District Level Household and Facility Survey

2007-08

Punjab

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Preface and Acknowledgements

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

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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 poorer 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 new born 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 Health & Sanitation Committee of the Panchayat, 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 District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3) on Reproductive & Child Health (RCH) carried out during 2007-08 was designed to collect data at district level on various aspects of health care utilization for RCH, accessibility of health facilities, assess the effectiveness of ASHA and JSY in promoting RCH care, to assess health facility capacity and preparedness in terms of infrastructure of DLHS-3.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 infrastructures. The broad objective of DLHS-3 is to provide RCH outcome indicators at the district level in order to monitor and provide corrective measures to the NRHM. The other important objective being, to assess the contribution of decentralization of primary health care at the district level and below by way of involving village health committees under the Panchayats in implementation of health care programmes.

The main focus and objective of DLHS-3 is providing 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 a PSU 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 adolescents 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^i_1, f^i_2 and f^i_3 at different stages of randomization pertaining to the ith PSU of a district were the main inputs for generation of design weight. These selection probabilities are defined as follows:

f^i_1 = Probability of selection of ith 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 ith PSU and $H = \Sigma H_i$, total number of rural households in a district.

$f_2^i = $ Probability of selecting segment (s) from segmented PSU

(in case the ith selected PSU is segmented)

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

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

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

$= \dfrac{Hs_i}{HL_i}$

Where HL_i is the number of households listed in i^{th} PSU in a district and H_s the number of households per PSU assigned for the ith PSU is either 22 or 27or 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:

$f^i = \left(f_1^i * f_2^i * f_3^i \right)$

The non-normalized household weight for the ith PSU of the district is, $w^i = \dfrac{1}{f^i * HRi}$, where HR_i is the household response rate of the ith sampled PSU, assumed to be 10 % but actual response rates are used here. The normalized weight used in the generation of district indicators as

$$ n_i^d = \dfrac{\sum\limits_i n_i}{\sum\limits_i n_i * w^i} * w^i \text{ , i= 1, 2, 3……………, 50.} $$

Where n_i is the number of households interviewed in the ith 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 ith PSU in d^{th} district using external control so that sample results do not deviate from the corresponding information about the population.

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

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

sample in the state. These households' weights are computed for rural-urban areas separately. Considering sample and census currently married women age between 15-49 years and married males above 15 years for specified state by districts and rural-urban residence, state level women weights are obtained for estimation of state level indicators.

IMPLEMENTATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

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

SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

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

Household Questionnaire

The household questionnaire lists all usual residents in each sample household including visitors who had stayed the night before the interview. For individual household member information on age, sex, marital status, 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 age 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 vaccination card or by asking the mother about the status of immunization of the child. The other information collected includes knowledge and awareness about RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS by source and treatment seeking behavior for RTIs/STIs.

Unmarried Women's Questionnaire

Information that was collected from unmarried women 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 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 availability of human resources, physical infrastructure, equipments and essential drugs and RCH service provided during the one month preceding the survey. Additional information collected at Primary Health Centre (PHC) level was availability of Lady Medical Officer, functional Labour Room, Operation Theater, number of beds, drug storage facilities, waiting room for OPD, availability of RCH related equipments, essential drugs and essential laboratory testing facilities. Information that was collected for Community health centre (CHC) included status of in-position clinical, supporting and Para-medical staffs, 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 medical 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 21,933 households, 20,898 ever-married women and 7,031 unmarried women in Punjab state (Table 1.1). The response rates are 96.4, 94.8 and 91.2 percent for households, ever-married and unmarried women respectively. The lowest response rates for household, ever-married women and unmarried women are found in Ludhiana (93.7 percent), Amritsar (91 percent) and Gurdaspur (70 percent). As far as the demographic indicators of Punjab (Table 1.2) are concerned, from 2001 census it can be noted that the overall sex ratio of 876 female per 1,000 males is below the national figure of 933 and there are only two districts out of the then 17 districts where the sex ratio is above 900 and only in Hoshiarpur, it is above the national average.

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Village Characteristics

As regards the accessibility of health facilities to the sampled villages, 40 percent of villages have Sub-Centres within the village itself and as many as 94.1 percent of the villages are within 5 KM. distance from a Sub-Centre (Table 2.11). In Punjab, 14.2 percent of the villages have a government dispensary within the village and 5 percent have Primary Health CentrTaes (PHC). One noticeable feature of Punjab villages is that 25.4 percent of them have private clinics within the villages. In Punjab, 25 percent of the rural populations are treated by doctors and variation is from 4.8 percent in Amritsar to 42 percent in SAS Nagar (Mohali). Most of the villages (98 percent) have an Anganwadi worker (Table 2.12).

Household Characteristics

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 114,767 persons (Table 2.1) from 21,933 households (Table 2.8) in Punjab covering all the twenty districts of which 70 percent are in rural areas and the remaining 30 percent in urban areas. In Punjab, 65 percent of household heads are Sikhs and 32 percent are Hindus (Table 2.7). About 9 percent of household heads are females. The average household size in the state is 5 persons and there is not much rural-urban difference. Thirty seven percent of household heads belong to scheduled castes, 17 percent to other backward classes and 46 percent to others (Table 2.7). The median age of household heads is 48 years.

Almost all households (98 Percent) in Punjab have electricity connection, 35 percent of the households have access to tap water for drinking, 60 percent of households have provision for flush toilet, 36 percent of households use LPG for cooking, 64 percent live in pucca houses and over two-thirds (68 percent) households have at least 3 rooms (Table 2.8). For the state of Punjab, 15 percent of households have BPL (below poverty line) cards and it varies from a low of 8 percent in Ludhiana to a high of 29 percent in Faridkot (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 Punjab more than half of the households are in the highest wealth index and only 3 percent households are below middle wealth index. More than three-fourths of the households (76.8 percent) in urban areas are in the highest wealth index while in rural areas it is only 47.4 percent. Percentage distribution of households by wealth index is shown in Figure 1.

FIGURE 1
PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY WEALTH QUINTILE

	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
Urban	1	1	5	17	77
Rural	0	3	16	34	47
Punjab	1	2	12	29	56
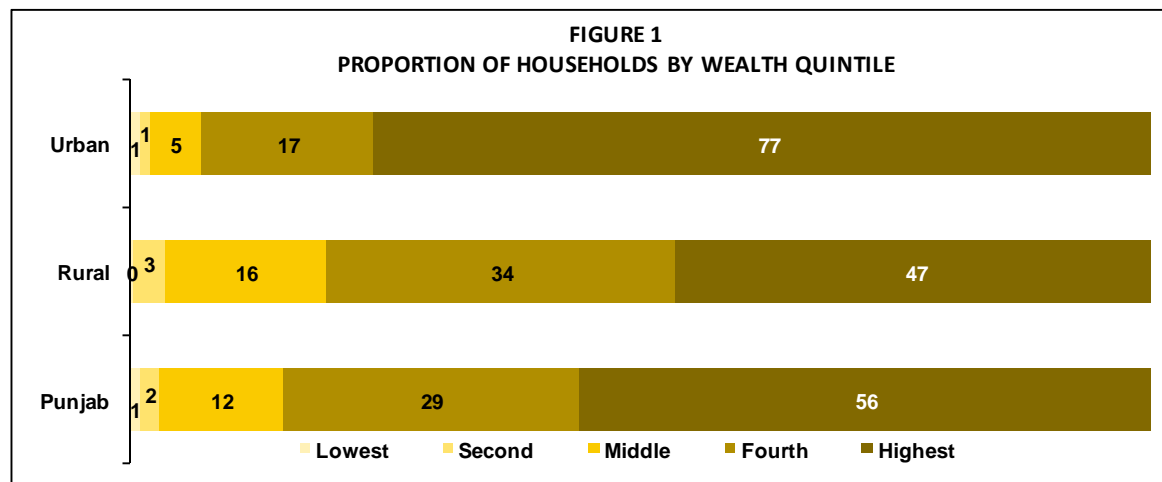
Age-Sex Composition

The overall sex ratio in Punjab is 911 females per 1000 males (Table 2.1). The age-sex pyramid (Figure 2) depict a scenario of declining fertility with shrinking base of 27 percent of the total population below 15 years and indicates a gradually aging population with 7.5 percent of the population being above the age of 65 years. The remaining 65.5 percent of the population is in the 15-64 years age group. There are more children (27.5 percent) and persons above 65 years (7.8 percent) in rural areas than the corresponding figures of 25.8 and 6.5 percents respectively in urban areas.

The mean age at marriage of boys and girls in Punjab are 24.2 years and 21.3 years respectively. In Punjab 15.6 percent boys and 5.8 percent girls were married before the minimum legal age for marriage (Table 2.3).

FIGURE 2
AGE-SEX PYRAMID
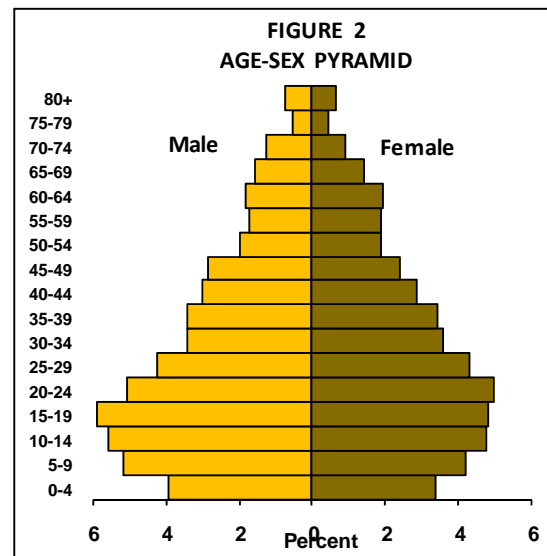
Literacy by Age and Sex

Twenty four percent of the population 7 years and above are non-literate; it is 30.1 percent for females and 18.6 percent for males (Table 2.4). The gender gap in literacy rate is very narrow for the three broad age groups 7-9, 10-14 and 15-19 years (Table 2.4), also shown in Figure 3. The information on main reasons for dropping out of school was also collected in DLHS-3. For girls below 18 years as many as 26.4 percent stated that they were required for household work followed by 17.3 percent who cited disinterest in studies as the main reason for dropping out of school (Table 2.6). On the other hand, 25.8 percent boys said that they were not interested in studies, followed by 13.7 percent who stated they were required for work on family/business.

FIGURE 3
PERCENTAGE LITERATE BY AGE AND SEX
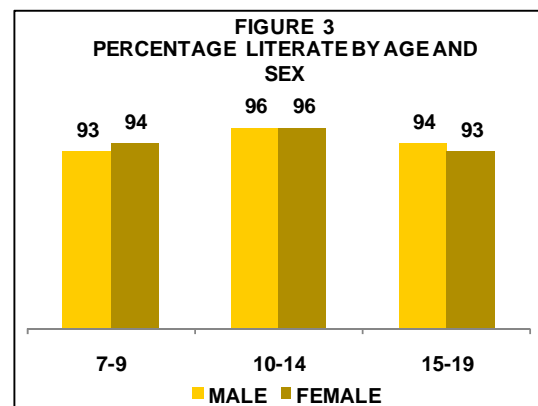
CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

Age at consummation of marriage is at least 18 years for more than 83 percent of ever married sampled women between 15-49 years irrespective of residence background (Table 3.1). There are more non-literate women in rural areas (34.4 percent) than in urban areas (20.2 percent).Though non-literate husbands are much lesser compared to the women in urban areas, only 12.7 percent of husbands are non-literate. It is interesting that 34 percent of women educated at least for 10 years are married to men educated for at least 10 years, the proportion of husbands with this many years of schooling is 46.2 percent. About half of the ever married women (45.4 percent) were married for 15 years or more and the distribution of ever married women in the categories of less than 5, 5-9 and 10-14 years marital duration are uniform, 18 percent in each category.

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In Punjab 61.5 and 27 percent of women belong to households in the 5th and 4th wealth quintiles. The corresponding proportions of women belonging to the 5th and 4th wealth quintiles in rural areas are respectively 53.9 and 31.9 percent while in urban areas these are 80.1 and 15 percent respectively.

Mean Children Ever Born by Districts

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever married women between 15-49 years is found to be 2.4 with marginal differential by residence background, while it is 3.1 for non-literate and 1.8 for women with at least 10 years of education. The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever married women between 40-49 years is 3.2 (Table 3.5).

The mean children ever born to ever married women by district is shown in Figure 4 and it varies from 2.2 in Bathinda to 2.7 in Tarn Taran, while the state average is 2.4.

Out of the births to ever married women during the three year period preceding the survey, 24.6 percent were of third or higher order births and the corresponding figures were 45.3 and 31.3 percents respectively for non-literate and for the ever-married women with less than 5 years of schooling (Table 3.3). The births of third and higher order were more among the ever married women who live in rural areas (25.6 percent), non-literate (45.3 percent) and those belonging to scheduled caste (31.7 percent) and low to the ever-married women in urban areas (22.1 percent), educated at least up to 10 years (11.5 percent) and those belonging to other castes (21.4 percent). Births of third and higher order are highest in Tarn Taran, Amritsar and Patiala (29 percent) and lowest in Fatehgarh Sahib and Sangrur (19 percent each) (Table 3.4).

FIGURE 4
MEAN CHILDREN EVER BORN BY DISTRICT

District	CEB
Bathinda	2.2
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	2.3
Hoshiarpur	2.3
Sangrur	2.3
Fatehgarh Sahib	2.3
Ludhiana	2.3
Nawanshahr	2.3
Mansa	2.3
Gurdaspur	2.4
Punjab	2.4
Muktsar	2.4
Faridkot	2.4
Firozpur	2.4
Patiala	2.4
Jalandhar	2.4
Barnala	2.5
Kapurthala	2.5
Rupnagar	2.5
Amritsar	2.5
Moga	2.6
Tarn Taran	2.7
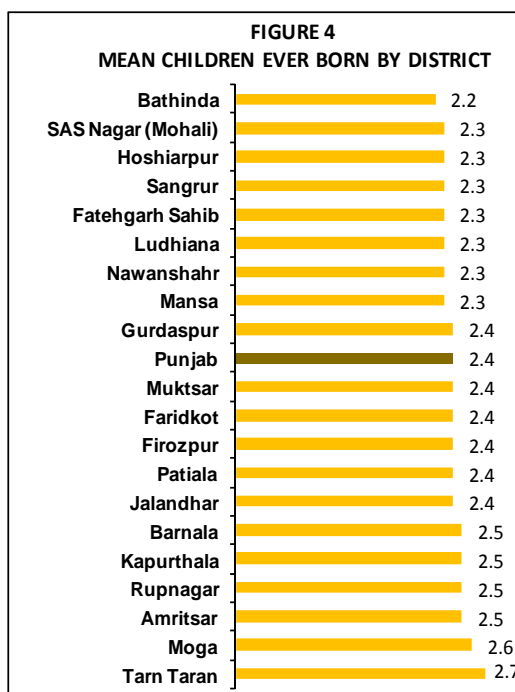
Fertility Intention and Preference of Currently Married Women

Fertility intentions of currently married women in terms of desire for additional child and timing to have the desired additional child by number of living children are given in Table 3.6. Among those with no living children, 50 percent want a child soon within the next two years and 32 percent want a child 2 or more years later. Among the currently married women with one living child, the proportion wanting an additional child soon within 2 years and after 2 years are 14 and 37 percents respectively. Most of the currently married women with two or more living children are either currently using contraceptives or want no more children.

Figure 5 depicts the fertility intention of all currently married women regardless of number of living children. As many as 41 percent of currently married women want no more children, 9 percent want a child soon, 2 percent are undecided and 36 percent have undergone sterilization.

FIGURE 5
FERTILITY PREFERENCES OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN

Inconsistent response, 0.1%
Want another soon, 8.4%
Want another later, 11.3%
Want another, undecided when, 0.1%
Declared infecund, 1.2%
Undecided, 1.6%
Sterilized, 36%
Want no more, 41.3%
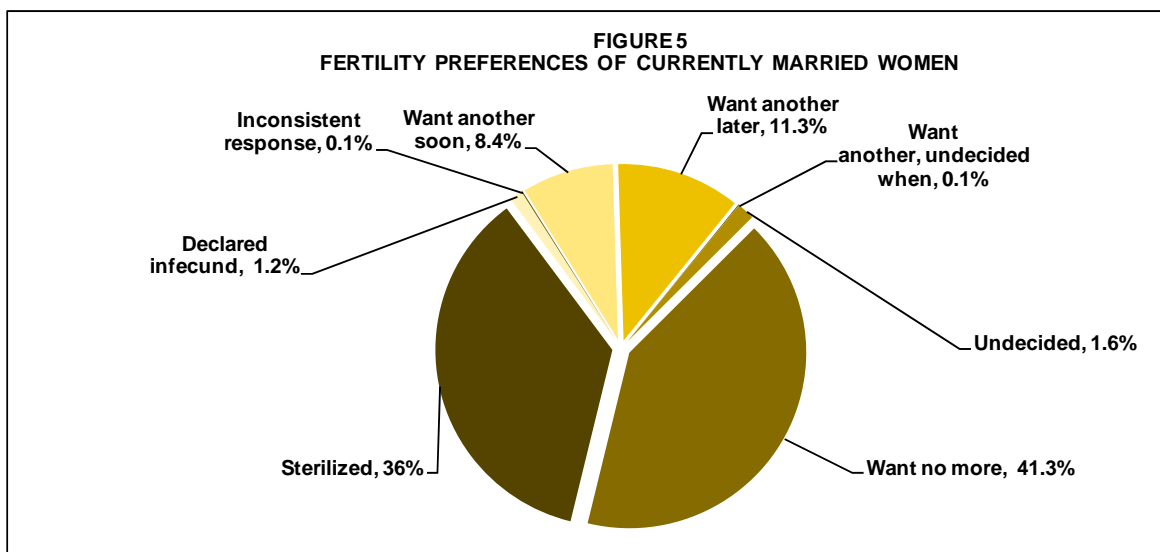
Among the currently married women with no living children but want a child, 54 percent reported that sex of the child does not matter, 33 percent say it is up to god while 10 and 3 percent want a boy and a girl respectively. With increasing number of living children, longing for a boy among the currently married women who want an additional child, becomes more and more magnified from 38 to 88 percent for women with one and four or more living children respectively (Table 3.6).

Most of the outcomes (91 Percent) of pregnancies which occurred during the three years period preceding the survey to currently married women between 15-49 years are found to be live births. However, in Punjab, 6 percent of the pregnancies in the three years period preceding the survey resulted in spontaneous abortion and varies from 3 percent in Ludhiana to 8 percent in Sangrur (Table 3.8).

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

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

Any ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

In Punjab 83.3 percent of the women who had their last birth during the three year period preceding the survey, had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service. Majority of women (57.8 percent) had received the service from a private health facility and 46.3 percent women had received the service from a government health facility (Table 4.1).

Any ANC coverage by selected background characteristics are diagrammatically depicted in Figure 6. A distinctive feature is that any ANC is low 66.1 percent among non-literate as against 93.5 percent among women educated for 10 or more years; rural-urban gap is 5 percentage points, with 87.4 percent among urban residents.

The coverage of ANC is highest in Hoshiarpur (91.7 percent) and lowest in Mansa (60.1 percent). In all districts of Punjab, women availed ANC service from either a government or private health facility or from both the facilities. For women in SAS Nagar (Mohali) district, 73.1 percent have ANC from a government facility and 28.8 percent received it from a private facility, while the corresponding government and private health facilities utilization for ANC in Firozpur are 35.1 and 74.9 percents respectively (Table 4.2).

Even when women receive ANC, all checks and examinations recommended for ANC are not availed by women during pregnancy. The proportion of women who have weight and height

FIGURE 6
ANY ANC BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

measured, blood pressure checked, blood and urine tested, abdomen and breast examined are 59.7, 17.7, 69.4, 75.1, 76.7, 65.4 and 26.6 percent respectively (Table 4.3). One important feature of ANC in Punjab is the sonography/ultra sound test during pregnancy. For the state as a whole, 53 percent of the total pregnancies ending in either still or live birth are subjected to a sonography/ultra sound test (Table 4.3). The corresponding proportions are higher in urban (61.9 percent), among women with 10 or more years of schooling (70.6 percent), women belonging to the highest wealth quintile (67.4 percent) and women who have one living child (63.8 percent) (Table 4.3).
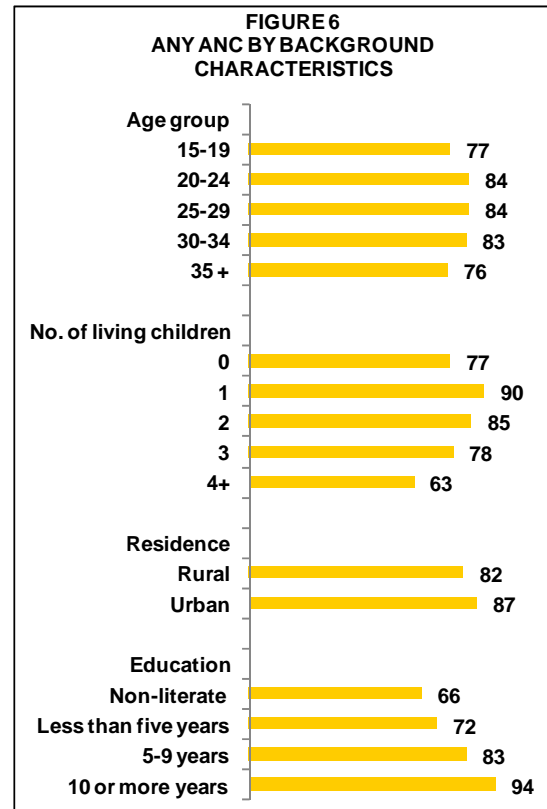
The proportion of women who received at least three ANC is 64.1 percent (Table 4.5A) and 62.5 percent of women had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy. Eighty-three percent women had received at least one TT injection and only 14.3 percent of the women received full ANC in Punjab (Table 4.5B). In Punjab, the proportion of women who received full ANC is lowest in Amritsar (7.4 percent) and is highest in Hoshiapur (26.2 percent) (Table 4.6). Districtwise variation in coverage of full ANC is shown in the Map 1. The proportions of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets and received at least one TT injections are 33.4 percent & 82.5 percents respectively (Table 4.6).

MAP 1
FULL ANTENATAL CHECK UP BY DISTRICTS

Percent
■ 10 and less
■ 10.1 - 15.0
■ More than 15

Map not to Scale
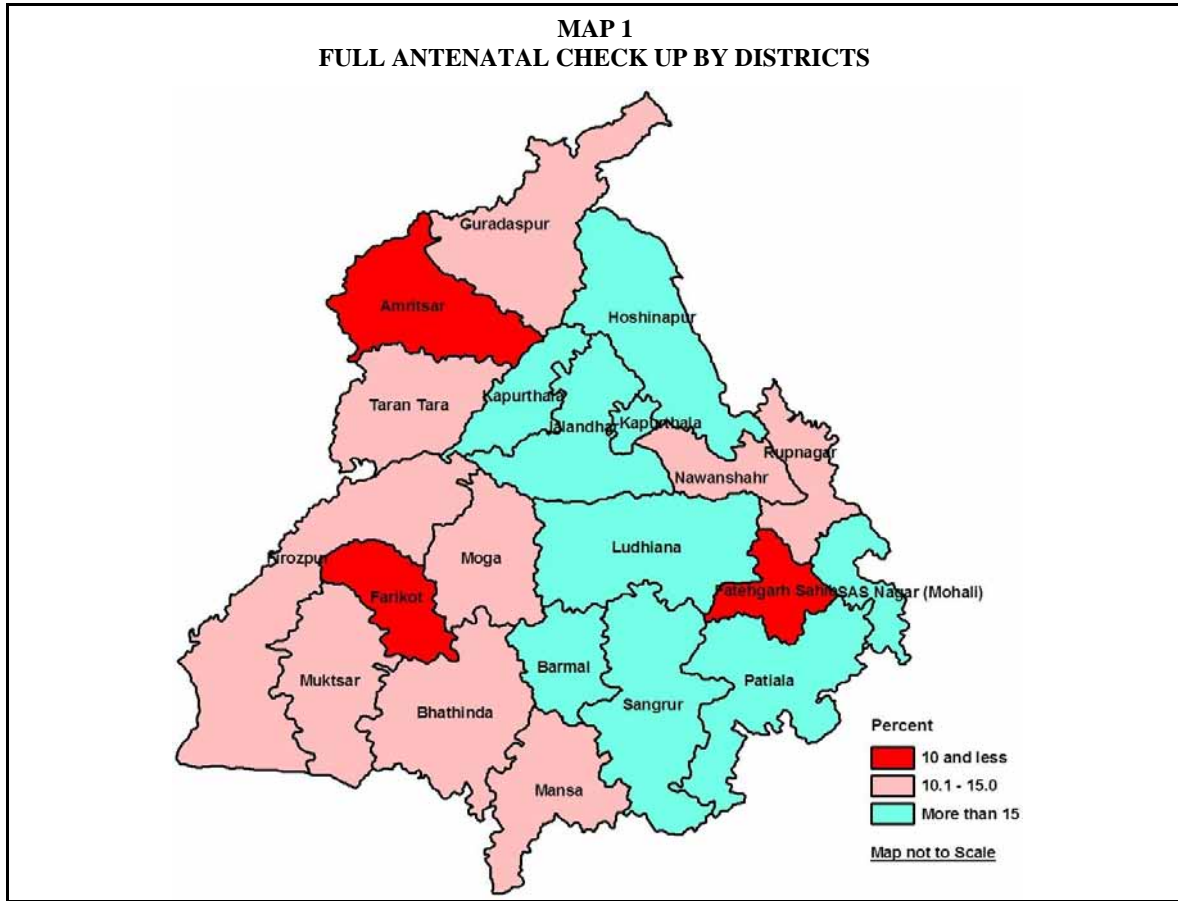
Institutional Delivery

In Punjab, the institutional delivery had increased from 41 percent in DLHS-1 (1998-99) to 49 percent in DLHS-2 (2002-04) and 63 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08). The progress of institutional delivery in Punjab is presented in the Figure 7.

Sixty-three percent of deliveries in the three year period preceding the survey which results either in still or live births were in health facilities, either public or private (Table 4.7). The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 49.8 percent in Gurdaspur to 73.7 percent in SAS Nagar (Mohali) (Table 4.9).

FIGURE 7
PROGRESS IN INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY
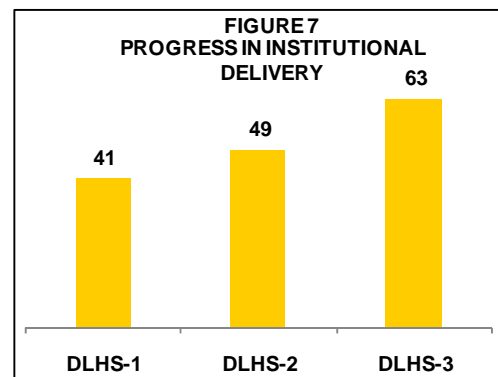
In Punjab, 13.8 percent deliveries were either institutional or home deliveries assisted by skilled person. About half of the districts in Punjab are below the state average of safe delivery. The districts are Muktsar (64.8 percent), Mansa (70.3 percent), Rupnagar (74.4 percent), Nawanshahr (71.6 percent), Ludhiana (72.6 percent), Faridkot (74.3 percent), Tarn Taran (76.6 percent) and SAS Nagar (Mohali) (75.7 percent). In the rest of the districts in Punjab safe delivery is above 75 percent. For 37 percent women who had home deliveries, the main reasons for not going institutional delivery were either the cost is too much or not necessary (36 percent each). District wise variation in institutional delivery is presented in the Map 2.

