17.1	17.1	12.6
Nausea/vomiting	3.6	4.8	5.0
Fever	7.0	2.9	0.8
Breast tenderness	4.5	1.9	4.4
Irregular periods	12.8	7.7	9.9
Excessive bleeding	17.6	23.0	10.2
Spotting	4.2	7.5	5.0
Amenorrhoea	0.8	1.7	0.8
Cramps	6.8	2.7	5.0
Decreased libido	1.1	0.0	0.8
Rashes/allergy	0.9	0.0	0.0
Infection	3.1	3.8	0.8
Others	11.0	3.8	20.9
Number of users with side effects**	845	105	119
Percentage of women received treatment	77.5	66.7	35.3
Source of treatment			
Government health facility	49.4	67.1	44.7
Private health facility	48.8	30.0	55.3
Other	1.8	2.9	0.0
Number of women with treatment taken**	655	70	42
** Unweighted cases.			
¹ Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.			

TABLE 6.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

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

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related ¹	Side effect related	Others ²	
Age group				
15 - 19	(50.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	10
20 - 24	61.0	10.4	28.7	115
25 - 29	68.6	8.1	23.4	321
30 - 34	58.6	15.0	26.4	206
35 - 39	35.4	19.5	45.1	138
40 - 44	21.7	28.0	50.2	125
45 - 49	14.7	23.6	61.7	81
No. of living children				
0	73.2	6.8	20.1	30
1	74.1	6.1	19.8	212
2	56.6	12.2	31.2	280
3	45.8	12.4	41.8	192
4+	27.7	27.3	44.9	282
Residence				
Rural	48.5	15.8	35.7	834
Urban	61.5	11.1	27.4	162
Education				
Non-literate ^a	43.2	19.3	37.5	500
Less than five years	57.5	17.3	25.2	63
5-9 years	53.3	10.7	36.1	234
10 or more years	64.1	8.6	27.3	199
Religion				
Hindu	56.0	4.3	39.7	237
Muslim	48.5	18.6	32.9	702
Sikh	(50.0)	(8.3)	(41.7)	12
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	55.4	18.5	26.1	44
Others	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	62.8	5.1	32.1	78
Scheduled tribes	54.3	14.6	31.0	118
Other backward classes	53.3	18.0	28.6	177
Others	47.6	15.5	36.9	623
Wealth index				
Lowest	(52.9)	(17.6)	(29.4)	17
Second	46.8	10.6	42.7	94
Middle	49.8	17.8	32.4	264
Fourth	48.8	15.0	36.2	371
Highest	55.6	13.6	30.9	250
Jammu & Kashmir	50.6	15.0	34.3	996
<p>() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. * Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases ¹ Wanted child, method failed/became pregnant. ² Others include supply not available, difficult to get method, lack of pleasure, method was inconvenient, cost too much, family/husband opposed, not having sex, infrequent sex, husband away and others. ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.</p>				

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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Future intention to use ¹		Want to use any family planning method			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
Age group						
15 - 19	1.4	5.5	12.3	12.2	75.6	203
20 - 24	2.8	8.8	29.3	19.1	51.7	1,363
25 - 29	2.5	12.9	32.6	23.1	44.4	1,764
30 - 34	2.1	13.9	43.1	24.0	32.9	1,064
35 - 39	2.2	11.8	52.3	18.8	28.9	829
40 - 44	0.8	4.9	60.7	17.4	22.0	769
45 - 49	0.1	1.7	49.3	7.0	43.7	666
No. of living children						
0	1.0	1.6	4.1	16.3	79.5	1,284
1	2.7	7.2	15.4	15.5	69.2	1,329
2	2.7	13.9	35.6	24.7	39.7	1,357
3	1.6	13.7	45.2	26.7	28.0	1,016
4+	2.0	12.5	56.8	18.4	24.8	1,672
Residence						
Rural	2.1	9.8	38.8	22.2	39.1	5,847
Urban	1.6	9.9	34.2	13.4	52.4	811
Education						
Non-literate ^a	1.6	10.7	42.1	19.5	38.4	3,637
Less than five years	2.5	9.9	39.6	31.1	29.4	315
5-9 years	2.0	9.1	35.5	23.5	41.1	1,526
10 or more years	3.1	7.8	28.6	20.2	51.2	1,180
Religion						
Hindu	1.4	8.0	28.3	19.9	51.9	1,593
Muslim	1.9	10.6	40.2	21.4	38.4	4,795
Sikh	3.9	7.6	34.0	22.1	43.9	78
Buddhist/neo-Buddhist	9.4	7.4	47.2	18.7	34.1	173
Others	(0.0)	(0.0)	(66.7)	(33.3)	(0.0)	19
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	2.2	11.3	36.7	14.2	49.1	540
Scheduled tribes	3.2	7.6	37.7	21.6	40.7	1,312
Other backward classes	2.4	14.4	42.8	20.7	36.5	1,113
Others	1.4	9.0	36.6	22.1	41.3	3,691
Wealth index						
Lowest	1.5	9.9	43.3	8.1	48.7	323
Second	2.0	10.7	46.7	26.8	26.6	930
Middle	1.8	10.3	39.3	20.7	40.0	2,037
Fourth	2.1	9.7	39.2	19.9	40.9	2,128
Highest	2.2	8.4	26.0	22.7	51.4	1,240
Jammu & Kashmir	2.0	9.8	38.2	21.1	40.7	6,658

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.
 ** Unweighted cases (Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases').
¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to exclusion of other methods (Rhythm/ Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Undecided and Others).
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE

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

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method [†]	4.5	4.5	5.0
Number of Non-users**	6,658	5,847	811
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	7.7	8.2	5.1
Number of traditional method users**	1,785	1,511	274
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilization	69.0	70.3	60.0
Male sterilization	6.4	5.8	10.7
IUD	21.8	18.8	42.9
Pill(Daily/weekly)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Injectables	5.3	5.3	5.4
Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	11.4	9.5	25.0
Female condom	0.4	0.5	0.0
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	3.1	3.3	1.8
Withdrawal	2.2	2.3	1.8
Others	1.1	1.0	1.8
Non-users who ever received counselling/advised by health personnel to adopt family planning (15-44) [†]	6.2	6.1	7.0
Number of non-users (15-44)**[†]	4,733	4,150	583
Current users ever told about side-effects of family planning methods (15-44) [†]	10.5	10.4	11.0
Number of current users (15-44)**[†]	5,363	4,195	1,168
Users who received follow-up services for IUD/sterilization within 48 hours (15-44) [†]	71.5	70.9	74.1
Number of users (15-44)**[†]	3,923	3,132	791
Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.			
** Unweighted cases.			
[†] Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, <i>anganwadi</i> Worker and ASHA.			
[†] 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 age 15-49 years who are currently using rhythm or withdrawal method by reasons for not using modern contraceptive method, according to selected background characteristics, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			Number of women**
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	
Age group				
15 - 19	(23.1)	(15.4)	(61.5)	15
20 - 24	20.5	12.1	67.4	164
25 - 29	16.2	17.3	66.6	432
30 - 34	10.1	16.8	73.1	429
35 - 39	13.2	23.4	63.4	351
40 - 44	16.2	23.5	60.2	193
45 - 49	17.3	19.9	62.8	83
No. of living children				
0	36.9	17.9	45.2	13
1	19.1	12.4	68.6	248
2	14.0	15.0	71.0	481
3	13.2	21.5	65.4	438
4+	13.4	23.3	63.3	487
Residence				
Rural	15.0	20.4	64.5	1,414
Urban	11.7	9.5	78.8	253
Education				
Non-literate ^a	12.5	20.8	66.7	816
Less than five years	11.0	21.8	67.3	64
5-9 years	16.6	18.1	65.3	404
10 or more years	17.2	14.5	68.3	383
Religion				
Hindu	26.8	14.2	59.0	515
Muslim	8.9	21.1	70.0	1,114
Sikh	11.9	7.8	80.4	27
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	8
Others	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	25.1	14.2	60.7	156
Scheduled tribes	18.4	26.9	54.7	221
Other backward classes	8.4	18.3	73.4	189
Others	13.3	17.9	68.9	1,101
Wealth index				
Lowest	16.5	19.0	64.5	83
Second	20.5	21.6	58.0	203
Middle	14.8	22.5	62.7	425
Fourth	10.7	19.7	69.6	521
Highest	15.7	12.5	71.8	435
Jammu & Kashmir	14.5	18.8	66.7	1,667

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

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TABLE 6.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

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

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Age group				
15 - 19	14.8	1.3	16.1	232
20 - 24	19.2	7.2	26.4	1,776
25 - 29	11.2	13.9	25.1	3,160
30 - 34	4.0	16.5	20.5	2,871
35 - 39	0.9	17.7	18.6	2,775
40 - 44	0.5	17.8	18.3	2,225
45 - 49	0.1	11.4	11.5	1,634
Number of living children				
0	2.3	0.5	2.8	1,314
1	25.0	2.4	27.4	1,969
2	7.3	15.5	22.8	3,341
3	2.1	15.6	17.7	3,570
4+	1.0	22.0	23.0	4,479
Residence				
Rural	6.3	15.4	21.7	12,227
Urban	4.8	9.3	14.1	2,446
Education				
Non-literate ^a	5.0	17.3	22.3	8,008
Less than five years	4.6	16.5	21.1	652
5-9 years	6.8	11.3	18.1	3,381
10 or more years	8.7	9.1	17.8	2,632
Religion				
Hindu	4.5	9.1	13.6	4,195
Muslim	6.9	17.3	24.2	9,601
Sikh	3.7	6.5	10.2	242
Buddhist/neo-Buddhist	4.1	8.2	12.3	596
Others	7.9	18.3	26.2	39
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	4.7	9.2	13.9	1,373
Scheduled tribes	8.3	14.8	23.1	2,508
Other backward classes	7.3	19.2	26.5	2,124
Others	5.3	13.9	19.2	8,666
Wealth index				
Lowest	5.4	20.1	25.5	537
Second	6.0	21.0	27.0	1,565
Middle	7.2	17.6	24.8	3,953
Fourth	5.8	13.2	19.0	5,068
Highest	5.1	8.9	14.0	3,550
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	6.0	14.4	20.4	14,673
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44) †	6.8	14.9	21.7	13,039

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

[†] 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 age 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services by districts, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Districts/State	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Kupwara	8.5	24.7	33.2	1,108
Baramula	6.1	19.9	26.0	894
Srinagar	5.1	8.8	14.0	985
Badgam	7.5	18.6	26.1	1,145
Pulwama	3.7	15.8	19.5	1,189
Anantanag	5.6	16.3	21.9	1,253
Leh (Ladakh)	4.7	8.5	13.2	657
Kargil	13.4	17.4	30.8	762
Doda	5.1	8.8	13.9	986
Udhampur	2.8	13.4	16.2	1,204
Punch	7.1	12.9	20.0	899
Rajauri	8.7	9.9	18.6	1,413
Jammu	2.9	16.4	19.3	894
Kathua	5.0	11.7	16.7	1,284
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	6.0	14.4	20.6	14,673
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44) †	6.8	14.9	21.7	13,039

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.
 ** Unweighted cases.
¹ Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.
² Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method.
 † 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women ^{1**}	Reported symptoms among who had any menstruation problem								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	37.1	148	1.8	87.2	1.8	9.0	7.2	1.8	0.0	10.9	55
20-24	30.1	1,046	3.5	83.8	2.5	13.5	12.4	4.4	0.9	18.3	316
25-29	29.5	2,331	3.6	81.0	2.6	13.0	13.2	4.5	2.3	17.4	690
30-34	31.2	2,528	3.4	81.2	2.0	16.0	12.4	5.5	1.5	18.3	792
35-39	31.5	2,514	2.4	76.6	2.8	18.1	12.3	7.2	2.1	20.4	794
40-44	32.2	1,763	3.7	72.0	5.4	20.5	12.5	6.7	2.3	19.9	568
45-49	28.8	830	4.5	71.5	3.0	25.2	19.3	5.4	3.8	19.7	238
Place of residence											
Rural	31.9	9,178	3.7	79.5	3.2	17.3	13.3	5.5	2.0	18.1	2,946
Urban	26.0	1,982	1.2	70.7	1.8	15.0	10.9	6.7	2.0	23.3	507
Age at consummation of marriage											
Below 18 years	34.7	3,417	3.9	79.9	2.6	16.2	15.2	5.8	2.4	21.4	1,189
18 years & above	29.2	7,743	3.0	77.3	3.2	17.3	11.7	5.6	1.8	17.5	2,264
Marital duration											
0-4	28.7	1,543	2.7	83.7	2.7	12.9	11.0	3.6	1.3	14.8	445
5-9	27.5	2,086	3.6	79.1	3.1	15.1	11.9	5.0	1.7	17.5	575
10-14	31.8	2,195	3.1	80.2	2.1	14.6	12.8	5.3	1.7	19.4	699
15+	32.4	5,336	3.5	75.7	3.4	19.5	13.8	6.7	2.4	20.1	1,734
Education											
Non-literate ^a	33.1	5,958	3.4	78.2	2.3	16.0	12.6	6.0	2.2	19.7	1,980
Less than 5 yrs	36.1	504	3.8	78.1	4.9	18.1	13.2	4.3	2.7	17.4	182
5-9 years	30.2	2,618	2.8	77.9	3.8	18.9	13.9	5.8	1.4	19.3	794
10 or more years	23.9	2,080	3.6	78.9	3.6	17.1	12.6	4.7	2.1	15.2	497
Husband's education											
Non-literate ^a	32.9	2,682	2.7	77.6	1.8	17.1	13.4	6.5	2.4	21.2	884
Less than 5 yrs	35.2	433	4.5	75.1	2.0	17.0	11.6	7.8	2.0	25.0	153
5-9 years	31.8	3,862	3.5	79.3	3.2	16.7	12.5	5.0	1.9	18.2	1,231
10 or more years	28.3	4,183	3.4	78.0	3.7	17.0	13.2	5.7	1.9	16.9	1,185
Religion											
Hindu	22.1	3,289	3.9	74.7	6.2	21.2	12.0	6.7	2.1	16.2	729
Muslim	36.1	7,112	3.2	79.0	1.8	15.7	13.3	5.6	1.9	19.7	2,570
Sikh	23.0	195	6.5	77.6	18.2	17.8	10.7	2.2	2.2	19.8	45
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	19.0	534	0.0	84.5	2.8	17.4	10.8	1.8	5.4	14.7	102
Other	23.4	30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7

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TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — Continued

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem	Total number of women ^{1**}	Reported symptoms								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	25.9	1,059	2.2	73.0	5.5	24.8	14.3	8.4	1.5	20.2	275
Scheduled Tribes	23.8	1,852	3.8	87.3	3.1	15.2	13.4	1.8	3.1	11.9	442
Other Backward Classes	35.9	1,609	2.1	80.7	2.2	15.4	11.8	6.0	1.1	17.7	577
Others	32.5	6,473	3.5	76.3	2.8	16.7	12.9	6.1	2.1	20.5	2,106
Wealth index											
Lowest	28.3	353	4.0	89.9	2.1	19.2	6.0	3.0	2.0	19.9	100
Second	33.6	1,080	5.2	80.4	1.9	15.2	14.7	5.8	1.4	17.0	363
Middle	33.0	2,989	3.5	78.7	2.7	16.2	12.7	5.8	1.7	20.5	988
Fourth	32.6	3,930	3.1	79.3	3.7	17.3	13.2	6.9	2.1	18.0	1,288
Highest	25.5	2,808	2.4	72.8	2.6	17.9	12.8	3.8	2.6	18.9	714
Jammu & Kashmir	30.9	11,160	3.3	78.2	3.0	16.9	12.9	5.7	2.0	18.8	3,453

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 7.2 SOURCES 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**	
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other		
Age group														
15-19	12.0	241	27.4	13.9	0.0	3.4	27.4	3.4	10.3	27.4	48.3	17.4	29	
20-24	19.5	1,805	32.0	35.2	1.4	7.8	28.3	4.0	13.4	15.7	43.8	13.9	351	
25-29	23.6	3,212	34.3	37.7	2.1	10.0	30.7	3.0	10.5	15.5	44.1	11.3	759	
30-34	28.1	2,935	30.1	34.6	2.0	9.4	27.6	1.9	8.9	13.9	44.7	14.4	823	
35-39	25.3	2,876	34.6	35.8	1.2	9.1	28.5	1.8	9.8	12.4	48.6	14.1	726	
40-44	25.6	2,352	34.4	37.7	1.2	7.4	29.6	1.3	9.0	11.2	46.5	13.4	599	
45-49	22.6	1,754	30.4	35.4	1.5	6.6	26.1	2.3	7.8	10.5	49.5	12.7	395	
Residence														
Rural	21.6	12,626	35.5	34.5	1.6	6.4	29.3	2.5	10.8	14.7	45.7	12.7	2,723	
Urban	37.7	2,549	25.0	40.0	1.6	14.9	26.7	1.7	6.5	9.7	47.2	15.3	959	
Age at consummation of marriage														
Below 18 years	21.9	4,699	41.0	33.1	0.6	3.8	31.1	1.0	12.1	12.9	44.8	14.2	1,027	
18 years & above	25.4	10,476	29.6	37.0	2.0	10.5	27.7	2.8	8.8	13.6	46.6	13.0	2,655	
Marital duration														
0-4	23.2	2,579	29.3	38.4	2.9	14.8	25.9	4.2	9.7	15.7	44.8	11.8	595	
5-9	24.7	2,819	31.1	37.4	1.7	9.6	28.3	3.2	10.0	15.3	45.4	12.2	696	
10-14	27.0	2,566	32.2	35.8	1.9	7.1	32.3	1.7	9.4	13.4	43.1	14.5	691	
15+	23.7	7,211	34.8	34.5	1.0	6.7	28.3	1.4	9.7	11.9	48.0	13.9	1,700	
Education														
Non-literate ^a	18.9	8,334	39.7	27.9	0.3	1.4	26.7	1.4	12.3	12.4	49.6	15.8	1,569	
Less than 5 yrs	23.6	671	50.8	34.3	0.7	4.4	26.5	1.9	15.2	15.2	48.1	14.5	158	
5-9 years	26.3	3,487	25.7	37.4	0.6	4.4	28.6	1.5	9.4	13.1	48.4	11.4	914	
10 or more years	39.0	2,683	25.6	47.2	4.7	23.9	32.0	4.3	5.2	14.9	38.4	11.2	1,041	
Husband's education														
Non-literate ^a	18.8	3,815	38.9	28.7	0.0	1.5	27.1	0.8	13.0	9.7	50.8	16.5	715	
Less than 5 years	19.0	579	33.2	23.5	0.0	1.9	28.4	1.9	9.2	8.2	47.1	18.9	110	
5-9 years	23.0	5,200	32.2	32.5	0.9	4.4	28.9	1.8	10.7	13.2	49.5	15.3	1,190	
10 or more years	30.0	5,581	30.5	42.3	3.0	15.2	29.1	3.3	7.6	15.5	41.6	10.2	1,667	
Religion														
Hindu	25.9	4,318	10.0	41.2	2.8	14.6	24.5	1.6	3.8	16.0	54.9	9.4	1,116	
Muslim	23.7	9,936	44.3	33.7	0.9	5.7	28.5	2.5	13.0	12.7	43.2	16.0	2,346	
Sikh	34.4	249	31.3	63.1	5.7	15.3	33.5	1.1	4.6	14.1	32.7	8.1	86	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	20.0	630	20.7	14.1	1.6	4.7	63.2	4.1	4.1	2.5	31.3	2.9	126	
Other	19.0	42	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	

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

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of knowledge									Number of women heard of RTI/STI**	
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/adult education programs ³	Leaders/community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/friends		Other
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	20.2	1,419	13.7	35.1	0.7	8.7	27.7	1.0	3.1	18.2	47.8	10.9	286
Scheduled Tribes	12.6	2,587	26.4	14.1	1.0	5.2	55.5	2.2	7.1	7.3	30.6	7.8	326
Other Backward Classes	27.5	2,206	43.3	31.7	1.3	4.4	27.0	3.1	12.3	10.5	45.5	13.2	606
Others	27.7	8,728	32.8	40.0	1.9	10.1	25.8	2.2	10.4	14.5	48.5	14.5	2,412
Wealth index													
Lowest	7.0	553	41.1	15.3	0.0	0.0	30.7	0.0	12.8	12.8	46.1	17.9	39
Second	12.8	1,613	40.5	16.9	0.0	4.4	36.9	0.5	13.0	13.5	46.8	14.5	206
Middle	17.5	4,115	38.2	22.5	0.1	2.1	31.7	1.8	14.4	14.8	50.3	16.2	721
Fourth	25.2	5,244	36.3	37.2	1.0	3.8	28.1	2.4	10.7	12.8	45.9	13.5	1,320
Highest	38.4	3,650	25.2	45.0	3.2	17.4	26.3	2.7	5.8	13.2	44.0	11.4	1,396
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49) [†]	24.3	15,175	32.7	35.9	1.6	8.6	28.7	2.3	9.7	13.4	46.1	13.3	3,682
Jammu & Kashmir(15-44) [†]	24.6	13,039	32.8	36.2	1.6	8.8	29.1	2.3	10.0	14.0	45.6	13.5	3,197

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.

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

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

TABLE 7.3 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI								Number of women heard of RTI/STI **
	Heard of RTI/STI	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	12.0	58.8	29.4	17.6	17.6	11.8	11.8	23.5	29
20-24	19.5	35.7	30.9	23.5	16.9	47.7	19.3	21.0	351
25-29	23.6	35.2	30.3	22.9	23.3	47.8	20.9	21.3	759
30-34	28.1	33.5	28.5	20.4	20.4	44.6	19.1	26.1	823
35-39	25.3	31.8	28.5	20.4	20.4	44.7	20.4	27.2	726
40-44	25.6	30.1	25.2	18.4	20.1	48.8	20.1	30.6	599
45-49	22.6	35.1	28.7	17.5	23.1	45.5	17.5	28.7	395
Residence									
Rural	21.6	34.0	28.1	20.2	20.8	50.2	22.1	19.8	2,723
Urban	37.7	32.3	30.0	21.6	21.3	35.2	13.5	41.7	959
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	21.9	28.4	27.4	19.2	18.1	43.4	18.8	30.1	1,027
18 years & above	25.4	35.4	29.1	21.1	21.9	47.1	20.1	24.2	2,655
Marital Duration									
0-4	23.2	36.7	32.4	23.9	21.7	47.8	20.5	22.2	595
5-9	24.7	37.1	28.9	21.9	23.0	46.7	18.7	22.8	696
10-14	27.0	34.9	31.3	20.8	16.4	44.6	20.7	24.7	691
15+	23.7	30.3	26.0	18.8	21.7	46.0	19.5	28.8	1,700
Education									
Non-literate ^a	18.9	24.7	23.7	17.3	18.8	40.5	20.2	34.2	1,569
Less than 5 yrs	23.6	24.7	23.7	16.5	22.7	47.4	18.6	28.9	158
5-9 years	26.3	33.6	25.3	17.6	19.0	47.3	17.1	23.6	914
10 or more years	39.0	44.9	37.5	27.2	24.6	51.8	21.3	17.2	1,041
Husband's Education									
Non-literate ^a	18.8	23.3	22.7	15.8	19.1	41.0	20.9	37.8	715
Less than 5 years	19.0	24.6	14.5	14.5	17.4	42.0	20.3	36.2	110
5-9 years	23.0	30.4	27.1	19.7	17.7	45.6	18.8	27.3	1,190
10 or more years	30.0	39.5	32.4	23.2	23.7	48.5	19.8	20.0	1,667
Religion									
Hindu	25.9	46.0	35.5	22.7	16.1	57.0	19.8	9.3	1,116
Muslim	23.7	25.9	25.2	19.5	24.6	39.2	20.0	36.4	2,346
Sikh	34.4	41.0	33.3	30.5	17.2	57.6	23.9	6.6	86
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	20.0	36.3	13.8	9.3	6.9	51.0	8.4	19.9	126
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	20.2	41.6	25.4	17.2	12.9	56.9	19.1	10.5	286
Scheduled Tribes	12.6	40.3	25.7	12.4	5.8	39.4	11.5	23.0	326
Other Backward Classes	27.5	27.5	23.1	17.5	25.0	51.7	21.9	24.4	606
Others	27.7	33.0	30.7	23.1	23.0	44.9	20.6	28.6	2,412
Wealth index									
Lowest	7.0	15.0	35.0	20.0	5.0	50.0	30.0	25.0	39
Second	12.8	42.1	41.3	26.2	19.0	37.3	18.3	18.3	206
Middle	17.5	34.3	28.5	21.2	19.4	47.3	22.2	25.1	721
Fourth	25.2	26.2	22.4	15.8	19.2	47.4	19.5	28.4	1,320
Highest	38.4	38.5	32.2	23.6	23.4	45.5	18.8	24.8	1,396
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)									
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44) [†]	24.3	33.5	28.6	20.6	20.9	46.1	19.7	25.8	3,682
Jammu & Kashmir (15-44) [†]	24.6	33.4	28.7	20.9	20.7	46.2	19.7	25.4	3,197

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 7.4 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹							Total number of women**
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	
Age group										
15-19	21.6	37.0	8.0	2.0	11.1	2.5	1.2	8.7	1.7	241
20-24	21.3	35.7	10.4	2.4	10.7	3.4	1.5	7.0	0.9	1,805
25-29	24.9	36.6	10.1	1.9	10.1	3.1	1.3	6.2	0.8	3,212
30-34	26.3	39.8	10.6	2.2	12.0	5.0	2.2	5.8	0.9	2,935
35-39	24.8	37.9	9.3	1.9	11.2	5.0	1.4	4.9	0.7	2,876
40-44	18.5	36.6	10.3	1.8	10.9	4.9	1.5	4.9	0.6	2,352
45-49	14.3	32.8	8.2	1.4	8.1	3.7	1.3	3.2	0.2	1,754
Residence										
Rural	23.4	38.3	10.3	2.0	11.6	4.5	1.8	5.8	0.8	12,626
Urban	17.4	30.1	7.8	1.7	6.0	2.7	0.5	3.8	0.6	2,549
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	25.8	43.4	12.1	2.5	13.7	5.5	2.2	6.2	0.9	4,699
18 years & above	20.9	34.0	8.9	1.7	9.3	3.6	1.3	5.2	0.7	10,476
Marital duration										
0-4	19.8	32.2	9.0	1.8	9.7	2.9	1.4	6.7	0.9	2,579
5-9	24.2	36.5	10.1	2.1	9.5	3.1	0.9	5.9	0.6	2,819
10-14	26.4	38.7	10.2	2.0	10.5	4.3	1.8	5.1	0.7	2,566
15+	21.3	38.1	9.9	1.9	11.5	5.1	1.7	5.0	0.7	7,211
Education										
Non-literate ^a	24.8	40.7	10.3	2.1	11.5	4.9	1.8	5.9	0.9	8,334
Less than 5 yrs	27.4	45.6	13.4	3.0	14.9	5.3	4.0	9.8	1.4	671
5-9 years	20.9	34.6	10.5	1.9	11.1	3.6	1.4	5.9	0.7	3,487
10 or more years	15.9	25.9	6.6	1.3	6.3	2.5	0.3	2.8	0.3	2,683
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	24.4	40.1	9.6	2.2	11.1	4.5	1.6	6.0	0.9	3,815
Less than 5 years	26.6	41.4	11.5	2.1	12.7	5.5	2.9	6.3	1.6	579
5-9 years	23.0	38.4	10.8	2.1	11.5	4.7	1.7	6.4	0.9	5,200
10 or more years	20.2	32.9	9.0	1.6	9.3	3.4	1.2	4.2	0.4	5,581
Religion										
Hindu	13.0	21.3	5.8	0.9	5.8	2.3	0.5	2.0	0.3	4,318
Muslim	27.7	45.5	12.3	2.4	13.5	5.4	2.1	7.3	1.0	9,936
Sikh	12.4	29.2	3.6	0.4	4.4	0.8	0.0	2.5	0.8	249
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	8.5	12.0	3.1	2.1	2.2	0.4	0.3	1.8	0.2	630
Other	16.4	30.5	1.9	2.4	4.7	2.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	42

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

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	15.8	27.0	7.5	1.3	9.7	3.1	2.0	4.0	0.6	1,419
Scheduled Tribes	17.3	26.7	7.0	1.3	8.3	3.6	0.4	3.2	0.5	2,587
Other Backward Classes	30.3	50.6	14.6	3.1	16.1	5.0	2.3	10.4	1.7	2,206
Others	23.0	38.2	9.9	1.8	10.0	4.3	1.6	5.1	0.6	8,728
Wealth index										
Lowest	21.1	35.1	6.0	1.6	10.7	4.0	1.1	3.7	0.4	553
Second	24.0	40.3	10.5	2.7	11.8	6.2	2.5	6.7	1.3	1,613
Middle	25.3	40.7	10.5	1.9	12.5	5.2	1.8	7.0	0.9	4,115
Fourth	24.3	38.0	10.8	1.9	11.5	4.0	1.7	5.6	0.7	5,244
Highest	16.0	29.9	8.1	1.7	6.9	2.5	0.7	3.4	0.4	3,650
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	22.4	36.9	9.9	1.9	10.6	4.2	1.5	5.5	0.7	15,175
Jammu & Kashmir(15-44)[†]	23.6	37.8	10.2	2.0	11.1	4.3	1.6	5.8	0.8	13,039
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.										
** Unweighted cases.										
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.										
¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem.										
² Only for currently married women.										
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.										

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

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

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/partner ¹	Women sought treatment ¹ for RTI/STI problems	Number of women having any RTI/STI ^{1**}	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment ^{**}
				Government	Private	Other	
Age group							
15-19	76.5	46.8	103	83.4	16.6	0.0	48
20-24	75.6	45.8	734	70.1	26.7	3.2	335
25-29	78.7	50.4	1,329	60.5	33.8	5.7	671
30-34	80.9	55.4	1,321	58.5	38.2	3.3	732
35-39	80.0	55.3	1,229	56.5	39.5	3.9	679
40-44	78.8	57.2	949	56.2	40.7	3.2	543
45-49	78.9	58.0	620	55.6	40.5	3.9	359
Residence							
Rural	79.0	53.1	5,435	62.9	33.2	4.0	2,890
Urban	79.4	56.5	850	38.8	57.8	3.4	477
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	79.3	56.8	2,237	57.7	38.2	4.1	1,269
18 years & above	78.9	51.8	4,048	60.3	35.9	3.7	2,098
Marital duration							
0-4	76.5	46.8	961	68.2	28.5	3.3	449
5-9	78.6	49.3	1,167	58.6	37.1	4.3	576
10-14	81.6	55.4	1,121	58.7	36.2	5.2	620
15+	79.1	56.8	3,036	57.5	39.1	3.4	1,722
Education							
Non-literate ^a	78.3	52.0	3,775	62.0	34.0	4.0	1,963
Less than 5 yrs	84.6	57.3	337	55.6	40.7	3.7	193
5-9 years	78.1	54.4	1,365	57.3	38.1	4.6	742
10 or more years	82.2	58.1	808	53.1	44.6	2.3	469
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	75.4	48.7	1,706	61.7	33.8	4.5	828
Less than 5 years	76.3	54.5	268	63.3	33.3	3.4	146
5-9 years	80.0	53.2	2,216	61.0	34.3	4.7	1,180
10 or more years	81.4	57.9	2,095	55.6	41.7	2.7	1,213
Religion							
Hindu	78.4	44.0	1,102	68.7	24.1	7.3	484
Muslim	79.9	56.4	4,979	57.7	39.0	3.3	2,806
Sikh	71.0	45.9	76	57.1	40.0	2.9	35
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	55.0	33.1	113	78.4	16.2	5.4	37
Other	(86.7)	(33.3)	15	*	*	*	5
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	80.0	50.6	434	60.6	31.7	7.6	219
Scheduled Tribes	69.7	40.1	810	84.1	12.5	3.4	325
Other Backward Classes	79.1	55.0	1,212	56.3	40.3	3.4	666
Others	81.5	56.7	3,739	56.2	40.1	3.7	2,119
Wealth index							
Lowest	71.3	40.8	223	84.5	15.5	0.0	91
Second	75.2	43.2	722	77.8	17.4	4.8	312
Middle	77.6	51.5	1,850	68.3	28.1	3.6	953
Fourth	80.7	55.9	2,272	55.3	40.5	4.2	1,270
Highest	81.9	60.9	1,218	44.2	52.0	3.7	741
Jammu & Kashmir	79.1	53.6	6,285	59.3	36.8	3.9	3,367

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 7.6 RTI/STI INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts	Who heard about RTI/STI	Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge	Who have any other symptoms of RTI/STI ¹	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for any RTI/STI ²	Number of women having any RTI/STI ²
Kupwara	24.1	36.2	62.9	1,164	57.9	769
Baramula	55.7	27.6	61.6	933	57.3	597
Srinagar	38.2	20.8	43.8	1,032	61.1	479
Badgam	34.3	35.1	53.9	1,190	57.6	683
Pulwama	19.1	41.1	60.6	1,216	60.9	830
Anantanag	16.9	24.1	31.4	1,308	54.3	510
Leh (Ladakh)	23.7	7.9	13.5	694	31.1	124
Kargil	5.7	15.2	12.4	782	26.4	153
Doda	14.2	23.4	38.5	1,003	56.3	457
Udhampur	14.8	6.8	14.4	1,230	34.9	204
Punch	18.7	26.5	51.4	918	69.1	512
Rajauri	2.5	22.5	37.0	1,446	29.6	557
Jammu	42.3	3.9	13.3	927	53.2	144
Kathua	38.7	12.2	13.8	1,332	40.4	266
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	24.3	22.4	36.9	15,175	53.6	6,285
Jammu & Kashmir(15-44)[†]	24.6	23.6	37.8	13,039	53.5	6,219

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge.