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MAP 2
INSTITUTIOANL DELIVERY BY DISTRICTS
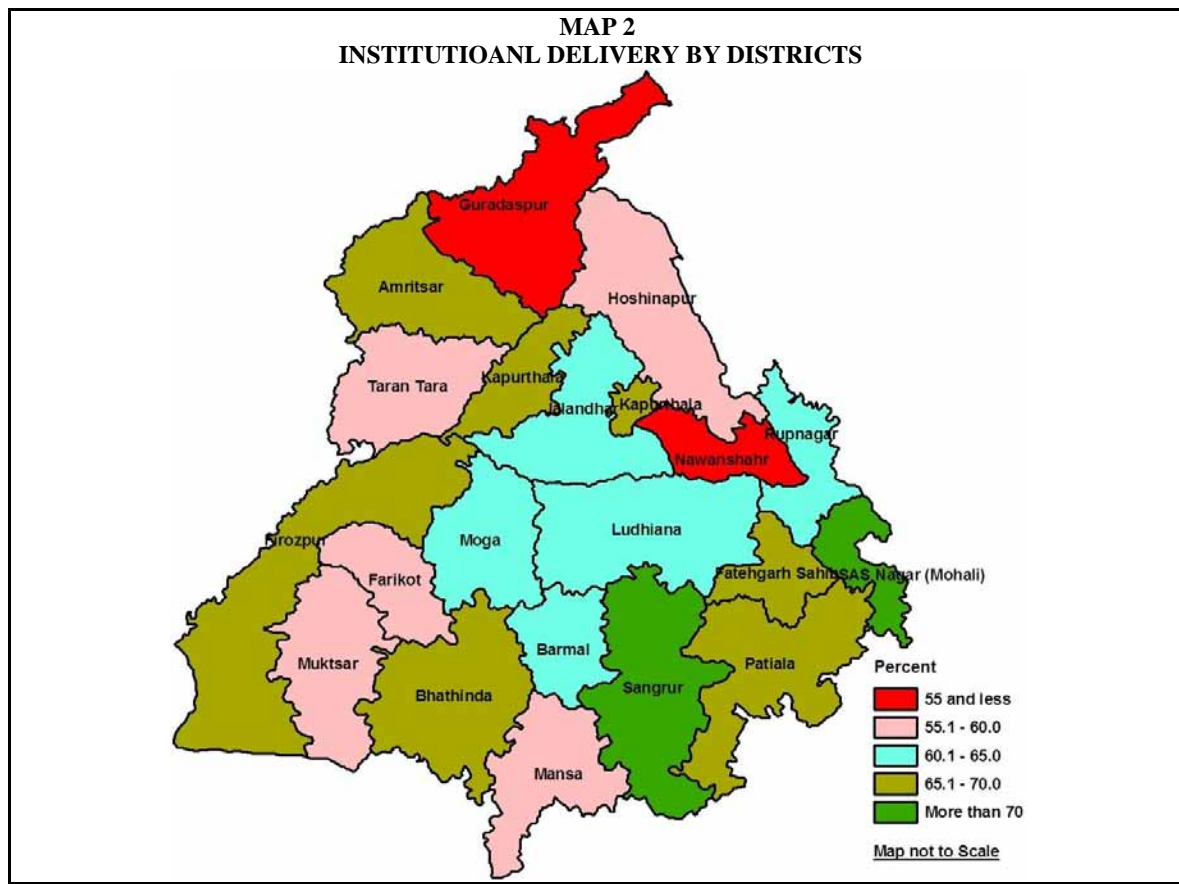
In Punjab, 2.7 percent of the deliveries which took place in institutions after January 1, 2004 have been provided with JSY financial assistance (Table 4.8). The mean cost of delivery at government health facility is lower (Rs. 3,151) compared to private health facility (Rs. 5,792). Sixty one percent women who had institutional delivery used an ambulance or jeep or car as the mode of transport and mean cost of transportation is Rs. 249 (Table 4.8).

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 Punjab, as much as 47 percent of women who had still /live births in the three years preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy (Table 4.6).This varies from 19 percent in Tarn Taran to 69 percent in Kapurthala (Table 4.6). Only in four districts of Punjab less than thirty percent women had pregnancy complications - Amritsar (26 percent), Firozpur (28.5 percent), Faridkot (27.2 percent) and Tarn Taran (18.9 percent). Eighty-one percent who had complications sought treatment for the problem in Punjab (Table 4.15).

About 54 percent of women in Punjab had faced at least one delivery complication (Table 4.11). The main cause of delivery complications experienced by women who had still or live births in the three year period preceding the survey are obstructed labour (66.9 Percent) and premature labour (34 Percent). Delivery complication is slightly lower among the women who live in urban areas (52.7 percent) as compared to their rural counterparts (55.1 percent). Less than 50 percent of women had some delivery complication in the districts of Gurdaspur (48 percent), Kapurthala (47 percent), Jalandhar (43 percent), Hoshiarpur (49 percent), Patiala (47 percent), Barnala (42 percent) and Muktasar (50 percent) (Table 4.15).

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More than one-fifth (21.2 percent) of women in Punjab had post-delivery complications. The major problem during post delivery period is high fever (54.3 percent) followed by lower abdominal pain (50.9 percent) (Table 4.12). Among the women who had post-delivery complications, 83.9 percent had sought treatment.

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. Seventy-nine percent of newborns during the three year period preceding the survey were examined within 24 hours of birth (Table 5.1). More newborns to women of urban residents, newborns to women educated up to 1nc or more years and belonging to other castes have received newborn care within 24 hours compared to others. More than 78 percent of the women in Punjab who had delivered in the three year period preceding the survey availed newborn check-up within 24 hours. Women who availed newborn care from a private health facility constitute 53 percent as compared to 24.6 percent from government, home (18.4 percent) and others (4.0 percent) (Table 5.1).

Ninety percent of children under 3 years of age, born after January 1, 2004 were fed with colostrum and there is not much variation across selected background characteristics of women (Table 5.2). However, there is visible variation across districts with more than 90 percent of children being fed with colostrum in the districts of Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Nawanshahr, Rupnagar, Firozpur, Muktsar, Faridkot, Bathinda, Patiala, Tarn Taran and Mohali while in the other districts it is in the range 77-84 percent (Table 5.5).

Little more than two-fifths (44 percent) of women had initiated breast milk within one hour of birth of the child. The initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth is least practiced among women in Barnala (24.5 percent) and most widely practiced in Muktsar (75.9 percent). 80.6 percent women initiate breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children, ranging from 65 percent in Hoshiarpur to 98.0 percent in Amritsar (Table 5.5). The proportion of women who initiated breastfeeding within one hour, within 24 hours and after 24 hours of birth to children born in the three year period preceding the survey are 44.1, 80.6 and 19.4 percent respectively.

Median duration of exclusive breastfeeding of the youngest surviving child is 3.7 months. For those children who had started food supplementation while still breastfeeding, median age in months at the time of other fluids, semi-solid food and solid food supplementation are 4.4 months, 7.2 months and 10.5 months respectively (Table 5.3). The proportion of youngest surviving who have exclusively breastfed for 6 months is 32 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 mother in case the card was not shown. For 52 percent of cases immunization coverage of children was recorded from the card (Table 5.7). Eighty 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 (Table 5.6). Only 4 percent of children have not received any kind of immunization.

Full immunization coverage would have been well above 90 percent, if immunization against DPT did not drop down from 94 to 86 percent for first and third doses and had vaccination

against polio not dropped from 96 to 87 percent for first and third dose. The key to improvement in full immunization coverage is to monitor drop out at any stage of vaccination before completion of full course of immunization. Higher proportion of male children (80 percent), births of first order (86 percent) and children born to women educated up to 10 or more years (88 percent) received full immunization compared to female children (79 percent), births of order four and above (67 percent) and non-literate women's children (66 percent) (Table 5.6). One noticeable feature is that full immunization coverage of children aged 12-23 months in rural areas is 81 percent as against 78 percent in urban areas.

The coverage of full immunization was stagnant from DLHS-1 to DLHS-2 (73 percent) but it had increased gradually to 80 percent in DLHS-3 and this is depicted in Figure 8. The coverage of full immunization of children is below 70 percent in Sangrur, Mansa, Ludhiana and Barnala, while it is more than 90 percent in Amritsar, Moga, Muktsar and Bathinda districts (Table 5.7). As regards the place of vaccination, 16 and 12 percent of children received it from a Sub-Centre and Primary Health Centre (PHC) respectively and about 66 percent from other government health facility (Table 5.8). District-wise variation in coverage of full Immunization is depicted spatially in the Map 3.

FIGURE 8
PROGRESS IN FULL IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE OF CHILDREN
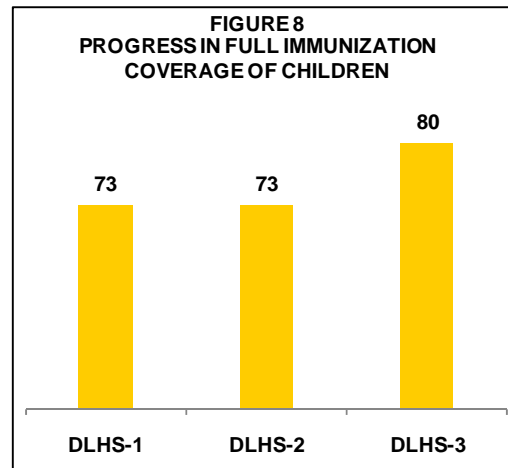
In Punjab, 68.3 and 13.3 percent children aged 12-35 months had received at least one dose and 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A supplementation respectively (Table 5.9). Rural-urban differentiation is marginal for Vitamin-A supplementation. Children from highest wealth quintile households (72 percent), other caste groups (74.1 Percent), where mother's education is 10 or more years (73.7 percent), lower birth order (71.5 percent) are more likely to receive at least one dose of Vitamin-A than children from lowest wealth quintile households (45.5 percent), scheduled tribes (61.5 percent), non-literate mothers (63.1 percent), children of four or more birth order (58.1 percent).

In Fatehgarh Sahib only 47.5 percent children aged 12-23 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A while in Muktsar district 94.1 percent children of the same age had received Vitamin-A (Table 5.7). Amritsar and Moga are other districts of Punjab where coverage of Vitamin-A is more than 90 percent and Fatehgarh Sahib and Mansa are the districts where coverage of Vitamin-A is below 50 percent.

Forty-five percent children had Hepatitis-B vaccination. In Punjab children living in urban areas, lower birth order, mother's having 10 or more years of education, those belonging to other caste groups and from highest wealth quintile households are more likely to receive Hepatitis-B injection than children living in rural areas, four or more birth order, non-literate mothers, those belonging to scheduled tribes and from lowest wealth quintile households.

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MAP 3
FULL IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS BY DISTRICTS
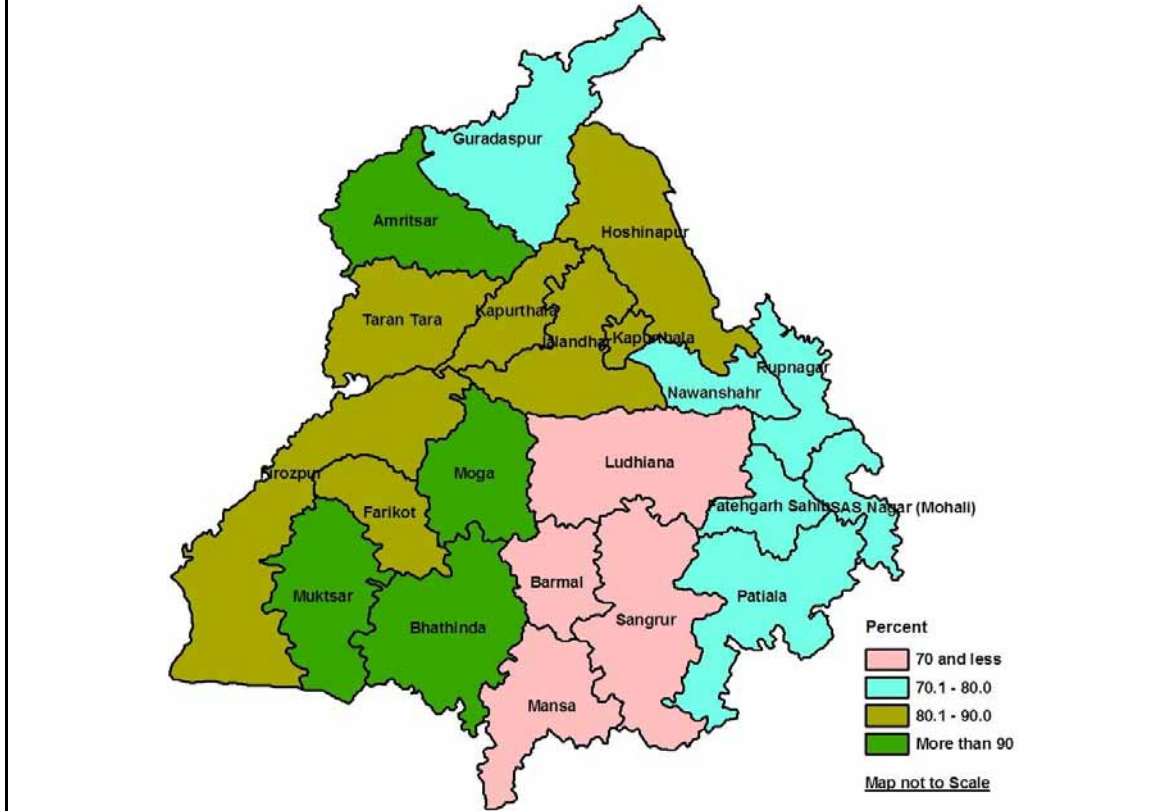
Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Management

DLHS-3 collected information on knowledge of diarrhoea and ARI management from women respondents as part of assessment of child care knowledge. Nearly all women have knowledge of diarrhoea management (Table 5.10) and 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 (64.1 percent), ORS (46 percent), continue normal food (33.2 percent) and plenty of fluids (25.6 percent) (Table 5.10). But in Punjab 52 percent children who suffered from diarrhoea were treated by ORS, while 88 percent of them were given some treatment or the other (Table 5.11). Fifty nine percent of children who had suffered from diarrhoea are treated in a private health facility and 20.5 percent in a government health facility (Table 5.11).

The awareness about danger signs of ARI is universal in Punjab, 21-68 percent women know that difficulty in breathing (67.5 percent), pain in chest and productive cough (50.6 percent), wheezing/whistling (31.2 percent), rapid breathing (20.8 percent) and others (63 percent) are the danger signs of ARI (Table 5.12).

Six percent children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Ninety-three percent of the children who had suffered from ARI or fever had sought advice/treatment mostly at a private health facility (65.7 percent) (Table 5.12).

Highest proportion, 26.4 percent of last or last but one child born after January 1, 2004, in Faridkot had diarrhoea in the last two weeks prior to the survey and 95.2 percent of them have sought advice/treatment for diarrhoea (Table 5.13). In Tarn Taran about 2.9 percent of children of the same cohort had diarrhoea and 91.8 percent were provided treatment. The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 2 percent in Tarn Taran to 10.9 percent in Sangrur. The treatment seeking for ARI or fever is 100 percent in the districts of Rupnagar, Firozpur, Muktsar and Tarn Taran (Table 5.13)

FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

To achieve population stabilization and promote healthy married life, NRHM promotes contraceptive use on voluntary basis through a comprehensive package of improved accessibility and incentive programme. There is near universal awareness of sterilization for limiting and IUD, Pills and Condom for spacing of children among ever married and currently married women in Punjab (Table 6.1). Female condom is least known among women with just 3.4 percent being aware of this contraceptive method. Emergency contraceptive pills, injectables, withdrawal and rhythm method were known to 53.2, 61.7, 56.3 and 71.2 percent of currently married women. Similar pattern of knowledge and awareness of different contraceptives are also found in all the districts of Punjab (Table 6.3).

Female sterilization is the predominant limiting method being used by 35.3 percent of currently married women between 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary method like condom/nirodh is being used by 45.3 percent of husbands of currently married women. Oral pills and IUD are being ever used by 18.6 and 16.9 percent of currently married women (Table 6.4). Among the currently married women, the proportion using any modern method is 77 percent, while 82.5 percent of currently married women used either modern or traditional methods (Table 6.4).

There is marginal rural-urban difference (one percent point) in the use of any modern contraceptive (rural 76.7 percent and urban 77.8 percent). However, use of female sterilization and oral pills among rural women are more (38 and 19 percents respectively) than that among urban women (28.5 and 17.6 percents respectively) (Table 6.4).

The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husbands shows (Figure 9) that 63.2 percent of them are using at the time of survey, one or the other modern method, mostly female sterilization (35.3 percent). Condom/nirodh is in use by 17.8 percent of currently married women's husbands. More than 50 percent of women between 35-49 years are sterilized and female sterilizations are more among rural women (38 percent) and non-literate (54 percent) women compared to that among urban women (28.5 percent) and women educated for at least 10 years (17.9 percent) (Table 6.5A).

FIGURE 9
PERCENT CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN USING CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom/ Nirodh
69	63	35	6	3	18
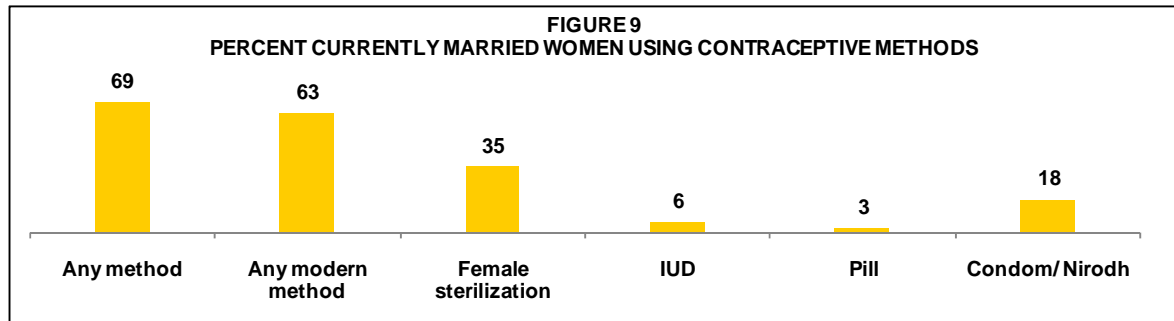
Female sterilization regardless of family size is more among currently married women who have one or more living sons compared to those with no living son. Less than 5 percent of women between 20-24 years, nearly 20 percent of women between 25-29 years and 37.2 percent of women between 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey (Table 6.5A). Mean age of women at sterilization is 28 years (Table 6.6). Among the currently married women using IUD as a spacing method, the proportion continuing IUD for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 4 years are respectively 38.9, 47.7 and 13.4 percent (Table 6.5B). Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 60.8 percent of the total users and 68.7 percent of condom users are continuing with the same method for longer than 6 months (Table 6.5B).

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Any Method

The contraceptive prevalence rate for any method had changed marginally by 3 percent points from 65 to 68 percent from DLHS-1 to DLHS-2 and it is stagnant at 69 percent in DLHS-3 (Figure 10). Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any modern method is below 60 percent in Gurdaspur, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Nawanshahr, Ludhiana and Sangrur, while CPR is in the range of 60-70 percent in the districts of Amritsar, Rupnagar, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Faridkot, Mansa, Patiala, SAS Nagar (Mohali) and Barnala (Table 6.7). In the remaining districts of Punjab CPR for any modern method is above 70 percent. The prevalence of female

FIGURE 10
PROGRESS IN CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE

sterilization in the seven districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Nawanshahr, Ludhiana and Sangrur are below the state average (35 percent). The use of condom is the least (9.2 percent) in Mansa and highest in Amritsar (25.7 percent). District-wise variation in CPR of any methods is depicted spatially in Map 4.
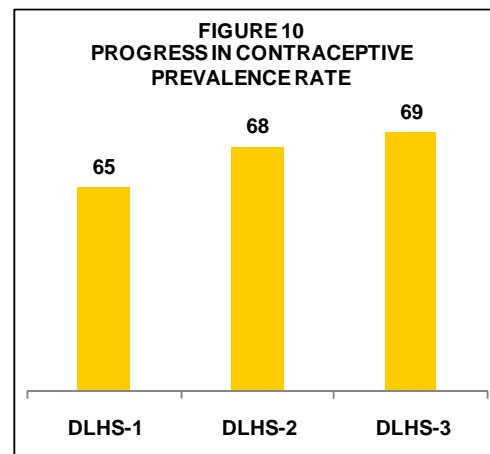
MAP 4
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE FOR ANY METHOD BY DISTRICTS
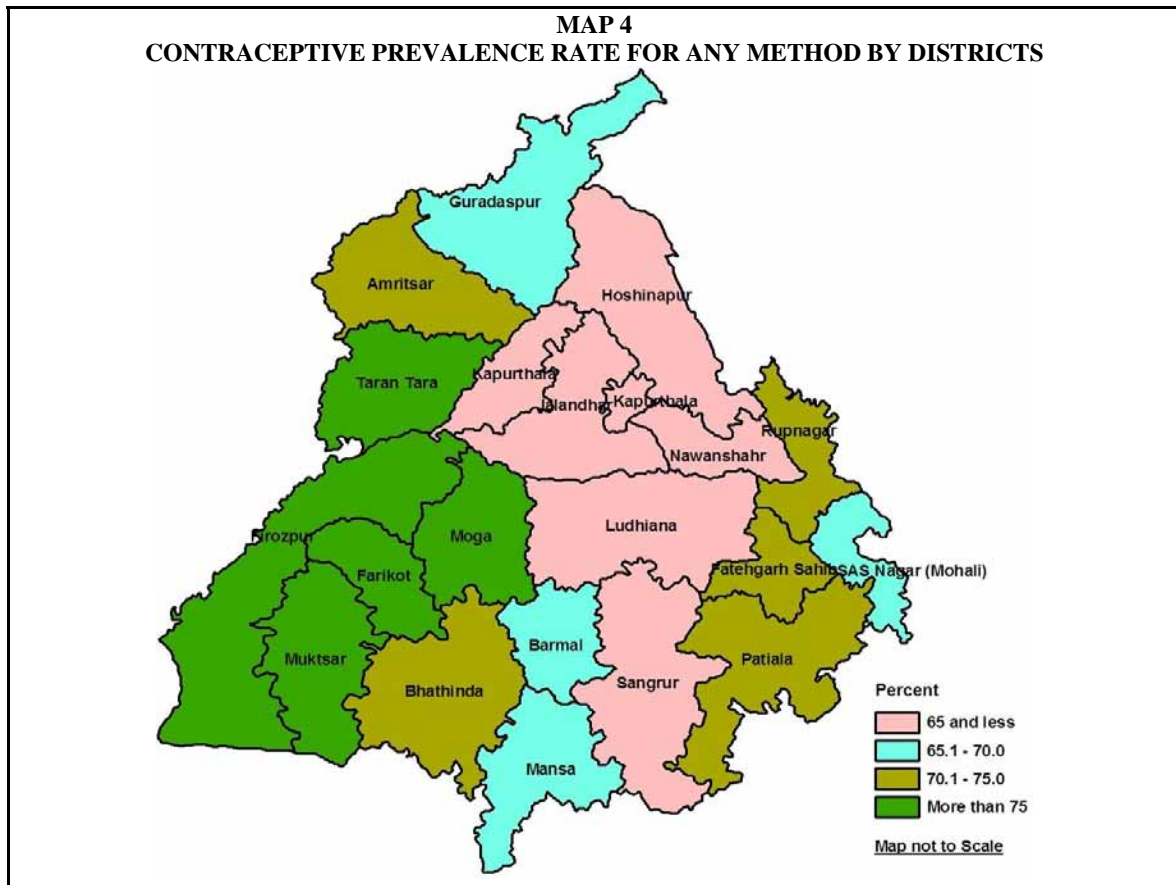
The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptives is found in the state where 91.1 percent of sterilization has been done in a government health facility, whereas only 13.2 percent have availed of government health facility services for spacing methods (Table 6.8). The high and low utilization rate of government health facility for limiting and spacing methods is true for all the districts of Punjab. Nearly a quarter of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men got monetary compensation for sterilization, with variation of 16.8 percent in Firozpur and 29.6 percent in Hoshiarpur (Table 6.9).

In Punjab 23 percent of women who had undergone sterilization three years preceding the survey had received monetary benefit and as much as 91.7 percent of them at the time of discharge (Table 6.9).

In Punjab 12.3, 23.5 and 18.9 percent of sterilized women, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side effects before the adoption and 4.6, 3.4 and 3.5 percent of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side effects or health problems (Table 6.10). The main health problems/side effects faced by women who have undergone sterilization are body/back ache (47.2 percent), abdominal pain (34.2 percent), weakness / inability to work (31.1 percent) followed by weight gain (13.6 percent) and excessive bleeding (11.3 percent). For women using IUD, the main problem is excessive bleeding (40.3 percent), followed by abdominal pain (22.8 percent), body/back ache (18.9 percent), weakness/inability to work (17.3 percent) and irregular period (15.1 percent). The proportions of pill users who have encountered weakness/inability to work, body/back ache, weight gain, dizziness, irregular periods and abdominal pain are 47.6, 22.6, 22.3, 21, 19.1 and 15.1 percent respectively as shown in the Table 6.10.

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Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception the main reason cited is related to fertility (53.1 percent), while 10.9 percent mentioned side effects and 36 percent cited other reasons (Table 6.11). For the younger women between 15-29 years reasons for discontinuation of contraception are mostly fertility related and it is also true for women with no living children or only one child. Six percent of currently married women between 15-49 years not using any contraceptive intend to adopt limiting and 2.3 percent spacing method in future (Table 6.12). Among the women who intended to adopt either limiting or spacing methods in future, 31.5 percent want to use it within 12 months and 22.3 percent want to use it after 12 months. Hence, 46.2 percent women are still undecided about the timing for adopting any family planning method.

Unmet Need for Contraception

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

The total unmet need for contraception either for spacing or limiting is 11.4 percent. The Unmet need for contraception during DLHS-2 to DLHS-3 is almost unchanged as shown in the Figure 11. In Punjab, 3 percent of currently married women have unmet need for spacing and 8.4 percent have unmet need for limiting (Table 6.15).
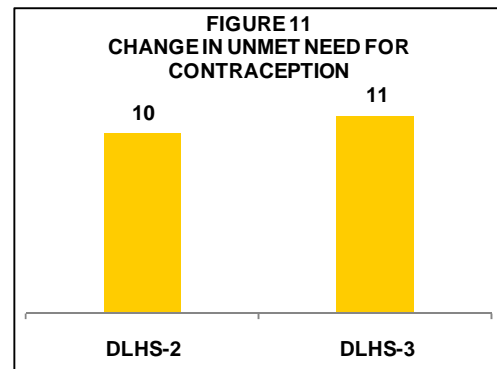
Unmet need for spacing is 12.2 percent for women with one living child and 10.5-12 percent for women under 25 years.

FIGURE 11
CHANGE IN UNMET NEED FOR CONTRACEPTION

The unmet need of contraceptive for limiting is about 8 percent in the state, it is highest 16 percent in Hoshiarpur, 10-15 percent in Gurdaspur, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Nawanshahr, Rupnagar, Ludhiana, Mansa, Sangrur and SAS Nagar (Mohali) (Table 6.16). Figure 12 shows the association between unmet need and contraceptive prevalence rates by districts.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate and Unmet Need by Districts

It can be noted that unmet need for contraception is low for districts with higher contraceptive prevalence rates. Unmet need is 23 percent in Hoshiarpur, the highest amongst the districts and the unmet need is in the range of 5-7.5 percent in Amritsar, Moga, Firozpur, Muktsar, Faridkot, Bathinda and Tarn Taran. Currently married women with unmet need for spacing in Hoshiarpur and Kapurthala is around 6 percent while it is 2 percent in Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Moga, Firozpur, Faridkot, Bathinda and Patiala (Table 6.16). District-wise distribution of contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for spacing and limiting are depicted in Figure 12.

FIGURE 12
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE AND UNMET NEED BY DISTRICT

Legend: Unmet Need for Limiting | Unmet Need for Spacing | Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Any Method

District	Unmet Need for Limiting	Unmet Need for Spacing	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Any Method
Moga	4	2	78
Muktsar	4	2	78
Faridkot	3	2	76
Tarn Taran	5	3	76
Firozpur	3	2	75
Bathinda	4	2	75
Amritsar	4	2	73
Fatehgarh Sahib	9	3	71
Rupnagar	10	3	71
Patiala	8	2	70
Punjab	8	3	69
SAS Nagar(Mohali)	10	3	69
Mansa	10	3	68
Barnala	9	3	68
Gurdaspur	10	2	67
Nawanshahr	12	4	65
Sangrur	10	3	64
Ludhiana	11	3	62
Kapurthala	15	6	61
Jalandhar	14	4	60
Hoshiarpur	16	7	53

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 between 15-49 years, 15.3 percent have experienced one or the other menstruation related problems, largely painful periods (77 percent) followed by blood clots/excessive bleeding (12 percent), irregular periods and absence of period (7 percent) invariant of the background of the women (Table 7.1). Fifty nine percent of ever married women have heard about RTIs/STIs and it is more often heard by urban women (67.2 percent), recently married (marital duration 0-4 months) women (65 percent), more educated women (74.8 percent) and women married to more educated husbands (68 percent) compared to rural women (56.1 percent), older marriage cohort (55.3 percent), non-literate women (45 percent) and those married to non-literate husbands (46 percent) (Table 7.2) and also shown in Figure 13. Women have heard about RTIs/STIs from multiple sources, 76.9, 51.5, 35.4, 17.5 and 12.5 percent from television, relatives/friends, print media, health personnel and husbands respectively, but only 2.4 percent from school/adult education programmes (Table 7.2). Among those who have heard about RTIs/STIs, 73.1, 27.6, 15.6, 14, 13.3 and 11.1 percent have reported unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, unsafe sex with sex worker, unsafe IUD insertion, unsafe sex with homosexuals, unsafe delivery and unsafe abortions respectively as the reasons for transmission of RTIs/STIs (Table 7.3). The knowledge about transmission varies by residence, marital duration and educational attainment in favor of urban recently married and more educated women.