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

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

TABLE 7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS									Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**	
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends		Other
Age group													
15-19	52.1	241	59.8	52.9	1.6	9.6	12.8	4.0	4.7	16.2	40.4	4.7	125
20-24	61.6	1,805	57.0	63.2	3.1	13.6	15.2	3.4	5.1	16.1	36.2	4.7	1,109
25-29	65.4	3,212	60.1	66.0	4.2	14.8	14.8	2.8	6.5	14.7	35.3	4.8	2,100
30-34	65.0	2,935	59.5	65.3	4.1	12.5	16.6	2.1	6.7	13.4	34.8	6.4	1,904
35-39	62.7	2,876	58.9	63.4	3.6	11.1	16.6	1.9	6.9	12.2	38.7	6.5	1,801
40-44	57.8	2,352	57.4	64.7	3.3	10.3	16.5	2.0	6.3	12.1	36.8	6.7	1,358
45-49	55.2	1,754	57.9	64.5	3.1	9.5	17.4	1.6	5.2	13.2	39.3	5.2	968
Residence													
Rural	58.5	12,626	59.0	58.3	3.0	9.8	16.7	2.0	6.9	14.3	39.2	6.1	7,366
Urban	78.0	2,549	57.7	87.6	6.2	21.1	13.6	3.3	4.0	10.9	27.1	4.5	1,999
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	54.4	4,699	64.4	56.0	1.4	5.0	14.4	1.0	7.0	12.1	37.0	5.8	2,551
18 years & above	65.1	10,476	56.6	67.7	4.5	14.9	16.7	2.8	6.0	14.2	36.5	5.7	6,814
Marital duration													
0-4	68.9	2,579	58.9	69.1	4.5	17.7	15.1	4.2	5.3	14.8	33.3	4.8	1,773
5-9	63.7	2,819	58.3	67.1	4.2	14.4	15.9	2.7	5.6	14.5	35.0	5.2	1,795
10-14	63.8	2,566	58.4	63.3	4.0	11.6	17.0	1.7	7.2	15.0	36.6	6.5	1,636
15+	57.8	7,211	59.0	61.9	3.0	9.2	16.2	1.6	6.6	12.2	38.8	6.0	4,161
Education													
Non-literate ^a	46.9	8,334	62.9	50.2	0.7	1.3	15.2	0.7	7.6	11.9	38.7	6.0	3,899
Less than 5 yrs	60.0	671	63.8	51.1	1.5	2.0	15.0	1.3	6.5	11.3	37.6	6.2	402
5-9 years	73.6	3,487	53.0	70.4	2.4	10.0	13.9	1.7	5.7	14.2	39.9	5.1	2,561
10 or more years	93.3	2,683	57.2	83.1	10.0	33.4	19.9	5.7	4.8	16.0	30.1	5.9	2,503
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	42.3	3,815	60.1	48.3	0.7	1.7	16.1	1.3	7.5	10.4	37.9	7.0	1,605
Less than 5 years	50.4	579	57.9	47.0	2.4	3.7	19.8	1.0	7.2	9.3	36.3	6.2	291
5-9 years	61.4	5,200	57.0	60.7	2.1	6.8	15.4	1.3	6.6	12.9	41.1	6.1	3,187
10 or more years	76.7	5,581	59.6	74.7	6.1	20.8	16.2	3.6	5.5	15.6	32.9	5.0	4,282
Religion													
Hindu	73.9	4,318	35.7	76.2	5.0	20.2	14.8	2.4	3.5	19.3	49.0	5.0	3,192
Muslim	54.7	9,936	72.4	58.1	2.4	7.3	14.0	2.2	8.1	11.0	29.1	5.7	5,429
Sikh	89.9	249	50.6	96.9	6.7	28.4	8.9	3.5	2.6	18.8	41.5	2.7	224
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	78.6	630	60.4	44.9	7.5	7.4	49.5	3.0	6.0	3.9	36.8	13.0	495
Other	59.5	42	68.5	67.2	8.6	8.4	16.6	0.0	0.0	8.4	52.9	0.0	25

Contd....

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

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	61.4	1,419	35.8	69.4	3.3	10.0	13.9	1.7	3.0	18.0	45.6	5.2	869
Scheduled Tribes	51.0	2,587	62.5	39.1	4.6	9.6	35.4	2.4	4.4	11.1	37.9	8.2	1,318
Other Backward Classes	56.9	2,206	64.0	55.0	2.1	6.9	11.9	2.4	9.0	10.5	33.7	6.0	1,255
Others	66.6	8,728	60.2	71.9	3.8	14.4	12.7	2.4	6.6	14.3	36.0	5.2	5,812
Wealth index													
Lowest	24.1	553	53.9	14.3	0.0	3.0	15.7	0.7	6.7	19.4	48.2	11.3	133
Second	35.3	1,613	63.7	21.6	0.9	3.0	18.0	1.4	8.1	13.4	41.6	6.9	568
Middle	49.2	4,115	61.6	38.4	1.1	3.9	18.0	1.2	7.6	12.8	41.7	7.1	2,022
Fourth	67.6	5,244	60.2	66.6	2.6	8.2	15.5	1.7	6.8	13.2	37.7	5.6	3,542
Highest	84.8	3,650	54.5	89.2	7.2	24.4	15.1	4.0	4.4	14.3	30.8	4.6	3,100
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)[†]	61.8	15,175	58.7	64.5	3.7	12.2	16.1	2.3	6.3	13.6	36.7	5.7	9,365
Jammu & Kashmir(15-44)[†]	62.7	13,039	59.0	64.8	3.8	12.6	15.8	2.4	6.3	14.0	36.4	5.7	8,164

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.

³ Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.

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

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who reported mode of transmission as							Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with person having many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of infected blood	Other	
Age group								
15-19	22.5	68.5	19.3	34.0	19.2	33.9	5.8	125
20-24	18.6	67.3	24.6	33.9	28.6	44.8	6.1	1,109
25-29	19.3	69.3	22.6	31.6	29.1	46.7	6.7	2,100
30-34	17.2	71.9	20.9	30.2	26.6	44.3	7.0	1,904
35-39	17.7	69.8	21.6	31.2	25.4	44.3	7.2	1,801
40-44	15.3	72.5	21.1	30.4	23.4	41.1	6.7	1,358
45-49	15.7	70.2	20.6	33.7	24.0	42.3	7.8	968
Residence								
Rural	19.4	68.5	23.4	30.6	23.4	41.0	6.1	7,366
Urban	11.7	75.8	16.8	34.5	36.0	54.3	9.5	1,999
Age at consummation of marriage								
Below 18 years	19.5	69.0	21.0	25.5	19.5	33.8	6.5	2,551
18 years & above	17.0	70.7	22.1	33.5	28.6	47.5	7.0	6,814
Marital duration								
0-4	19.7	69.2	22.9	34.0	29.6	47.9	7.7	1,773
5-9	19.1	70.4	22.3	31.1	30.1	48.0	6.2	1,795
10-14	16.8	69.3	20.9	32.9	27.3	43.7	6.5	1,636
15+	16.3	71.0	21.6	30.1	22.8	40.8	7.0	4,161
Education								
Non-literate ^a	20.2	69.8	21.3	20.6	14.1	25.3	4.5	3,899
Less than 5 yrs	26.4	60.6	21.3	25.2	12.3	26.6	5.9	402
5-9 years	14.5	68.8	20.2	32.7	24.4	45.5	7.6	2,561
10 or more years	16.4	73.2	24.0	43.4	43.5	65.8	9.0	2,503
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	19.6	68.9	19.8	20.1	12.5	25.1	5.3	1,605
Less than 5 years	17.5	66.0	15.8	23.7	14.0	28.3	6.0	291
5-9 years	15.9	70.7	21.9	29.7	21.5	38.7	6.2	3,187
10 or more years	18.2	70.6	22.8	36.6	34.3	54.1	7.8	4,282
Religion								
Hindu	6.3	69.9	26.0	46.1	38.0	56.3	5.1	3,192
Muslim	27.8	68.3	19.1	21.0	17.5	33.1	7.7	5,429
Sikh	8.2	79.7	24.6	48.6	48.2	73.4	5.4	224
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.1	85.9	18.6	23.0	20.5	49.9	11.5	495
Other	13.3	86.9	19.5	37.3	11.6	49.2	36.6	25
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	10.4	67.2	24.2	39.9	28.4	44.6	5.7	869
Scheduled Tribes	9.5	75.9	18.8	25.2	18.4	39.8	10.6	1,318
Other Backward Classes	23.5	69.6	20.7	27.8	23.5	39.1	6.0	1,255
Others	19.1	69.8	22.5	32.4	28.4	46.0	6.5	5,812
Wealth index								
Lowest	11.6	71.4	33.8	22.1	15.6	35.0	1.3	133
Second	21.2	69.7	31.9	19.7	11.4	18.3	3.4	568
Middle	19.5	67.3	25.2	24.5	16.9	29.0	4.8	2,022
Fourth	20.0	68.3	19.5	28.5	22.1	39.6	6.6	3,542
Highest	14.0	73.6	20.8	39.8	37.3	59.4	8.7	3,100
Jammu & Kashmir	17.6	70.2	21.9	31.6	26.4	44.1	6.9	9,365

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner/ avoid homosexual ¹	Avoid risk of getting infected through blood ²	Avoid pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	
Age group						
15-19	33.8	17.5	49.0	25.6	9.4	125
20-24	29.9	22.7	56.0	36.0	17.6	1,109
25-29	33.7	24.1	57.6	39.6	16.8	2,100
30-34	28.2	21.7	61.6	38.6	16.1	1,904
35-39	33.6	20.1	58.6	37.0	14.6	1,801
40-44	29.7	18.8	58.5	35.6	15.0	1,358
45-49	31.5	18.5	53.9	33.1	16.1	968
Residence						
Rural	32.3	21.1	54.9	32.8	14.0	7,366
Urban	28.4	21.9	69.9	52.9	21.7	1,999
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	33.0	16.1	49.8	25.6	12.5	2,551
18 years & above	30.8	22.9	61.2	41.3	17.0	6,814
Marital duration						
0-4	31.0	25.0	59.2	41.5	18.3	1,773
5-9	33.0	22.9	58.6	39.9	17.0	1,795
10-14	28.4	22.1	61.3	37.7	14.2	1,636
15+	31.9	18.5	56.1	33.7	15.0	4,161
Education						
Non-literate ^a	35.5	12.2	46.1	18.7	9.3	3,899
Less than 5 yrs	39.1	12.2	47.4	21.8	8.7	402
5-9 years	29.2	19.6	61.6	40.5	13.0	2,561
10 or more years	27.8	33.4	75.0	64.7	26.2	2,503
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	32.2	12.0	46.6	19.0	8.5	1,605
Less than 5 years	37.8	16.3	44.7	21.7	6.4	291
5-9 years	32.8	18.5	54.9	31.5	13.1	3,187
10 or more years	29.8	26.0	65.7	49.0	20.3	4,282
Religion						
Hindu	19.7	30.0	75.2	53.6	21.1	3,192
Muslim	41.6	12.7	46.8	25.5	12.3	5,429
Sikh	19.9	37.4	76.4	70.1	30.2	224
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	23.9	31.5	62.1	41.1	5.6	495
Other	6.2	16.9	60.4	40.3	0.0	25
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	21.4	23.9	68.5	40.5	16.4	869
Scheduled Tribes	30.7	24.8	50.8	31.2	7.7	1,318
Other Backward Classes	38.1	13.9	50.3	29.4	15.4	1,255
Others	31.5	21.7	60.1	39.9	17.7	5,812
Wealth index						
Lowest	46.7	17.1	41.4	15.8	6.3	133
Second	39.9	14.6	44.5	16.9	7.4	568
Middle	36.2	15.2	46.6	21.1	11.3	2,022
Fourth	33.8	18.1	54.4	32.0	12.3	3,542
Highest	25.4	27.9	73.0	57.8	22.5	3,100
Jammu & Kashmir	31.3	21.3	58.1	37.0	15.9	9,365

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes sex with one partner, Limit number of sexual partner, Avoid sex with sex workers and avoids sex with homosexuals.²
² Includes avoid sex with who inject drugs, use tested blood, use only new/ sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid razors/blades

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

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

Background characteristics	Percentage who have misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS by						Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Shaking hand	Hugging	Sharing clothes	Sharing food	Stepping on someone's urine/stool	Get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug	
Age group							
15-19	33.8	34.6	36.3	38.6	30.6	43.4	125
20-24	29.0	30.1	31.1	31.5	30.9	39.9	1,109
25-29	27.6	28.6	31.0	32.0	30.5	37.7	2,100
30-34	28.5	29.9	33.0	34.1	33.1	40.6	1,904
35-39	30.7	32.7	35.0	35.3	34.8	42.6	1,801
40-44	29.2	31.7	34.4	35.5	36.1	43.2	1,358
45-49	28.2	30.8	34.2	35.4	34.6	42.2	968
Residence							
Rural	31.0	33.0	35.9	36.8	35.9	43.0	7,366
Urban	21.1	21.6	22.6	23.4	22.9	32.7	1,999
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	39.9	42.1	44.7	45.7	43.6	47.0	2,551
18 years & above	24.8	26.3	28.7	29.6	29.2	38.5	6,814
Marital duration							
0-4	24.5	25.2	26.5	27.4	25.8	37.1	1,773
5-9	27.1	28.6	30.4	31.4	30.6	36.7	1,795
10-14	28.9	30.4	33.9	34.2	33.8	42.0	1,636
15+	31.6	33.8	36.7	37.8	37.1	43.8	4,161
Education							
Non-literate ^a	42.0	44.8	47.2	47.9	46.4	50.2	3,899
Less than 5 yrs	41.5	43.4	47.7	49.2	47.8	49.9	402
5-9 years	24.7	25.4	28.7	29.9	28.8	39.4	2,561
10 or more years	10.7	11.6	13.0	13.9	14.4	26.3	2,503
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	41.3	42.9	45.9	46.5	45.0	49.3	1,605
Less than 5 years	36.0	38.3	45.7	43.5	45.3	49.8	291
5-9 years	31.1	33.6	35.6	36.6	35.9	42.8	3,187
10 or more years	22.1	23.2	25.5	26.6	25.7	35.6	4,282
Religion							
Hindu	7.1	7.3	10.0	11.4	12.5	20.8	3,192
Muslim	44.1	46.9	48.6	49.4	46.7	54.0	5,429
Sikh	8.4	8.4	9.7	10.6	9.8	16.1	224
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	13.3	13.1	22.0	20.7	27.4	37.4	495
Other	20.0	24.3	35.8	32.5	31.9	39.6	25
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	13.2	14.0	17.2	18.9	18.9	26.5	869
Scheduled Tribes	23.5	26.0	29.8	30.5	31.8	40.9	1,318
Other Backward Classes	45.2	47.7	49.8	50.2	47.7	52.9	1,255
Others	28.8	30.3	32.3	33.3	32.2	40.2	5,812
Wealth index							
Lowest	32.1	35.1	36.6	37.5	38.1	35.2	133
Second	37.9	39.9	41.7	41.6	39.0	41.2	568
Middle	39.1	43.1	44.9	45.5	43.4	47.3	2,022
Fourth	32.6	33.9	37.6	38.8	38.0	46.2	3,542
Highest	16.3	16.7	18.4	19.3	19.5	30.7	3,100
Jammu & Kashmir	28.9	30.6	33.1	34.0	33.1	40.9	9,365

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge about place where HIV/AIDS test can be done according to selected background characteristics, Jammu & Kashmir, 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 for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/dispensary	CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Age group	40.7	125	72.6	15.7	0.0	0.0	9.7	1.9	0.0	51
15-19	46.0	1,109	74.2	11.3	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.4	2.5	510
20-24	49.9	2,100	70.7	13.3	0.3	0.3	10.6	0.8	4.0	1,052
25-29	49.8	1,904	68.8	12.4	0.4	0.6	10.7	1.2	5.9	951
30-34	46.2	1,801	71.0	12.9	0.2	0.2	10.5	0.7	4.3	835
35-39	48.2	1,358	71.5	13.3	0.5	0.6	10.2	0.6	3.2	658
40-44	44.9	968	70.7	14.5	0.0	0.0	10.0	1.2	3.6	436
45-49										
Residence	45.5	7,366	70.5	15.7	0.1	0.3	9.3	0.5	3.4	3,349
Rural	56.4	1,999	71.9	4.6	0.6	0.4	14.4	1.8	6.2	1,144
Urban										
Age at consummation of marriage	40.1	2,551	75.5	13.5	0.0	0.3	7.7	0.7	2.3	1,024
Below 18 years	50.7	6,814	69.5	12.8	0.4	0.4	11.4	0.9	4.6	3,469
18 years & above										
Marital duration	51.4	1,773	69.1	12.3	0.2	0.0	13.5	0.7	4.2	912
0-4	49.6	1,795	71.4	12.0	0.4	0.6	9.8	1.2	4.6	895
5-9	47.6	1,636	69.3	12.8	0.4	0.4	10.6	1.2	5.2	781
10-14	45.6	4,161	72.1	13.8	0.2	0.4	9.5	0.6	3.4	1,905
15+										
Education	34.3	3,899	73.6	15.2	0.1	0.3	8.7	0.4	1.6	1,341
Non-literate ^a	36.2	402	72.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.7	3.5	146
Less than 5 yrs	50.1	2,561	71.2	13.5	0.0	0.4	10.3	0.6	3.9	1,282
5-9 years	68.7	2,503	68.4	10.7	0.7	0.4	12.3	1.3	6.3	1,724
10 or more years										
Husband's education	32.4	1,605	75.7	13.0	0.0	0.6	7.1	0.4	3.0	521
Non-literate ^a	34.3	291	74.2	12.9	0.0	2.0	8.9	1.0	1.0	101
Less than 5 years	43.9	3,187	73.4	14.2	0.1	0.1	9.0	0.6	2.4	1,404
5-9 years	57.5	4,282	68.3	12.2	0.5	0.3	12.3	1.0	5.4	2,467
10 or more years										
Religion	63.2	3,192	70.1	13.7	0.3	0.4	10.2	0.6	4.7	2,019
Hindu	40.1	5,429	70.5	13.4	0.2	0.4	11.1	1.1	3.3	2,182
Muslim	67.0	224	73.6	5.6	0.7	0.0	9.4	0.0	10.7	150
Sikh	24.9	495	85.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	1.7	128
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	56.2	25	(85.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14
Other										

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 for HIV /AIDS						Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**	
			Government			Private				
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic		Other Private centre
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	56.4	869	71.1	16.7	0.6	0.2	8.1	0.4	2.7	490
Scheduled Tribes	35.6	1,318	77.1	18.4	0.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	1.1	478
Other Backward Classes	42.0	1,255	70.8	10.4	0.2	0.4	12.4	0.8	5.0	526
Others	50.5	5,812	69.7	12.1	0.2	0.4	11.8	1.1	4.7	2,944
Wealth index										
Lowest	30.8	133	75.7	17.1	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	41
Second	41.5	568	69.0	25.0	0.0	0.4	3.8	0.0	1.8	236
Middle	36.6	2,022	68.9	21.7	0.3	0.0	7.4	0.5	1.1	742
Fourth	41.9	3,542	74.1	12.2	0.1	0.5	10.0	0.3	2.8	1,488
Highest	63.9	3,100	69.3	8.7	0.5	0.4	13.1	1.5	6.5	1,986
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	47.8	9,365	70.9	12.9	0.3	0.3	10.6	0.8	4.1	4,493
Jammu & Kashmir(15-44)[†]	48.2	8,164	70.7	12.9	0.3	0.4	10.6	0.8	4.3	3,952

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 7.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years undergone HIV/AIDS test and time of the tested, according to selected background characteristics, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who have been tested for HIV	Number of women heard HIV/AIDS**	Percentage who have been tested for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 year ago	
Age group					
15-19	2.3	125	*	*	3
20-24	10.8	1,109	72.6	27.4	120
25-29	8.8	2,100	49.6	50.4	185
30-34	6.3	1,904	35.8	64.2	120
35-39	3.6	1,801	31.5	68.5	66
40-44	2.7	1,358	30.2	69.8	37
45-49	1.6	968	(25.0)	(75.0)	16
Residence					
Rural	4.4	7,366	46.8	53.2	316
Urban	11.2	1,999	49.0	51.0	231
Age at consummation of marriage					
Below 18 years	2.2	2,551	42.3	57.7	56
18 years & above	7.2	6,814	48.3	51.7	491
Marital duration					
0-4	11.5	1,773	71.1	28.9	203
5-9	8.9	1,795	37.6	62.4	161
10-14	5.2	1,636	25.3	74.7	87
15+	2.3	4,161	35.2	64.8	96
Education					
Non-literate ^a	1.8	3,899	53.6	46.4	71
Less than 5 yrs	4.0	402	(56.3)	(43.8)	16
5-9 years	6.0	2,561	47.2	52.8	153
10 or more years	12.2	2,503	46.1	53.9	307
Husband's education					
Non-literate ^a	2.4	1,605	52.8	47.2	38
Less than 5 years	3.0	291	*	*	9
5-9 years	4.5	3,187	49.6	50.4	145
10 or more years	8.3	4,282	46.0	54.0	355
Religion					
Hindu	10.6	3,192	45.3	54.7	340
Muslim	3.2	5,429	53.2	46.8	171
Sikh	9.3	224	(28.6)	(71.4)	21
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.2	495	(63.6)	(36.4)	11
Other	16.8	25	*	*	4
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	8.2	869	47.2	52.8	72
Scheduled Tribes	2.3	1,318	45.1	54.9	31
Other Backward Classes	5.2	1,255	49.3	50.7	65
Others	6.4	5,812	47.3	52.7	372
Wealth index					
Lowest	1.6	133	*	*	2
Second	1.8	568	(40.0)	(60.0)	10
Middle	2.5	2,022	53.0	47.0	51
Fourth	4.0	3,542	54.8	45.2	140
Highest	11.0	3,100	44.2	55.8	344
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	5.8	9,365	47.7	52.3	547
Jammu & Kashmir(15-44)[†]	6.4	8,164	48.5	51.5	526

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases..

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

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

TABLE 7.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS, 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 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
Kupwara	49.1	13.6	19.0	40.5	2.5	61.7
Baramula	71.9	21.2	45.0	55.3	3.7	53.6
Srinagar	65.9	6.5	8.6	41.9	6.9	60.3
Badgam	57.8	7.2	8.8	35.5	3.9	58.4
Pulwama	50.8	3.6	4.8	39.8	2.0	23.6
Anantanag	67.7	5.6	6.4	14.6	0.9	25.2
Leh (Ladakh)	84.6	34.4	24.4	28.4	2.9	48.5
Kargil	35.7	19.3	5.6	35.8	3.9	42.9
Doda	42.1	22.5	26.4	63.8	3.0	76.2
Udhampur	58.6	50.5	49.4	59.7	4.8	47.2
Punch	58.1	8.6	6.2	72.4	2.1	50.4
Rajauri	57.4	43.6	53.8	38.7	2.2	42.3
Jammu	82.2	22.5	47.5	73.5	30.7	49.2
Kathua	87.4	18.0	21.5	66.0	9.6	40.7
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	61.8	21.3	26.4	47.8	5.8	47.7
Jammu & Kashmir(15-44)[†]	62.7	21.7	26.8	48.2	6.4	48.5

[†] 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, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who ever had infertility problem	Primary infertility	Secondary infertility	Number of women** ¹	Percentage of women who have 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 ²	
Age group									
15-19	9.3	5.9	3.4	237	(63.6)	(0.0)	(18.2)	(18.2)	22
20-24	6.5	5.1	1.4	1,801	79.3	2.6	8.6	9.5	116
25-29	7.3	5.5	1.8	3,208	75.0	9.8	8.3	5.2	234
30-34	8.7	6.7	2.0	2,935	76.9	8.2	8.2	5.5	256
35-39	8.6	6.7	1.9	2,875	77.5	10.8	6.1	4.4	248
40-44	11.0	9.3	1.7	2,352	84.3	8.0	2.7	3.1	260
45-49	10.1	8.5	1.6	1,754	84.5	7.8	2.1	4.4	177
Residence									
Rural	9.1	7.1	2.0	12,615	78.6	8.6	5.7	5.6	1,142
Urban	6.8	5.6	1.2	2,547	82.6	6.1	9.0	2.3	171
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	10.5	8.5	2.0	4,697	81.1	8.7	4.7	4.7	492
18 years & above	7.8	6.1	1.7	10,465	77.9	8.0	7.0	5.5	821
Marital duration									
0-4	6.7	5.3	1.4	2,566	78.4	3.5	10.0	7.0	172
5-9	7.6	5.7	1.9	2,819	75.1	7.9	8.1	8.0	213
10-14	8.7	6.4	2.3	2,566	74.4	9.4	9.0	5.4	223
15+	9.8	8.0	1.8	7,211	82.1	9.2	3.7	3.8	705
Education									
Non-literate ^a	9.4	7.6	1.8	8,330	80.7	7.8	4.8	5.4	779
Less than 5 yrs	10.1	8.2	1.9	671	80.9	5.9	8.9	2.9	68
5-9 years	8.1	6.3	1.8	3,484	78.2	8.3	6.4	5.7	283
10 or more years	6.8	5.0	1.8	2,677	73.2	10.9	10.4	4.3	183
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	9.8	8.1	1.7	3,814	82.8	6.7	3.2	7.0	373
Less than 5 years	10.8	8.1	2.7	579	74.4	8.2	11.1	4.7	63
5-9 years	8.8	6.7	2.1	5,195	76.3	9.7	6.6	5.4	459
10 or more years	7.5	6.0	1.5	5,574	79.7	8.1	7.4	3.3	418
Religion									
Hindu	9.5	7.1	2.4	4,318	74.1	11.2	4.9	7.4	411
Muslim	8.5	6.9	1.6	9,923	81.6	6.6	6.5	4.5	844
Sikh	7.3	5.7	1.6	249	(77.8)	(0.0)	(22.2)	(0.0)	18
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	5.4	4.2	1.2	630	77.8	17.0	5.2	0.0	34
Other	14.1	11.9	2.2	42	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	9.7	7.1	2.6	1,419	73.1	11.5	5.2	6.6	138
Scheduled Tribes	6.8	5.1	1.7	2,587	74.6	13.6	2.2	7.9	176
Other Backward Classes	9.9	8.3	1.6	2,203	84.3	5.6	6.4	2.8	218
Others	8.8	7.1	1.7	8,718	79.9	7.2	7.2	4.8	769
Wealth index									
Lowest	11.6	9.6	2.0	553	82.9	7.8	3.1	4.6	64
Second	10.0	7.7	2.3	1,612	77.5	8.8	4.3	8.1	160
Middle	8.4	6.6	1.8	4,112	78.0	8.1	4.9	7.2	345
Fourth	9.0	7.1	1.9	5,238	78.4	9.0	7.3	4.5	473
Highest	7.4	6.1	1.3	3,647	82.0	6.9	7.5	2.2	271
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	8.7	6.9	1.8	15,162	79.1	8.3	6.1	5.2	1,313
Jammu & Kashmir(15-44)[†]	8.5	6.6	1.9	13,039	77.7	8.6	6.9	5.4	1,107

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

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.¹ Excluded women got married but *Gauna* not performed.² Includes problems after pelvic surgery and other incidents.[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.15 CHILDLESSNESS AND INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background Characteristics	20-49 aged women			40-49 aged women		
	Percentage childless	Infertility ¹	Number of women**	Percentage childless	Infertility ¹	Number of women**
Residence						
Rural	2.2	1.9	10,110	1.4	1.2	3,141
Urban	2.2	1.8	2,029	1.4	1.4	714
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	1.9	1.5	4,296	1.1	1.0	1,411
18 years & above	2.4	2.0	7,843	1.5	1.4	2,444
Marital duration						
5-9	4.4	3.5	2,765	(19.6)	(19.6)	10
10-14	2.2	1.7	2,506	1.1	1.1	76
15+	1.3	1.2	6,868	1.3	1.2	3,769
Education						
Non-literate ^a	2.2	1.8	7,191	1.5	1.4	2,726
Less than 5 yrs	1.6	1.6	550	1.2	1.2	148
5-9 years	2.3	2.0	2,606	1.3	1.3	576
10 or more years	2.6	1.7	1,792	0.8	0.5	405
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	2.3	2.0	3,294	1.4	1.3	1,309
Less than 5 years	2.2	2.0	492	0.6	0.6	171
5-9 years	2.1	1.7	4,182	1.4	1.2	1,151
10 or more years	2.3	1.8	4,171	1.5	1.4	1,224
Religion						
Hindu	2.2	1.9	3,415	1.0	0.9	1,154
Muslim	2.3	1.9	8,005	1.5	1.5	2,441
Sikh	2.7	1.6	193	0.0	0.0	60
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.4	1.0	498	1.5	0.9	193
Others	7.0	7.0	28	*	*	7
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	2.2	1.7	1,113	0.6	0.6	335
Scheduled Tribes	2.0	1.6	2,038	1.7	1.4	615
Other Backward Classes	2.5	2.2	1,791	2.4	2.2	491
Others	2.2	1.8	7,008	1.2	1.2	2,360
Wealth index						
Lowest	2.7	2.2	448	3.8	3.8	130
Second	2.6	2.1	1,338	2.0	1.8	389
Middle	2.4	2.0	3,349	1.9	1.7	966
Fourth	2.2	1.8	4,175	1.0	0.9	1,298
Highest	1.8	1.5	2,829	0.8	0.8	1,072
Jammu & Kashmir	2.2	1.9	12,139	1.4	1.3	3,855

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

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 7.16 TREATMENT FOR INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background Characteristics	For primary infertility			For secondary infertility		
	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having primary infertility**	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having secondary infertility**
Age group						
15-19	(64.3)	(50.0)	14	*	*	8
20-24	74.0	54.2	92	(83.3)	(66.7)	24
25-29	92.1	69.3	176	86.0	68.4	58
30-34	82.5	56.6	197	89.9	73.0	59
35-39	84.7	61.3	192	88.8	70.4	56
40-44	82.4	50.0	219	90.0	70.0	41
45-49	77.0	52.0	149	92.6	77.8	28
Residence						
Rural	81.6	55.5	898	87.9	70.3	244
Urban	89.9	68.2	141	93.3	66.7	30
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	80.0	53.4	399	87.2	71.1	93
18 years & above	84.5	59.7	640	89.3	69.5	181
Marital duration						
0-4	79.4	59.3	135	77.8	49.6	37
5-9	86.7	61.6	160	92.5	73.8	53
10-14	87.3	65.6	166	85.8	69.7	57
15+	81.1	53.2	578	91.3	74.6	127
Education						
Non-literate ^a	79.9	53.3	629	89.4	68.5	150
Less than 5 yrs	82.1	51.2	55	(92.5)	(73.8)	13
5-9 years	86.9	62.4	221	91.8	75.6	62
10 or more years	89.4	70.1	134	83.1	66.5	49
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	77.7	52.8	309	89.1	66.9	64
Less than 5 years	74.4	40.0	47	(86.7)	(73.3)	16
5-9 years	84.2	55.6	350	88.2	68.0	109
10 or more years	87.1	65.7	333	89.1	74.6	85
Religion						
Hindu	90.1	66.0	305	87.4	73.7	106
Muslim	80.1	53.6	689	90.3	68.1	155
Sikh	(100.0)	(78.6)	14	*	*	4
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	53.0	37.3	26	*	*	8
Other	*	*	5	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	86.1	54.3	101	86.1	66.7	37
Scheduled Tribes	67.8	51.5	131	88.6	61.4	45
Other Backward Classes	82.0	56.6	184	94.1	73.5	34
Others	85.8	59.7	614	88.3	72.4	155
Wealth index						
Poorest	71.8	45.5	53	(100.0)	(80.0)	11
Second	74.3	58.7	124	83.3	66.7	36
Middle	82.1	51.2	269	88.1	74.8	76
Fourth	82.9	56.0	371	89.2	61.7	102
Highest	90.6	68.8	222	89.7	81.0	49
Jammu & Kashmir	82.7	57.3	1,039	88.6	70.1	274