About 10 percent ever married women between 15-49 years have reported having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and 5.9 percent have experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. Among the women who had RTIs/STIs symptoms among them 3, 2.4 and 1.7 percents women have itching or irritation over vulva, pain in lower abdomen not related to period and pain during sexual intercourse (Table 7.4). Many women (83.3 percent) discussed RTIs/STIs related problems with their husbands and among the women having RTIs/STIs symptoms, 67.3 percent have taken treatment, mainly from private doctors (56.1 percent) and also from a government health facility (32.7 percent) (Table 7.5).

Mansa and Moga are the two extreme districts as far as ever married women who have heard about RTIs/STIs is concerned, with 35 and 84.4 percent having heard of it (Table 7.6). In the districts of Amritsar, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Firozpur, Muktsar, Faridkot, Bathinda, Tarn Taran and Barnala, 60-83 percent of ever married women have heard about RTIs/STIs. Women who have reported having abnormal vaginal discharge and any symptom of RTIs/STIs in Kapurthala are 8.1 and 18.7 percent respectively and in Tarn Taran are 2.3 and 2.1 percent respectively. In all districts, except in Gurdaspur, more than 50 percent of women with symptoms of RTIs/STIs have sought treatment and it is more than 90 percent in Amritsar, Moga, Firozpur, Muktsar, Faridkot and Tarn Taran (Table 7.6).

FIGURE 13
HEARD ABOUT RTIs/STIs BY
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Age group
15-19   55
20-24   62
25-29   64
30-34   62
35-39   57
40-44   57
45-49   53

Marital duration
0-4   65
5-9   62
10-14   60
15+   55

Residence
Rural   56
Urban   67

Education
Non-literate   45
Less than five years   51
5-9 years   58
10 or more years   75
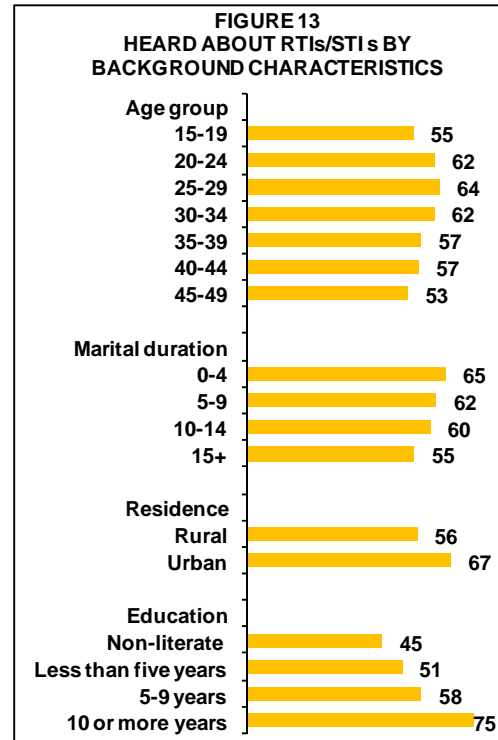
HIV/AIDS

Ever married women between 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS constitute 87.1 percent and have heard about it mostly from television (90.5 percent), print media (42.4 percent) and relatives/friends (41.3 percent). Less than 11 percent have heard about it from their husbands and 15.4 percent from health personnel (Table 7.7). Unlike in the case of RTIs/STIs, school/adult education program (4.3 percent) and leaders/community meeting (8.4 percent) are not a rich source of knowledge for HIV/AIDS (Table 7.7). The main mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS reported by women are unsafe sex with person having multiple partners (67.3 percent), transfusion of infected blood (59.6 percent), unprotected sex with an HIV/AIDS infected person (29.4 percent), mother to child (28.9 percent), unsafe sex with sex worker (24 percent) and unsafe sex with homosexuals (6.6 percent). This is presented in Figure 14. There is no significant variation in the knowledge regarding the mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS by background of women (Table 7.8). In Mansa district women have least heard about HIV/AIDS (55.8 percent) and most women (96.8 percent) in Moga have heard of HIV/AIDS.

At the state level only 28.9 percent of women have the right knowledge regarding the possibility of transmission of HIV/AIDS from mother to child and in the eight districts of Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Rupnagar, Fatehgarh Sahib, Ludhiana, Firozpur, Bathinda and SAS Nagar, more than 30 percent have this correct knowledge and just 16.1 percent of women in Tarn Taran know about it (Table 7.13).

FIGURE 14
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS

Category	Value
Unsafe sex with person having many partners	67
Transfusion of infected blood	60
Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	29
Infected mother to child	29
Unsafe sex with sex workers	24
Unsafe sex with homosexuals	7
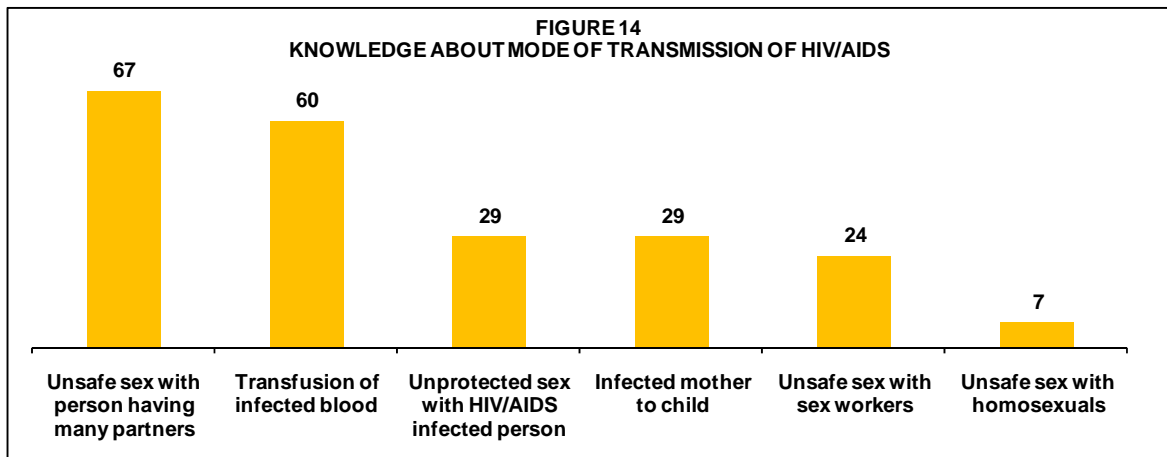
Among women who have heard of HIV/AIDS and reported that transmission of HIV/AIDS can be prevented by having sex with one partner or avoiding sex with homosexuals constitute 90.6 percent, safe blood transmission or avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs comprises of 72.2 percent and using condom correctly in each sexual act makes up 31.7 percent (Table 7.9). The right knowledge that HIV/AIDS transmission can be prevented by using condom is least in Mansa (13.8 percent) and highest in Ludhiana (45.5 percent) (Table 7.13).

The most common misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS among the ever married women is that one can get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bug bites as reported by 14.5 percent of them (Table 7.10). This misconception is more among older, rural, non-literate and Muslim women. The proportion of women who have the misconception that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by shaking hand, hugging, sharing clothes, sharing food and stepping on others urine/stool are 4.1, 4.8, 5.9, 8.3 and 7.6 percents respectively. Regardless of background characteristics, more than 86.4 percent of ever married women know the place where HIV/AIDS can be tested (Table 7.11). Almost every woman in Barnala, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur know the place for testing and only 82 percent of women in Bathinda are aware of the same (table 7.13). Most women (56.7 percent) reported HIV/AIDS test can be done in a government hospital/dispensary followed by 36.6 percent reporting private hospital/clinic as the place for testing HIV/AIDS (Table 7.11). Just about 4.3 percent of ever married have undergone HIV/AIDS test, among them 60.6 percent have done it more than a year ago and 39.4 percent in the last one year period (Table 7.12).

INFERTILITY AND CHILDLESSNESS

Women who had primary and secondary infertility constitute 7 and 1.8 percent respectively of ever married women between 15-49 years (Table 7.14). A sizeable 79.5 percent of ever married women reported to have experienced problems in conceiving for the first time, 11.7 percent had problems conceiving after still/live birth and 8.2 percent after undergoing induced abortion (Table 7.14). More than 20 percent of women in Kapurthala, Jalandhar and Hoshiarpur have menstruation problem, while more than 10 percent of ever married women in Amritsar, Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur, Firozpur, Faridkot and Barnala have infertility problem including primary and secondary infertility (Table 7.17).

About 2 percent of women between 20-49 years, who have been married for at least five years, are childless and the prevalence of childlessness among ever married women is invariant of their background characteristics. Among the ever married women between 40-49 years, 1.4 percent of

them are childless. Among currently married women between 20-49 years who have been married for five years two percent were childless and 1.6 percent had problem in conceiving. Among 40-49 years, 1.4 percent were childless and 1.3 percent had problem in conceiving (Table 7.15).

Ever married women who have primary infertility problem among them 95.9 percent of them have taken treatment and ever married women who have secondary infertility problem among them 92.1 percent have taken treatment (Table 7.16).Treatment seeking behavior does not vary much by background characteristics of women. Every woman who has an infertility problem has taken treatment in Moga, Firozpur and Faridkot (Table 7.17).

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

The objective of family life education is providing knowledge about the physiological features of women 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.

FIGURE 15
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS
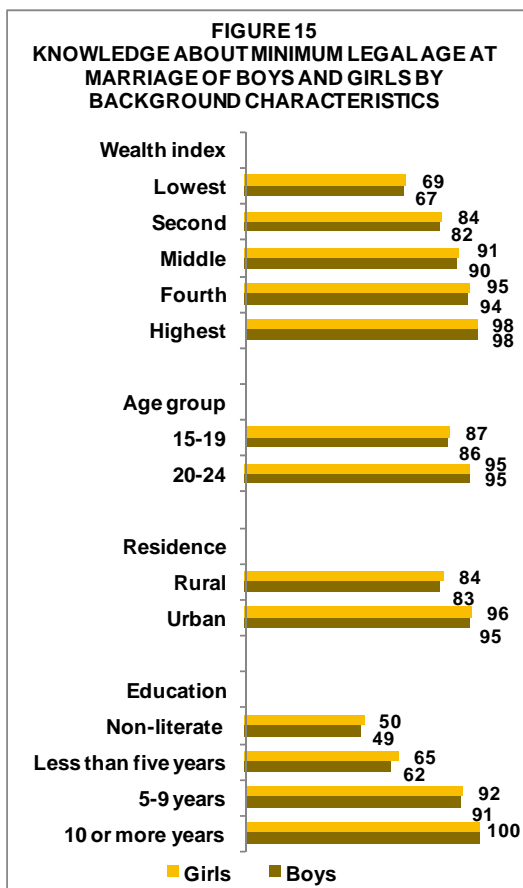
In all 7,031 unmarried women were interviewed in Punjab, of which two-third (67.4 percent) were between 15-19 years and the remaining one-third (32.6 percent) were between 20-24 years. In rural areas unmarried women in the later age group is 30.2 percent against 38.4 percent in urban areas. More than half (57.1 percent) of the unmarried women had 10 or more years of education and this proportion is 69.2 percent among urban unmarried women (Table 8.1). Around three-fourth (75.4 percent) of the rural unmarried women between 15–24 years were Sikhs while more than half (53.5 percent) of urban unmarried women were Hindus.

Eighty-five percent of women were aware of family life education and awareness among non-literate women and Muslim women is below the overall level of awareness (Table 8.2). There is marginal gap between the level of awareness and perception of importance of family life education among the unmarried women in Punjab by selected background characteristics. Significant proportions (46.9 percent) of women were of the opinion that family life education should be given by age 15-17 years. As many as 43.7 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, 86.5 percent of unmarried women felt that parents should provide them family life education, while 67.6 percent women were of the view that it should be provided by teacher/school/college (Table 8.3).

Another 54.9 percent women said that it should be provided by brother or sister or sister-in-law. Only 4.2 percent of unmarried women mentioned that healthcare provider/sex education experts were ideal to provide such education. More than half (54.2 percent) of the unmarried women in Punjab had received family life education. The main source of education is school/college (87 percent), followed by other sources (21.3 percent) and 6.1 percent had received family life education from a Government programme/camp (Table 8.4).

It has been observed that around 96 percent of unmarried women aged between 15-24 years have the knowledge of minimum legal age of marriage for boys and girls. Around six percent reported ideal age of marriage for boys as less than 20 years while the remaining 94 percent reported more than 20 years. On the other hand, almost all women in the age group of 15-24 years reported the ideal age of marriage for girls is 18 years and above (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. More than one out of every five women (22 percent) had menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey (Table 8.6). More than nine out of every ten (91.4 percent) unmarried women had painful periods while around seven percent had irregular periods. Some women had problems like frequent or short periods. Not many women had problems of prolonged/scanty bleeding during menstruation (Table 8.6).

The practices followed during menstruation period are important from the consideration of RTI and personal hygiene. Currently menstruating women were asked about the practices followed during the menstrual period. Three-fourth (75.2 percent) of the currently menstruating unmarried women used clothes while 16.5 percent used locally prepared napkins and another 30 percent used sanitary napkins (Table 8.7).

Education on contraceptive means and methods is an integral component of family life education besides the knowledge acquired from the exposure to mass media. It is imperative to assess the knowledge of contraceptive means and methods among the unmarried women. About 73.8 percent of unmarried women between 15–24 years had the knowledge of male sterilization while 93.4 percent had knowledge of female sterilization (Table 8.8). As regards spacing methods, 85.1 percent had knowledge of pills, 83.7 percent had knowledge of condom/Nirodh while 68.3 percent had knowledge of IUD. It is noteworthy that one-third of unmarried women had knowledge of emergency contraception and injectables (31.9 to 37.7 percent respectively) (Table 8.8). Information was sought from the sampled unmarried women about the places from where one can get pill and condom. Around three-fourth (73.4 percent) women were of the opinion that pill and condom can be obtained from government health facilities while another 57.7 percent said it can be had from private sources too (Table 8.9).

The unmarried women were further asked about their involvement in discussion on family planning. It has been found that 18.4 percent women had ever discussed about family planning with anyone. About 32.2 percent had discussed with parents, 56.7 percent had discussed with brother/sister/sister-in-law, and 20.7 percent had discussed with teacher/school/college (Table 8.10).

About half (46.3 percent) of unmarried women had heard of RTI and STI (Table 8.11). More than 80 percent knew about RTI and STI from television, more than half of the unmarried women (55.9 percent) knew about RTIs/STIs from print media (newspaper/books/magazines), 38.2 percent come to know from relatives and friend, 28.1 percent from adult education programme/school teacher and 10.6 percent from health personnel (Table 8.11).

More than three-fourth (78.2 percent) unmarried women mentioned that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners; around one-fourth were of the opinion that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with homosexuals. More than 10 percent of unmarried women were of the view that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe delivery or unsafe abortions or unsafe IUD insertion (Table 8.12).

More than 90 percent unmarried women were aware of HIV/AIDS. Around two-thirds (64 percent) of women knew about HIV/AIDS from newspaper books/magazines, and 94.2 percent from television. For some unmarried women, radio, doctor and Health Worker (Health personnel) were the source of HIV/AIDS knowledge (Table 8.13). Among them more than two third (66.4 percent) said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners and by transfusion of blood (69.4 percent). Forty-five percent were of the opinion that it can be transmitted from infected mother to child while more than one-third women were of the opinion that it can be transmitted by unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS affected persons. Around one-fourth (24.4 percent) women are of the view that HIV/AIDS can also be transmitted due to unsafe sex with sex workers (Table 8.14).

There are many misconceptions about transmission of HIV/AIDS. Around four percent unmarried women were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by stepping on urine/stools of someone who has AIDS, by sharing food with them or by kissing them. Some women (2.3-10.9 percent) were of the opinion that one can get HIV/AIDS by hugging; sharing of clothes and mosquito/flea or bed bugs bites (Table 8.15). These women were further asked about how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS. Around 84 percent feel that it can be avoided by limiting sex with one partner/staying faithful to one partner (Table 8.16). Three-fourth women were of the view that chances of getting HIV/AIDS can be avoided by use of tested blood. One-third (32.6 percent) felt that it can be avoided if a condom is used correctly during each sexual intercourse. One-fifths (20.7 percent) of women felt that one should avoid pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS (Table 8.16).

Around 89 percent women were aware of the place where HIV/AIDS could be tested (Table 8.17).They knew that it can be done at the government/private hospitals, CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre and VCTC/ICTC clinics. In Punjab about seven in ten (68.9 percent) unmarried women knew that it was possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby was born by a medical test. Majority (95.8 percent) of unmarried women knew that pregnancy cannot occur after kissing or hugging. While more than one-thirds (32.2 percent) women knew that it can occur when a women has intercourse. Less than one-fourth (23.5 percent) women 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 is a companion survey of the household survey in DLHS-3.It includes Sub-Centers, Primary Health Centers (PHC) and Community Health Centers (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 infrastructures 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 Punjab are 6,185; 29,157 and 1,27,033 respectively (Table 9.1). In all 697 villages were surveyed in DLHS-3 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 595 Sub-Centres, 134 PHCs and 155 CHCs.

Forty percent of sampled villages have Sub-Centre within the villages, while the corresponding proportion is 20.5 and 77.1 percent in Rupnagar and Barnala respectively (Table 9.2). About 80 percent of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/Female Health Worker (FHW) in position and in most of the districts more than 60 percent of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/FHW except in Patiala (37 percent) and Firozpur (41.4 percent) respectively. In 17.8 percent of the sampled Sub-Centres which have an ANM in position, they stay in the Sub-Centre quarter (Table 9.2). Out of sampled 595 Sub-Centres in Punjab none of the ANMs reside in the Sub-Centre quarter in Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Jalandhar, Hoshiyarpur, Moga, Firojpur, Muktsar, Patiyala and SAS Nagar (Mohali) districts while more than 45 percent of sampled Sub-Centres in Faridkot and Sangrur ANMs stay in Sub-Centre quarter (Table 9.2). Out of the 334 sampled Sub-Centres in public building only 7 (2.1 percent) Sub-Centres have regular electricity and it is only in 4 of the 20 districts. In 135 (40.4 percent) of the Sub-Centres located in government buildings, there are labor 334 rooms and out of this only 87 (64.4 percent) of the labor rooms are currently in use. None have the labor room in the sampled Sub-Centres of Hoshiarpur, Rupnagar and SAS Nagar (Mohali) districts. There is toilet facility in 228 (68.3 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres located in public buildings and 82.6 percent of Sub-Centres house 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, otherwise inadequately equipped. A similar categorization of Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs for RCH services is followed. Distribution of adequately equipped Sub-Centres and Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs by districts are shown in Table 9.4. It is being noted that 568 (95.5 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres in Punjab are adequately equipped and there is no district-wise variation in terms of adequacy of equipments in the sampled Sub-Centres. Only 50 (8.4 percent) of the total 595 sampled Sub-Centres have adequate stock/supply of essential drugs for RCH services, and none of the sampled Sub-Centres in Hoshiarpur, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Muktsar and Faridkot have adequate essential drugs. Citizen's charter is displayed in 50.8 percent of the sampled 595 Sub-Centres (Table 9.5). The proportion of sampled Sub-Centres facilitated by Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) and those that received untied funds is 82.6 and 92.3 percent respectively.

There are 79 (59 percent) PHCs where Medical Officers (MO) are serving. In all the districts of Punjab Medical Officers (MO) are available, except Kapurthala district. There is no Lady Medical Officer (LMO) in the sampled PHC from Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Firozpur, Muktsar, Bathinda and Barnala. There are LMOs in position in 27 (20.2 percent) of the 134 sampled PHCs. However, none of the sampled 134 PHCs have AYUSH doctors in position and 96.3 percent of the PHC have Pharmacists.

Only 35 (26.1 percent) of the 134 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for MO but sampled PHCs in Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Rupnagar and Barnala do not have such provision. Any of the sampled PHCs in eight districts is not functioning on a 24 hour basis and

17.2 percent sampled PHCs are functioning 24 hours. About 75 percent of the sampled PHCs catering to the sample villages have at least 4 beds and such facilities are available in all districts except Jalandhar and SAS Nagar (Mohali). In contrast to the condition of Sub-Centre, only 10 (7.5 percent) sampled PHCs have regular power supply and only 17 (12.7 percent) have functional vehicles (Table 9.7). New born care equipments are available in 20.9 percent of the sampled PHCs, 50 percent have functional operation theatres and 43.5 percent provide referral services for delivery (Table 9.8).

Forty percent of the 134 PHCs in Punjab have at least 60 percent of essential drugs and 53 percent have at least 60 percent of essential cold storage systems. Few of the PHCs in some districts have conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month, but none of the PHCs in seven districts (Gurudaspur, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Faridkot, and SAS Nagar (Mohali)) had conducted at least 10 deliveries in the same reference period. Untied funds have been utilized by 111 of the 134 sampled PHCs and all sampled PHCs in Amritsar, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Nawanshahr, Rupnagar, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Muktsar and SAS Nagar (Mohali) have utilized untied funds Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) have been constituted in 91(67.9 percent) of the sampled 134 PHCs and Citizen's Charter displayed in 89 (66.4 percent) of sampled PHCs (Table 9.9).

The distribution of 155 sampled CHCs among the districts in Punjab is uneven with Gurdaspur having 19 of them and just 2 in Faridkot. Not a single sampled CHC in Faridkot, Tarn Taran and Barnala which cater to the RCH services of sampled villages, have a gynecologist in position. In Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Rupnagar, Fatehgarh Sahib and Ludhiana, at least 50 percent of the sampled CHCs serving the sampled villages have a gynecologist in position. The proportion of sampled CHCs which have a Pediatrician, Anesthetist and Health Manager are 17.4, 7.7 and 5.8 percent respectively (Table 9.10). In 14 districts of Punjab none of the sampled CHCs which provide RCH services to the sampled villages has blood storage facility. For the state as a whole only 5 (8.2 percent) of the sampled 155 CHCs have blood storage facility. All the sampled CHCs in Fatehgarh Sahib and SAS Nagar (Mohali) are designated FRUs and overall 39.4 percent of the sampled CHCs in Punjab are designated FRUs. Out of the 155 sampled CHCs, 107 (69.5 percent), 50 (82.0 percent) and 20 (12.9 percent) have functional operation theatres, new born care and low birth weight (LBW) management facilities (Table 9.11). Out of the sampled 155 CHCs, 92.3 percent of them have utilized funds. In 89.7 percent of sampled CHCs, RKS has been constituted and 83.5 percent of the constituted RKS are monitored regularly (Table 9.12).

TABLES

RESPONSE RATES AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

TABLE 1.1 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, EVER-MARRIED WOMEN & UNMARRIED WOMEN INTERVIEWED

Number of households, ever-married women and unmarried women interviewed by district, Punjab, 2007-08

State/District	Number of households interviewed				Number of ever-married women interviewed				Number of unmarried women interviewed			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate
Punjab	**21,933**	**15,351**	**6,582**	**96.4**	**20,898**	**14,805**	**6,093**	**94.8**	**7,031**	**4,971**	**2,060**	**91.2**
Amritsar	1,046	434	612	95.1	955	406	549	91.0	297	107	190	87.9
Barnala	1,074	753	321	97.6	1,122	774	348	95.8	336	242	94	93.3
Bathinda	1,050	733	317	95.5	996	697	299	92.7	320	224	96	89.6
Faridkot	1,067	686	381	97.0	1,022	686	336	96.5	359	228	131	98.4
Fatehgarh Sahib	1,286	931	355	95.3	1,201	879	322	91.8	374	279	95	87.6
Firozpur	1,063	791	272	96.6	1,033	774	259	93.1	370	283	87	92.7
Gurdaspur	1,066	793	273	96.9	987	753	234	92.7	359	266	93	70.0
Hoshiarpur	1,071	858	213	97.4	1,017	834	183	98.1	395	309	86	95.4
Jalandhar	1,070	558	512	97.1	1,024	551	473	97.8	372	215	157	98.4
Kapurthala	1,067	725	342	97.0	1,022	715	307	96.7	377	272	105	98.2
Ludhiana	1,033	459	574	93.7	929	433	496	91.5	270	128	142	80.8
Mansa	1,080	860	220	98.2	1,071	840	231	96.1	377	301	76	95.9
Moga	1,053	843	210	95.7	973	767	206	94.1	343	277	66	93.2
Muktsar	1,072	799	273	97.5	1,040	768	272	96.2	313	207	106	94.6
Nawanshahr	1,048	900	148	95.3	926	791	135	94.0	359	290	69	86.5
Patiala	1,055	680	375	95.9	998	675	323	94.5	320	224	96	92.8
Rupnagar	1,298	1,018	280	96.1	1,192	956	236	94.0	471	357	114	90.2
Sangrur	1,092	788	304	99.1	1,207	857	350	98.9	347	245	102	99.7
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	1,278	807	471	94.7	1,217	795	422	93.6	342	225	117	89.3
Tarn Taran	1,064	935	129	96.7	967	855	112	96.7	330	292	38	97.9

Note: Table based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.2 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Basic demographic indicator s of India, state and district[1] Census 2001, Punjab

State/district	Population (in thousand)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate[2]	Sex ratio[3]	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
Punjab	24,358	33.9	20.1	876	75.2	63.4	69.7
Amritsar	3,096	39.5	22.7	876	73.5	61.3	67.3
Firozpur	1,746	25.8	20.4	885	69.5	51.7	60.7
Gurdaspur	2,104	25.4	19.3	890	80.4	67.2	73.8
Hoshiarpur	1,481	19.7	13.8	935	86.9	75.3	81.0
Kapurthala	755	32.7	16.3	888	78.6	68.3	73.9
Ludhiana	3,033	55.8	24.8	824	80.1	71.9	76.5
Rupnagar	1,116	32.5	23.4	871	84.4	71.4	78.1
Sangrur	2,000	29.2	18.6	871	65.9	53.4	60.0
Bathinda	1,183	29.7	19.9	870	68.3	53.7	61.2
Faridkot	551	35.1	21.4	883	68.9	55.0	62.0
Fategarh Sahib	538	28.1	18.6	854	78.8	68.3	73.6
Jalandhar	1,963	47.5	18.4	887	82.3	73.1	78.0
Mansa	689	20.7	19.8	880	59.1	45.2	52.4
Moga	895	20.0	13.9	887	68.4	58.5	63.5
Muktsar	777	25.5	18.7	891	65.9	50.3	58.2
Nawanshahr	587	13.8	10.4	914	83.6	69.5	76.4
Patiala	1,845	34.9	20.3	868	76.1	62.9	69.8

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Series 20, Census of India, 2001.
[1] Including 3 new district namely Tarn Taran from Amritsar, SAS Nagar (Mohali) from Rupnagar and Patiala and Barnala from Sangrur district.
[2] 1991-2001
[3] Female 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, Punjab, 2007-08

Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3
1-4	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.4
5-9	9.4	9.9	8.8	9.5	10.0	8.9	9.1	9.6	8.6
10-14	10.3	10.7	9.9	10.6	10.9	10.3	9.7	10.2	9.1
15-19	10.7	11.3	10.1	10.9	11.5	10.3	10.2	10.9	9.5
20-24	10.0	9.7	10.4	10.0	9.6	10.4	10.2	9.9	10.4
25-29	8.5	8.1	9.0	8.4	7.9	8.9	8.9	8.5	9.3
30-34	7.0	6.6	7.5	6.8	6.4	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.8
35-39	6.8	6.5	7.2	6.7	6.3	7.0	7.3	7.0	7.5
40-44	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.5
45-49	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.4	4.6	5.8	5.8	5.9
50-54	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.2
55-59	3.6	3.3	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.5	4.2
60-64	3.8	3.5	4.1	3.9	3.6	4.2	3.5	3.3	3.7
65-69	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.9
70-74	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7
75-79	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
80+	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1
Below 15	27.0	28.1	25.7	27.5	28.6	26.4	25.8	27.0	24.4
Number of Persons**	1,14,767	60,043	54,724	82,015	42,845	39,170	32,752	17,198	15,554
Sex ratio[1]	911	na	na	914	na	na	904	na	na

Note: Table is based on the *de facto* population, i.e. persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors).
 na = Not applicable.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Females per 1000 males.