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 7.17 INFERTILITY PROBLEM AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts	Who have menstruation problem	Who have infertility problem ¹	Who sought treatment for infertility
Kupwara	43.4	9.2	73.7
Baramula	45.9	13.6	80.4
Srinagar	32.6	10.4	91.5
Badgam	34.0	6.7	85.0
Pulwama	37.0	10.5	85.2
Anantanag	43.2	8.9	93.2
Leh (Ladakh)	19.5	6.3	63.5
Kargil	12.2	4.8	71.5
Doda	37.2	7.5	74.5
Udhampur	19.1	9.4	98.2
Punch	42.0	3.9	77.5
Rajauri	33.3	9.7	77.3
Jammu	13.5	7.4	84.5
Kathua	18.6	12.4	91.7
Jammu & Kashmir (15-49)	30.9	8.7	84.0
Jammu & Kashmir(15-44)[†]	31.1	8.5	84.6

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

TABLE 8.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	64.1	65.6	56.7
20-24	35.9	34.4	43.3
Education			
Non-literate ^a	12.8	14.3	5.1
Less than five years	3.3	3.6	1.7
5-9 years	43.6	45.3	34.5
10 or more years	40.3	36.8	58.7
Religion			
Hindu	23.7	23.5	25.1
Muslim	71.7	72.0	70.1
Sikh	1.0	0.9	1.6
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.4	3.5	2.8
Others	0.2	0.2	0.4
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	8.9	9.3	6.6
Scheduled tribes	13.9	15.4	6.2
Other backward classes	15.2	17.5	3.4
Others	62.1	57.8	83.8
Wealth index			
Lowest	2.4	2.8	0.0
Second	8.9	10.5	0.8
Middle	26.6	30.9	4.2
Fourth	38.8	41.1	26.5
Highest	23.3	14.7	68.5
Jammu & Kashmir**	7,189	6,031	1,158

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women		Number of women**	At what age family life education should be introduced ^b					From which standard family life education should be introduced ^b				Number of women who perceived family life education is important**	
	Aware of family life education	Perceived family life education is important		Below 12	12-14	15 - 17	18 or above	Total	Below 8	8-9	10 or more	Total		
Age group														
15-19	76.1	88.0	4,614	13.6	34.6	29.6	22.2	100.0	30.0	30.0	40.0	100.0	4,054	
20-24	82.7	91.9	2,575	13.2	31.4	27.6	27.7	100.0	26.1	26.7	47.1	100.0	2,365	
Residence														
Rural	76.5	88.2	6,031	13.2	33.2	28.7	24.9	100.0	28.1	28.8	43.1	100.0	5,311	
Urban	89.1	95.8	1,158	15.0	34.2	29.4	21.3	100.0	30.9	28.9	40.1	100.0	1,108	
Education														
Non-literate ^a	65.0	79.5	921	14.8	25.5	21.9	37.8	100.0	24.4	16.8	58.8	100.0	729	
Less than five years	61.9	77.8	233	16.0	27.0	26.9	30.1	100.0	24.3	28.4	47.3	100.0	181	
5-9 years	73.7	87.0	3,120	15.5	33.3	28.0	23.3	100.0	32.7	29.5	37.8	100.0	2,709	
10 or more years	89.4	96.1	2,915	11.0	36.1	31.7	21.3	100.0	25.9	31.3	42.7	100.0	2,800	
Religion														
Hindu	76.0	89.2	1,719	5.6	34.4	40.1	19.9	100.0	23.3	34.8	41.9	100.0	1,532	
Muslim	79.4	89.5	5,140	16.6	33.1	24.9	25.4	100.0	30.6	26.3	43.1	100.0	4,592	
Sikh	86.0	90.3	71	4.7	23.1	50.7	21.6	100.0	13.9	37.5	48.6	100.0	64	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	75.1	88.6	244	6.5	37.5	25.9	30.1	100.0	25.9	39.4	34.7	100.0	216	
Others	(73.3)	(100.0)	15	(6.7)	(26.7)	(40.0)	(26.7)	(100.0)	(33.3)	(13.3)	(53.3)	(100.0)	15	
Castes/tribes[#]														
Scheduled castes	70.7	85.7	630	7.0	35.3	33.7	24.0	100.0	26.5	32.5	41.1	100.0	539	
Scheduled tribes	72.2	81.2	998	13.4	30.4	30.6	25.7	100.0	25.4	35.3	39.3	100.0	810	
Other backward classes	76.8	89.4	1,078	14.8	30.9	25.0	29.3	100.0	29.7	21.7	48.6	100.0	962	
Others	81.4	91.8	4,366	14.0	34.5	29.0	22.5	100.0	29.3	28.9	41.8	100.0	4,006	
Wealth index														
Lowest	56.1	64.7	173	8.0	36.6	32.1	23.3	100.0	29.4	33.1	37.6	100.0	112	
Second	71.2	80.2	652	12.2	35.7	29.6	22.6	100.0	31.5	29.6	39.0	100.0	523	
Middle	71.4	84.7	1,927	14.1	30.4	27.6	27.9	100.0	29.1	26.8	44.1	100.0	1,630	
Fourth	80.9	92.5	2,764	14.2	34.7	27.1	24.1	100.0	29.1	28.8	42.1	100.0	2,553	
Highest	87.6	95.7	1,673	12.5	33.6	32.4	21.5	100.0	26.3	30.3	43.4	100.0	1,601	
Jammu & Kashmir	78.5	89.4	7,189	13.5	33.4	28.8	24.3	100.0	28.6	28.8	42.6	100.0	6,419	

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 8.3 SOURCES OF FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

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

Background characteristics	Perceived family life education to be important	Number of women**	Sources of family life education							Number of women who perceived family life education to be important**	
			Parents	Brother/sister/ sister in law	Husband/partner	Friends/peers	Health care provider/sex education experts	Youth club/mandal/ NGO worker	Teacher/school/college		Other
Age group											
15-19	88.0	4,614	86.9	49.7	2.0	23.0	2.7	3.0	51.6	2.3	4,054
20-24	91.9	2,575	87.2	52.7	3.6	26.2	4.3	3.7	49.6	2.4	2,365
Residence											
Rural	88.2	6,031	86.3	50.2	2.9	24.8	3.2	3.3	50.0	2.2	5,311
Urban	95.8	1,158	90.6	53.7	1.2	21.4	3.9	3.4	55.2	2.8	1,108
Education											
Non-literate ^a	79.5	921	83.6	44.2	1.0	21.7	1.3	0.5	18.3	2.2	729
Less than five years	77.8	233	85.9	48.3	3.3	23.1	2.5	0.5	24.9	2.7	181
5-9 years	87.0	3,120	87.2	49.5	1.8	22.2	2.1	1.9	48.1	2.1	2,709
10 or more years	96.1	2,915	87.8	54.0	3.7	26.8	5.0	5.5	63.5	2.6	2,800
Religion											
Hindu	89.2	1,719	89.0	62.4	4.8	27.7	5.6	7.9	54.3	1.3	1,532
Muslim	89.5	5,140	86.4	46.9	1.8	21.9	1.9	1.5	48.9	2.6	4,592
Sikh	90.3	71	89.1	54.8	0.0	39.1	10.8	15.3	64.1	1.5	64
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	88.6	244	86.6	52.3	4.3	43.7	15.3	6.5	64.7	4.9	216
Others	(100.0)	15	(86.7)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(60.0)	(0.0)	15
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	85.7	630	89.1	57.4	3.6	23.4	4.5	5.3	49.7	1.7	539
Scheduled tribes	81.2	998	84.4	44.7	3.7	27.7	6.9	5.2	49.0	3.5	810
Other backward classes	89.4	1,078	84.9	51.8	1.3	22.6	1.5	2.5	44.2	2.1	962
Others	91.8	4,366	87.7	51.2	2.5	24.0	3.0	2.9	53.2	2.2	4,006
Wealth index											
Lowest	64.7	173	86.6	35.6	4.6	18.5	0.9	0.9	38.0	0.9	112
Second	80.2	652	87.7	46.6	2.9	22.7	1.1	1.7	39.5	2.5	523
Middle	84.7	1,927	84.8	46.7	2.3	23.7	2.8	2.2	43.4	2.1	1,630
Fourth	92.5	2,764	86.9	52.7	2.7	25.0	3.4	3.2	52.7	2.4	2,553
Highest	95.7	1,673	89.3	54.4	2.4	24.0	4.6	5.2	59.9	2.5	1,601
Jammu & Kashmir	89.4	7,189	87.0	50.8	2.6	24.2	3.3	3.3	50.9	2.3	6,419

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever received family life education	Number of women**	Source of family life education					Number of women ever received family life education**
			NGO programme/ camp	Govt. programme/ camp	School/ college	Youth club	Other	
Age group								
15-19	54.1	4,614	0.9	2.7	65.1	5.3	52.4	2,514
20-24	58.2	2,575	1.7	4.2	61.0	5.5	53.8	1,510
Residence								
Rural	53.4	6,031	1.3	3.3	63.1	5.6	51.9	3,245
Urban	67.0	1,158	0.8	2.9	65.3	4.6	57.0	779
Education								
Non-literate ^a	35.2	921	0.0	1.2	1.5	0.6	97.6	327
Less than five years	36.5	233	1.1	1.1	13.5	6.2	83.6	85
5-9 years	51.5	3,120	0.7	1.7	60.0	3.3	54.9	1,625
10 or more years	68.0	2,915	1.8	4.9	78.8	7.8	42.6	1,987
Religion								
Hindu	45.6	1,719	1.8	6.4	66.1	16.5	48.1	780
Muslim	58.6	5,140	0.6	1.7	61.5	2.4	56.1	3,049
Sikh	57.9	71	2.4	12.0	87.6	14.3	40.0	41
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	59.1	244	11.1	16.7	87.5	4.9	16.6	144
Others	(66.7)	15	(0.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(10.0)	(50.0)	10
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	43.1	630	1.4	2.5	63.1	12.9	46.4	272
Scheduled tribes	53.7	998	3.8	7.3	64.9	6.6	45.4	536
Other backward classes	54.6	1,078	0.8	1.6	55.9	3.1	59.8	591
Others	57.6	4,366	0.8	2.9	65.3	5.0	53.7	2,541
Wealth index								
Lowest	35.9	173	0.0	3.2	29.0	4.8	82.2	62
Second	44.5	652	0.0	1.1	48.1	3.8	62.9	289
Middle	48.3	1,927	1.3	1.9	54.1	3.5	60.5	936
Fourth	58.3	2,764	1.6	3.7	66.2	5.8	49.5	1,634
Highest	65.5	1,673	1.0	4.3	73.4	6.9	47.4	1,103
Jammu & Kashmir	55.6	7,189	1.2	3.2	63.5	5.4	52.9	4,024

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate 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 legal minimum age at marriage in Jammu and Kashmir for boys and girls and reported ideal age at marriage for boys and girls according to selected background characteristics, Jammu and Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Knowledge of minimum legal age at marriage		Reported ideal age at marriage for boys			Reported ideal age at marriage for girls			Number of women**
	Boys	Girls	Less than 21	21 and above	Total	Less than 18	18 and above	Total	
Age group									
15-19	63.7	66.9	16.2	83.8	100.0	4.4	95.6	100.0	4,614
20-24	69.9	72.2	15.8	84.2	100.0	4.7	95.3	100.0	2,575
Residence									
Rural	63.9	66.8	17.2	82.8	100.0	5.1	94.9	100.0	6,031
Urban	76.4	79.1	10.9	89.1	100.0	1.9	98.1	100.0	1,158
Education									
Non-literate ^a	28.5	30.3	24.9	75.1	100.0	12.6	87.4	100.0	921
Less than five years	37.7	40.1	22.6	77.4	100.0	13.0	87.0	100.0	233
5-9 years	60.1	63.6	19.9	80.1	100.0	5.4	94.6	100.0	3,120
10 or more years	86.4	89.0	12.0	88.0	100.0	2.6	97.4	100.0	2,915
Religion									
Hindu	81.5	85.6	5.4	94.6	100.0	0.8	99.2	100.0	1,719
Muslim	60.1	62.5	21.2	78.8	100.0	6.4	93.6	100.0	5,140
Sikh	84.7	86.1	8.4	91.6	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	71
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	74.6	79.6	12.6	87.4	100.0	2.1	97.9	100.0	244
Others	(66.7)	(73.3)	(30.0)	(70.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	15
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	70.6	76.3	10.3	89.7	100.0	1.8	98.2	100.0	630
Scheduled tribes	60.5	63.3	21.8	78.2	100.0	5.9	94.1	100.0	998
Other backward classes	53.5	55.3	18.3	81.7	100.0	5.2	94.8	100.0	1,078
Others	69.8	72.5	15.2	84.8	100.0	4.4	95.6	100.0	4,366
Wealth index									
Lowest	47.3	50.2	24.4	75.6	100.0	3.4	96.6	100.0	173
Second	51.8	54.2	22.5	77.5	100.0	9.2	90.8	100.0	652
Middle	55.3	57.9	20.8	79.2	100.0	6.8	93.2	100.0	1,927
Fourth	67.7	70.9	15.6	84.4	100.0	4.2	95.8	100.0	2,764
Highest	82.4	85.0	10.9	89.1	100.0	2.0	98.0	100.0	1,673
Jammu & Kashmir	65.9	68.8	16.1	83.9	100.0	4.5	95.5	100.0	7,189

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Number of women**	During last three months having menstruation related problems								Number of women with menstruation related problems**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	33.4	4,614	3.2	87.9	2.9	11.0	8.7	3.2	0.7	9.6	1,527
20-24	35.2	2,575	1.9	89.5	3.4	9.5	6.5	4.4	0.8	10.0	914
Residence											
Rural	34.9	6,031	2.9	88.8	3.3	10.4	8.3	3.8	0.6	9.6	2,099
Urban	29.6	1,158	2.0	86.9	2.0	11.0	5.2	2.9	1.7	10.7	342
Education											
Non-literate ^a	38.5	921	4.2	90.5	2.2	10.8	8.1	4.4	0.9	11.8	352
Less than five years	34.5	233	3.6	85.0	3.7	9.9	8.8	4.9	1.2	11.3	79
5-9 years	34.7	3,120	2.3	87.8	2.9	10.1	7.7	3.3	0.6	10.0	1,076
10 or more years	31.9	2,915	2.7	89.0	3.6	10.8	7.8	3.7	0.8	8.6	934
Religion											
Hindu	30.9	1,719	1.7	89.1	6.2	11.7	9.3	1.3	0.8	7.7	528
Muslim	35.8	5,140	3.0	88.3	2.1	10.1	7.2	4.5	0.5	10.4	1,836
Sikh	28.5	71	(5.0)	(90.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(15.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	20
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	21.6	244	2.0	88.4	5.7	15.5	13.4	0.0	5.8	9.6	52
Others	(35.7)	15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	28.8	630	1.6	89.7	4.4	9.8	9.2	2.2	0.5	10.7	183
Scheduled tribes	27.5	998	3.3	93.3	4.4	12.3	12.2	0.8	1.9	11.1	271
Other backward classes	36.4	1,078	2.0	86.6	1.0	8.5	7.4	3.9	0.3	11.6	384
Others	35.8	4,366	2.8	88.3	3.1	11.0	7.1	4.1	0.7	9.0	1,570
Wealth index											
Lowest	41.3	173	3.0	86.5	13.5	7.5	22.5	1.5	0.0	8.9	67
Second	36.2	652	3.8	86.0	5.2	10.3	8.7	3.5	1.3	11.2	231
Middle	36.1	1,927	2.6	90.2	2.1	10.7	7.6	3.8	0.6	8.6	689
Fourth	34.0	2,764	2.8	87.5	2.7	11.4	7.3	3.8	0.6	11.3	941
Highest	30.3	1,673	2.3	89.5	2.9	8.8	6.9	3.5	1.0	7.9	513
Jammu & Kashmir	34.0	7,189	2.7	88.5	3.1	10.5	7.9	3.7	0.7	9.8	2,441