TABLE 2.2 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of the household population (age10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, Punjab, 2007-08

Age	Marital status				Total percent	Number of persons**
	Never married	Currently married	Married, *gauna* not performed	Widowed/ divorced/ separated		
Total						
10-14	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,851
15-19	96.1	3.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	12,296
20-24	60.5	39.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	11,499
25-29	20.4	78.3	0.1	1.2	100.0	9,784
30-44	3.4	93.1	0.0	3.5	100.0	22,615
45-59	1.6	89.4	0.0	9.0	100.0	14,603
60+	1.7	68.7	0.1	29.6	100.0	12,929
Total	35.3	58.2	0.0	6.4	100.0	95,577
Male						
10-14	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,411
15-19	98.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,790
20-24	76.8	22.7	0.1	0.4	100.0	5,817
25-29	32.5	66.2	0.1	1.2	100.0	4,849
30-44	6.1	91.8	0.0	2.1	100.0	11,334
45-59	2.7	92.8	0.0	4.4	100.0	7,557
60+	2.9	78.3	0.0	18.7	100.0	6,797
Total	40.8	55.3	0.0	3.9	100.0	49,555
Female						
10-14	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	5,440
15-19	92.8	7.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	5,506
20-24	43.8	55.7	0.1	0.4	100.0	5,682
25-29	8.6	90.3	0.0	1.1	100.0	4,935
30-44	0.7	94.3	0.0	5.0	100.0	11,281
45-59	0.3	85.7	0.0	14.0	100.0	7,046
60+	0.3	58.0	0.1	41.7	100.0	6,132
Total	29.4	61.4	0.0	9.1	100.0	46,022

** 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, Punjab, 2007-08

Place of residence/ district	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage		Currently married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18
	Boys	Girls	Boys (<21 years)	Girls (<18 years)	
District					
Gurdaspur	24.8	21.6	14.8	6.6	13.4
Amritsar	24.2	21.1	14.9	9.6	12.1
Kapurthala	24.9	21.9	15.9	3.9	14.8
Jalandhar	25.8	21.8	10.8	5.0	11.2
Hoshiarpur	26.1	22.2	4.9	1.3	9.2
Nawanshahr	25.9	21.9	4.3	0.7	12.5
Rupnagar	25.1	22.0	10.6	1.7	14.1
Fatehgarh Sahib	24.1	21.9	14.6	2.4	25.8
Ludhiana	24.5	21.5	16.8	1.9	22.4
Moga	23.6	21.2	13.3	8.0	20.3
Firozpur	23.4	20.8	17.1	6.2	16.3
Muktsar	23.4	20.3	16.1	4.8	17.9
Faridkot	24.2	20.1	13.0	17.6	19.9
Bathinda	23.3	21.5	23.0	2.5	17.5
Mansa	23.5	20.9	18.9	4.9	23.4
Sangrur	23.3	21.0	23.5	6.1	18.3
Patiala	23.5	21.2	20.9	5.5	14.4
Tarn Taran	23.1	20.0	21.3	17.0	9.4
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	24.2	21.8	11.3	3.0	8.9
Barnala	23.2	20.7	20.4	10.0	15.9
Rural	23.9	21.0	17.7	6.4	15.8
Urban	24.9	22.1	10.4	4.6	14.7
Punjab	24.2	21.3	15.5	5.8	15.5

Reference period: January 1st, 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, Punjab, 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	6.6	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,295
10-14	3.9	46.3	47.9	5.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	11,851
15-19	6.2	10.4	28.6	32.0	29.0	0.0	100.0	12,296
20-29	13.5	12.3	20.2	27.0	40.4	0.0	100.0	21,283
30-39	25.6	18.9	21.9	32.6	26.5	0.1	100.0	15,866
40-49	32.1	26.0	23.3	32.1	18.4	0.2	100.0	12,766
50+	55.3	33.9	21.0	28.1	16.3	0.7	100.0	21,515
Total	24.1	28.9	24.7	24.1	22.1	0.1	100.0	10,1872
				Male				
7-9	6.7	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,484
10-14	3.8	48.0	47.1	4.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,411
15-19	5.7	10.3	30.8	32.6	26.4	0.0	100.0	6,790
20-29	10.2	11.0	21.2	27.9	39.9	0.0	100.0	10,666
30-39	19.2	14.3	20.9	35.6	29.1	0.1	100.0	7,865
40-49	25.0	19.4	23.8	36.3	20.4	0.2	100.0	6,763
50+	42.6	25.7	22.5	33.0	18.0	0.8	100.0	11,060
Total	18.6	26.5	25.2	26.1	22.1	0.2	100.0	53,039
				Female				
7-9	6.5	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,811
10-14	4.1	44.1	48.9	6.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	5,440
15-19	6.8	10.7	25.8	31.2	32.3	0.0	100.0	5,506
20-29	16.9	13.7	19.1	26.1	41.1	0.0	100.0	10,617
30-39	31.8	24.3	23.0	29.2	23.4	0.1	100.0	8,001
40-49	40.0	35.3	22.7	26.3	15.5	0.2	100.0	6,003
50+	68.7	49.9	18.1	18.4	12.8	0.7	100.0	10,455
Total	30.1	31.9	24.1	21.7	22.1	0.1	100.0	48,833

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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, Punjab, 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	6.3	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,557
10-14	3.8	47.1	47.6	5.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	8,671
15-19	6.6	11.4	31.0	31.9	25.7	0.0	100.0	8,958
20-29	15.0	14.3	22.5	29.5	33.5	0.1	100.0	15,041
30-39	29.9	23.1	25.7	33.6	17.6	0.1	100.0	11,049
40-49	37.4	31.8	26.4	31.7	10.0	0.2	100.0	8,813
50+	63.4	41.1	23.3	26.1	8.6	1.0	100.0	15,578
Total	27.4	31.9	27.0	24.1	16.8	0.2	100.0	72,667
				Male				
7-9	6.5	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,520
10-14	3.5	48.6	47.0	4.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,654
15-19	6.2	10.9	33.2	32.3	23.6	0.0	100.0	4,922
20-29	11.2	12.3	23.0	30.2	34.4	0.1	100.0	7,496
30-39	22.6	16.8	24.1	37.5	21.6	0.0	100.0	5,436
40-49	29.2	23.1	26.2	37.7	12.8	0.2	100.0	4,731
50+	50.2	30.8	26.0	31.7	10.6	1.0	100.0	8,013
Total	21.5	28.8	27.3	26.3	17.3	0.2	100.0	37,772
				Female				
7-9	6.1	99.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,037
10-14	4.0	45.4	48.4	6.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,017
15-19	7.0	11.8	28.4	31.5	28.3	0.1	100.0	4,036
20-29	18.6	16.5	22.0	28.9	32.6	0.1	100.0	7,545
30-39	37.0	30.5	27.7	28.9	12.8	0.1	100.0	5,613
40-49	46.9	45.1	26.6	22.5	5.6	0.2	100.0	4,082
50+	77.3	65.1	17.0	12.9	4.0	1.0	100.0	7,565
Total	33.9	35.8	26.6	21.3	16.1	0.2	100.0	34,895

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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, Punjab, 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	7.4	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,738
10-14	4.4	43.8	48.8	7.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	3,180
15-19	5.2	8.0	22.0	32.2	37.7	0.0	100.0	3,338
20-29	10.1	7.6	14.8	21.3	56.2	0.0	100.0	6,242
30-39	15.5	10.9	14.7	30.9	43.4	0.1	100.0	4,817
40-49	20.2	15.9	18.1	33.0	33.0	0.1	100.0	3,953
50+	34.1	23.5	17.6	31.0	27.4	0.4	100.0	5,937
Total	15.9	22.3	19.9	24.2	33.5	0.1	100.0	29,205
				Male				
7-9	7.2	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	964
10-14	4.4	46.8	47.2	5.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,757
15-19	4.4	8.5	24.7	33.5	33.4	0.0	100.0	1,868
20-29	7.8	8.1	17.0	22.7	52.2	0.0	100.0	3,170
30-39	11.6	9.3	14.8	32.1	43.7	0.1	100.0	2,429
40-49	15.2	12.1	19.1	33.8	34.9	0.1	100.0	2,032
50+	22.6	17.3	16.5	35.5	30.4	0.4	100.0	3,047
Total	11.5	21.3	20.5	25.7	32.4	0.1	100.0	15,267
				Female				
7-9	7.8	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	774
10-14	4.4	40.5	50.6	8.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	1,423
15-19	6.3	7.6	18.8	30.5	43.1	0.0	100.0	1,470
20-29	12.6	7.3	12.5	20.0	60.1	0.0	100.0	3,072
30-39	19.6	12.9	14.7	29.6	42.7	0.1	100.0	2,388
40-49	25.4	20.7	16.9	32.0	30.4	0.1	100.0	1,921
50+	46.3	33.3	19.4	24.5	22.4	0.4	100.0	2,890
Total	20.8	23.7	19.1	22.5	34.6	0.1	100.0	13,938

Note: Years of schooling is applicable to those who are literate.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.5 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL

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

Age (years)	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
6-10	99.2	99.5	99.2	99.3	99.4	99.3	99.0	99.6	99.2
11-13	93.4	95.2	93.9	95.0	95.1	95.0	91.6	95.3	92.6
14-17	75.8	81.9	77.5	78.0	81.4	79.0	72.9	82.5	75.5
6-11	98.8	99.2	98.9	99.0	99.0	99.0	98.7	99.4	98.9
12-17	81.6	86.3	82.9	83.5	85.8	84.1	79.4	87.0	81.4
Total	90.4	92.9	91.0	91.4	92.6	91.7	89.1	93.2	90.2

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, Punjab, 2007-08

Reason	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
School too far	0.5	5.5	0.6	6.2	0.3	2.6
Transport not available	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.9
Further education not necessary	11.3	9.0	11.3	8.7	11.4	10.5
Required for household work	12.3	26.4	13.3	27.1	9.1	23.5
Required for work on family/business	13.7	4.6	13.3	4.4	15.0	5.2
Required for outside work	11.3	4.4	9.8	4.0	16.0	6.4
Cost too much	6.1	9.9	5.1	9.4	9.3	11.7
No proper school	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.4
Not safe to send girls	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.4
For taking care of siblings	7.0	6.0	7.5	6.1	5.6	5.5
Not interested in studies	25.8	17.3	26.3	17.2	24.0	17.6
Repeated failures	9.4	7.9	10.0	7.7	7.7	8.5
Got married	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.1
Others	2.1	3.8	2.3	3.6	1.6	4.8
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	1,295	1,268	979	1,034	316	234

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	90.9	91.6	89.3
Female	9.1	8.4	10.7
Age (years)			
< 30	6.9	7.3	6.0
30-44	32.3	32.3	32.2
45-59	32.3	31.3	34.7
60+	28.4	29.1	27.0
Median age	48	48	48
Religion			
Hindu	32.2	22.1	55.8
Muslim	1.5	1.1	1.9
Christian	0.9	1.0	0.8
Sikh	65.0	75.5	40.6
Buddhist	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Jain	0.2	0.0	0. 7
Others	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	37.0	40.7	28.3
Scheduled tribes	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other backward classes	16.7	15.5	19.4
Others	46.0	43.4	51.9
Number of usual members			
1	2.3	2.0	3.1
2	5.9	5.5	7.0
3	10.3	9.8	11.5
4	20.9	20.1	22.9
5	22.5	22.4	22.7
6	16.6	17.2	15.3
7	8.9	9.7	7.1
8	4.6	5.0	3.8
9+	7.8	8.4	6.6
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	5.2	5.3	5.0
Number of households**	21,933	15,351	6,582

** Unweighted cases.

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TABLE 2.8 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSETS

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

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity connection	98.4	98.2	98.8
Source of drinking water			
Improved source	99.5	99.4	99.8
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	35.0	24.6	59.2
Public tap/standpipe	8.8	9.4	7.6
Tube Well or borehole	17.7	20.2	11.7
Other improved	38.1	45.3	21.3
Non Improved source	0.5	0.6	0.2
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation	70.9	64.0	86.9
Flush to sewer/septic/pit	59.6	50.1	81.8
Pit with slab	11.1	13.7	5.0
Pit ventilated improved	0.1	0.2	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not improved	29.1	36.0	13.1
Flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit	1.0	0.8	1.4
Pit without slab	4.0	5.0	1.8
Dry toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0
No toilet/open space	24.1	30.2	9.9
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	35.6	19.8	72.3
Electricity	0.2	0.2	0.3
Kerosene	1.7	0.8	3.9
Wood	20.6	25.1	10.3
Others	41.9	54.2	13.2
Type of house			
Kachha	4.7	5.3	3.1
Semi - pucca	31.5	39.4	13.1
Pucca	63.8	55.2	83.9
Number of rooms			
1	15.1	15.4	14.4
2	16.9	18.3	13.9
3+	68.0	66.4	71.7
Household assets			
Fan	97.0	96.7	97.5
Radio/transistor	19.1	19.2	19.1
Sewing machine	63.2	61.2	68.0
Television	82.2	79.3	89.2
Telephone	69.7	66.1	78.1
Bicycle	73.6	76.8	66.1
Motor cycle/ scooter	42.9	39.5	50.9
Car / Jeep	9.3	6.9	14.8
Tractor	12.0	16.1	2.5
Wealth Index			
Lowest	0.5	0.4	0.7
Second	2.3	2.9	1.0
Middle	12.4	15.6	4.9
Fourth	28.6	33.7	16.7
Highest	56.2	47.4	76.8
Number of households**	21,933	15,351	6,582

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.9 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

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

District	With electricity	With drinking water[1]	With toilet facility[2]	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in *pucca* house	Having BPL Card
Gurdaspur	99.1	100.0	64.3	38.8	70.2	10.4
Amritsar	99.9	99.8	69.8	52.3	63.2	14.8
Kapurthala	98.3	99.9	78.6	42.1	81.2	11.1
Jalandhar	97.4	100.0	83.8	42.3	83.2	9.0
Hoshiarpur	97.9	99.8	60.3	39.5	80.5	10.2
Nawanshahr	98.6	100.0	68.9	28.5	75.8	13.3
Rupnagar	99.2	99.0	60.5	34.3	74.6	11.9
Fatehgarh Sahib	98.5	100.0	85.6	40.6	69.3	16.2
Ludhiana	97.7	100.0	91.8	57.3	75.8	7.5
Moga	98.3	98.7	89.8	29.9	52.1	20.7
Firozpur	98.5	99.4	78.7	30.9	47.6	23.1
Muktsar	97.5	99.3	75.8	28.1	43.3	27.6
Faridkot	97.5	99.7	82.0	32.0	52.9	29.3
Bathinda	96.6	99.1	91.4	29.5	51.3	21.6
Mansa	96.1	96.9	69.4	18.7	39.6	15.3
Sangrur	99.1	99.5	83.0	29.6	60.2	11.9
Patiala	99.8	100.0	86.9	42.8	75.7	10.4
Tarn Taran	99.4	99.8	58.8	21.9	32.5	20.6
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	99.2	99.6	68.7	49.2	76.5	9.4
Barnala	98.5	100.0	82.0	27.5	61.2	12.5
Punjab	98.4	99.5	76.3	35.6	63.6	15.3

Note: [1] Includes piped into dwelling piped to yard/plot, public tap/stand pipe/hand pump,/tube well/ bore well/well covered/spring tanker, cart with small tank and bottled water.

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

TABLE 2.10 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

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

Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Total percent
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	95.8	3.9	0.3	0.0	100.0
Middle school	59.3	37.3	3.3	0.1	100.0
Secondary school	31.9	52.5	13.2	2.4	100.0
Higher secondary school	19.5	49.2	23.1	8.2	100.0
College	0.1	10.8	21.1	68.0	100.0
Madarasa	0.7	3.3	4.2	91.8	100.0
Number of villages**	697				

Note: Table 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, Punjab, 2007-08

Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village[1]			More than 10km
		Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km	
Sub-Centre	40.0	79.5	94.1	99.3	0.7
Primary Health Centre	4.9	21.8	38.5	78.3	22.6
Community Health Centre	0.6	4.7	11.2	42.3	57.7
District/Govt. Hospital	0.0	0.9	2.7	11.6	88.4
Government Dispensary	13.8	39.7	55.2	73.0	27.0
Private Clinic	25.4	45.1	59.5	83.8	16.2
Private Hospital	2.0	11.6	23.2	56.2	43.8
AYUSH Health Facility[2]	3.0	9.3	18.5	54.2	45.8

[1] including facilities within village.
[2] AYUSH = Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy.

TABLE 2.12 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT

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

District	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**
Gurdaspur	91.9	18.9	2.7	24.3	32.4	81.1	97.3	100.0	13.5	27.0	37
Amritsar	(95.2)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(4.8)	(76.2)	(95.2)	85.7	4.8	19.0	21
Kapurthala	88.2	23.5	0.0	29.4	29.4	61.8	91.2	94.1	32.4	32.4	34
Jalandhar	92.3	38.5	3.8	46.2	38.5	57.7	92.3	88.5	11.5	61.5	26
Hoshiarpur	92.5	42.5	0.0	42.5	17.5	57.5	95.0	100.0	57.5	55.0	40
Nawanshahr	97.7	23.3	4.7	34.9	23.3	79.1	97.7	95.3	39.5	62.8	43
Rupnagar	92.3	20.5	0.0	25.6	23.1	89.7	100.0	94.9	43.6	69.2	39
Fatehgarh Sahib	97.2	25.0	2.8	27.8	27.8	63.9	100.0	100.0	16.7	22.2	36
Ludhiana	(90.9)	(40.9)	(4.5)	(45.5)	(40.9)	(77.3)	(100.0)	95.5	27.3	31.8	22
Moga	97.5	65.0	5.0	65.0	15.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	27.5	25.0	40
Firozpur	97.3	48.6	2.7	51.4	5.4	59.5	91.9	97.3	2.7	16.2	37
Muktsar	100	54.1	2.7	56.8	21.6	78.4	100.0	97.3	0.0	10.8	37
Faridkot	100	43.8	12.5	43.8	34.4	90.6	100.0	100.0	28.1	53.1	32
Bathinda	100	51.4	0.0	51.4	22.9	57.1	100.0	97.1	2.9	22.9	35
Mansa	100	45.0	15.0	50.0	30.0	12.5	100.0	80.0	32.5	35.0	40
Sangrur	97.2	41.7	5.6	44.4	30.6	44.4	100.0	94.4	22.2	41.7	36
Patiala	93.8	28.1	3.1	37.5	31.3	75.0	100.0	93.8	25.0	21.9	32
Tarn Taran	97.7	45.5	11.4	47.7	6.8	81.8	95.5	97.7	11.4	22.7	44
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	90.3	29.0	0.0	35.5	41.9	71.0	93.5	100.0	41.9	45.2	31
Barnala	100	77.1	17.1	77.1	34.3	91.4	100	97.1	62.9	74.3	35
Punjab	95.8	40.0	4.9	43.8	25.0	69.4	97.6	95.7	25.8	37.7	697

** Facilities as reported by village pradhan/up pradhan/any other panchayat member/teacher/gram sevak/aganwadi 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 have heard about Government health programmes, among them, percentage who received information from specific sources, Punjab, 2007-08.

Health Programmes	Women aware about programmes	Sources of knowledge									Number of Women**
		TV	Radio	New Paper/ books etc	Drama/ song/ Dance etc	Exhibition/ *Mela*	Group meeting/ Programmes	Doctor/ANM/ AWW/ASHA	Friends/ Relatives	Others	
Antenatal care	95.9	76.4	3.4	25.9	0.7	0.6	2.5	56.7	46.4	0.1	20,051
Institutional Delivery	94.6	71.6	2.8	22.1	1.0	1.2	3.4	61.3	51.3	0.1	19,779
Breastfeeding	98.9	78.2	4.0	26.2	0.9	1.1	3.5	63.0	52.2	0.2	20,661
Immunization	99.2	78.5	5.2	25.9	1.4	1.8	4.6	69.9	45.8	0.8	20,732
Family Planning	99.1	79.7	3.4	29.8	1.7	1.8	3.9	52.4	48.2	0.2	20,718
Personal hygiene	97.8	80.5	4.0	29.2	1.1	1.3	3.2	41.7	53.2	0.3	20,449
Sanitation/Safe drinking water	98.0	83.1	4.7	28.3	1.2	1.6	4.1	49.9	48.6	0.2	20,474
Prevention of Sex Selection	95.5	85.4	3.4	36.1	3.3	1.9	4.3	49.7	46.8	0.1	19,950
Awareness about Government health programmes (based on response from household questionnaire)											Number of Household**
DOTS (Tuberculosis)	79.7	81.3	5.6	32.6	0.7	1.2	7.2	37.0	34.9	0.1	17,485
Leprosy eradication	55.0	79.3	5.8	33.2	1.0	1.0	7.4	27.8	33.7	0.2	12,068
Malaria/Dengue/Chikun Guinea	95.5	77.7	6.2	29.7	0.8	1.1	6.7	46.6	38.3	0.3	20,917
Prevention of sex selection	93.4	83.6	5.9	43.8	2.2	1.5	7.9	34.9	49.9	0.5	20,460

** Unweighted cases.

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, Punjab, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age Group			
15-19	1.8	1.8	1.7
20-24	14.0	15.0	11.7
25-29	20.3	20.6	19.5
30-34	18.5	18.5	18.5
35-39	17.9	17.7	18.5
40-44	15.3	15.0	16.0
45-49	12.2	11.5	14.0
Age at consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	17.2	17.5	16.3
18 years & above	82.8	82.5	83.7
Marital Duration			
Less than 5 years	18.3	18.6	17.7
5-9 years	18.1	18.4	17.3
10-14 years	18.1	18.3	17.9
15 or more years	45.4	44.7	47.1
Woman's education			
Non-literate[a]	30.2	34.4	20.2
Less than 5 years	3.5	3.9	2.6
5-9 years	31.8	35.1	23.7
10 or more years	34.4	26.6	53.5
Non-literate[a] [†]	28.4	32.1	18.9
10 or more years[†]	36.4	28.9	55.3
Husband's education			
Non-literate[a]	19.5	22.2	12.7
Less than 5 years	3.7	4.0	2.9
5-9 years	30.6	33.2	24.3
10 or more years	46.2	40.5	60.1
Religion			
Hindu	31.2	21.6	54.7
Muslim	1.7	1.3	2.5
Christian	0.9	0.8	1.0
Sikh	65.9	76.1	40.9
Others	0.3	0.1	0.9
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	35.3	38.4	27.7
Scheduled tribes	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other backward classes	16.5	15.1	20.0
Others	47.9	46.3	52.0
Wealth index			
Lowest	0.3	0.2	0.6
Second	1.5	1.8	0.6
Middle	9.7	12.2	3.7
Fourth	27.0	31.9	15.0
Highest	61.5	53.9	80.1
Number of women (15-49)**	20,898	14,805	6,093
Number of women (15-44)** [†]	17,702	12,653	5,049

** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate 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, Punjab, 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	30.1	0.6	21.7	25.7	14.4	7.2	100.0	379
20-24	21.3	0.3	12.7	21.3	23.5	20.9	100.0	2,943
25-29	23.4	0.4	12.2	16.8	23.2	24.0	100.0	4,235
30-34	30.9	0.3	13.8	16.0	20.8	18.2	100.0	3,870
35-39	36.4	0.3	16.1	15.7	19.1	12.3	100.0	3,739
40-44	40.4	0.7	17.3	14.7	16.9	9.9	100.0	3,186
45-49	42.6	0.6	21.0	12.6	14.1	9.1	100.0	2,547
Place of residence								
Rural	36.2	0.5	17.3	17.8	18.6	9.6	100.0	14,805
Urban	21.3	0.3	10.4	13.0	22.9	31.9	100.0	6,093
Husband's education								
Non-literate[a]	76.4	1.2	13.6	6.2	2.1	0.5	100.0	4,065
Less than 5 years	54.0	0.8	22.6	15.0	5.7	1.7	100.0	768
5-9 years	33.4	0.4	23.7	23.0	15.1	4.3	100.0	6,401
10 or more years	10.4	0.1	9.8	16.4	31.6	31.7	100.0	9,650
Religion								
Hindu	26.4	0.3	12.7	15.2	21.4	24.0	100.0	6,547
Muslim	54.8	1.4	15.9	11.3	11.4	4.6	100.0	354
Christian	49.5	0.4	17.4	14.6	8.9	9.3	100.0	184
Sikh	33.8	0.5	16.6	17.2	19.5	12.5	100.0	13,745
Others	13.5	1.3	1.2	3.9	12.6	67.5	100.0	69
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	49.8	0.7	6.3	14.7	12.6	6.0	100.0	7,368
Scheduled tribes	36.6	2.0	18.2	17.9	10.2	15.2	100.0	65
Other backward classes	29.4	0.4	15.8	17.7	21.8	14.7	100.0	3,443
Others	19.5	0.3	14.4	17.2	24.6	24.0	100.0	10,023
Wealth index								
Lowest	88.3	0.0	10.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	59
Second	85.9	0.6	8.9	4.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	306
Middle	76.4	1.2	12.3	7.2	2.6	0.2	100.0	2,026
Fourth	50.2	0.6	19.9	16.6	10.3	2.3	100.0	5,649
Highest	15.2	0.3	13.9	18.1	27.3	25.2	100.0	12,859
Punjab	31.9	0.4	15.3	16.4	19.8	16.1	100.0	20,898

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, Punjab, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Distribution of births[†]	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above[†]		
Age group								
15-19	1.8	87.7	10.4	1.9	0.0	11.7	100.0	129
20-24	33.5	63.1	29.0	6.7	1.2	35.4	100.0	2,015
25-29	44.0	32.3	38.1	19.6	9.9	64.5	100.0	2,146
30-34	16.1	13.1	35.2	25.8	25.9	84.7	100.0	665
35-39	4.0	12.5	22.2	25.6	39.7	89.1	100.0	150
40-44	0.6	(8.3)	(12.5)	(37.5)	(41.7)	88.6	100.0	24
45-49	na	*	*	*	*	na	100.0	6
Place of residence								
Rural	72.7	41.7	32.7	15.9	9.7	58.8	100.0	3,716
Urban	27.3	44.6	33.4	13.4	8.7	56.6	100.0	1,419
Education								
Non-literate[a]	25.9	27.2	27.5	22.4	22.9	73.3	100.0	1,298
Less than 5 years	3.3	35.5	33.1	17.3	14.0	67.4	100.0	177
5-9 years	30.9	41.8	33.7	16.9	7.6	59.0	100.0	1,556
10 or more years	40.0	52.9	35.6	9.4	2.1	47.1	100.0	2,104
Religion								
Hindu	33.4	41.1	34.1	14.9	9.8	58.8	100.0	1,737
Muslim	2.3	42.3	21.3	13.4	23.1	59.2	100.0	135
Christian	1.1	34.0	26.4	21.2	18.4	67.9	100.0	59
Sikh	62.9	43.3	32.8	15.4	8.4	57.7	100.0	3,190
Others	0.3	(50.0)	(28.6)	(7.1)	(14.3)	66.7	100.0	14
Castes/tribe**s**								
Scheduled castes	42.6	38.0	30.2	17.9	13.8	63.9	100.0	2,195
Scheduled tribes	0.4	(27.8)	(44.4)	(16.7)	(11.1)	65.4	100.0	18
Other backward	16.9	41.9	33.0	15.4	9.8	57.9	100.0	886
classes	40.1	47.6	35.6	12.2	4.5	52.3	100.0	2,036
Others								
Wealth index	0.4	(15.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)	(55.0)	75.0	100.0	20
Lowest	2.1	26.4	22.6	17.5	33.5	74.8	100.0	105
Second	11.9	27.9	27.2	22.3	22.6	73.9	100.0	597
Middle	30.6	36.3	31.6	19.1	13.1	63.8	100.0	1,582
Fourth	55.0	49.7	35.3	11.5	3.5	50.9	100.0	2,831
Highest								
	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	7,330	42.5	32.9	15.2	9.4	58.2	100.0	5,135

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
* 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.