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

() Bases on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Practices during menstrual period				Number of women currently menstruating
	Used cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Use sanitary napkins	Used other	
Age group					
15-19	78.5	10.7	21.3	1.0	4,614
20-24	71.4	12.2	29.6	1.0	2,575
Residence					
Rural	81.6	10.7	18.2	1.1	6,031
Urban	46.9	14.1	55.7	1.0	1,158
Education					
Non-literate ^a	89.7	5.1	10.1	0.7	921
Less than five years	84.4	6.1	13.1	1.3	233
5-9 years	81.5	9.2	18.0	1.1	3,120
10 or more years	65.0	15.8	36.4	1.1	2,915
Religion					
Hindu	85.4	8.6	19.8	0.2	1,719
Muslim	74.7	12.0	23.5	1.4	5,140
Sikh	53.6	20.8	45.4	1.4	71
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	42.5	12.0	67.9	0.0	244
Others	(85.7)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(7.1)	15
Castes/tribes[#]					
Scheduled castes	87.7	7.2	13.5	0.6	630
Scheduled tribes	79.8	7.8	23.5	0.1	998
Other backward classes	80.2	10.5	17.1	1.3	1,078
Others	72.4	12.7	27.9	1.2	4,366
Wealth index					
Lowest	99.4	1.8	0.6	0.0	173
Second	93.8	5.3	6.0	0.2	652
Middle	89.0	6.9	10.8	1.1	1,927
Fourth	77.3	12.5	22.8	1.2	2,764
Highest	50.1	17.2	51.2	1.1	1,673
Jammu & Kashmir	75.9	11.3	24.3	1.0	7,189

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
 () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
 ** Unweighted cases.
^a Literate women with no year of schooling 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Emergency contraception	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of Women**
Age group														
15-19	86.7	86.4	59.4	82.4	47.9	70.0	31.8	49.9	57.4	8.2	11.6	9.6	0.7	4,614
20-24	92.1	91.9	73.0	88.5	66.1	80.9	42.1	61.2	70.9	11.2	16.6	13.2	1.0	2,575
Residence														
Rural	88.0	87.7	62.9	83.7	52.9	72.8	34.3	53.1	59.8	9.1	13.4	10.8	0.8	6,031
Urban	91.8	91.8	71.2	89.5	62.3	80.1	41.5	58.4	75.2	10.5	13.0	11.6	0.5	1,158
Education														
Non-literate ^a	81.5	81.1	57.0	77.8	47.4	63.8	28.0	53.2	42.0	5.6	9.2	9.2	0.6	921
Less than five years	83.0	82.5	53.7	76.0	47.8	62.8	24.2	48.3	44.8	6.1	9.4	9.7	0.4	233
5-9 years	85.6	85.3	56.5	80.7	48.5	68.2	28.3	49.5	54.5	7.3	10.6	8.6	0.9	3,120
10 or more years	94.7	94.5	75.8	91.8	63.6	84.3	46.5	59.5	78.5	12.9	18.0	14.1	0.7	2,915
Religion														
Hindu	92.4	92.3	69.6	88.7	40.9	75.9	32.5	35.1	75.4	4.2	8.6	6.2	0.3	1,719
Muslim	87.1	86.8	63.1	83.2	57.7	73.6	36.9	60.9	56.6	10.9	14.7	12.4	0.9	5,140
Sikh	100.0	100.0	80.0	95.7	59.1	79.0	56.3	53.4	80.4	16.7	22.3	14.0	1.4	71
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	91.0	91.0	45.1	81.6	79.1	64.8	20.1	38.1	82.8	7.4	15.2	11.1	0.8	244
Others	(93.3)	(93.3)	(80.0)	(93.3)	(66.7)	(86.7)	(26.7)	(66.7)	(73.3)	(20.0)	(20.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	15
Castes/tribes[#]														
Scheduled castes	89.7	89.7	61.6	86.1	39.3	70.2	25.9	34.4	65.5	5.4	9.7	7.4	0.6	630
Scheduled tribes	80.0	79.0	47.5	73.3	51.4	59.5	24.4	38.4	57.0	6.3	14.4	8.8	0.6	998
Other backward classes	87.8	87.3	62.6	83.5	53.1	71.6	36.9	58.2	52.4	7.9	11.0	10.7	0.7	1,078
Others	91.0	91.0	69.1	87.6	57.9	78.7	39.3	59.3	66.0	10.9	14.3	12.0	0.7	4,366
Wealth index														
Lowest	75.1	71.7	48.0	67.6	30.1	45.1	23.7	32.3	36.4	4.0	6.9	4.7	1.2	173
Second	79.1	78.4	51.3	74.6	38.6	60.3	28.0	41.8	44.4	4.1	10.9	6.7	0.2	652
Middle	85.0	84.7	57.6	80.2	49.3	68.4	30.1	50.9	52.3	6.3	10.9	10.0	0.6	1,927
Fourth	90.7	90.6	67.0	86.7	58.4	77.0	36.4	56.9	65.5	10.8	14.1	11.2	1.0	2,764
Highest	94.4	94.3	73.8	91.7	62.1	83.3	44.1	59.3	77.7	12.8	16.4	13.7	0.7	1,673
Jammu & Kashmir	88.6	88.4	64.3	84.6	54.4	73.9	35.5	53.9	62.2	9.3	13.4	10.9	0.8	7,189

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate women with no year of schooling 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Sources from where to get pills and condoms			Number of women**
	Government facility	Private facility	Other	
Age group				
15-19	56.8	37.0	2.2	4,614
20-24	63.1	46.3	2.3	2,575
Residence				
Rural	59.7	37.6	2.2	6,031
Urban	55.6	54.3	2.7	1,158
Education				
Non-literate ^a	47.9	30.0	1.9	921
Less than five years	53.4	31.5	0.6	233
5-9 years	56.2	33.8	2.0	3,120
10 or more years	66.2	51.3	2.7	2,915
Religion				
Hindu	62.1	48.8	1.8	1,719
Muslim	57.2	37.9	2.4	5,140
Sikh	67.6	66.4	1.7	71
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	73.8	23.9	2.8	244
Others	(66.7)	(53.3)	(7.7)	15
Castes/tribes[#]				
Scheduled castes	55.6	43.6	3.5	630
Scheduled tribes	54.3	21.4	1.8	998
Other backward classes	57.4	40.3	1.2	1,078
Others	61.3	44.5	2.4	4,366
Wealth index				
Lowest	39.8	18.5	0.0	173
Second	51.2	26.8	1.6	652
Middle	56.5	31.1	1.6	1,927
Fourth	62.2	42.9	2.3	2,764
Highest	61.5	53.9	3.0	1,673
Jammu & Kashmir	59.0	40.3	2.3	7,189

Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
 () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
 ** Unweighted cases.
^a Literate women with no year of schooling 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**	Sources of information on family planning							Number of women ever discussed about family planning with any one**
			Parents	Brother/Sister/Sister in law	Friends/peers	Health care provider/sex education experts	Youth club/mandal/NGO worker	Teacher/school/college	Other	
Age group										
15-19	27.1	4,614	27.8	32.6	75.7	2.2	0.2	15.7	5.0	1,251
20-24	33.2	2,575	25.1	39.1	75.7	5.3	0.3	13.1	4.6	852
Residence										
Rural	28.8	6,031	26.2	35.4	76.1	2.8	0.3	13.4	4.8	1,736
Urban	32.1	1,158	29.2	34.1	73.8	6.9	0.0	20.5	4.8	367
Education										
Non-literate ^a	28.2	921	20.0	37.2	78.0	1.1	0.4	0.8	5.4	262
Less than five years	27.0	233	27.9	29.4	84.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	4.6	62
5-9 years	27.8	3,120	23.8	35.5	75.8	2.8	0.0	8.9	4.8	869
10 or more years	31.5	2,915	31.3	34.7	74.4	5.0	0.3	25.2	4.7	910
Religion										
Hindu	16.2	1,719	53.2	53.1	67.9	7.3	0.4	26.2	4.7	276
Muslim	33.4	5,140	22.0	32.5	76.6	2.3	0.2	11.2	4.9	1,718
Sikh	26.0	71	(38.9)	(38.9)	(72.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(44.4)	(11.1)	18
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	36.2	244	34.1	30.8	84.0	16.1	0.0	40.9	2.3	88
Others	(20.0)	15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	17.4	630	34.2	38.0	68.6	6.9	0.0	13.8	8.1	108
Scheduled tribes	24.4	998	34.4	38.2	72.0	9.2	0.4	22.3	2.1	243
Other backward classes	31.7	1,078	13.1	29.7	81.4	0.9	0.0	8.0	3.7	342
Others	31.4	4,366	28.2	36.2	76.2	2.5	0.3	15.2	5.2	1,370
Wealth index										
Lowest	17.4	173	49.8	43.1	66.8	10.1	0.0	9.9	6.6	30
Second	27.9	652	36.0	37.8	73.7	3.9	0.0	9.8	6.6	182
Middle	28.0	1,927	27.9	35.6	77.3	1.7	0.2	11.1	5.0	540
Fourth	30.8	2,764	20.9	32.8	76.3	2.8	0.1	12.8	4.9	853
Highest	30.1	1,673	30.6	37.5	74.2	6.1	0.6	23.7	3.7	498
Jammu & Kashmir	29.3	7,189	26.7	35.2	75.7	3.5	0.2	14.7	4.8	2,103

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate women with no year of schooling 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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		
Age group														
15-19	21.0	4,614	41.1	39.5	2.7	16.3	10.1	4.0	45.2	24.1	6.7	1.9	961	
20-24	29.9	2,575	39.6	46.2	4.6	22.1	17.0	3.9	45.3	17.2	6.5	2.4	762	
Residence														
Rural	22.6	6,031	43.1	41.3	3.4	15.5	13.8	4.2	44.9	21.1	6.3	1.8	1,353	
Urban	32.3	1,158	30.9	46.9	4.3	31.3	10.9	3.0	46.5	20.6	7.5	3.6	370	
Education														
Non-literate ^a	17.4	921	57.2	39.0	0.0	1.9	10.4	3.1	67.7	1.2	12.3	1.4	160	
Less than five years	16.3	233	52.8	37.5	2.6	2.5	17.7	5.1	42.0	7.7	18.0	0.0	38	
5-9 years	19.9	3,120	42.7	38.6	2.4	7.0	12.9	3.0	47.2	16.8	6.2	2.1	615	
10 or more years	31.6	2,915	35.5	45.9	5.1	30.7	13.6	4.7	40.2	27.9	5.4	2.4	910	
Religion														
Hindu	21.5	1,719	12.0	52.9	3.0	33.6	14.2	1.6	49.5	20.7	0.8	1.4	367	
Muslim	24.9	5,140	48.4	39.5	2.9	14.4	11.6	4.2	44.9	19.7	8.3	2.2	1,266	
Sikh	28.0	71	(40.0)	(55.0)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(10.0)	(15.0)	(60.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	20	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	27.5	244	44.8	40.5	21.0	22.4	38.9	9.0	23.9	47.8	7.5	3.0	67	
Others	(20.0)	15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	
Castes/tribes[#]														
Scheduled castes	20.2	630	24.8	41.3	2.4	14.6	12.4	4.6	48.6	18.6	3.1	2.3	126	
Scheduled tribes	14.4	998	35.6	28.9	10.6	16.0	33.7	7.1	32.9	33.0	3.5	2.1	143	
Other backward classes	25.0	1,078	46.7	32.4	2.5	9.4	13.3	3.6	46.4	17.7	8.3	2.8	269	
Others	26.7	4,366	40.9	46.4	3.1	22.2	10.6	3.5	46.4	20.8	7.1	1.7	1,152	
Wealth index														
Lowest	5.3	173	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	
Second	14.4	652	52.1	22.8	1.1	7.4	11.7	1.1	55.5	10.6	3.2	2.5	94	
Middle	18.4	1,927	47.4	35.7	1.7	9.3	11.3	4.5	45.2	15.2	7.5	1.8	355	
Fourth	25.5	2,764	40.5	43.1	3.5	15.7	14.2	4.1	46.4	21.0	8.2	1.8	697	
Highest	34.2	1,673	34.5	48.9	5.4	30.9	13.1	4.0	41.9	26.6	4.7	2.8	568	
Jammu & Kashmir	24.2	7,189	40.5	42.5	3.6	18.9	13.2	3.9	45.3	21.0	6.6	2.2	1,723	

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.12 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI/STI TRANSMISSION

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

Background characteristics	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Other	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	28.9	21.3	11.8	25.5	44.7	17.0	33.0	961
20-24	35.0	23.7	14.6	30.5	47.0	18.7	26.0	762
Residence								
Rural	31.5	20.6	12.0	26.7	46.6	18.4	27.4	1,353
Urban	32.7	28.8	17.0	32.1	43.0	15.9	37.4	370
Education								
Non-literate ^a	20.7	16.4	9.5	23.2	43.8	21.6	46.2	160
Less than five years	18.2	18.4	18.5	32.0	54.8	23.1	41.0	38
5-9 years	25.0	14.6	7.8	29.3	37.3	12.7	36.7	615
10 or more years	37.9	28.1	16.7	27.8	50.8	19.9	22.6	910
Religion								
Hindu	46.3	32.4	17.8	18.3	61.5	21.5	6.9	367
Muslim	24.8	18.2	11.4	30.7	39.2	15.9	38.3	1,266
Sikh	(75.0)	(62.5)	(31.3)	(25.0)	(50.0)	(37.5)	(18.8)	20
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	57.6	31.4	12.9	31.5	72.3	24.2	9.2	67
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	37.8	22.8	17.5	18.5	52.1	22.8	13.7	126
Scheduled tribes	45.1	30.9	12.9	20.9	53.1	18.1	23.0	143
Other backward classes	21.2	14.7	7.1	30.4	48.0	15.8	29.7	269
Others	32.2	23.5	14.4	28.7	44.1	18.1	32.3	1,152
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Second	25.9	15.3	7.7	20.0	32.4	10.8	33.9	94
Middle	24.5	14.7	9.2	27.1	45.8	15.5	34.3	355
Fourth	28.8	22.9	13.5	27.8	45.8	20.3	28.3	697
Highest	40.1	27.2	15.9	30.0	48.0	17.5	27.6	568
Jammu & Kashmir	31.8	22.4	13.2	27.9	45.8	17.8	29.7	1,723

Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
 () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
 * Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
 ** Unweighted cases.
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever heard of HIV/AIDS	Number of women**	Source of information						Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	Television	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Adult education programme	
Age group									
15-19	74.1	4,614	62.8	68.5	4.3	23.3	8.7	0.4	3,424
20-24	82.0	2,575	66.5	73.5	6.7	27.1	12.2	0.8	2,106
Residence									
Rural	74.4	6,031	64.7	65.8	4.7	22.0	10.4	0.5	4,483
Urban	90.2	1,158	62.2	90.2	7.4	36.5	8.3	0.9	1,047
Education									
Non-literate ^a	45.8	921	71.4	50.1	0.0	0.7	6.0	0.2	421
Less than five years	48.2	233	75.0	52.0	0.9	6.0	9.5	0.9	112
5-9 years	72.5	3,120	62.4	66.2	2.6	14.1	7.4	0.3	2,259
10 or more years	94.0	2,915	64.1	77.8	8.4	38.1	12.9	0.8	2,738
Religion									
Hindu	83.7	1,719	38.8	83.6	5.8	37.0	10.7	0.3	1,437
Muslim	73.9	5,140	73.4	65.2	4.2	19.4	7.9	0.6	3,801
Sikh	90.5	71	66.6	93.7	10.9	56.4	9.4	0.0	64
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	88.1	244	70.8	68.5	18.7	29.7	43.7	0.9	215
Others	(86.7)	15	(38.5)	(76.9)	(0.0)	(23.1)	(15.4)	(0.0)	13
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	79.4	630	40.1	79.6	3.9	22.6	8.9	0.8	499
Scheduled tribes	65.9	998	64.7	50.2	8.8	23.0	29.0	0.8	658
Other backward classes	69.1	1,078	67.5	61.0	3.7	16.4	5.9	0.5	747
Others	81.1	4,366	66.7	75.1	5.1	27.2	7.5	0.5	3,543
Wealth index									
Lowest	33.6	173	61.9	10.4	1.7	12.1	17.3	1.7	58
Second	52.5	652	66.0	36.0	1.7	14.8	5.8	0.6	343
Middle	66.0	1,927	65.6	51.3	2.1	15.0	10.6	0.4	1,273
Fourth	82.9	2,764	64.8	74.4	4.9	21.6	10.2	0.4	2,295
Highest	93.1	1,673	61.8	89.5	9.2	39.9	9.9	0.8	1,561
Jammu & Kashmir	76.9	7,189	64.2	70.4	5.2	24.8	10.0	0.5	5,530

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unsafe Sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of blood	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group								
15-19	20.8	62.1	19.0	26.9	27.7	52.8	12.9	3,424
20-24	24.7	66.4	20.4	28.6	31.6	56.5	12.9	2,106
Residence								
Rural	24.9	61.6	20.0	27.0	27.0	51.0	11.7	4,483
Urban	12.6	72.2	17.8	29.6	37.8	66.6	17.3	1,047
Education								
Non-literate ^a	29.6	63.9	16.1	10.7	13.5	25.8	12.5	421
Less than five years	16.3	62.5	18.2	15.0	15.5	34.6	10.6	112
5-9 years	25.0	58.2	15.9	20.0	18.0	42.4	12.1	2,259
10 or more years	19.9	67.6	22.4	34.9	38.9	65.9	13.5	2,738
Religion								
Hindu	6.6	65.8	24.1	47.7	41.4	67.5	9.3	1,437
Muslim	30.2	61.3	16.4	17.9	22.4	47.0	14.8	3,801
Sikh	11.4	75.5	32.4	51.2	62.0	75.1	3.3	64
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	10.5	85.3	31.4	36.1	43.5	70.7	10.5	215
Others	(8.3)	(75.0)	(58.3)	(41.7)	(41.7)	(75.0)	(8.3)	13
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	17.3	59.3	18.9	38.6	29.8	60.4	12.8	499
Scheduled tribes	13.2	73.7	18.4	30.0	33.2	54.1	11.2	658
Other backward classes	24.7	65.3	16.4	23.2	25.8	45.2	12.8	747
Others	23.9	63.0	20.5	26.7	29.5	55.1	13.2	3,543
Wealth index								
Lowest	15.0	39.9	50.0	12.7	24.9	32.6	7.4	58
Second	18.0	58.6	18.4	22.2	16.4	37.0	7.0	343
Middle	25.7	58.5	19.3	21.5	20.7	39.7	10.2	1,273
Fourth	24.3	63.3	17.7	26.1	28.0	54.2	12.7	2,295
Highest	18.5	69.4	21.5	34.7	38.6	67.2	16.1	1,561
Jammu & Kashmir	22.3	63.8	19.6	27.6	29.3	54.3	12.9	5,530

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
 () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
 ** Unweighted cases.
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.15 MISCONCEPTION OF HIV/AIDS

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

Background characteristics	Shaking hands	Hugging	Kissing	Sharing cloths	Sharing food	Stepping on urine/stool of someone who has AIDS	Mosquito/ flea or bedbugs bites	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	27.6	29.1	31.6	30.6	32.9	29.6	43.2	3,424
20-24	22.2	23.8	24.6	25.0	25.8	23.9	38.3	2,106
Residence								
Rural	27.7	29.1	31.3	30.7	32.6	29.7	42.8	4,483
Urban	16.4	18.0	18.9	18.7	19.9	17.7	35.2	1,047
Education								
Non-literate ^a	52.3	55.5	56.3	55.1	57.3	51.4	60.4	421
Less than five years	47.7	48.5	49.4	50.9	55.2	49.1	57.0	112
5-9 years	34.5	36.3	38.5	37.7	39.9	36.1	48.0	2,259
10 or more years	13.0	14.0	15.9	15.6	16.8	15.5	32.2	2,738
Religion								
Hindu	6.1	6.5	8.2	8.6	9.0	10.1	20.9	1,437
Muslim	34.1	36.1	37.5	37.3	39.3	34.9	49.4	3,801
Sikh	6.1	6.1	9.1	7.6	10.8	10.8	20.2	64
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	8.8	9.3	21.3	9.7	15.3	15.3	41.4	215
Others	(15.4)	(15.4)	(15.4)	(15.4)	(15.4)	(15.4)	(30.8)	13
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	14.7	15.1	17.2	16.7	19.1	17.1	29.0	499
Scheduled tribes	21.4	22.0	29.3	25.0	26.5	24.9	41.0	658
Other backward classes	38.6	40.2	41.6	41.9	43.7	39.5	52.0	747
Others	24.8	26.6	27.6	27.6	29.3	26.5	40.8	3,543
Wealth index								
Lowest	32.8	36.3	39.7	34.5	36.2	32.8	36.3	58
Second	32.0	34.6	36.4	36.4	37.3	31.8	41.0	343
Middle	37.2	40.0	42.1	41.3	43.3	39.9	49.6	1,273
Fourth	26.8	28.1	30.1	29.6	32.2	29.0	44.8	2,295
Highest	12.6	13.0	14.6	14.3	14.9	13.9	29.9	1,561
Jammu & Kashmir	25.5	27.0	29.0	28.4	30.2	27.4	41.3	5,530

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Limit no. of sexual partners and avoid sex with sex workers	Avoid sex with person who inject drugs	Avoid pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group							
15-19	32.8	19.0	50.0	43.5	15.4	7.5	3,424
20-24	32.1	22.4	57.8	52.4	17.9	5.9	2,106
Residence							
Rural	34.3	21.2	50.2	43.4	14.5	7.2	4,483
Urban	25.9	17.2	65.0	61.6	23.5	5.5	1,047
Education							
Non-literate ^a	36.3	5.3	38.1	20.7	8.5	16.0	421
Less than five years	30.8	11.9	37.7	21.9	10.3	7.3	112
5-9 years	35.3	13.6	43.3	34.8	9.0	8.7	2,259
10 or more years	30.3	26.7	64.1	62.0	22.2	4.7	2,738
Religion							
Hindu	19.1	34.1	68.8	64.8	25.2	1.9	1,437
Muslim	38.6	12.3	45.8	38.9	12.2	9.3	3,801
Sikh	48.5	36.3	59.7	70.3	33.2	0.0	64
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	26.5	45.3	73.0	61.9	15.9	4.5	215
Others	(10.0)	(30.0)	(76.9)	(46.2)	(30.0)	(10.0)	13
Castes/tribes[#]							
Scheduled castes	23.1	25.5	58.3	54.7	17.5	4.6	499
Scheduled tribes	27.3	34.6	48.6	41.1	13.3	4.7	658
Other backward classes	39.1	14.5	43.8	35.5	12.9	9.3	747
Others	33.2	18.7	55.6	49.6	17.6	7.0	3,543
Wealth index							
Lowest	29.2	19.2	43.1	29.3	16.1	3.1	58
Second	37.8	18.8	41.7	31.9	9.3	5.8	343
Middle	36.9	15.9	43.5	31.5	10.6	9.4	1,273
Fourth	33.8	20.5	51.6	46.0	14.3	7.7	2,295
Highest	27.3	23.2	65.7	64.5	23.8	4.5	1,561
Jammu & Kashmir	32.5	20.4	53.0	46.9	16.4	6.9	5,530

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
 () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
 ** Unweighted cases.
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

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

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

Background characteristics	Know place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS**	Number of women**	Health Facility							Number of women who Knew place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS **
			Government				Private			
			Hospital	CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre	RTI/STI clinic VCT/ICTC	Other public/NGO hospitals	Hospital	RTI/STI VCT/ICTC	Other private hospitals	
Age group										
15-19	54.7	3,424	87.1	14.6	0.5	1.7	14.0	0.7	2.6	1,879
20-24	60.6	2,106	90.0	13.5	1.1	2.2	17.8	1.5	3.9	1,276
Residence										
Rural	56.0	4,483	86.9	16.4	0.6	1.6	14.4	1.0	2.1	2,516
Urban	61.1	1,047	93.9	5.3	1.5	2.9	20.0	1.2	7.2	639
Education										
Non-literate ^a	40.2	421	80.5	21.3	0.7	1.3	12.1	0.6	1.2	170
Less than five years	41.7	112	93.9	8.2	0.0	2.0	20.5	2.0	2.1	48
5-9 years	48.5	2,259	87.8	13.4	0.4	1.8	14.0	0.4	1.3	1,100
10 or more years	67.3	2,738	89.2	14.1	1.1	1.9	16.7	1.4	4.4	1,837
Religion										
Hindu	72.0	1,437	87.4	17.9	0.9	1.0	14.5	0.7	3.5	1,034
Muslim	51.2	3,801	88.0	12.8	0.7	2.2	16.5	1.2	2.9	1,952
Sikh	76.6	64	93.7	7.9	0.0	4.0	12.0	0.0	6.3	49
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	52.2	215	98.2	6.3	1.8	3.6	10.8	0.0	0.9	112
Others	(61.5)	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	63.7	499	84.9	19.3	0.3	1.6	13.8	0.6	2.2	317
Scheduled tribes	53.0	658	86.6	12.6	0.6	1.8	7.3	0.0	2.3	350
Other backward classes	50.7	747	93.0	11.1	0.5	2.8	15.8	1.3	2.3	378
Others	58.1	3,543	88.2	14.3	0.9	1.6	17.3	1.2	3.5	2,066
Wealth index										
Lowest	46.4	58	70.5	29.5	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	27
Second	55.6	343	78.6	22.4	0.0	1.2	10.5	0.0	1.6	190
Middle	51.2	1,273	81.3	21.1	0.5	1.3	9.4	0.6	1.2	655
Fourth	53.9	2,295	91.0	11.7	0.5	2.0	16.7	1.3	2.4	1,236
Highest	66.9	1,561	91.5	11.0	1.5	2.3	19.1	1.2	5.5	1,047
Jammu & Kashmir	57.0	5,530	88.3	14.2	0.8	1.9	15.6	1.0	3.1	3,155

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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	
Age group											
15-19	64.8	16.5	5.5	22.5	24.8	63.3	26.9	59.1	15.5	75.0	4,614
20-24	71.2	11.1	4.6	16.0	31.6	55.0	34.3	51.0	21.1	69.5	2,575
Residence											
Rural	64.1	16.3	5.7	21.3	27.1	60.2	29.3	56.0	17.3	73.1	6,031
Urban	82.8	5.6	2.3	14.4	27.7	61.2	30.6	57.6	18.5	72.8	1,158
Education											
Non-literate ^a	53.5	29.2	8.3	33.0	28.2	61.6	24.9	61.3	13.3	78.8	921
Less than five years	59.4	24.6	8.5	28.2	25.5	59.9	26.8	59.0	16.7	74.4	233
5-9 years	62.7	17.6	5.5	24.3	24.3	64.6	26.5	59.5	14.7	77.3	3,120
10 or more years	76.8	5.8	3.5	10.9	30.2	55.4	34.5	50.8	22.0	66.4	2,915
Religion											
Hindu	69.2	10.5	2.9	12.2	20.7	65.8	27.3	61.3	12.6	76.6	1,719
Muslim	66.7	15.8	6.1	23.6	29.2	59.3	29.9	55.6	18.8	72.6	5,140
Sikh	73.2	4.1	4.2	1.4	26.8	64.7	25.6	58.9	25.2	62.1	71
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	57.8	19.2	2.1	9.4	31.2	42.6	39.7	33.6	23.4	59.4	244
Others	(66.7)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(20.0)	(73.3)	(13.3)	(60.0)	(6.7)	(80.0)	15
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	68.0	12.6	3.6	18.9	21.2	68.9	26.2	63.7	14.3	76.6	630
Scheduled tribes	49.9	24.3	5.2	20.3	32.5	52.1	32.6	51.7	18.4	71.7	998
Other backward classes	62.5	19.2	5.7	25.7	25.5	63.0	23.5	58.8	16.2	73.8	1,078
Others	72.5	11.0	5.1	18.6	27.5	60.1	30.9	55.4	18.2	72.6	4,366
Wealth index											
Lowest	45.0	41.7	5.8	33.0	21.3	68.9	30.0	59.5	11.5	82.7	173
Second	52.9	27.3	6.9	30.2	28.2	60.2	31.0	57.0	15.4	76.9	652
Middle	58.1	20.4	6.5	24.4	27.6	60.7	28.1	57.6	15.0	75.2	1,927
Fourth	70.9	11.5	4.8	19.2	27.6	59.9	29.5	55.5	19.0	71.7	2,764
Highest	78.7	5.4	3.4	11.7	26.5	59.9	30.5	55.3	19.4	70.3	1,673
Jammu & Kashmir	67.1	14.6	5.1	20.2	27.2	60.4	29.5	56.2	17.5	73.0	7,189

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.^() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.^{**} Unweighted cases.^a Literate 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, Jammu and Kashmir, 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**
Kupwara	86.4	37.9	77.6	35.3	25.7	579
Baramula	95.7	42.2	87.2	48.0	56.4	564
Srinagar	94.3	31.0	77.2	31.7	25.7	556
Badgam	90.5	32.9	70.9	37.0	32.8	690
Pulwama	92.3	36.8	76.2	32.0	20.3	742
Anantanag	95.0	42.1	77.8	51.5	57.8	699
Leh (Ladakh)	89.1	26.2	69.8	22.3	38.7	267
Kargil	81.7	16.2	45.7	17.8	22.6	398
Doda	94.7	40.9	92.3	47.0	25.3	370
Udhampur	78.9	35.3	55.1	22.6	20.5	492
Punch	93.9	45.5	92.1	50.8	56.4	390
Rajauri	63.9	48.8	60.4	32.7	3.8	510
Jammu	95.4	18.5	80.5	43.1	15.2	358
Kathua	92.0	23.1	76.2	19.3	6.9	574
Jammu & Kashmir	89.4	34.0	73.9	35.5	29.3	7,189

** Unweighted cases.

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

TABLE 9.1: AVERAGE POPULATION COVERED BY HEALTH FACILITY BY DISTRICTS, JAMMU & KASHMIR, 2007-08

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Centre	PHC	CHC
Kupwara	3,211	19,474	76,852
Baramula	42,650	72,267	1,29,935
Srinagar	6,895	53,232	1,31,533
Badgam	4,122	10,221	53,866
Pulwama	3,833	20,604	1,01,590
Anantanag	3,678	21,619	75,250
Leh (Ladakh)	718	2,087	593
Kargil	961	6,491	56,751
Doda	2,571	17,649	82,478
Udhampur	3,580	29,018	83,233
Punch	2,568	16,220	1,19,683
Rajauri	3,572	39,818	75,271
Jammu	2,987	14,570	1,30,442
Kathua	2,984	18,081	78,311
Jammu & Kashmir	6,011	25,802	89,659

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

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

District	Villages having Sub-Centre within village	No. of villages	ANM/FHW Available at Sub-Centre	ANM residing in Sub-Centre quarter ¹	Total number of Sub-Centres
Kupwara	43.8	48	42.9	100.0	28
Baramula	38.1	42	44.4	100.0	27
Srinagar	54.5	11	50.0	nc	16
Badgam	40.9	44	44.4	100.0	27
Pulwama	42.2	45	73.1	nc	26
Anantanag	58.1	43	75.8	100.0	33
Leh (Ladakh)	78.9	38	82.1	100.0	28
Kargil	78.3	46	91.7	0.0	24
Doda	34.0	47	55.6	0.0	27
Udhampur	40.5	42	76.7	25.0	30
Punch	57.4	47	90.3	nc	31
Rajauri	34.0	47	78.6	nc	28
Jammu	32.1	28	76.5	0.0	17
Kathua	37.2	43	73.1	37.5	26
Jammu & Kashmir	47.5	571	68.8	64.1	368

ANM= Auxiliary Nurse Midwife; FHW=Female Health Worker.
nc=Not calculated because there are no cases.
¹ Based on availability of quarter at Sub-Centre.

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

District	Number of Sub-Centre					Total number of Sub-Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use ¹	
Kupwara	0	4	3	2	1	7
Baramula	1	2	6	2	1	10
Srinagar	1	3	1	1	0	4
Badgam	0	1	4	2	0	8
Pulwama	0	1	0	0	nc	7
Anantanag	0	0	0	0	nc	3
Leh (Ladakh)	7	25	14	15	6	25
Kargil	1	3	1	2	1	15
Doda	0	2	0	0	nc	6
Udhampur	0	5	2	0	nc	8
Punch	0	8	1	0	nc	14
Rajauri	0	14	1	1	1	16
Jammu	0	3	0	0	nc	6
Kathua	0	3	1	1	0	11
Jammu & Kashmir (%)	10 (7.1)	74 (52.9)	34 (24.3)	26 (18.6)	10 (38.5)	140 (100.0)

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.
¹ Percentage calculated from number of labour room available.