TABLE3. 4 BIRTH ORDER DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICT

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

District	Birth order				Number of Births**
	1	2	3	4+	
Gurdaspur	39.8	37.7	15.7	6.8	232
Amritsar	41.8	29.7	14.1	14.5	253
Kapurthala	44.2	33.9	15.9	6.0	295
Jalandhar	40.2	31.7	13.7	14.5	248
Hoshiarpur	44.6	34.6	13.1	7.6	287
Nawanshahr	43.1	31.8	15.2	10.0	211
Rupnagar	43.9	34.5	15.1	6.5	267
Fatehgarh Sahib	46.7	34.6	12.6	6.1	244
Ludhiana	41.7	33.3	14.8	10.2	219
Moga	38.7	34.3	15.3	11.7	240
Firozpur	42.7	30.8	17.7	8.8	265
Muktsar	39.2	32.7	15.5	12.7	257
Faridkot	45.7	31.3	11.7	11.3	227
Bathinda	43.3	33.6	14.4	8.7	266
Mansa	45.2	31.6	11.8	11.4	275
Sangrur	50.0	30.6	11.8	7.6	305
Patiala	40.2	31.1	16.2	12.4	237
Tarn Taran	40.6	30.7	17.1	11.6	241
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	39.0	36.9	13.9	10.1	289
Barnala	39.9	35.0	16.3	8.8	277
Punjab	42.5	32.9	15.2	9.4	5,135

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

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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, Punjab, 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	0.35	0.18	0.17	379	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.01	0.54	0.47	2,943	na	na	na	na	na
25-29	1.87	1.01	0.87	4,235	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	2.51	1.39	1.11	3,870	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	2.90	1.60	1.30	3,739	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	3.12	1.73	1.39	3,186	3.12	1.73	1.39	3,186	3.14
45-49	3.36	1.83	1.53	2,547	3.36	1.83	1.53	2,547	na
Residence									
Rural	2.44	1.33	1.10	14,805	3.32	1.82	1.50	3,905	3.24
Urban	2.30	1.27	1.03	6,093	3.01	1.67	1.34	1,828	2.92
Education									
Non-literate[a]	3.14	1.69	1.45	6,303	3.72	2.02	1.70	2,283	3.68
Less than 5 years	2.72	1.48	1.24	751	3.45	1.92	1.54	207	3.35
5-9 years	2.36	1.29	1.06	6,645	3.13	1.71	1.41	1,847	3.04
10 or more years	1.76	0.99	0.76	7,200	2.51	1.43	1.08	1,396	2.47
Religion									
Hindu	2.40	1.31	1.09	6,547	3.24	1.79	1.45	1,818	3.12
Muslim	2.69	1.44	1.25	354	4.18	2.30	1.88	72	4.24
Christian	2.97	1.57	1.40	184	3.79	2.17	1.61	54	3.89
Sikh	2.38	1.31	1.07	13,745	3.19	1.75	1.44	3,767	3.13
Others	2.41	1.38	1.02	69	(3.01)	(1.49)	(1.51)	22	2.63
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	2.75	1.48	1.27	7,368	3.90	2.11	1.79	1,732	3.79
Scheduled tribes	2.60	1.25	1.35	65	(3.52)	(1.91)	(1.61)	13	2.99
Other backward classes	2.45	1.34	1.10	3,443	3.33	1.82	1.51	975	3.26
Others	2.12	1.19	0.93	10,023	2.80	1.57	1.24	3,013	2.71
Wealth index									
Lowest	3.44	1.64	1.80	59	(3.93)	(2.00)	(1.93)	14	4.83
Second	3.18	1.61	1.58	306	3.90	2.03	1.87	53	4.11
Middle	3.14	1.67	1.47	2,026	4.23	2.21	2.03	477	4.26
Fourth	2.70	1.45	1.25	5,649	3.70	2.01	1.70	1,395	3.59
Highest	2.13	1.19	0.93	12,859	2.91	1.63	1.28	3,794	2.78
Punjab	2.40	1.32	1.08	20,898	3.22	1.77	1.45	5,733	3.14

Note: Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
na = Not applicable.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but 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, Punjab, 2007-08

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					
	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon[1]	50.1	14.0	2.3	1.1	0.5	8.4
Want another later[2]	32.3	36.9	3.7	1.3	0.6	11.3
Want another, undecided when	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Undecided	8.0	3.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.6
Want no more	3.0	39.0	58.0	39.1	32.7	41.3
Sterilized[3]	0.1	4.9	34.8	57.5	65.2	36.0
Declared infecund	5.8	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.2
Inconsistent response	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	1,907	3,551	6,908	4,736	2,852	19,954
Wanting no more children (15-44)[†]	2.7	40.2	88.5	91.7	93.8	62.4
Number of women (15-44)**[†]	1,869	3,293	4,195	1,729	749	11,835
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	10.1	37.9	82.5	90.6	87.7	33.4
Girl	2.5	11.7	4.9	0.9	5.7	7.0
Doesn't matter	54.0	28.9	5.5	4.3	3.3	35.5
Up to God	33.3	21.4	7.1	4.2	3.3	24.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women[4]	1,581	1,830	409	117	30	3,967

** 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, Punjab, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontan- eous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Age group						
15-19	84.1	4.5	2.7	8.7	100.0	152
20-24	90.5	1.2	1.2	7.1	100.0	2,208
25-29	92.2	1.2	1.7	4.9	100.0	2,312
30-34	92.4	1.4	1.6	4.7	100.0	716
35-39	89.7	0.6	4.3	5.5	100.0	164
40-44	83.5	0.0	12.8	3.7	100.0	26
45-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Sex-composition of living children[1]						
One son only	90.9	1.2	1.9	6.0	100.0	1,108
One daughter only	91.2	1.4	0.9	6.5	100.0	986
One son, one daughter only	96.2	0.4	1.5	1.9	100.0	1,078
Two sons only	96.4	0.8	1.3	1.5	100.0	486
Three sons only	94.7	0.0	0.0	5.3	100.0	56
Three daughters only	96.9	0.7	0.0	2.4	100.0	143
Four and above	97.0	0.5	1.7	0.8	100.0	403
Woman's Education						
Non-literate[a]	92.1	1.3	1.4	5.2	100.0	1,391
Less than 5 years	90.5	2.6	1.4	5.6	100.0	194
5-9 years	90.6	1.3	1.8	6.3	100.0	1,706
10 or more years	91.3	1.2	1.6	5.9	100.0	2,293
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	94.1	1.0	1.0	3.9	100.0	923
Less than 5 years	88.1	0.5	2.0	9.4	100.0	194
5-9 years	90.2	1.4	2.0	6.4	100.0	1,818
10 or more years	91.2	1.3	1.5	5.9	100.0	2,620
Religion						
Hindu	90.3	1.5	1.9	6.4	100.0	1,911
Muslim	88.2	2.0	3.3	6.5	100.0	153
Christian	93.0	0.0	1.6	5.4	100.0	62
Sikh	91.8	1.2	1.4	5.6	100.0	3,444
Others	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	14
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	91.3	1.5	1.2	6.0	100.0	2,388
Scheduled tribes	(94.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)	100.0	19
Other backward classes	91.2	1.2	2.6	5.1	100.0	967
Others	91.2	1.1	1.6	6.1	100.0	2,210
Wealth index						
Lowest	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	20
Second	91.8	0.9	0.0	7.3	100.0	109
Middle	93.8	1.6	1.0	3.6	100.0	632
Fourth	90.9	1.6	1.5	5.9	100.0	1,724
Highest	90.8	1.0	1.9	6.3	100.0	3,099
Punjab	91.2	1.3	1.6	5.9	100.0	5,584

Note: Total includes women with missing information on husband's education, who are not shown separately.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] 232 cases with no child were excluded.

TABLE 3.8 OUTCOME OF PREGNANCY BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts/State	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Gurdaspur	90.8	0.4	1.1	7.7	100.0	254
Amritsar	92.7	0.0	2.9	4.4	100.0	274
Kapurthala	90.9	1.2	1.5	6.4	100.0	322
Jalandhar	90.5	2.2	1.8	5.5	100.0	273
Hoshiarpur	90.2	1.3	1.9	6.6	100.0	314
Nawanshahr	90.1	2.2	3.4	4.3	100.0	232
Rupnagar	94.2	2.0	0.3	3.4	100.0	280
Fatehgarh Sahib	90.1	0.7	1.5	7.7	100.0	271
Ludhiana	94.2	0.9	2.2	2.7	100.0	235
Moga	95.7	0.8	0.4	3.1	100.0	250
Firozpur	89.9	1.4	1.0	7.7	100.0	292
Muktsar	90.0	3.7	1.5	4.8	100.0	282
Faridkot	91.6	0.8	1.2	6.4	100.0	247
Bathinda	94.2	0.3	0.7	4.8	100.0	278
Mansa	93.1	0.3	1.0	5.6	100.0	294
Sangrur	88.9	1.5	1.8	7.9	100.0	342
Patiala	92.0	0.4	0.8	6.9	100.0	262
Tarn Taran	91.8	1.9	0.7	5.6	100.0	262
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	91.7	0.3	3.5	4.5	100.0	316
Barnala	89.7	1.9	1.3	7.1	100.0	304
Punjab	91.2	1.3	1.6	5.9	100.0	5,584

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

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

TABLE 4.1 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups, according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	77.0	48.0	59.5	3.2	121
20-24	83.6	49.3	55.6	1.9	1,848
25-29	84.3	44.7	59.0	1.7	2,435
30-34	83.4	45.0	58.0	1.5	986
35 +	75.6	44.2	60.8	0.9	296
No. of living Children					
0	76.9	48.4	56.4	0.0	26
1	90.0	43.3	61.5	1.6	2,070
2	85.1	45.2	58.7	1.2	2,004
3	77.7	49.3	53.9	3.0	955
4+	62.9	59.3	44.1	2.3	631
Residence					
Rural	81.7	48.7	55.2	2.1	4,077
Urban	87.4	40.7	64.0	0.8	1,609
Education					
Non-literate[a]	66.1	55.7	48.9	2.7	1,344
Less than five years	72.1	52.9	53.1	3.0	184
5-9 years	83.4	52.8	51.5	2.0	1,714
10 or more years	93.5	38.2	65.5	1.2	2,444
Religion					
Hindu	82.5	44.8	58.0	1.5	1,920
Muslim	76.3	57.2	40.7	3.1	129
Christian	72.1	48.9	62.4	0.0	57
Sikh	84.1	46.9	58.0	1.9	3,561
Other	(85.8)	(2.5)	(23.2)	(0.0)	19
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	76.3	58.4	46.3	2.0	2,279
Scheduled tribes	(85.2)	(17.4)	(13.2)	(0.0)	21
Other backward classes	82.8	46.0	58.3	1.7	965
Others	90.0	36.6	66.9	1.6	2,421
Wealth index					
Lowest	(40.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
Second	52.0	64.6	40.8	5.3	106
Middle	62.9	61.6	44.9	2.4	605
Fourth	75.7	57.2	46.9	2.1	1,637
Highest	92.0	39.6	64.2	1.4	3,316
Punjab (15-49)	83.3	46.3	57.8	1.7	5,686
Punjab (15-44)[†]	83.3	46.3	57.8	1.7	5,672

[#] 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 those who had received any ANC. Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY DISTRICT

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

| District | Place of antenatal check-up[a] | | | | |
	Government[1] health facility	Private[2] health facility	Community[3] based services	Any ANC	Number of Women**
Gurdaspur	49.1	51.7	0.4	82.9	263
Amritsar	38.2	73.3	1.2	87.8	286
Kapurthala	32.0	65.7	2.9	87.8	319
Jalandhar	33.2	70.2	2.4	90.0	280
Hoshiarpur	50.4	57.8	0.2	91.7	312
Nawanshahr	48.8	49.9	2.8	81.9	259
Rupnagar	54.8	44.5	1.1	80.8	287
Fatehgarh Sahib	42.9	57.8	3.9	76.1	284
Ludhiana	47.6	53.7	2.4	77.4	234
Moga	53.2	61.4	2.7	84.4	257
Firozpur	35.1	74.9	2.1	83.3	288
Muktsar	50.4	61.6	0.7	83.4	290
Faridkot	71.6	38.9	0.4	83.3	251
Bathinda	46.8	58.1	0.5	83.6	287
Mansa	40.5	56.6	5.3	60.1	298
Sangrur	41.3	55.9	4.1	84.6	337
Patiala	46.8	55.7	0.6	87.8	255
Tarn Taran	45.0	62.8	2.4	86.6	268
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	73.1	28.8	0.1	80.1	321
Barnala	45.2	54.9	1.8	89.0	310
Punjab (15-49)	46.3	57.8	1.7	83.3	5,686
Punjab (15-44)[†]	46.3	57.8	1.7	83.3	5,672

[#] 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, Punjab, 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	54.7	11.3	56.0	69.0	68.8	56.9	19.3	40.1	121
20-24	58.3	16.2	69.8	76.3	77.1	65.4	26.6	54.6	1,848
25-29	60.5	18.4	70.9	75.6	77.9	66.0	27.4	53.6	2,435
30-34	62.8	20.0	69.1	74.8	76.7	66.8	26.8	52.5	986
35+	54.3	16.7	61.1	66.4	66.9	58.3	23.0	45.0	296
No. of Living Children									
0	53.4	19.1	65.7	69.5	73.1	64.1	38.9	54.2	26
1	68.0	21.7	76.8	84.7	85.6	73.9	32.7	63.8	2,070
2	61.9	18.2	72.7	76.6	78.8	67.1	28.4	55.5	2,004
3	51.1	14.5	61.4	66.4	68.9	57.2	19.0	42.2	955
4+	38.8	8.0	46.6	51.4	52.5	44.3	12.0	26.1	631
Residence									
Rural	56.5	16.3	67.4	72.8	74.5	62.7	25.3	49.5	4,077
Urban	67.8	21.3	74.4	80.7	82.1	72.0	29.8	61.9	1,609
Education									
Non- literate[a]	38.1	7.3	47.5	54.2	55.9	45.1	10.8	26.7	1,344
Less than five years	43.6	14.7	53.5	57.4	60.0	48.1	17.4	35.8	184
5-9 years	56.7	15.7	69.2	73.9	75.2	63.2	23.8	50.3	1,714
10 or more years	74.9	25.0	82.7	88.6	90.3	79.2	37.9	70.6	2,444
Religion									
Hindu	61.0	19.2	68.4	73.4	75.6	67.0	30.5	53.6	1,920
Muslim	50.1	15.9	62.1	63.0	66.1	55.5	20.9	39.8	129
Christian	48.7	10.3	58.1	64.4	56.3	53.9	23.4	59.6	57
Sikh	59.5	17.1	70.2	76.5	77.9	65.0	24.7	53.0	3,561
Others	(62.8)	(23.0)	(85.8)	(81.4)	(85.8)	(74.2)	(37.3)	(61.9)	19
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled Castes	49.0	12.9	59.9	65.5	67.4	56.2	18.4	39.0	2,279
Scheduled Tribes	(69.1)	(18.6)	(73.8)	(80.2)	(80.2)	(58.1)	(20.0)	(54.6)	21
Backward Classes	62.5	17.6	69.3	74.9	77.5	66.8	27.2	52.8	965
Others	68.6	22.3	78.2	84.0	85.0	73.5	34.1	66.2	2,421
Wealth index									
Lowest	(17.1)	(6.3)	(27.8)	(32.0)	(23.6)	(36.3)	(0.0)	(8.6)	22
Second	27.1	6.8	38.6	41.6	44.8	38.8	12.4	20.4	106
Middle	39.4	6.6	47.4	51.5	52.1	42.7	9.1	23.4	605
Fourth	45.9	12.0	58.2	63.4	65.1	54.8	17.9	37.4	1,637
Highest	71.5	22.9	80.0	86.4	88.2	75.7	34.7	67.4	3,316
Punjab (15-49)	59.7	17.7	69.4	75.1	76.7	65.4	26.6	53.0	5,686
Punjab (15-44)[†]	59.8	17.7	69.4	75.1	76.7	65.4	26.7	53.1	5,672

[#] 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 CARE

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

Background characteristics	Breast feeding	Keep baby warm	Cleanliness	Spacing	Limiting	Nutrition	Institutional delivery	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	84.6	52.7	67.1	43.5	31.7	77.6	69.2	121
20-24	88.3	57.3	71.4	51.5	42.7	78.8	69.7	1,848
25-29	88.7	59.2	73.0	53.3	45.2	80.7	70.7	2,435
30-34	89.9	60.6	75.5	52.3	43.6	79.1	69.5	986
35+	84.5	58.6	73.0	53.8	40.1	77.7	66.4	296
No. of Living Children								
0	80.5	57.9	62.6	65.7	55.2	85.0	72.2	26
1	89.8	60.3	74.3	55.6	45.8	80.8	73.5	2,070
2	89.2	60.8	74.8	52.1	44.4	81.2	70.8	2,004
3	88.1	57.1	69.0	49.8	40.7	77.4	65.0	955
4+	80.3	45.4	64.6	42.4	34.4	71.0	58.7	631
Residence								
Rural	87.3	57.2	71.6	51.2	42.4	78.8	68.0	4,077
Urban	91.2	62.2	75.6	55.2	46.5	81.6	74.4	1,609
Education								
Non-literate[a]	82.8	44.3	62.6	38.6	30.2	74.0	59.7	1,344
Less than 5 years	81.3	48.5	69.8	39.8	35.7	70.8	63.8	184
5-9 years	87.0	56.7	71.1	51.5	42.2	77.1	68.0	1,714
10 or more year	92.0	66.1	77.9	59.0	50.1	83.9	75.4	2,444
Religion								
Hindu	88.1	61.2	75.4	54.4	46.5	80.2	69.3	1,920
Muslim	87.8	53.6	70.5	46.3	35.0	76.6	67.3	129
Christian	90.3	40.1	67.5	59.0	46.0	79.1	74.1	57
Sikh	88.7	57.7	71.5	51.4	42.3	79.4	70.2	3,561
Others	(93.8)	(68.8)	(81.3)	(62.5)	(50.0)	(87.5)	(81.3)	19
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	84.6	52.4	68.0	45.7	37.2	75.4	63.8	2,279
Scheduled Tribes	(94.4)	(45.0)	(66.7)	(50.0)	(55.6)	(72.2)	(55.6)	21
Other backward classes	89.4	60.0	75.4	55.7	47.3	79.7	68.6	965
Others	91.2	63.3	75.7	56.5	47.3	83.0	75.4	2,421
Wealth index								
Lowest	(88.9)	(88.9)	(77.8)	(55.6)	(22.2)	(77.8)	(77.8)	22
Second	89.3	43.7	66.9	35.2	30.2	68.8	41.0	106
Middle	84.1	44.6	64.0	40.1	34.9	72.6	60.3	605
Fourth	83.0	51.1	65.8	45.7	37.1	73.8	62.0	1,637
Highest	91.2	63.7	76.7	56.9	47.6	83.0	74.8	3,316
Punjab	88.5	58.7	72.8	52.4	43.6	79.6	69.9	5,686

[#] 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, Punjab, 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	22.3	4.1	11.6	62.0	64.5	13.2	0.0	121
20-24	17.3	3.2	17.2	62.3	62.3	19.3	1.6	1,848
25-29	16.3	2.5	15.8	65.4	62.8	19.9	1.4	2,435
30-34	16.9	2.2	14.3	66.5	64.1	18.1	1.2	986
35+	25.3	3.4	13.2	58.1	54.4	20.3	0.7	296
No. of Living Children								
0	23.1	0.0	11.5	65.4	65.4	11.5	0.0	26
1	10.5	2.8	14.9	71.8	68.2	20.4	1.4	2,070
2	15.5	2.6	15.4	66.6	64.6	19.2	1.1	2,004
3	22.7	2.5	18.1	56.6	57.6	18.2	1.7	955
4+	37.2	3.6	16.6	42.5	44.4	17.3	1.3	631
Residence								
Rural	19.0	3.0	16.7	61.4	60.0	19.8	1.6	4,077
Urban	13.2	2.2	13.4	71.2	68.7	17.8	0.7	1,609
Education								
Non literate[a]	34.9	3.7	18.5	42.9	48.8	15.0	1.6	1,344
Less than 5 years	28.3	4.3	19.0	48.4	50.5	20.7	0.5	184
5-9 years	16.9	3.1	18.1	61.8	60.9	20.8	1.6	1,714
10 or more years	7.1	1.9	12.4	78.6	72.0	20.4	1.1	2,444
Religion								
Hindu	17.9	3.0	16.4	62.7	60.7	20.4	1.1	1,920
Muslim	24.8	7.0	15.5	52.7	47.3	26.4	1.6	129
Christian	29.8	3.5	10.5	56.1	56.1	10.5	3.5	57
Sikh	16.5	2.5	15.6	65.4	64.1	18.5	1.4	3,561
Others	(15.8)	(5.3)	(5.3)	(73.7)	(63.2)	(21.1)	(0.0)	19
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	24.3	3.0	18.2	54.5	55.2	19.4	1.4	2,279
Scheduled tribes	(14.3)	(0.0)	(19.0)	(66.7)	(57.1)	(28.6)	(0.0)	21
Other backward classes	18.1	3.3	16.7	61.9	58.1	22.8	1.3	965
Others	10.5	2.3	13.1	74.1	71.0	17.6	1.3	2,421
Wealth index								
Lowest	(59.1)	(4.5)	(13.6)	(22.7)	(36.4)	(0.0)	(4.5)	22
Second	48.1	2.8	13.2	35.8	38.7	12.3	0.9	106
Middle	38.3	2.6	17.9	41.2	46.0	14.4	1.8	605
Fourth	24.9	4.0	19.8	51.3	53.8	20.3	1.4	1,637
Highest	8.5	2.1	13.5	75.8	70.7	20.0	1.2	3,316
Punjab (15-49)	17.3	2.8	15.8	64.1	62.5	19.2	1.3	5,686
Punjab (15-44)[†]	17.2	2.7	15.5	64.6	62.9	18.9	1.3	5,672

[#] 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, Punjab, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup		Full ANC[b]	Number of Women**
	No TT	1	2+	No IFA/ syrup	Consumed IFA for at least 3 months		
Age group							
15-19	24.7	1.6	73.7	20.0	14.1	14.0	121
20-24	17.4	1.6	81.0	19.8	13.7	12.9	1,848
25-29	16.3	2.1	81.5	16.4	19.2	15.3	2,435
30-34	17.6	1.3	80.8	16.7	21.7	15.8	986
35+	25.3	2.0	72.7	19.3	13.9	10.7	296
No. of Living Children							
0	22.9	0.0	77.1	17.3	19.1	19.3	26
1	10.7	1.6	87.6	19.1	20.0	17.9	2,070
2	15.5	2.0	82.5	17.3	18.6	15.1	2,004
3	23.0	2.2	74.7	17.2	15.4	9.8	955
4+	37.9	1.4	60.7	16.0	8.6	6.8	631
Residence							
Rural	19.2	2.0	78.8	17.3	16.5	13.3	4,077
Urban	13.4	1.3	85.3	19.0	19.9	17.0	1,609
Education							
Non literate[a]	35.4	2.1	62.3	17.9	6.6	5.3	1,344
Less than 5 years	30.3	1.4	68.3	18.8	8.5	7.1	184
5-9 years	17.3	1.9	80.8	19.6	14.5	11.5	1,714
10 or more years	6.9	1.6	91.4	16.4	26.1	21.8	2,444
Religion							
Hindu	18.2	2.0	79.7	18.0	19.4	15.6	1,920
Muslim	26.8	6.2	67.0	14.9	12.4	9.3	129
Christian	31.3	0.0	68.7	27.9	8.6	5.2	57
Sikh	16.6	1.6	81.7	17.6	16.8	14.0	3,561
Others	(15.8)	(0.0)	(84.2)	(15.8)	(5.3)	(14.3)	19
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled castes	24.7	2.0	73.3	18.2	12.2	9.9	2,279
Scheduled tribes	(19.0)	(4.8)	(76.2)	(23.8)	(9.5)	(6.2)	21
Other backward classes	17.8	2.4	79.8	16.2	18.8	15.3	965
Others	10.7	1.4	87.9	18.0	21.8	18.2	2,421
Wealth index							
Lowest	(59.1)	(4.5)	(36.4)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
Second	48.0	1.9	50.1	9.4	11.1	2.8	106
Middle	38.4	1.8	59.8	16.9	5.4	4.5	605
Fourth	25.3	2.4	72.2	19.4	11.0	7.9	1,637
Highest	8.7	1.5	89.8	17.4	23.1	19.7	3,316
Punjab (15-49)	17.5	1.8	80.6	17.8	17.4	14.3	5,686
Punjab (15-44)[†]	17.5	1.8	80.6	17.8	17.5	14.3	5,672

[#] 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.
[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, Punjab, 2007-08

District	Antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	Three or more antenatal check-up	At least one tetanus toxoid injection	100+ IFA tablets/ syrup[1]	Full[2] antenatal check-up	Any complications	Number of Women**
Gurdaspur	65.0	63.9	82.7	27.2	10.3	43.8	263
Amritsar	80.2	80.8	88.4	19.0	7.4	26.0	286
Kapurthala	64.8	58.3	86.2	37.0	19.4	68.5	319
Jalandhar	69.5	62.5	88.6	33.1	18.6	57.8	280
Hoshiarpur	62.8	61.9	91.6	38.5	26.2	53.7	312
Nawanshahr	56.1	64.5	80.8	37.1	14.3	51.3	259
Rupnagar	55.6	69.7	80.2	35.4	12.4	44.0	287
Fatehgarh Sahib	53.0	62.0	74.5	36.2	9.6	60.6	284
Ludhiana	49.5	59.0	75.8	40.8	15.1	53.1	234
Moga	72.0	70.8	84.3	27.1	11.1	40.9	257
Firozpur	69.2	71.2	82.9	32.0	14.1	28.5	288
Muktsar	72.5	70.7	83.6	29.3	12.0	37.4	290
Faridkot	75.4	71.3	84.1	26.0	8.5	27.2	251
Bathinda	63.7	65.9	85.7	27.7	12.6	52.6	287
Mansa	24.4	36.2	57.9	56.3	13.7	63.7	298
Sangrur	53.0	51.0	82.1	35.5	17.6	62.5	337
Patiala	66.4	64.3	85.7	32.0	17.3	40.5	255
Tarn Taran	81.6	77.2	86.1	25.5	10.7	18.9	268
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	57.9	69.5	78.4	39.1	18.0	48.0	321
Barnala	68.0	57.7	89.1	29.6	16.2	45.9	310
Punjab (15-49)	62.5	64.1	82.5	33.4	14.3	46.8	5,686
Punjab (15-44)[†]	62.9	64.6	82.5	33.5	14.3	46.4	5,672

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

TABLE 4.7 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries according to background characteristics, Punjab, 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	55.9	44.1	20.3	76.2	121
20-24	64.0	35.6	14.2	78.2	1,848
25-29	63.7	36.0	13.0	76.7	2,435
30-34	62.5	37.3	14.9	77.4	986
35+	58.6	41.4	10.5	69.1	296
No. of Living Children					
0	75.7	24.3	11.4	87.1	26
1	76.0	23.7	10.4	86.4	2,070
2	64.4	35.4	14.4	78.8	2,004
3	49.6	49.9	17.3	66.9	955
4+	36.8	62.9	17.2	54.0	631
Residence					
Rural	59.5	40.1	14.8	74.3	4,077
Urban	72.3	27.4	11.0	83.3	1,609
Education					
Non literate[a]	39.3	60.3	17.9	57.2	1,344
Less than 5 years	45.6	53.8	17.9	63.5	184
5-9 years	59.0	40.7	15.8	74.8	1,714
10 or more years	80.4	19.3	9.7	90.1	2,444
Religion					
Hindu	60.8	38.9	14.5	75.3	1,920
Muslim	57.0	41.5	13.5	70.5	129
Christian	43.3	56.7	24.8	68.1	57
Sikh	64.8	34.9	13.2	78.0	3,561
Others	(78.9)	(15.8)	(0.0)	(78.9)	19
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	46.7	52.7	18.0	64.7	2,279
Scheduled tribes	(76.2)	(23.8)	(14.3)	(90.5)	21
Other backward classes	62.5	37.2	14.6	77.1	965
Others	78.7	21.2	9.3	88.0	2,421
Wealth index					
Lowest	(13.6)	(86.4)	(13.7)	(27.3)	22
Second	31.7	68.3	12.2	43.9	106
Middle	36.2	63.5	17.9	54.1	605
Fourth	45.9	53.5	18.8	64.7	1,637
Highest	77.8	22.0	10.6	88.4	3,316
Punjab (15-49)	63.1	36.5	13.8	76.9	5,686
Punjab (15-44)[†]	63.3	36.4	13.8	77.1	5,672

[#] 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, Punjab,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	55.8	11.9	32.3	397	2,917	5,048	4.7	68
20-24	59.3	16.5	24.1	243	2,941	5,407	2.9	1,194
25-29	62.7	14.8	22.5	241	3,172	5,961	2.6	1,562
30-34	60.7	17.4	21.9	275	3,236	5,969	2.5	625
35+	59.4	15.2	25.4	201	4,450	6,426	0.0	175
No. of living Children								
0	(66.7)	(14.3)	(19.0)	(250)	(3,812)	(5,824)	(0.0)	21
1	65.9	14.5	19.6	265	3,438	6,382	3.0	1,591
2	60.9	16.9	22.2	240	3,177	5,843	3.3	1,299
3	53.4	17.5	29.2	232	2,564	4,647	1.4	476
4+	43.1	14.9	42.0	220	2,414	3,684	1.3	237
Residence								
Rural	63.5	16.2	20.3	275	3,191	5,632	2.9	2,447
Urban	55.7	14.9	29.4	186	3,057	6,115	2.0	1,177
Education								
Non literate[a]	44.7	13.4	42.0	229	2,463	3,814	1.6	536
Less than 5	46.8	14.5	38.7	246	2,984	3,626	0.0	85
5-9 years	57.0	17.1	25.9	263	2,916	5,175	3.7	1,019
10 or more years	68.0	15.8	16.3	246	3,539	6,663	2.7	1,984
Religion								
Hindu	56.8	16.5	26.7	231	3,589	6,113	2.5	1,175
Muslim	39.5	12.5	48.1	211	2,288	6,701	2.8	73
Christian	55.2	10.4	34.4	234	2,576	5,322	0.0	25
Sikh	63.8	15.5	20.7	258	2,980	5,611	2.8	2,335
Others	(56.3)	(25.0)	(18.8)	(204)	(0000)	(2,000)	(0.0)	16
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Castes	50.8	15.6	33.6	244	3,029	5,165	2.8	1,082
Scheduled Tribes	(50.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(229)	(2,196)	(4,450)	(0.0)	16
Other backward classes	54.4	18.0	27.7	245	3,116	6,327	3.3	603
Others	68.8	15.1	16.1	252	3,266	5,939	2.2	1,923
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Second	46.4	5.8	47.8	202	2,627	3,205	5.8	34
Middle	40.6	10.0	49.3	269	2,553	3,944	1.6	218
Fourth	51.3	15.1	33.6	250	2,649	4,599	2.8	765
Highest	65.7	16.5	17.7	247	3,435	6,267	2.7	2,604
Punjab (15-49)	61.0	15.8	23.3	249	3,151	5,792	2.7	3,624
Punjab (15-44)[†]	61.2	15.7	23.1	249	3,151	5,792	2.7	3,586

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to don't know or missing cases.
JSY= Janani Suraksha Yojana.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
[b] Percentage women who got JSY assistance.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

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

District	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**
Gurdaspur	49.8	49.4	27.1	76.9	263
Amritsar	65.2	34.9	14.1	79.3	286
Kapurthala	65.7	34.0	13.8	79.5	319
Jalandhar	60.4	39.6	17.9	78.3	280
Hoshiarpur	55.1	44.4	19.4	74.5	312
Nawanshahr	54.5	45.5	17.1	71.6	259
Rupnagar	64.9	35.2	9.5	74.4	287
Fatehgarh Sahib	67.7	32.4	10.7	78.4	284
Ludhiana	61.0	38.4	11.6	72.6	234
Moga	63.7	36.3	19.0	82.7	257
Firozpur	65.1	34.9	15.7	80.8	288
Muktsar	56.0	44.1	8.8	64.8	290
Faridkot	57.3	42.7	17.0	74.3	251
Bathinda	66.4	33.5	13.5	79.9	287
Mansa	59.0	40.4	11.3	70.3	298
Sangrur	72.4	27.2	10.5	82.9	337
Patiala	67.3	32.1	9.9	77.2	255
Tarn Taran	57.6	42.5	19.0	76.6	268
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	73.7	26.2	2.0	75.7	321
Barnala	64.8	33.9	15.1	79.9	310
Punjab (15-49)	63.1	36.5	13.8	76.9	5,686
Punjab (15-44)[†]	63.3	36.4	13.8	77.1	5,672

[#] 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, Punjab, 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 Cus-tomary	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of Know-ledge	Other	
Age group											
15-19	31.3	0.0	5.5	23.5	46.5	11.4	20.6	9.7	1.7	1.9	53
20-24	36.2	1.3	4.5	17.4	38.6	12.4	28.1	6.6	3.4	0.4	663
25-29	33.3	2.6	5.8	17.0	35.2	13.0	28.7	5.5	2.7	0.7	882
30-34	41.3	1.8	5.3	17.3	35.4	11.7	25.8	5.5	2.6	0.5	371
35+	42.0	3.1	6.4	15.8	32.5	10.5	21.2	5.3	5.3	0.0	127
No. of Living Children											
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
1	24.7	2.0	4.9	19.6	39.0	13.8	28.4	5.7	3.3	0.4	494
2	32.4	2.0	6.0	17.0	35.9	12.0	27.1	6.9	2.8	1.1	712
3	39.6	1.9	4.8	17.2	34.4	14.0	30.4	5.6	2.0	0.2	482
4+	52.6	2.1	5.4	14.3	36.8	9.4	23.1	5.1	4.5	0.2	402
Residence											
Rural	37.2	1.8	5.2	16.5	36.5	11.7	27.6	5.7	2.7	0.4	1,653
Urban	32.0	2.9	5.8	20.1	36.2	15.0	26.4	7.1	4.3	1.1	443
Education											
Non literate[a]	50.9	2.0	4.8	16.4	34.6	11.7	22.8	6.3	3.9	0.0	820
Less than 5 years	36.4	0.9	5.9	11.4	49.4	11.2	24.3	5.5	3.2	1.0	99
5-9 years	32.0	2.2	6.5	16.6	36.5	11.5	28.8	6.1	3.4	0.9	703
10 or more years	16.8	2.0	4.3	20.8	36.7	15.2	33.6	5.3	1.0	1.0	474
Religion											
Hindu	36.3	1.6	4.8	14.9	33.0	12.9	30.3	6.1	3.4	0.1	754
Muslim	30.9	3.8	11.3	19.6	41.0	11.8	13.2	9.5	11.5	0.0	54
Christian	33.1	0.0	0.0	14.4	36.8	19.8	28.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	33
Sikh	36.3	2.3	5.6	18.7	38.3	12.0	26.1	5.9	2.5	0.9	1,252
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes											
Scheduled castes	41.9	1.8	5.5	14.6	34.0	12.4	26.7	5.7	3.6	0.7	1,207
Scheduled tribes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Other backward classes	34.7	2.8	4.6	21.5	38.9	9.1	26.8	6.2	3.8	0.5	365
Others	23.5	1.9	5.2	20.7	40.1	14.6	29.3	6.1	1.3	0.2	519
Wealth index											
Lowest	(78.9)	(5.3)	(21.1)	(15.8)	(42.1)	(5.3)	(26.3)	(15.8)	(10.5)	(0.0)	19
Second	66.7	2.3	9.4	12.4	38.5	5.4	18.2	9.6	5.3	0.0	75
Middle	53.1	2.3	4.4	14.7	39.3	11.0	21.5	6.3	3.9	0.3	390
Fourth	40.3	1.4	4.5	15.9	33.9	12.2	26.0	6.0	3.1	0.6	880
Highest	18.0	2.5	6.1	20.8	37.6	14.4	32.9	5.2	2.1	0.8	732
Punjab	36.1	2.0	5.3	17.3	36.4	12.4	27.3	6.0	3.1	0.6	2,096

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'Multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 4.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who had complication during delivery and type of complications during delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	51.5	37.5	4.8	22.5	70.3	7.9	3.2	0.0	121
20-24	54.9	33.1	7.9	21.0	68.6	8.4	4.3	0.3	1,848
25-29	55.1	33.6	8.9	19.2	65.8	9.3	5.4	0.7	2,435
30-34	52.6	36.2	8.5	19.0	65.1	8.6	5.9	0.0	986
35+	52.6	29.0	7.9	17.5	70.3	10.9	6.3	0.6	296
No. of Living Children									
0	38.6	64.8	9.2	25.8	45.9	17.2	0.0	0.0	26
1	56.6	33.6	8.3	22.3	65.0	10.2	5.1	0.7	2,070
2	54.3	32.6	8.8	18.0	67.6	9.0	5.5	0.3	2,004
3	53.3	34.5	9.1	19.8	69.1	8.0	4.6	0.4	955
4+	49.5	35.9	6.1	15.6	68.6	5.0	4.8	0.3	631
Residence									
Rural	55.1	34.8	9.2	19.7	66.7	8.3	5.5	0.5	4,077
Urban	52.7	30.9	6.3	19.8	67.5	10.5	4.2	0.2	1,609
Number of Anc Visits									
No visit	47.8	36.9	8.2	19.0	64.7	4.7	4.2	0.4	985
1	53.8	40.6	9.3	24.9	69.6	3.6	8.3	0.0	157
2	51.1	39.8	9.3	21.1	65.7	7.3	3.9	0.4	897
3+	57.0	31.5	8.2	19.4	67.5	10.5	5.5	0.5	3,647
Delivery									
Normal	51.6	34.8	7.5	15.8	70.1	5.6	4.0	0.3	4,727
Caesarean	68.6	28.9	11.0	33.4	52.9	24.1	8.7	1.1	801
By Instrument or Assisted	64.9	34.3	14.5	41.1	66.3	7.7	12.9	1.0	158
Place of Delivery									
Government facility	59.3	36.7	9.1	21.5	63.0	11.3	5.5	0.9	1,109
Private facility	58.9	32.1	8.4	21.7	64.8	10.6	5.6	0.4	2,482
Home	46.4	33.8	7.8	15.6	72.7	4.7	4.2	0.2	2,076
Other	(57.7)	(72.7)	(9.1)	(18.2)	(72.7)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	19
Punjab	54.4	33.7	8.4	19.7	66.9	8.9	5.1	0.4	5,686

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
BP= Blood Pressure.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.12 POST DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who had post delivery complication and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	26.0	55.2	52.9	9.8	16.1	31.9	121
20-24	22.0	54.5	53.4	9.7	23.2	31.0	1,848
25-29	21.3	54.3	49.3	11.0	22.3	25.2	2,435
30-34	19.1	54.7	47.9	10.9	21.6	28.5	986
35+	21.1	51.8	55.6	7.5	16.9	27.1	296
No. of Living Children							
0	38.0	39.8	70.9	0.0	29.4	10.6	26
1	22.1	53.9	49.4	11.9	24.0	29.0	2,070
2	20.8	51.8	51.3	9.1	22.8	27.5	2,004
3	20.4	57.4	52.5	10.4	16.7	27.7	955
4+	21.6	60.1	50.7	9.3	20.3	27.2	631
Residence							
Rural	22.4	55.0	50.5	9.7	22.4	26.8	4,077
Urban	18.3	52.4	52.0	12.2	21.1	31.4	1,609
Delivery							
Normal	18.7	56.4	49.7	9.9	21.8	28.2	4,727
Caesarean	34.2	50.3	53.1	9.0	22.8	27.1	801
By Instrument or Assisted	31.6	39.1	60.2	25.3	21.6	27.6	158
Place of Delivery							
Government facility	20.6	53.4	50.5	9.2	20.4	30.1	1,109
Private facility	21.9	52.3	50.5	9.4	23.4	25.5	2,482
Home	20.7	57.8	51.1	11.8	21.1	29.7	2,076
Others	(26.3)	(20.0)	(80.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	19
Who Conducted the Last Delivery							
Doctor	26.0	56.2	71.7	0.0	18.4	18.4	41
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	20.0	57.5	48.6	8.7	22.5	31.0	738
Other Health Personal	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Dai	20.8	58.5	51.8	14.1	20.8	28.4	1,261
Relatives/Friends	25.4	21.0	62.7	11.0	21.2	36.9	38
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Punjab	21.2	54.3	50.9	10.3	22.1	27.9	5,686

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERY

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] whether received any check-up after delivery according to background characteristics, Punjab, 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	72.0	71.9	121
20-24	79.7	78.8	1,848
25-29	79.2	78.4	2,435
30-34	79.4	78.7	986
35+	73.5	72.5	296
No. of Living Children			
0	60.0	57.3	26
1	86.3	85.7	2,070
2	81.5	80.5	2,004
3	70.4	69.5	955
4+	59.7	59.3	631
Residence			
Rural	76.8	76.0	4,077
Urban	84.4	83.5	1,609
Education			
Non literate[a]	61.1	60.5	1,344
Less than 5 years	69.1	69.0	184
5-9 years	77.7	76.6	1,714
10 or more years	90.3	89.5	2,444
Religion			
Hindu	78.1	77.2	1,920
Muslim	80.2	80.4	129
Christian	61.8	62.3	57
Sikh	79.5	78.7	3,561
Others	(50.0)	(84.2)	19
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	69.0	68.3	2,279
Scheduled tribes	(75.0)	(76.2)	21
Other backward classes	80.7	79.8	965
Others	87.6	86.6	2,421
Wealth index			
Lowest	(30.4)	(31.8)	22
Second	51.5	51.7	106
Middle	58.9	58.5	605
Fourth	69.5	68.4	1,637
Highest	88.4	87.6	3,316
Punjab (15-49)	78.9	78.1	5,686
Punjab (15-44)[†]	78.9	78.1	5,672

[#] 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 4.14 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST DELIVERY PERIOD

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who had extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to background characteristics, Punjab, 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	43.6	85.1	51.5	26.0	81.4	121
20-24	46.3	80.6	54.9	22.0	84.1	1,848
25-29	47.1	82.1	55.1	21.3	84.9	2,435
30-34	45.5	82.5	52.6	19.1	83.6	986
35+	44.5	74.3	52.6	21.1	76.8	296
No. of Living Children						
0	66.8	5.8	40.8	36.6	0.0	26
1	49.4	15.8	56.7	22.0	14.3	2,070
2	47.5	17.3	54.2	20.7	16.1	2,004
3	42.9	22.6	53.3	20.4	16.7	955
4+	37.9	30.7	49.5	21.4	22.4	631
Residence						
Rural	46.5	80.4	55.1	22.4	84.0	4,077
Urban	46.0	83.6	52.7	18.3	83.6	1,609
Education						
Non literate[a]	36.5	69.7	50.7	20.3	78.6	1,344
Less than five years	40.9	82.6	49.3	21.1	84.9	184
5-9 years	46.9	79.9	53.8	22.1	84.1	1,714
10 or more years	51.8	86.6	57.2	21.2	86.5	2,444
Religion						
Hindu	47.2	78.4	54.9	19.6	80.8	1,920
Muslim	57.6	79.8	48.4	35.9	85.0	129
Christian	31.6	90.8	52.5	11.2	84.5	57
Sikh	45.7	82.9	54.3	21.8	85.3	3,561
Others	(57.9)	(81.8)	(57.9)	(10.5)	(100.0)	19
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	43.7	77.8	54.2	21.9	80.2	2,279
Scheduled tribes	(52.4)	(90.9)	(61.9)	(33.3)	(71.4)	21
Other backward classes	46.2	80.7	51.8	21.6	86.4	965
Others	48.9	84.4	55.6	20.4	86.7	2,421
Wealth index						
Lowest	(40.9)	(44.4)	(50.0)	(13.6)	(100.0)	22
Second	42.9	58.5	49.7	27.4	65.9	106
Middle	36.0	72.3	51.9	23.1	78.5	605
Fourth	42.9	74.5	51.9	22.4	81.5	1,637
Highest	50.2	86.2	56.2	20.4	86.9	3,316
Punjab	46.8	81.3	54.4	21.2	83.9	5,686

[#] 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 of pregnancy.
[2] Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.
[a] 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 extent of pregnancy, delivery, post-delivery complications and treatment seeking behaviour by districts, Punjab, 2007-08

District	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]	
Gurdaspur	43.8	67.4	47.6	11.7	80.8	263
Amritsar	26.0	95.2	60.7	14.0	98.8	286
Kapurthala	68.5	79.4	47.0	35.4	85.8	319
Jalandhar	57.8	91.4	42.7	32.1	87.5	280
Hoshiarpur	53.7	84.1	49.4	25.2	83.8	312
Nawanshahr	51.3	74.9	63.1	27.2	73.0	259
Rupnagar	44.0	75.2	55.4	18.7	83.5	287
Fatehgarh Sahib	60.6	77.9	69.0	32.6	76.3	284
Ludhiana	53.1	75.0	58.7	28.3	79.8	234
Moga	40.9	85.8	58.9	19.3	96.3	257
Firozpur	28.5	88.3	64.2	15.4	93.2	288
Muktsar	37.4	93.1	49.9	15.0	84.9	290
Faridkot	27.2	95.1	51.2	7.9	90.0	251
Bathinda	52.6	85.7	60.9	20.0	83.7	287
Mansa	63.7	70.7	53.9	35.3	77.6	298
Sangrur	62.5	86.1	50.3	37.1	89.2	337
Patiala	40.5	67.6	46.5	13.2	92.0	255
Tarn Taran	18.9	88.9	60.4	5.7	100.0	268
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	48.0	80.2	52.8	19.6	69.9	321
Barnala	45.9	80.1	42.0	18.0	91.8	310
Punjab	46.8	81.3	54.4	21.2	83.9	5,686

[#] 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, Punjab, 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	45.3	38.7	14.7	12.3	11.9	35.2	52.8	121
20-24	44.9	45.0	26.3	17.3	14.8	32.6	58.8	1,848
25-29	47.4	48.7	28.9	18.5	15.7	34.9	60.3	2,435
30-34	49.8	49.3	29.7	21.3	15.1	36.2	58.4	986
35+	46.4	44.6	28.3	20.1	13.3	35.1	58.5	296
No. of Living Children								
0	39.0	48.4	19.5	0.0	3.8	36.2	57.1	26
1	48.3	48.3	28.9	19.1	16.9	35.7	60.7	2,070
2	48.2	48.7	28.9	19.8	16.0	35.6	60.1	2,004
3	47.8	47.5	26.2	17.9	13.0	32.3	58.6	955
4+	37.4	38.0	23.8	14.5	9.9	29.7	52.6	631
Residence								
Rural	43.9	44.6	26.6	18.3	14.4	33.3	57.8	4,077
Urban	54.5	53.6	31.1	19.2	16.8	37.4	62.8	1,609
Education								
Non literate [a]	38.1	39.3	21.4	12.0	9.7	27.7	50.8	1,344
Less than 5 years	37.8	41.9	21.0	12.7	10.6	33.3	55.3	184
9-10 years	44.2	43.7	26.2	18.5	12.9	31.6	58.3	1,714
10 or more years	54.4	54.3	33.1	22.6	19.9	40.2	64.8	2,444
Religion								
Hindu	48.1	48.8	28.2	20.9	15.4	35.2	59.6	1,920
Muslim	35.6	37.9	29.2	23.3	18.0	32.8	56.2	129
Christian	49.8	46.3	17.5	24.8	11.6	26.6	58.2	57
Sikh	46.7	46.6	27.7	17.0	14.8	34.1	59.0	3,561
Others	(47.4)	(52.6)	(42.1)	(15.8)	(21.1)	(52.6)	(78.9)	19
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	41.2	43.3	26.3	17.6	12.4	31.9	57.0	2,279
Scheduled tribes	(57.1)	(57.1)	(33.3)	(38.1)	(28.6)	(33.3)	(42.1)	21
Other backward classes	47.7	46.9	28.3	18.9	14.6	34.0	57.3	965
Others	51.9	50.8	29.1	19.1	17.7	36.9	62.2	2,421
Wealth index								
Lowest	(27.3)	(27.3)	(36.4)	(18.2)	(18.2)	(31.8)	(50.0)	22
Second	26.1	37.1	21.6	9.4	11.0	31.3	46.1	106
Middle	34.7	36.8	20.5	12.7	9.4	29.5	54.6	605
Fourth	41.5	41.3	23.7	15.2	11.3	29.4	55.1	1,637
Highest	52.6	52.3	31.4	21.5	18.1	37.9	62.6	3,316
Punjab	46.9	47.2	27.9	18.5	15.1	34.4	59.2	5,686

[#] 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 CHRACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years received check-up and place of check-up according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	68.6	120	24.2	54.9	20.9	0.0	83
20-24	79.0	1,897	25.6	51.1	19.0	4.3	1,474
25-29	78.7	2,016	23.9	54.2	17.9	4.0	1,563
30-34	82.3	625	25.0	54.0	18.5	2.4	513
35-39	71.5	141	19.5	55.7	18.6	6.2	101
40-44	(77.3)	22	(17.6)	(58.8)	(5.9)	(17.6)	17
45-49	*	5	*	*	*	*	4
Residence							
Rural	76.5	3,487	24.4	50.5	20.8	4.3	2,635
Urban	85.0	1,339	24.9	59.0	13.0	3.1	1,120
Mother's education							
Non-literate[a]	60.8	1,197	20.9	41.1	30.5	7.5	717
Less than 5 years	69.2	157	21.0	41.4	31.9	5.7	107
5-9 years	78.1	1,464	25.6	47.0	21.7	5.7	1,125
10 or more years	90.8	2,008	25.6	62.2	10.9	1.4	1,806
Religion							
Hindu	77.8	1,642	24.0	52.3	19.4	4.3	1,260
Muslim	82.5	125	34.5	43.9	19.5	2.1	100
Christian	52.6	55	14.9	51.2	33.9	0.0	26
Sikh	79.7	2,992	24.6	53.7	17.7	3.9	2,358
Others	(91.7)	12	(10.0)	(80.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	11
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	69.5	2,046	24.5	41.8	27.5	6.2	1,400
Scheduled Tribes	(68.8)	16	(27.3)	(54.5)	(18.2)	(0.0)	11
Other Backward Classes	81.4	824	22.5	53.5	20.1	3.8	659
Others	87.6	1,940	25.4	62.2	10.2	2.2	1,685
Wealth index							
Lowest	(31.6)	19	*	*	*	*	6
Second	41.0	96	35.0	28.0	29.2	7.8	39
Middle	59.7	548	19.9	37.3	32.5	10.2	322
Fourth	70.0	1,485	24.1	41.3	28.6	6.1	1,021
Highest	89.3	2,678	25.3	60.7	11.9	2.1	2,367
Punjab	78.8	4,826	24.6	53.0	18.4	4.0	3,755

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.
[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 CHRACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/*Khees*[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	82.6	41.0	76.1	23.9	120
20-24	89.6	42.3	79.1	20.9	1,897
25-29	90.2	44.7	81.4	18.6	2,016
30-34	90.9	47.6	82.4	17.6	625
35-39	92.2	43.0	82.7	17.3	141
40-44	(86.4)	(59.1)	(81.8)	(18.2)	22
45-49	*	*	*	*	5
Residence					
Rural	89.7	43.9	80.0	20.0	3,487
Urban	90.5	44.7	82.0	18.0	1,339
Mother's education					
Non-literate[a]	86.5	43.5	80.8	19.2	1,197
Less than 5 years	82.4	41.0	75.9	24.1	157
5-9 years	90.7	45.4	81.0	19.0	1,464
10 or more years	92.0	43.7	80.5	19.5	2,008
Religion					
Hindu	89.7	43.1	78.3	21.7	1,642
Muslim	79.1	43.3	71.9	28.1	125
Christian	86.2	47.6	89.1	10.9	55
Sikh	90.6	44.5	82.0	18.0	2,992
Others	(91.7)	(66.7)	(81.8)	(18.2)	12
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	87.9	43.6	79.4	20.6	2,046
Scheduled Tribes	(87.5)	(25.0)	(75.0)	(25.0)	16
Other Backward Classes	88.7	42.6	76.6	23.4	824
Others	92.6	45.5	83.6	16.4	1,940
Wealth index					
Lowest	(78.9)	(26.3)	(89.5)	(10.5)	19
Second	84.7	42.4	79.6	20.4	96
Middle	88.0	45.8	80.9	19.1	548
Fourth	87.9	44.5	80.3	19.7	1,485
Highest	91.7	43.7	80.6	19.4	2,678
Punjab (15-49)	89.9	44.1	80.6	19.4	4,826
Punjab (15-44)[†]	90.0	44.6	80.7	19.3	4,784

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.
[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, Punjab, 2007-08

| Age in months | Exclusive breastfeeding | Weaning status[1] | | | | Number of children** |
		Other fluids	Semi-solid food	Solid food	Solid/Semi-solid food	
<2	58.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	209
2-3	31.2	45.4	1.8	0.5	2.3	215
4-5	13.3	54.2	12.8	0.4	13.2	276
6-8	1.2	22.9	47.9	17.1	65.0	414
9-11	1.3	4.4	28.3	49.9	78.2	442
12-17	1.0	1.8	3.3	70.1	73.4	877
18-23	2.2	3.6	2.0	57.0	59.0	777
24-35	2.4	4.5	3.1	39.8	42.9	1,616
6-9	1.4	18.5	43.5	25.4	68.9	572
6-35[2]	9.2	5.6	10.1	48.3	58.4	4,126
6-9 (15-44)[†]	1.4	18.5	43.4	25.5	68.9	566
6-35[2] (15-44)[†]	9.1	5.6	10.1	48.3	58.4	4,087
Median duration (months)	3.73	4.38	7.23	10.48	8.85	4,826

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, Punjab, 2007-08

	Exclusive breastfeeding	
Background characteristics	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	36.3	46
20-24	32.7	336
25-29	31.3	241
30-34	31.1	59
35-39	(41.2)	17
40-44	*	1
Residence		
Rural	32.9	509
Urban	31.1	191
Mother's education		
Non-literate[a]	31.5	167
Less than 5 years	(12.5)	16
5-9 years	31.8	223
10 or more years	34.4	294
Religion		
Hindu	30.2	237
Muslim	(17.4)	23
Christian	(30.8)	13
Sikh	34.4	424
Others	*	3
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	28.1	330
Scheduled Tribes	*	2
Other Backward Classes	35.7	117
Others	36.5	251
Wealth index		
Lowest	*	1
Second	(53.3)	15
Middle	33.0	86
Fourth	31.1	221
Highest	32.2	377
Punjab (15-49)	32.4	700
Punjab (15-44)[†]	32.4	697

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.
[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 mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth and after 24 hours of birth by districts, Punjab, 2007-08

Districts	Children received Colostrum/Khees[a]	Percentage started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth[1]	After 24 hours of birth	
Gurdaspur	83.8	28.3	70.0	30.0	223
Amritsar	95.8	47.5	98.0	2.0	235
Kapurthala	89.1	35.5	67.6	32.4	275
Jalandhar	89.3	30.6	66.2	33.8	235
Hoshiarpur	94.3	27.9	65.0	35.0	265
Nawanshahr	92.7	44.3	76.1	23.9	201
Rupnagar	95.4	47.5	85.0	15.0	252
Fatehgarh Sahib	79.3	45.3	80.5	19.5	240
Ludhiana	87.0	45.9	80.4	19.6	214
Moga	88.7	45.5	87.1	12.9	224
Firozpur	92.1	48.1	83.6	16.4	246
Muktsar	97.5	75.9	95.4	4.6	239
Faridkot	97.3	62.8	92.2	7.8	212
Bathinda	95.5	60.5	93.7	6.3	253
Mansa	79.5	54.6	74.7	25.3	253
Sangrur	77.4	42.3	72.3	27.7	285
Patiala	90.6	35.4	76.6	23.4	226
Tarn Taran	97.8	39.2	91.0	9.0	225
SAS Nagar(Mohali)	94.4	42.9	81.8	18.2	274
Barnala	87.0	24.5	65.5	34.5	249
Punjab (15-49)	89.9	44.1	80.6	19.4	4,826
Punjab (15-44)[†]	90.0	44.6	80.7	19.3	4,784

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 CHRACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	BCG	DPT			Polio				Measles	Full vaccination[1]	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Residence													
Rural	95.2	94.5	92.1	86.7	7.5	95.8	94.8	88.0	89.5	80.5	3.8	53.7	1,225
Urban	93.4	93.2	89.5	84.3	7.9	95.4	92.4	83.7	87.8	77.8	4.4	48.8	445
Sex of the child													
Male	95.5	95.1	92.1	86.5	7.7	96.2	94.9	87.4	90.9	80.3	3.5	52.9	896
Female	93.9	93.1	90.5	85.5	7.5	95.0	93.3	86.3	87.0	79.2	4.6	51.9	774
Birth order													
1	96.7	96.6	94.6	90.9	5.5	97.3	97.0	90.6	93.9	86.3	2.6	59.2	669
2	95.7	94.4	91.7	85.9	7.7	96.3	94.6	86.5	88.2	77.8	3.1	51.2	551
3	94.9	93.3	89.8	82.8	10.5	96.0	93.7	85.4	87.3	76.1	3.7	47.1	257
4+	83.5	84.7	79.8	72.1	9.2	85.3	81.0	73.4	74.8	66.8	14.1	39.4	163
Mother's education													
Non-literate[a]	85.2	85.6	80.2	72.8	12.4	89.0	85.2	76.0	76.4	65.9	11.0	35.4	406
Less than 5 years	93.7	88.7	88.7	83.5	10.5	91.9	91.9	86.7	81.7	76.4	2.9	50.6	58
5-9 years	95.6	95.5	93.0	88.1	8.3	96.0	95.3	87.9	89.7	80.6	3.6	53.2	506
10 or more years	99.7	98.6	96.9	92.4	4.2	99.6	98.8	92.4	96.5	87.5	0.3	61.9	700
Religion													
Hindu	92.9	92.7	88.1	81.7	8.0	94.8	92.8	83.8	86.2	74.0	4.8	54.0	564
Muslim	76.6	74.0	71.5	66.6	15.5	87.1	79.4	64.1	71.7	64.1	12.9	38.3	39
Christian	(94.4)	(94.4)	(88.9)	(72.2)	(11.1)	(94.4)	(88.9)	(83.3)	(83.3)	(72.2)	(5.6)	(33.3)	18
Sikh	96.4	95.7	93.9	89.3	7.1	96.4	95.5	89.4	91.3	83.6	3.2	52.5	1,046
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	92.1	91.8	88.7	82.9	8.9	93.2	91.2	83.3	85.2	75.4	6.3	46.6	718
Scheduled Tribes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Other Backward Classes	94.9	95.4	93.1	87.7	10.5	97.7	96.2	89.5	89.1	81.7	2.3	56.0	266
Others	97.4	96.1	93.5	88.7	5.3	97.4	96.4	89.5	93.2	83.7	2.3	57.1	678

Contd........