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

District	Adequately equipped ¹ (at least 60%)	Essential drugs ² (at least 60%)	Total number of Sub-Centres
Kupwara	11	17	28
Baramula	18	18	27
Srinagar	9	8	16
Badgam	10	21	27
Pulwama	19	19	26
Anantanag	18	21	33
Leh (Ladakh)	28	25	28
Kargil	15	14	24
Doda	8	8	27
Udhampur	21	27	30
Punch	21	26	31
Rajauri	19	26	28
Jammu	9	14	17
Kathua	17	23	26
Jammu & Kashmir (%)	223 (60.6)	267 (72.8)	368 (100.0)

1: 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.
2: Drugs includes, Drug kit-A/B, IFA tablets, Vitamin A solution, ORS packet.

TABLE 9.5: NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, JAMMU & KASHMIR, 2007-08				
District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Centres
Kupwara	1	14	19	28
Baramula	3	11	23	27
Srinagar	5	7	13	16
Badgam	7	10	21	27
Pulwama	3	20	19	26
Anantanag	0	14	27	33
Leh (Ladakh)	2	21	22	28
Kargil	5	15	15	24
Doda	7	16	18	27
Udhampur	6	26	25	30
Punch	0	20	30	31
Rajauri	8	13	27	28
Jammu	2	11	15	17
Kathua	2	8	22	26
Jammu & Kashmir (%)	51 (13.9)	206 (76.6)	296 (80.4)	368 (100.0)
VHSC= Village Health and Sanitation Committee. *Based on availability of VHSC.				

TABLE 9.6: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, JAMMU & KASHMIR, 2007-08					
District	Human resources Status of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer	AYUSH Doctor	Pharmacist	
Kupwara	10	5	1	17	19
Baramula	14	11	7	19	20
Srinagar	10	6	0	12	12
Badgam	11	9	1	21	21
Pulwama	6	8	4	17	18
Anantanag	9	5	14	14	15
Leh (Ladakh)	2	4	0	7	8
Kargil	2	1	1	5	5
Doda	5	3	9	13	14
Udhampur	9	4	9	18	19
Punch	4	6	8	18	18
Rajauri	6	3	5	15	15
Jammu	13	14	10	15	17
Kathua	14	8	7	20	21
Jammu & Kashmir (%)	115 (51.8)	87 (39.2)	76 (34.2)	211 (95.1)	222 (100.0)
MO= Medical Officer. AYUSH = Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy.					

TABLE 9.7: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, JAMMU & KASHMIR, 2007-08

Districts	Number of PHCs having					Total number of PHCs
	Residential Quarter available for MO	Functioning 24 hours basis	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
Kupwara	9	7	13	0	12	19
Baramula	3	7	13	2	12	20
Srinagar	3	4	9	3	10	12
Badgam	2	0	11	1	14	21
Pulwama	2	3	4	0	12	18
Anantanag	3	6	6	0	12	15
Leh (Ladakh)	3	8	2	2	8	8
Kargil	3	2	2	0	3	5
Doda	4	2	7	3	7	14
Udhampur	5	9	9	0	7	19
Punch	3	5	11	2	6	18
Rajauri	4	5	6	0	6	15
Jammu	8	6	6	1	10	17
Kathua	6	8	6	0	8	21
Jammu & Kashmir (%)	58 (26.1)	72 (32.4)	105 (47.5)	14 (6.3)	127 (57.2)	222 (100.0)

MO= Medical Officer.

TABLE 9.8 SPECIFIC HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, JAMMU & KASHMIR, 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 ¹ at least 60 %	Essential drugs ² (at least 60%)	Referral services for delivery*		
Kupwara	2	10	9	4	6	3	19
Baramula	2	5	6	5	4	1	20
Srinagar	4	3	7	2	3	0	12
Badgam	2	3	6	3	nc	nc	21
Pulwama	2	4	8	3	2	0	18
Anantanag	1	1	8	6	2	1	15
Leh (Ladakh)	5	5	2	5	3	0	8
Kargil	1	1	3	2	2	0	5
Doda	1	6	3	4	0	0	14
Udhampur	1	2	3	9	4	4	19
Punch	6	7	5	5	2	2	18
Rajauri	0	2	4	2	3	0	15
Jammu	2	4	10	10	3	1	17
Kathua	2	3	13	5	3	2	21
Jammu & Kashmir (%)	31 (14.0)	56 (25.2)	87 (39.2)	65 (29.3)	37 (51.4)	14 (19.4)	222 (100.0)

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

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

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

TABLE 9.9: NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, JAMMU & KASHMIR, 2007-08

District	Number of PHCs having				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund	Utilized untied fund	
Kupwara	4	14	12	12	19
Baramula	8	15	16	15	20
Srinagar	7	11	10	9	12
Badgam	2	12	12	9	21
Pulwama	3	14	12	11	18
Anantanag	2	12	13	13	15
Leh (Ladakh)	1	3	6	6	8
Kargil	1	3	2	2	5
Doda	3	11	9	9	14
Udhampur	11	15	17	18	19
Punch	7	16	15	11	18
Rajauri	1	5	15	15	15
Jammu	8	14	14	14	17
Kathua	8	17	13	13	21
Jammu & Kashmir (%)	66 (29.7)	162 (73.0)	166 (74.8)	157 (70.7)	222 (100.0)

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.

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

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Health Manager	
Kupwara	1	0	2	0	5
Baramula	1	0	6	3	8
Srinagar	1	1	3	0	3
Badgam	4	0	3	0	6
Pulwama	2	0	2	0	5
Anantanag	4	2	4	1	12
Leh (Ladakh)	0	0	0	0	1
Kargil	1	0	0	0	3
Doda	2	1	4	0	7
Udhampur	2	1	4	1	5
Punch	1	0	2	1	3
Rajauri	5	1	1	0	6
Jammu	6	6	6	1	6
Kathua	3	2	3	0	3
Jammu & Kashmir (%)	33 (45.2)	14 (19.2)	40 (54.8)	7 (9.6)	73 (100.0)

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

District	Number of CHCs having:					Total number of CHCs
	Functional OT	Designated as FRU	New born care services ¹	LBW babies managed ²	Blood storage facility ¹	
Kupwara	2	5	4	3	0	5
Baramula	6	7	3	1	1	8
Srinagar	3	3	2	2	0	3
Badgam	4	6	3	1	1	6
Pulwama	2	1	1	2	0	5
Anantanag	2	5	4	3	1	12
Leh (Ladakh)	0	1	1	0	0	1
Kargil	0	2	2	1	1	3
Doda	5	6	3	3	2	7
Udhampur	5	4	4	3	0	5
Punch	3	0	nc	2	nc	3
Rajauri	2	4	2	1	1	6
Jammu	6	6	5	2	0	6
Kathua	3	2	1	0	1	3
Jammu & Kashmir (%)	43 (58.9)	52 (71.2)	35 (67.3)	24 (32.9)	8 (15.4)	73 (100.0)

LBW=low birth weight. ; OT= Operation Theatre; FRU= First Referral Unit.
¹ Based on 24 hours and CHCs designated as First Referral Unit.
² Based on last one month services.
nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

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

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitor regularly*	Utilized untied fund	
Kupwara	3	5	5	4	5
Baramula	6	7	6	6	8
Srinagar	2	3	2	2	3
Badgam	6	6	6	5	6
Pulwama	3	5	5	4	5
Anantanag	4	12	12	11	12
Leh (Ladakh)	0	0	0	1	1
Kargil	1	3	3	3	3
Doda	5	7	6	3	7
Udhampur	5	5	5	5	5
Punch	2	3	3	2	3
Rajauri	6	6	6	5	6
Jammu	4	6	6	4	6
Kathua	1	2	1	2	3
Jammu & Kashmir (%)	48 (65.8)	70 (95.9)	66 (94.3)	57 (78.1)	73 (100.0)

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

APPENDIX

SAMPLING ERROR FOR SELECTED INDICATORS

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Sampling errors, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)							
Kupwara	0.367	0.018	1,108	1,108	4.910	0.331	0.402
Baramula	0.453	0.024	894	900	5.283	0.406	0.500
Srinagar	0.668	0.017	985	971	2.599	0.634	0.702
Badgam	0.533	0.025	1,145	1,153	4.722	0.483	0.582
Pulwama	0.623	0.023	1,189	1,188	3.694	0.578	0.668
Anantanag	0.584	0.016	1,253	1,252	2.730	0.552	0.615
Leh (Ladakh)	0.699	0.029	657	638	4.141	0.642	0.755
Kargil	0.444	0.033	762	762	7.452	0.379	0.509
Doda	0.563	0.028	986	986	4.891	0.509	0.617
Udhampur	0.558	0.041	1,204	1,202	7.354	0.477	0.638
Punch	0.459	0.021	899	899	4.627	0.418	0.501
Rajauri	0.482	0.017	1,413	1,411	3.578	0.448	0.516
Jammu	0.595	0.054	894	892	9.078	0.489	0.701
Kathua	0.601	0.019	1,284	1,282	3.086	0.564	0.637
Unmet Need for family planning (Currently Married Women age 15-44)							
Kupwara	0.332	0.015	1,108	1,108	4.658	0.302	0.362
Baramula	0.260	0.019	894	900	7.140	0.224	0.297
Srinagar	0.140	0.019	985	971	13.913	0.102	0.178
Badgam	0.261	0.021	1,145	1,153	7.900	0.221	0.302
Pulwama	0.196	0.017	1,189	1,188	8.831	0.162	0.230
Anantanag	0.219	0.016	1,253	1,252	7.268	0.188	0.250
Leh (Ladakh)	0.133	0.020	657	638	14.905	0.094	0.171
Kargil	0.308	0.025	762	762	8.027	0.259	0.356
Doda	0.139	0.013	986	986	9.071	0.114	0.164
Udhampur	0.163	0.026	1,204	1,202	16.105	0.111	0.214
Punch	0.200	0.019	899	899	9.634	0.162	0.238
Rajauri	0.186	0.012	1,413	1,411	6.588	0.162	0.210
Jammu	0.193	0.051	894	892	26.271	0.094	0.293
Kathua	0.167	0.015	1,284	1,282	9.022	0.137	0.197
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Kupwara	0.559	0.035	555	559	6.268	0.490	0.628
Baramula	0.547	0.048	366	376	8.694	0.453	0.640
Srinagar	0.883	0.023	302	299	2.573	0.839	0.928
Badgam	0.747	0.037	414	417	5.009	0.673	0.820
Pulwama	0.774	0.040	386	386	5.107	0.696	0.851
Anantanag	0.632	0.036	512	511	5.681	0.562	0.703
Leh (Ladakh)	0.724	0.050	232	226	6.899	0.626	0.822
Kargil	0.547	0.046	381	377	8.450	0.456	0.638
Doda	0.309	0.041	354	358	13.332	0.228	0.390
Udhampur	0.280	0.046	336	344	16.570	0.189	0.371
Punch	0.226	0.036	306	296	16.145	0.154	0.298
Rajauri	0.341	0.035	475	473	10.265	0.272	0.410
Jammu	0.651	0.050	244	241	7.695	0.553	0.749
Kathua	0.547	0.044	324	322	8.124	0.460	0.634

Contd.....

Sampling errors, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Kupwara	0.812	0.026	555	559	3.178	0.761	0.863
Baramula	0.845	0.044	366	376	5.181	0.759	0.931
Srinagar	0.993	0.005	302	299	0.477	0.983	1.002
Badgam	0.944	0.016	414	417	1.655	0.913	0.974
Pulwama	0.938	0.015	386	386	1.616	0.908	0.968
Anantanag	0.921	0.015	512	511	1.627	0.892	0.950
Leh (Ladakh)	0.939	0.019	232	226	2.036	0.901	0.976
Kargil	0.795	0.036	381	377	4.585	0.724	0.867
Doda	0.646	0.046	354	358	7.193	0.555	0.737
Udhampur	0.889	0.024	336	344	2.671	0.842	0.935
Punch	0.629	0.038	306	296	6.093	0.554	0.704
Rajauri	0.634	0.034	475	473	5.381	0.567	0.701
Jammu	0.953	0.016	244	241	1.675	0.922	0.985
Kathua	0.950	0.016	324	322	1.690	0.919	0.982
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Kupwara	0.746	0.026	555	559	3.470	0.695	0.796
Baramula	0.823	0.045	366	376	5.494	0.734	0.911
Srinagar	0.981	0.007	302	299	0.749	0.966	0.995
Badgam	0.905	0.019	414	417	2.133	0.867	0.942
Pulwama	0.902	0.019	386	386	2.148	0.863	0.940
Anantanag	0.856	0.018	512	511	2.051	0.821	0.890
Leh (Ladakh)	0.835	0.031	232	226	3.697	0.775	0.896
Kargil	0.649	0.036	381	377	5.597	0.577	0.720
Doda	0.584	0.045	354	358	7.628	0.497	0.672
Udhampur	0.739	0.047	336	344	6.404	0.646	0.832
Punch	0.438	0.035	306	296	7.915	0.370	0.506
Rajauri	0.614	0.035	475	473	5.699	0.546	0.683
Jammu	0.891	0.033	244	241	3.753	0.826	0.957
Kathua	0.883	0.025	324	322	2.783	0.835	0.932
Birth order 2+ (birth in last three years)							
Kupwara	0.442	0.045	584	588	10.272	0.352	0.531
Baramula	0.333	0.035	359	372	10.518	0.264	0.401
Srinagar	0.343	0.066	244	254	19.369	0.212	0.473
Badgam	0.264	0.033	402	408	12.478	0.199	0.328
Pulwama	0.163	0.028	345	348	17.209	0.108	0.219
Anantanag	0.266	0.045	454	451	16.936	0.178	0.355
Leh (Ladakh)	0.248	0.084	181	173	33.707	0.084	0.412
Kargil	0.301	0.032	349	346	10.725	0.238	0.365
Doda	0.447	0.034	331	332	7.689	0.379	0.514
Udhampur	0.361	0.048	311	321	13.375	0.266	0.456
Punch	0.533	0.043	310	304	7.998	0.449	0.617
Rajauri	0.311	0.035	428	427	11.406	0.241	0.381
Jammu	0.401	0.096	231	225	23.862	0.213	0.589
Kathua	0.243	0.042	301	301	17.467	0.160	0.326

Contd.....

Sampling errors, Jammu & Kashmir, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children (age 12-35 months))							
Kupwara	0.895	0.025	197	201	2.790	0.846	0.944
Baramula	0.935	0.025	101	103	2.724	0.885	0.985
Srinagar	1.000	0.000	72	73	0.000	-	-
Badgam	0.982	0.018	134	137	1.857	0.946	1.018
Pulwama	0.975	0.018	120	121	1.854	0.940	1.011
Anantanag	0.969	0.014	147	146	1.481	0.941	0.998
Leh (Ladakh)	0.987	0.014	63	60	1.396	0.959	1.014
Kargil	0.987	0.012	117	116	1.255	0.963	1.012
Doda	0.878	0.041	78	79	4.641	0.798	0.958
Udhampur	0.983	0.013	90	92	1.299	0.958	1.008
Punch	0.846	0.042	116	117	4.939	0.764	0.928
Rajauri	0.774	0.041	112	112	5.298	0.694	0.855
Jammu	0.977	0.020	82	68	2.066	0.937	1.017
Kathua	0.994	0.006	93	94	0.651	0.981	1.006
Received Measles (last and last but one living children (age 12-35 months))							
Kupwara	0.719	0.034	197	201	4.662	0.653	0.785
Baramula	0.716	0.048	101	103	6.691	0.622	0.810
Srinagar	0.898	0.052	72	73	5.824	0.795	1.000
Badgam	0.825	0.039	134	137	4.711	0.748	0.901
Pulwama	0.873	0.029	120	121	3.316	0.816	0.930
Anantanag	0.824	0.036	147	146	4.411	0.753	0.895
Leh (Ladakh)	0.883	0.044	63	60	5.014	0.796	0.970
Kargil	0.945	0.022	117	116	2.298	0.902	0.988
Doda	0.663	0.063	78	79	9.428	0.540	0.786
Udhampur	0.848	0.045	90	92	5.360	0.759	0.938
Punch	0.737	0.050	116	117	6.764	0.639	0.835
Rajauri	0.679	0.042	112	112	6.208	0.596	0.762
Jammu	0.935	0.028	82	68	3.013	0.880	0.990
Kathua	0.928	0.030	93	94	3.277	0.868	0.988