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TABLE 5.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN—*Continued*

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

| Background characteristics | BCG | DPT | | | Polio | | | | Measles | Full vaccination[1] | No vaccination | Vaccination card seen | Number of children** |
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Second	82.4	82.4	75.5	66.9	10.2	85.9	75.6	70.3	66.5	59.7	10.7	27.4	27
Middle	80.5	78.0	72.3	65.8	12.0	83.2	79.7	72.0	67.6	56.0	16.8	25.1	136
Fourth	91.9	92.4	89.6	82.6	12.0	93.7	92.1	84.2	85.0	76.1	5.6	48.0	434
Highest	98.2	97.4	95.1	90.6	5.3	98.4	97.4	90.3	94.1	84.9	1.4	58.5	1,070
Punjab (15-49)	94.7	94.2	91.4	86.0	7.6	95.7	94.2	86.8	89.1	79.8	4.0	52.4	1,670
Punjab (15-44)[†]	94.9	94.8	91.4	86.0	7.7	95.7	94.2	86.9	89.1	79.9	3.9	52.5	1,661

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.
[1] BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio "0") and measles.
[a] Literate 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, Punjab, 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		
Gurdaspur	54.3	93.6	78.7	8.5	79.5	86.6	74.7	5.2	52.2	86
Amritsar	49.3	96.6	94.0	2.8	94.0	92.8	91.5	2.4	90.8	81
Kapurthala	56.4	95.5	88.3	10.3	92.2	88.8	81.4	0.0	61.1	98
Jalandhar	47.8	97.6	84.2	4.2	89.2	94.1	83.5	2.4	70.9	85
Hoshiarpur	62.1	99.0	93.8	9.2	86.6	94.8	83.2	1.0	62.3	93
Nawanshahr	57.0	97.2	83.8	3.7	84.9	91.8	75.6	1.5	62.7	77
Rupnagar	61.5	96.2	84.3	3.3	84.7	89.6	73.0	3.8	56.9	84
Fatehgarh Sahib	62.5	96.3	87.3	6.0	86.2	89.6	77.4	3.7	47.5	85
Ludhiana	57.1	88.7	83.5	15.6	80.9	79.7	68.4	6.4	52.5	77
Moga	60.1	98.2	97.5	6.9	97.5	95.2	94.5	1.8	92.0	71
Firozpur	39.0	94.7	89.0	10.5	89.0	93.3	87.3	4.2	87.8	79
Muktsar	59.7	98.4	96.6	5.7	96.6	97.7	96.2	1.6	94.1	82
Faridkot	56.4	91.3	92.5	9.2	92.5	86.5	84.4	6.4	89.7	71
Bathinda	46.4	99.8	93.6	7.1	92.4	97.9	90.6	0.0	85.6	101
Mansa	49.0	93.2	74.9	9.0	82.2	79.3	66.7	5.2	49.7	89
Sangrur	39.7	84.8	66.3	18.2	68.0	71.9	52.7	6.0	50.8	95
Patiala	60.2	96.2	83.0	4.0	86.5	88.8	80.0	3.8	59.7	73
Tarn Taran	20.4	87.5	85.0	5.3	83.4	86.0	82.1	12.5	86.5	82
SAS Nagar(Mohali)	62.1	93.7	77.1	6.8	79.6	87.9	70.2	5.5	54.1	77
Barnala	48.2	89.4	73.8	10.7	72.8	82.8	67.4	10.6	53.4	84
Punjab (15-49)	52.4	94.7	86.0	7.6	86.8	89.1	79.8	4.0	68.3	1,670
Punjab (15-44)[†]	52.5	94.9	86.0	7.7	86.9	89.1	79.9	3.9	65.1[#]	1,661

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 CHRACTERISTICS

Percent of children aged 3 years received vaccination by place of vaccination, according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	21.4	13.0	64.9	20.7	0.7	3,305
Urban	2.9	9.3	68.7	35.7	0.5	1,267
Sex of the child						
Male	16.6	11.8	63.9	26.6	0.5	2,513
Female	15.9	12.3	68.4	22.7	0.9	2,059
Birth order						
1	14.3	11.3	65.9	28.1	0.7	1,945
2	16.6	11.1	65.9	24.9	0.4	1,521
3	19.2	12.8	65.0	21.8	0.7	683
4+	20.7	17.9	68.7	13.4	1.6	363
Mother's education						
Non-literate[a]	22.9	14.8	65.7	17.2	1.3	1,032
Less than 5 years	20.4	11.4	66.8	15.5	1.4	143
5-9 years	18.8	14.0	67.6	17.8	0.5	1,404
10 or more years	10.9	9.1	64.9	34.5	0.4	1,993
Religion						
Hindu	9.6	10.8	67.6	25.3	1.1	1,544
Muslim	5.5	2.9	78.7	16.6	0.0	108
Christian	17.3	16.9	61.9	19.9	0.0	50
Sikh	20.3	12.9	64.5	25.0	0.5	2,859
Others	(0.0)	(0.0)	(90.9)	(27.3)	(0.0)	11
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	20.1	13.4	68.9	15.5	0.8	1,868
Scheduled Tribes	(6.3)	(31.3)	(62.5)	(18.8)	(0.0)	16
Other Backward Classes	13.1	10.8	69.4	23.0	1.1	786
Others	14.0	10.9	61.7	34.9	0.4	1,902
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	8
Second	20.3	14.3	64.2	9.7	1.9	51
Middle	23.2	15.9	69.9	11.8	2.2	301
Fourth	22.3	15.1	66.3	14.2	0.9	1,139
Highest	13.3	10.4	65.6	30.3	0.5	3,073
Punjab	16.3	12.0	65.9	24.9	0.7	4,572

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.
[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 CHRACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A and Hepatitis-B injection, according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	65.4	8.6	41.1	1,670
24-35 months	71.2	17.7	48.0	1,642
Residence				
Rural	67.9	12.5	42.4	2,395
Urban	69.2	15.3	50.0	917
Sex of the child				
Male	68.5	14.3	46.2	1,800
Female	68.0	12.1	42.5	1,512
Birth order				
1	71.5	15.6	49.4	1,305
2	68.0	12.3	45.6	1,140
3	67.4	10.2	38.5	499
4+	58.1	11.5	30.9	309
Mother's education				
Non-literate[a]	63.1	9.4	26.6	830
Less than 5 years	55.1	12.8	34.4	113
5-9 years	66.5	12.9	40.3	992
10 or more years	73.7	15.6	59.1	1,377
Religion				
Hindu	63.5	15.7	46.1	1,120
Muslim	39.7	22.4	27.1	78
Christian	50.6	23.5	39.1	39
Sikh	72.3	11.8	44.4	2,067
Others	*	*	*	8
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	63.1	11.6	34.7	1,370
Scheduled Tribes	(61.5)	0.0	(15.4)	13
Other Backward Classes	67.1	12.0	46.1	565
Others	74.1	15.4	53.9	1,364
Wealth index				
Lowest	(45.5)	0.0	(27.3)	11
Second	43.7	0.0	25.9	46
Middle	60.2	9.3	20.8	251
Fourth	62.9	11.4	32.2	873
Highest	72.0	14.6	52.7	2,131
Punjab (15-49)	68.3	13.3	44.5	3,312
Punjab (15-44)[#†]	65.1	13.0	44.1	3,760

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.
[a] Literate but 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 WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT BY BACKGROUND CHRACTERISTICS

Percentage of women who are aware of diarrhoea management according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	99.0	40.6	61.2	31.0	12.1	22.6	11.7	379
20-24	99.5	51.9	64.4	29.4	11.4	24.3	10.8	2,943
25-29	99.8	54.9	62.6	32.3	10.8	25.6	12.0	4,235
30-34	99.8	48.4	63.5	33.7	9.4	25.6	14.9	3,870
35-39	99.7	42.1	64.9	33.9	7.4	26.4	17.0	3,739
40-44	99.9	38.3	65.2	35.5	7.2	26.7	17.7	3,186
45-49	100.0	36.6	65.3	34.5	7.2	25.4	18.5	2,547
Residence								
Rural	99.7	40.0	62.9	33.6	9.0	24.4	16.3	14,806
Urban	100.0	60.3	67.2	32.2	9.1	28.6	11.7	6,093
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	99.7	21.3	60.1	36.2	9.5	26.7	18.7	6,303
Less than 5 years	99.9	30.1	59.8	38.2	9.2	29.0	18.5	751
5-9 years	99.7	42.8	64.4	31.9	7.9	24.3	16.1	6,645
10 or more years	99.9	72.2	67.8	31.2	9.7	25.5	10.2	7,200
Religion								
Hindu	99.9	54.8	64.7	34.3	9.1	26.2	13.7	6,547
Muslim	100.0	32.2	53.2	33.4	6.9	29.5	16.9	354
Christian	100.0	47.0	70.1	28.4	11.1	23.4	17.6	184
Sikh	99.7	42.0	64.0	32.8	9.0	25.4	15.5	13,745
Others	100.0	68.6	66.7	20.5	11.4	14.1	11.3	69
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	99.7	36.6	61.1	35.0	9.4	26.0	16.4	7,368
Scheduled Tribes	98.5	40.8	69.1	45.2	19.1	30.7	12.6	65
Other Backward Classes	99.9	48.7	64.2	33.1	8.0	24.6	14.9	3,443
Others	99.8	51.9	66.3	31.8	9.1	25.7	13.9	10,017
Wealth index								
Lowest	100.0	14.1	50.0	33.2	17.9	33.4	18.1	59
Second	99.7	22.8	60.2	33.3	10.2	18.2	16.1	306
Middle	99.6	21.1	59.8	34.4	9.8	26.8	19.0	2,026
Fourth	99.7	30.6	61.2	35.4	9.6	25.9	17.3	5,649
Highest	99.8	57.3	66.2	32.0	8.6	25.5	13.2	12,859
Punjab	99.8	46.0	64.1	33.2	9.1	25.6	14.9	20,899

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Among women who are aware of diarhoea management.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.

TABLE 5.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA BY BACKGROUND CHRACTERISTICS

Percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	15.5	2,464	48.3	87.3	19.5	59.4	22.5	387
25-29	12.8	3,071	55.7	89.1	22.5	57.5	22.5	402
30-34	11.6	1,127	51.5	85.3	15.6	61.5	25.6	133
35-39	10.3	272	59.7	96.7	28.1	66.6	15.8	28
40-49	15.1	58	*	*	*	*	*	9
Residence								
Rural	14.1	5,068	48.3	87.6	20.4	56.5	25.1	733
Urban	11.8	1,924	64.0	89.0	20.9	68.2	14.4	226
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	13.7	1,757	34.5	84.9	22.4	48.4	34.0	244
Less than 5 years	16.9	220	48.1	94.8	28.3	64.1	16.0	38
5-9 years	14.2	2,155	47.8	87.6	19.5	57.8	23.5	313
10 or more years	12.5	2,860	67.7	89.6	19.3	67.1	15.2	364
Religion								
Hindu	12.7	2,352	60.5	86.2	16.9	68.4	16.9	304
Muslim	15.8	160	43.7	79.9	25.0	50.0	30.0	25
Christian	8.0	75	*	*	*	*	*	5
Sikh	13.9	4,383	48.3	89.0	21.8	55.6	24.9	624
Others	(3.8)	22	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	15.2	2,920	46.6	89.5	23.3	55.3	24.4	451
Schedule Tribes	16.4	27	*	*	*	*	*	4
Other Backward Classes	12.7	1,184	44.3	83.6	17.5	57.4	27.4	153
Others	12.1	2,861	62.1	87.8	18.0	65.3	18.3	351
Wealth index								
Lowest	(6.3)	16	*	*	*	*	*	1
Second	19.8	90	(31.4)	(83.7)	(19.9)	(50.4)	(36.4)	18
Middle	13.8	553	34.8	89.9	12.7	48.0	42.2	79
Fourth	14.9	1,807	40.7	86.1	21.6	51.4	29.1	275
Highest	12.8	4,526	62.2	88.7	20.9	64.8	16.4	586
Punjab (15-49)	13.5	6,992	52.0	88.0	20.5	59.4	22.5	959
Punjab (15-44)[†]	13.5	6,923	52.1	88.0	20.7	59.0	22.6	836

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] 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 CHRACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)[1]					Children suffered from ARI[3]	Children sought advice/treatment[4]	Source of treatment[5]			Number of children**
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/ whistling	Rapid breathing	Other signs[2]			Government health facility[6]	Private health facility[7]	Others	
Age group													
15-19	98.3	379	59.5	42.3	25.6	20.5	63.9	7.5	100.0	7.7	69.2	23.1	124
20-24	97.4	2,943	67.4	44.9	30.0	19.8	63.5	6.1	93.1	17.4	66.3	16.3	2,340
25-29	98.4	4,235	68.8	51.0	31.8	20.2	62.9	6.1	92.7	16.3	62.6	21.0	3,071
30-34	98.2	3,870	67.8	52.4	31.0	21.0	63.7	5.1	92.3	11.9	69.0	19.0	1,127
35-39	98.4	3,739	67.4	51.2	31.1	21.5	62.9	5.7	91.7	9.1	72.7	18.2	272
40-44	98.7	3,186	67.4	51.3	30.9	21.3	63.3	4.4	50.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	44
45-49	99.1	2,547	66.4	52.9	33.4	21.6	61.2	14.3	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	14
Residence													
Rural	97.9	14,806	66.4	49.8	30.7	20.6	62.6	6.2	92.4	14.8	63.2	22.0	5,068
Urban	99.5	6,093	70.1	52.4	32.3	21.4	63.8	5.2	94.1	17.5	72.7	9.8	1,924
Mother's education													
Non-literate[a]	98.0	6,303	62.4	47.0	29.2	20.3	61.9	6.7	91.3	10.9	57.7	31.4	1,757
Less than 5 years	96.7	751	65.8	49.1	30.2	19.6	62.0	8.8	96.2	0.0	77.3	22.7	220
5-9 years	98.2	6,645	67.2	49.7	30.7	20.3	61.9	6.3	92.1	16.7	66.1	17.2	2,155
10 or more years	99.0	7,200	72.2	54.6	33.5	22.0	65.0	5.0	94.3	19.8	70.3	9.9	2,860
Religion													
Hindu	99.0	6,547	68.0	52.1	30.6	20.5	64.5	5.1	93.2	13.8	73.0	13.2	2,352
Muslim	96.4	354	59.7	48.8	23.5	16.3	59.4	7.6	94.4	17.6	64.7	17.6	160
Christian	98.4	184	65.5	44.0	37.6	18.4	56.8	5.5	100.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	75
Sikh	98.1	13,745	67.4	50.0	31.6	21.1	62.4	6.3	92.4	16.1	62.6	21.3	4,383
Others	96.2	69	67.6	55.1	34.3	21.5	64.2	(4.5)	(100.0)	50.0	50.0	0.0	22
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	98.2	7,368	64.2	49.8	29.2	20.1	62.5	6.1	92.1	16.2	61.1	22.7	2,920
Scheduled Tribes	95.3	65	70.2	55.7	34.0	8.2	58.0	16.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27
Other Backward Classes	98.3	3,443	68.0	50.4	31.8	21.0	63.7	5.0	89.0	10.4	61.0	28.6	1,184
Others	98.5	10,017	69.7	51.2	32.5	21.4	63.2	6.1	94.8	16.6	73.2	10.2	2,861
Wealth index													
Lowest	100.0	59	63.5	36.8	9.3	15.6	59.9	12.5	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	16
Second	94.5	306	58.1	38.6	26.5	21.7	61.1	5.7	100.0	0.0	57.1	42.9	90
Middle	97.2	2,026	62.4	44.1	28.6	20.6	61.4	6.2	88.9	6.1	55.1	38.8	553
Fourth	98.0	5,649	64.7	49.2	29.8	19.7	61.6	6.7	89.0	14.6	56.1	29.3	1,807
Highest	98.8	12,859	69.7	52.5	32.4	21.4	63.9	5.6	95.0	17.4	71.7	10.9	4,526
Punjab (15-49)	98.4	20,899	67.5	50.6	31.2	20.8	63.0	6.0	92.8	15.5	65.7	18.9	6,992
Punjab (15-44)[†]	99.3	17,702	67.7	50.1	31.0	20.7	63.2	5.9	92.7	15.7	65.9	18.4	6,923

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Among women who are aware of any danger signs of ARI. [2] Includes not able to drink or take a feed, excessive drowsy and difficulty to keep awake, running nose and others. [3] Last two weeks prior to survey. [4] Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/ treatment. [5] Among children who sought advice/treatment. [6] Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic. [7] Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. [a] Literate but did not attend school are also included. [†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.13 WOMEN'S 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, Punjab, 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**
Gurdaspur	53.1	4.8	88.2	5.3	92.0	335
Amritsar	49.0	13.3	100.0	6.5	96.8	355
Kapurthala	48.3	20.4	92.3	7.8	95.8	399
Jalandhar	45.2	16.2	86.2	5.0	94.6	346
Hoshiarpur	64.0	15.8	90.5	5.6	93.2	372
Nawanshahr	53.8	14.3	82.6	4.2	85.0	311
Rupnagar	60.1	11.1	75.6	5.0	100.0	358
Fatehgarh Sahib	54.7	13.1	81.2	7.5	87.9	341
Ludhiana	53.8	9.9	90.1	8.0	82.4	282
Moga	41.8	17.8	84.8	4.6	96.7	325
Firozpur	44.1	18.0	95.4	3.7	100.0	361
Muktsar	41.6	10.6	99.2	5.5	100.0	356
Faridkot	36.5	26.4	95.2	6.5	97.2	294
Bathinda	40.0	12.1	87.9	8.0	96.0	359
Mansa	28.3	21.8	82.2	9.1	82.5	369
Sangrur	34.0	17.3	82.4	10.9	95.9	406
Patiala	51.1	6.5	88.1	7.5	80.6	312
Tarn Taran	23.3	2.9	91.8	2.0	100.0	335
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	65.8	9.0	78.9	4.6	90.0	394
Barnala	37.7	8.0	90.1	5.0	97.0	382
Punjab (15-49)	46.0	13.5	88.0	6.0	92.8	6,992
Punjab (15-44)[†]	47.5	13.5	88.0	5.9	92.7	6,923

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

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 6.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0
Any modern method[1]	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0
Female sterilization	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.9
Male sterilization	95.0	94.2	96.8	94.9	94.2	96.8
IUD	96.9	96.5	97.8	97.0	96.6	97.9
Pills	97.6	97.1	98.9	97.7	97.2	99.0
Emergency contraceptive pills	52.9	49.4	61.5	53.2	49.5	62.3
Injectables	61.4	58.7	68.0	61.7	58.9	68.4
Condom/Nirodh	96.7	96.1	98.4	96.9	96.2	98.5
Female condom	3.4	2.8	4.8	3.4	2.7	4.8
Rhythm method	70.9	68.5	76.9	71.2	68.7	77.1
Withdrawal	56.0	54.0	60.8	56.3	54.3	61.2
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Number of women**	20,898	14,805	6,093	19,954	14,167	5,787

** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes Female sterilization, Male sterilization, IUD, Pills, condom, female condom, emergency contraceptive pills and Injectables.

TABLE 6.2 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal	Other	Number of Women**
Age group														
15-24	99.8	99.8	93.0	99.4	94.7	97.0	51.8	58.8	96.7	3.1	68.2	53.9	0.1	3,288
25-29	100.0	100.0	94.9	99.8	97.8	98.4	57.5	64.5	97.8	3.9	71.9	57.3	0.1	4,175
30-34	99.9	99.9	95.7	99.8	98.3	98.2	55.1	64.3	97.5	3.4	73.3	58.2	0.2	3,745
35-39	100.0	100.0	95.6	99.8	97.3	97.9	52.4	61.8	96.7	3.6	70.5	56.5	0.1	3,575
40-49	99.9	99.9	95.2	99.9	96.7	97.1	49.9	59.2	95.8	2.9	71.3	55.5	0.2	5,171
No. of Living Children														
0	99.7	99.7	93.6	99.3	94.1	96.7	55.0	61.2	96.7	4.8	66.2	54.1	0.3	1,907
1	99.9	99.9	94.5	99.6	97.1	98.1	58.4	65.0	97.9	4.2	72.4	56.3	0.1	3,551
2	100.0	100.0	95.3	99.9	98.1	98.4	57.3	64.9	97.4	3.8	72.3	57.2	0.1	6,908
3	100.0	100.0	95.6	99.9	97.6	97.6	49.2	59.9	96.7	2.5	71.4	56.6	0.2	4,736
4+	99.8	99.8	94.2	99.8	95.1	96.2	42.4	53.0	94.8	1.9	69.5	55.2	0.1	2,852
Residence														
Rural	99.9	99.9	94.2	99.7	96.6	97.2	49.5	58.9	96.2	2.7	68.7	54.3	0.2	14,167
Urban	100.0	100.0	96.8	99.9	97.9	99.0	62.3	68.4	98.5	4.9	77.1	61.2	0.2	5,787
Education														
Non-literate[a]	99.8	99.8	91.7	99.5	94.1	94.9	38.1	50.1	93.4	1.5	65.7	52.7	0.2	5,907
Less than five years	100.0	100.0	92.1	99.9	95.6	96.7	42.7	56.6	95.6	1.8	66.6	56.0	0.0	725
5-9 years	100.0	100.0	95.6	99.8	97.7	98.3	51.1	61.0	97.8	2.5	69.2	53.8	0.2	6,350
10 or more years	100.0	100.0	97.3	99.9	98.9	99.6	69.1	72.7	99.2	5.9	78.0	61.7	0.1	6,972
Religion														
Hindu	99.9	99.9	96.3	99.8	96.9	98.3	59.3	65.9	98.0	4.4	73.1	57.0	0.1	6,248
Muslim	100.0	100.0	83.0	99.1	91.5	94.8	44.0	51.0	93.0	2.6	52.7	41.3	0.3	341
Christian	100.0	100.0	98.3	100.0	96.7	99.0	52.9	59.4	98.9	3.1	68.9	53.9	0.0	174
Sikh	99.9	99.9	94.5	99.7	97.2	97.5	50.5	59.9	96.4	2.9	70.7	56.4	0.2	13,124
Others	100.0	100.0	97.2	100.0	94.5	95.8	68.4	74.8	98.6	4.0	72.9	63.6	0.0	67
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	99.9	99.9	94.3	99.8	95.7	96.6	46.5	56.7	96.2	2.7	67.9	53.7	0.1	7,045
Scheduled tribes	100.0	100.0	90.7	100.0	92.3	94.0	35.4	46.2	95.4	6.1	71.8	56.6	1.5	65
Other backward classes	100.0	100.0	94.9	99.7	97.1	98.1	52.1	60.2	97.6	3.7	71.1	53.6	0.2	3,297
Others	99.9	99.9	95.4	99.7	98.0	98.3	58.7	65.9	97.1	3.7	73.5	59.2	0.2	9,547
Wealth index														
Lowest	98.2	98.2	91.1	98.2	90.3	96.4	30.8	28.1	92.9	0.0	75.5	56.1	0.0	53
Second	99.3	99.3	85.2	98.6	86.1	85.9	25.1	39.4	85.6	2.2	56.8	37.2	0.0	281
Middle	99.9	99.9	91.1	99.6	93.4	94.8	34.0	46.7	93.4	1.3	64.7	53.6	0.2	1,929
Fourth	99.9	99.9	93.0	99.6	95.6	96.3	45.8	57.2	95.6	2.0	67.1	52.8	0.1	5,377
Highest	100.0	100.0	96.6	99.9	98.4	99.0	60.2	66.6	98.2	4.3	74.2	58.7	0.2	12,314
Punjab	99.9	99.9	94.9	99.8	97.0	97.7	53.2	61.7	96.9	3.4	71.2	56.3	0.2	19,954

Note: IUD= Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency contraceptive pills.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate 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, Punjab, 2007-08

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal	Other	Number of Women**
Gurdaspur	100.0	100.0	98.5	100.0	98.2	99.5	65.1	70.0	98.7	3.3	70.0	53.7	0.0	934
Amritsar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.9	47.5	63.5	99.9	2.2	90.9	76.8	0.0	896
Kapurthala	100.0	100.0	94.0	100.0	95.7	98.4	62.2	65.7	99.2	2.3	84.5	73.3	0.2	975
Jalandhar	100.0	100.0	93.4	99.8	96.0	98.6	60.4	63.9	98.6	3.3	72.5	59.5	0.1	979
Hoshiarpur	100.0	100.0	98.5	100.0	98.1	99.2	65.5	71.2	99.0	2.3	89.2	77.8	0.1	963
Nawanshahr	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.8	98.9	57.6	62.1	98.3	8.4	57.2	35.0	0.0	875
Rupnagar	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	98.0	99.0	60.0	64.5	99.1	6.2	53.5	31.2	0.1	1,133
Fatehgarh Sahib	99.5	99.5	90.9	98.9	90.7	95.5	48.3	57.0	92.5	6.9	45.3	27.9	0.4	1,158
Ludhiana	100.0	100.0	92.3	99.8	94.4	97.0	55.5	58.4	95.4	10.0	54.1	28.7	0.5	882
Moga	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.8	100.0	49.0	55.3	99.5	1.2	91.6	78.0	0.2	933
Firozpur	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.3	99.8	56.2	63.3	99.0	1.4	91.0	77.6	0.0	997
Muktsar	100.0	100.0	99.2	100.0	99.0	98.7	55.3	67.3	99.3	3.0	80.7	76.4	0.0	1,001
Faridkot	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.5	54.4	62.2	99.8	1.0	88.1	75.6	0.0	977
Bathinda	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.9	98.6	99.4	46.8	63.7	98.9	3.4	79.0	64.7	0.6	953
Mansa	99.3	99.3	67.0	98.1	87.9	81.2	21.1	39.6	76.1	3.2	30.2	19.9	0.2	1,028
Sangrur	99.9	99.9	80.1	99.4	94.1	93.9	40.6	55.0	92.9	1.8	52.9	44.4	0.3	1,148
Patiala	100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0	98.2	98.3	61.6	71.7	98.3	3.0	71.4	46.3	0.1	965
Tarn Taran	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.9	99.7	42.8	46.9	99.7	0.3	90.0	76.6	0.0	915
SAS Nagar(Mohali)	100.0	100.0	98.0	99.9	97.5	98.9	61.1	69.0	98.3	6.5	55.5	35.2	0.0	1,169
Barnala	100.0	100.0	97.5	100.0	99.1	99.4	58.9	67.0	98.1	0.3	86.1	69.8	0.0	1,073
Punjab	99.9	99.9	94.9	99.8	97.0	97.7	53.2	61.7	96.9	3.4	71.2	56.3	0.2	19,954

Note: IUD= Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency contraceptive pills.
** 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, Punjab, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal	Other	Number of Women**
Age group														
15 - 19	30.6	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.7	0.3	0.5	20.1	0.0	9.5	5.7	0.0	370
20 - 24	56.9	49.2	0.1	4.7	6.4	12.3	0.6	0.4	38.8	0.0	17.8	9.4	0.0	2,918
25 - 29	81.0	74.9	0.7	19.6	16.0	20.1	1.2	0.7	52.2	0.0	24.3	14.3	0.1	4,175
30 - 34	90.6	86.1	0.8	37.3	20.4	23.0	0.8	0.9	53.1	0.0	28.5	16.4	0.0	3,745
35 - 39	91.6	87.0	1.1	50.2	19.7	21.3	1.0	0.8	46.4	0.1	27.4	17.6	0.1	3,575
40 - 44	90.6	86.3	0.8	55.2	22.2	18.8	0.6	0.9	41.7	0.0	29.4	17.2	0.0	2,920
45 – 49	88.0	82.6	1.7	56.5	17.6	14.2	0.5	0.7	35.3	0.0	27.9	16.1	0.0	2,251
No. of Living children														
0	18.3	15.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.9	0.5	0.1	13.9	0.0	4.9	3.0	0.0	1,907
1	76.4	68.0	0.1	4.7	15.8	18.3	0.9	0.7	52.3	0.0	22.7	12.9	0.0	3,551
2	91.4	85.7	0.8	34.2	23.7	22.0	1.1	0.9	53.9	0.1	28.5	16.6	0.0	6,908
3	93.8	89.6	1.2	56.4	17.2	20.6	0.7	0.8	45.7	0.0	29.0	17.3	0.0	4,736
4+	92.3	87.3	1.7	63.6	12.5	18.3	0.3	0.7	36.6	0.0	30.2	18.2	0.0	2,852
Residence														
Rural	81.8	76.7	0.8	38.0	16.9	19.0	0.8	0.8	42.6	0.0	24.3	14.2	0.0	14,167
Urban	84.0	77.8	0.7	28.5	17.0	17.6	0.8	0.5	52.2	0.1	28.7	17.0	0.1	5,787
Education														
Non-literate[a]	85.2	80.3	1.1	54.3	12.2	17.2	0.5	0.5	36.4	0.0	25.8	16.2	0.0	5,907
Less than five years	83.1	76.7	2.5	42.7	14.8	18.1	0.7	1.4	38.7	0.0	26.5	14.7	0.0	725
5-9 years	81.8	76.2	0.8	35.7	18.7	20.0	0.8	0.9	43.5	0.0	25.0	14.0	0.0	6,350
10 or more years	80.7	75.0	0.4	17.9	19.5	18.4	1.1	0.7	55.3	0.1	25.9	15.0	0.0	6,972
Religion														
Hindu	81.1	74.7	0.8	32.4	13.2	16.4	0.9	0.8	46.1	0.0	25.3	14.2	0.0	6,248
Muslim	72.5	64.6	0.3	23.5	12.1	15.3	0.6	1.2	33.0	0.0	15.6	11.9	0.0	341
Christian	85.2	78.5	0.8	47.9	7.0	17.1	0.0	0.7	44.9	0.0	22.8	17.8	0.0	174
Sikh	83.3	78.4	0.8	36.9	18.9	19.8	0.8	0.7	45.2	0.0	26.0	15.4	0.0	13,124
Others	89.2	83.1	1.4	10.2	13.6	13.7	1.5	1.5	70.8	1.3	26.4	35.5	0.0	67
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	80.4	75.1	1.1	43.8	8.9	17.2	0.5	0.6	41.2	0.0	24.1	14.0	0.0	7,045
Scheduled tribes	75.9	72.8	1.6	37.7	16.2	9.2	1.7	0.0	36.9	0.0	21.5	8.5	0.0	65
Other backward classes	81.2	74.9	0.8	33.0	13.6	18.6	0.9	0.9	44.8	0.0	26.4	15.7	0.0	3,297
Others	84.5	79.2	0.6	29.7	24.0	19.7	1.0	0.8	48.7	0.0	26.4	15.6	0.0	9,547
Wealth index														
Lowest	84.0	72.0	0.0	34.3	3.5	22.8	0.0	0.0	38.5	0.0	31.4	27.0	0.0	53
Second	76.4	72.2	1.6	47.2	5.0	16.5	0.0	0.3	32.6	0.0	22.7	10.6	0.0	281
Middle	83.3	77.5	1.3	51.8	8.2	18.1	0.3	0.4	37.4	0.0	25.1	16.4	0.0	1,929
Fourth	81.3	75.9	0.9	43.4	12.1	18.1	0.7	0.8	39.4	0.0	24.7	14.4	0.1	5,377
Highest	83.0	77.6	0.7	28.9	20.7	18.9	0.9	0.8	49.5	0.0	26.1	15.2	0.0	12,314
Punjab (15-49)	82.5	77.0	0.8	35.3	16.9	18.6	0.8	0.7	45.3	0.0	25.6	15.0	0.0	19,954
Punjab (15-44) [†]	81.8	76.3	0.7	32.6	16.8	19.1	0.8	0.8	46.6	0.0	25.3	14.9	0.0	17,702

Note: IUD= Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency contraceptive pills.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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, Punjab, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ Nirodh	Rhythm method	With-drawal	Other	Number of Women**
Age group												
15 - 19	14.9	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.9	0.0	8.9	2.5	0.8	0.0	370
20 - 24	39.3	33.9	0.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	0.4	20.5	4.1	1.4	0.0	2,918
25 - 29	65.4	59.4	0.6	19.5	8.5	5.0	0.5	25.1	4.7	1.2	0.0	4,175
30 - 34	81.2	74.6	0.7	37.2	8.3	4.8	0.5	23.2	4.8	1.8	0.0	3,745
35 - 39	83.1	75.8	0.9	50.3	5.5	3.0	0.2	15.9	4.9	2.3	0.0	3,575
40 - 44	79.1	72.5	0.8	55.3	3.9	1.5	0.1	10.8	4.9	1.7	0.0	2,920
45 – 49	69.3	65.6	1.6	56.6	1.4	0.4	0.0	5.5	2.4	1.3	0.0	2,251
No. of Living Children												
No children	6.0	5.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	4.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	1,907
1 child	54.9	47.5	0.1	4.8	8.8	5.0	0.4	28.3	5.5	1.9	0.0	3,551
1 son	62.1	54.1	0.1	6.8	12.0	5.8	0.4	29.0	5.7	2.3	0.0	2,201
No sons	43.1	36.7	0.1	1.4	3.7	3.7	0.6	27.2	5.2	1.2	0.0	1,350
2 children	78.7	71.2	0.7	34.2	8.2	4.4	0.4	23.2	5.6	1.9	0.0	6,908
1 or more sons	81.3	73.7	0.7	37.1	8.5	4.4	0.4	22.5	5.6	1.9	0.0	6,293
No sons	52.3	45.2	0.0	4.7	5.1	4.6	0.3	30.5	5.5	1.6	0.0	615
3 children	83.8	78.3	1.0	56.4	4.0	2.8	0.3	13.7	3.9	1.7	0.0	4,736
1 or more sons	85.7	80.1	1.1	58.5	4.1	2.7	0.3	13.5	3.9	1.7	0.0	4,542
No sons	40.4	34.2	0.0	8.8	1.8	5.6	0.0	18.1	4.1	2.0	0.0	194
4+ sons	81.9	77.0	1.5	63.7	2.3	1.7	0.2	7.5	3.4	1.4	0.0	2,852
1 or more sons	82.8	78.2	1.5	65.1	2.3	1.7	0.2	7.4	3.3	1.3	0.0	2,789
No sons	38.9	25.5	1.5	2.8	1.5	1.5	3.1	15.2	8.0	5.4	0.0	63
Residence												
Rural	68.8	63.4	0.7	38.0	5.8	3.4	0.4	15.0	4.0	1.4	0.0	14,167
Urban	70.5	62.8	0.6	28.5	5.5	3.2	0.2	24.7	5.5	2.2	0.0	5,787
Education												
Non-literate[a]	74.8	70.3	1.0	54.3	3.2	2.5	0.3	9.1	3.2	1.2	0.0	5,907
Less than five years	71.1	65.5	2.4	42.7	3.3	3.3	0.3	13.5	4.1	1.5	0.0	725
5-9 years	67.9	61.9	0.7	35.8	6.1	3.6	0.3	15.4	4.4	1.5	0.0	6,350
10 or more years	65.6	58.2	0.3	17.9	7.7	4.0	0.4	27.9	5.4	2.0	0.0	6,972
Religion												
Hindu	68.3	61.2	0.8	32.4	3.8	3.2	0.3	20.6	5.1	2.0	0.0	6,248
Muslim	60.7	63.4	0.3	23.8	4.6	2.9	1.2	20.9	3.4	3.5	0.0	341
Christian	72.3	63.4	1.2	47.5	1.5	1.1	0.0	17.0	2.5	1.4	0.0	174
Sikh	69.9	70.3	0.7	36.9	6.6	3.5	0.3	16.3	4.1	1.4	0.0	13,124
Others	78.7	65.5	1.4	10.2	7.9	4.2	0.0	43.1	7.0	5.0	0.0	67

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Rhythm method	With-drawal	Other	Number of women**
Castes/tribes												
Scheduled castes	69.1	61.9	1.0	43.8	2.3	2.8	0.4	14.0	3.8	0.9	0.0	7,045
Scheduled tribes	67.7	58.2	1.6	37.7	4.6	1.5	0.0	20.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	65
Other backward classes	67.2	60.4	0.7	33.0	3.7	3.2	0.2	19.5	4.7	2.1	0.0	3,297
Others	70.1	63.4	0.5	29.7	8.9	3.8	0.3	20.1	4.7	2.0	0.0	9,547
Wealth index												
Lowest	60.4	48.4	0.0	34.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	12.3	10.3	1.7	0.0	53
Second	65.3	62.8	1.6	47.2	2.1	3.9	0.7	7.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	281
Middle	73.1	68.4	1.2	51.8	2.1	3.1	0.1	10.2	3.4	1.2	0.0	1,929
Fourth	69.8	64.9	0.8	43.4	3.6	3.0	0.4	13.7	3.5	1.3	0.0	5,377
Highest	68.6	61.8	0.6	28.9	7.3	3.6	0.3	21.1	5.0	1.8	0.0	12,314
Punjab (15-49)	69.3	63.2	0.7	35.3	5.7	3.4	0.3	17.8	4.4	1.6	0.0	19,954
Punjab (15-44) [†]	69.2	62.9	0.6	32.6	6.2	3.8	0.4	19.4	4.6	1.7	0.0	17,702

Note: IUD=Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pills.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate 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 specific contraceptive method by duration of use according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 2007-08

Background characteristics	IUD				Pill		Condom/Nirodh		Spacing method[c][†]
	< 2 years	2-3 years	4 or more years	Number of IUD users**	> 6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months	Number of condom/ Nirodh users	> 6 months
Age group									
15 - 19	*	*	*	3	*	7	15.2	33	2.8
20 - 24	82.5	17.5	0.0	123	37.4	124	42.8	586	16.1
25 - 29	49.4	42.8	7.8	348	51.5	234	61.7	1,039	30.7
30 - 34	33.3	54.0	12.7	300	69.7	200	77.1	860	32.3
35 - 39	19.7	59.6	20.7	194	82.1	118	86.1	562	22.7
40 - 44	15.2	58.0	26.8	112	76.6	46	83.9	312	14.6
45 - 49	6.1	51.5	42.4	33	(80.0)	10	88.5	119	na
No. of Living Children									
0	*	*	*	1	*	8	38.4	87	2.2
1	49.5	38.2	12.3	305	51.0	196	58.1	990	33.4
2	36.9	50.1	13.0	559	65.2	332	73.1	1,590	33.3
3	29.6	55.9	14.5	184	64.4	147	75.5	636	19.0
4+	33.8	46.2	20.0	64	60.7	56	77.6	208	11.7
Residence									
Rural	39.4	47.2	13.4	805	60.4	541	66.5	2,096	20.9
Urban	37.4	49.0	13.5	308	61.8	198	72.1	1,415	30.7
Education									
Non-literate[a]	35.6	47.3	17.0	188	52.8	158	60.9	521	12.2
Less than five years	(30.4)	(47.8)	(21.7)	25	61.5	26	74.7	96	18.5
5-9 years	38.9	46.1	15.0	372	59.2	247	67.4	961	21.9
10 or more years	40.6	48.9	10.5	528	66.1	308	71.3	1,933	35.2
Religion									
Hindu	36.2	52.6	11.2	231	63.3	222	69.6	1,274	24.5
Muslim	(33.3)	(53.3)	(13.3)	15	(64.3)	14	60.0	71	23.4
Christian	*	*	*	3	*	2	75.9	31	17.5
Sikh	39.9	46.2	13.8	858	59.6	498	68.2	2,108	23.4
Others	*	*	*	6	*	3	83.3	27	0.0
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	43.4	44.7	11.9	158	55.3	225	62.7	971	15.0
Scheduled tribes	*	*	*	3	0	0	(76.9)	13	21.3
Other backward classes	42.9	47.1	10.1	118	57.4	118	69.5	632	22.8
Others	37.4	48.4	14.2	834	65.0	396	71.6	1,895	30.8
Wealth index									
Lowest	nc	nc	nc	nc	*	1	*	6	15.2
Second	*	*	*	6	(69.2)	13	(64.7)	20	10.3
Middle	30.8	53.8	15.4	39	41.7	57	53.6	189	10.4
Fourth	40.8	46.1	13.1	192	60.9	186	62.3	721	16.3
Highest	38.7	47.8	13.5	876	63.0	482	71.7	2,575	29.7
Punjab	38.9	47.7	13.4	1,113	60.8	739	68.7	3,511	23.7

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] Literate 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

Percentage distribution of women age 15-49 years by age at the time of sterilization, according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	20.3	45.6	21.0	8.5	4.6	100.0	28.5	569
2-3	0.9	18.8	42.6	25.1	9.7	3.0	100.0	28.7	669
4-5	0.7	21.7	39.9	25.4	9.2	3.1	100.0	28.4	879
6-7	0.9	23.0	41.4	24.6	8.3	1.8	100.0	28.2	778
8-9	1.2	19.8	41.8	24.0	11.5	1.8	100.0	28.4	849
10+	0.9	21.2	46.5	25.9	5.5	0.0	100.0	27.6	3,419
No. of Living Children									
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	2
1	5.4	29.8	36.9	19.0	7.7	1.2	100.0	26.7	170
2	1.7	30.7	44.9	17.2	4.7	0.8	100.0	26.7	2,414
3	0.3	21.7	45.6	24.7	6.9	0.8	100.0	27.9	2,721
4+	0.1	6.8	41.8	35.8	12.3	3.2	100.0	30.1	1,856
Residence									
Rural	0.9	21.5	44.5	24.5	7.3	1.2	100.0	27.9	5,461
Urban	0.6	19.5	42.8	26.6	8.5	2.0	100.0	28.4	1,702
Education									
Non-literate[a]	0.7	21.1	42.7	25.8	7.8	1.8	100.0	28.2	3,261
Less than five years	2.5	22.9	45.2	21.7	6.8	0.9	100.0	27.4	326
5-9 years	1.1	22.2	44.9	23.7	7.3	0.9	100.0	27.8	2,304
10 or more years	0.5	18.1	46.1	26.0	7.7	1.6	100.0	28.3	1,272
Religion									
Hindu	0.7	19.9	44.0	25.7	8.0	1.7	100.0	28.2	2,074
Muslim	0.0	24.4	43.9	20.7	8.5	2.4	100.0	28.1	82
Christian	0.0	20.7	42.7	28.0	8.5	0.0	100.0	28.3	83
Sikh	1.0	21.5	44.2	24.7	7.4	1.3	100.0	28.0	4,916
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	0.8	22.7	44.2	24.2	6.9	1.3	100.0	(27.9)	3,152
Scheduled tribes	0.0	16.0	56.0	20.0	8.0	0.0	100.0	27.5	26
Other backward classes	0.8	20.6	43.4	25.6	7.7	1.8	100.0	28.2	1,112
Others	0.9	19.4	44.3	25.6	8.4	1.5	100.0	28.2	2,873
Wealth index									
Lowest	(5.3)	(10.5)	(21.1)	(52.6)	(10.5)	nc	100.0	27.9	19
Second	1.5	25.7	34.6	27.2	8.1	2.9	100.0	27.8	137
Middle	0.9	22.7	41.6	24.3	8.7	1.9	100.0	27.9	1,021
Fourth	1.0	23.2	44.8	23.5	6.3	1.1	100.0	28.2	2,363
Highest	0.7	19.0	44.9	25.9	8.1	1.4	100.0	28.8	3,623
Punjab	0.9	21.0	44.1	25.0	7.6	1.4	100.0	28.0	7,163

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
[a] Literate 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, Punjab, 2007-08

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ Nirodh	Rhythm method	With-drawal	Other	Number of Women**
Gurdaspur	67.1	57.5	0.6	33.4	1.8	2.5	0.2	18.8	7.4	2.2	0.0	934
Amritsar	72.6	63.9	0.7	30.5	4.5	2.4	0.0	25.7	4.9	3.8	0.0	896
Kapurthala	61.2	52.2	0.9	29.0	1.8	1.9	0.5	18.1	6.4	2.5	0.0	975
Jalandhar	60.4	53.2	1.4	27.0	3.2	3.8	0.2	17.7	4.7	2.5	0.0	979
Hoshiarpur	52.5	43.4	0.4	23.9	1.7	2.0	0.3	15.2	7.6	1.4	0.0	963
Nawanshahr	64.5	59.0	0.9	33.2	3.1	3.5	1.3	16.9	3.7	1.8	0.0	875
Rupnagar	70.9	65.7	0.7	42.4	4.0	2.0	0.2	16.1	4.0	1.2	0.0	1,133
Fatehgarh Sahib	71.2	66.7	0.4	35.4	6.3	4.7	0.3	19.7	3.7	0.8	0.0	1,158
Ludhiana	61.8	57.2	0.3	35.2	3.8	2.7	0.4	14.8	4.0	0.6	0.0	882
Moga	78.0	71.5	2.4	38.6	9.6	3.8	0.1	16.9	5.4	1.1	0.0	933
Firozpur	75.4	69.7	0.5	35.9	8.7	4.7	0.8	19.1	3.7	1.9	0.0	997
Muktsar	77.8	73.6	0.4	42.8	8.4	3.5	0.1	18.4	2.2	2.0	0.0	1,001
Faridkot	76.2	70.3	0.5	40.2	7.6	5.1	0.1	16.7	4.7	1.3	0.0	977
Bathinda	74.9	71.0	1.3	37.1	8.3	3.4	0.3	20.6	2.4	1.5	0.0	953
Mansa	67.7	65.2	0.1	40.5	11.8	3.5	0.2	9.2	1.6	0.8	0.0	1,028
Sangrur	64.4	57.9	0.0	29.4	8.5	3.7	0.4	15.9	3.8	2.6	0.0	1,148
Patiala	70.2	63.0	0.4	38.8	4.5	3.5	0.1	15.8	6.1	1.1	0.0	965
Tarn Taran	75.6	70.7	2.2	38.1	4.3	3.1	0.2	22.8	2.9	1.9	0.0	915
SAS Nagar(Mohali)	69.3	64.5	0.6	35.5	5.1	2.6	0.2	20.4	3.5	1.3	0.0	1,169
Barnala	67.5	60.9	0.4	37.6	6.3	2.2	0.3	13.8	5.6	1.1	0.0	1,073
Punjab (15-49)	69.3	63.2	0.7	35.3	5.7	3.4	0.3	17.8	4.4	1.6	0.0	19,954
Punjab (15-44) [†]	69.2	62.9	0.6	32.6	6.2	3.8	0.4	19.4	4.6	1.7	0.0	17,702

Note: IUD= Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency contraceptive pills.
** Unweighted cases.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

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

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Govern-ment[2]	Private[3]	Other[4]	Total[1]		Govern-ment[5]	Private[6]	Other[7]	Total[1]	
Age group										
15 - 19	12.3	55.6	32.1	100.0	40	0	0	0	0	0
20 - 24	14.4	57.1	28.5	100.0	714	88.9	10.0	1.0	100.0	142
25 - 29	14.6	55.9	29.6	100.0	1,280	89.2	10.8	0.0	100.0	837
30 - 34	12.6	56.3	31.1	100.0	1,062	90.8	9.1	0.1	100.0	1,424
35 - 39	9.4	58.2	32.4	100.0	682	91.4	8.4	0.2	100.0	1,828
40 - 44	14.3	57.3	28.4	100.0	360	91.2	8.6	0.2	100.0	1,637
45 – 49	13.8	56.4	29.8	100.0	132	92.1	7.8	0.1	100.0	1,308
No. of Living Children										
0	8.3	61.4	30.2	100.0	95	*	*	*	*	2
1	13.4	55.4	31.3	100.0	1,192	83.5	16.5	0.0	100.0	174
2	12.4	57.5	30.0	100.0	1,931	87.3	12.6	0.0	100.0	2,417
3	14.2	55.1	30.8	100.0	786	92.2	7.5	0.3	100.0	2,724
4+	16.2	59.4	24.4	100.0	266	94.9	5.0	0.1	100.0	1,859
Residence										
Rural	16.7	53.6	29.7	100.0	2,655	92.5	7.4	0.1	100.0	5,474
Urban	7.3	61.7	30.9	100.0	1,615	86.5	13.3	0.2	100.0	1,702
Education										
Non-literate[a]	15.3	57.3	27.4	100.0	683	94.4	5.5	0.1	100.0	3,267
Less than five years	11.8	61.7	26.4	100.0	123	95.2	4.5	0.3	100.0	326
5-9 years	16.3	53.7	30.0	100.0	1,221	91.2	8.6	0.2	100.0	2,309
10 or more years	10.9	57.8	31.3	100.0	2,243	81.0	18.8	0.2	100.0	1,274
Religion										
Hindu	10.6	58.6	30.8	100.0	1,500	88.8	11.0	0.2	100.0	2,076
Muslim	15.0	55.8	29.2	100.0	85	92.7	7.3	0.0	100.0	82
Christian	18.4	46.2	35.4	100.0	33	94.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	84
Sikh	14.6	55.8	29.5	100.0	2,622	91.9	7.9	0.1	100.0	4,926
Others	3.0	49.6	47.4	100.0	30	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes										
Scheduled castes	15.0	54.4	30.6	100.0	1,202	95.1	4.7	0.1	100.0	3,156
Scheduled tribes	(14.3)	(64.3)	(21.4)	100.0	14	79.9	20.1	0.0	100.0	26
Other backward classes	12.4	57.5	30.1	100.0	751	91.9	7.9	0.2	100.0	1,113
Others	12.4	57.6	30.0	100.0	2,303	86.4	13.5	0.2	100.0	2,881
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	7	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Second	23.1	53.9	23.0	100.0	33	96.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	137
Middle	16.3	57.9	25.7	100.0	250	95.9	3.9	0.2	100.0	1,023
Fourth	18.4	53.8	27.8	100.0	912	94.2	5.7	0.1	100.0	2,368
Highest	11.3	57.4	31.3	100.0	3,068	87.4	12.4	0.2	100.0	3,629
Punjab	13.2	56.7	30.2	100.0	4,270	91.1	8.8	0.2	100.0	7,176

Note: Spacing methods include – Pill (Daily/Weekly) condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting methods include – Male sterilization and female sterilization.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION

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

| District | Received cash benefits | Cash benefits received | | | Total[1] | Number of Women** |
		At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
Gurdaspur	26.2	93.5	4.9	1.6	100.0	310
Amritsar	22.8	92.7	6.0	1.4	100.0	282
Kapurthala	22.5	88.7	5.8	5.5	100.0	301
Jalandhar	23.8	95.2	4.8	0.0	100.0	282
Hoshiarpur	29.6	90.5	9.5	0.0	100.0	237
Nawanshahr	25.6	89.3	8.0	2.7	100.0	296
Rupnagar	27.4	92.1	5.6	2.2	100.0	492
Fatehgarh Sahib	28.1	88.0	8.5	3.5.	100.0	410
Ludhiana	28.8	83.5	12.9	3.5	100.0	291
Moga	18.4	95.7	3.6	0.7	100.0	379
Firozpur	16.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	363
Muktsar	23.6	91.8	5.6	2.6	100.0	424
Faridkot	19.1	97.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	397
Bathinda	17.6	85.4	12.5	2.1	100.0	368
Mansa	19.6	93.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	414
Sangrur	26.2	87.3	7.7	5.0	100.0	350
Patiala	24.2	95.2	3.8	1.0	100.0	380
Tarn Taran	18.3	97.1	0.0	2.9	100.0	373
SAS Nagar(Mohali)	21.9	94.7	4.3	1.0	100.0	415
Barnala	25.3	88.0	7.8	4.2	100.0	412
Punjab	23.1	91.7	6.1	2.2	100.0	7,176

** 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, Punjab, 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	12.3	23.5	18.9
Women who had side effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	4.6	3.4	3.5
Number of current users	7,035	1,140	742
Type of health problems/side effects[1]			
Weakness/inability to work	31.1	17.3	47.6
Body ache/ backache	47.2	18.9	22.6
Abdominal pain	34.2	22.8	15.1
Weight gain	13.6	6.5	22.3
Dizziness	10.7	14.1	21.0
Nausea/vomiting	4.2	2.5	7.6
Fever	3.0	2.5	0.0
Breast tenderness	0.3	2.5	0.0
Irregular periods	8.1	15.1	19.1
Excessive bleeding	11.3	40.3	7.2
Spotting	1.2	2.6	0.0
Amenorrhoea	0.6	0.0	0.0
Cramps	0.3	0.0	0.0
Scrotum swelling	1.5	0.0	0.0
Decreased libido	2.1	0.0	3.8
Rashes/allergy	2.6	0.0	0.0
Infection	1.0	0.0	0.0
Others	4.5	5.0	7.3
Number of users with side effects	330	40	27
Source of treatments			
Government health facility	39.1	42.3	*
Private health facility	51.3	57.7	*
Other	9.6	0.0	*
Number of women with treatment taken	256	26	9

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

TABLE 6.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

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

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of Women**
	Fertility related[1]	Side effect related	Others[2]	
Age group				
15 - 19	93.1	1.7	5.2	57
20 - 24	84.1	5.1	10.8	509
25 - 29	76.9	6.3	16.8	648
30 - 34	55.2	12.9	31.9	348
35 - 39	30.3	18.4	51.4	291
40 - 44	13.0	20.5	66.5	323
45 - 49	14.3	12.0	73.7	382
No. of Living Children				
0	89.3	2.7	8.0	222
1	73.3	7.2	19.5	744
2	41.0	14.1	45.0	854
3	35.6	15.4	49.0	455
4+	35.7	9.8	54.5	283
Residence				
Rural	53.1	10.6	36.3	1,811
Urban	52.9	11.7	35.4	747
Education				
Non-literate[a]	56.4	9.5	34.1	590
Less than five years	48.2	21.2	30.6	86
5-9 years	51.1	12.5	36.4	853
10 or more years	53.1	9.5	37.4	1,029
Religion				
Hindu	54.5	10.8	34.7	775
Muslim	66.7	7.1	26.2	42
Christian	(61.9)	(14.3)	(23.8)	21
Sikh	52.0	11.1	37.0	1,713
Others	*	*	*	7
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	63.9	9.8	26.2	778
Scheduled tribes	*	*	*	5
Other backward classes	50.7	9.2	40.2	447
Others	47.3	12.2	40.5	1,328
Wealth index				
Lowest	(60.0)	(10.0)	(30.0)	10
Second	77.4	3.2	19.4	31
Middle	75.4	7.0	17.6	195
Fourth	58.5	11.1	30.4	603
Highest	48.1	11.4	40.5	1,719
Punjab	53.1	10.9	36.0	2,558

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases
[1] Wanted Child, Method Failed/Become 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] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE

Percentage 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, Punjab, 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	4.2	2.9	21.4	28.6	50.0	315
20 - 24	2.8	6.5	22.4	23.4	54.2	1,776
25 - 29	2.8	9.7	33.5	24.2	42.3	1,453
30 - 34	2.4	7.7	47.4	22.4	30.3	706
35 - 39	2.1	4.3	35.9	10.3	53.8	610
40 - 44	0.8	1.3	46.7	13.3	40.0	619
45 - 49	0.1	0.6	42.9	0.0	57.1	696
No. of Living Children						
0	1.6	1.8	3.9	28.6	67.5	1,794
1	3.4	5.6	17.4	19.8	62.9	1,605
2	2.8	7.6	40.1	22.8	37.0	1,477
3	1.3	11.1	46.0	26.0	28.0	776
4+	1.2	7.3	65.2	10.9	23.9	523
Residence						
Rural	2.3	6.4	31.2	21.4	47.4	4,453
Urban	2.2	4.3	32.5	25.4	42.1	1,722
Education						
Non-literate[a]	1.7	7.4	37.8	25.9	36.4	1,502
Less than five years	2.4	6.3	23.8	28.6	47.6	209
5-9 years	1.8	6.0	33.1	21.7	45.1	2,058
10 or more years	3.0	4.6	26.4	19.8	53.8	2,406
Religion						
Hindu	2.3	6.3	29.1	19.6	51.3	1,999
Muslim	6.1	1.5	40.0	30.0	30.0	134
Christian	0.0	4.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	48
Sikh	2.2	5.8	32.2	23.6	44.2	3,979
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	2.0	8.4	31.4	23.4	45.2	2,190
Scheduled tribes	0.0	5.0	0	0	(100.0)	21
Other backward classes	2.7	3.5	27.8	1.5	50.6	1,088
Others	2.3	4.7	33.0	21.5	45.5	2,876
Wealth index						
Lowest	(10.0)	(10.0)	(50.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)	20
Second	0	6.2	33.3	16.7	50.0	98
Middle	1.7	10.2	40.0	21.5	38.5	523
Fourth	2.5	7.5	30.3	30.3	39.4	1,641
Highest	2.3	4.5	30.0	17.8	52.1	3,893
Punjab	2.3	5.8	31.5	22.3	46.2	6,175

Note: Spacing methods includes IUD, pills, condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting methods include male sterilization and female sterilization.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to exclusion of other methods (Rhythm/ Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Undecided and Others).
[a] Literate 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, Punjab, 2007-08

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method [1]	14.7	15.3	13.3
Number of Non-users**	6,175	4,453	1,722
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	26.3	26.2	26.5
Number of traditional method users**	1,193	758	435
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use *			
Female sterilization	62.8	62.1	64.7
Male sterilization	21.5	19.8	25.6
IUD	49.6	48.4	52.7
Pill(Daily/weekly)	34.1	34.1	34.2
Injectables	3.0	2.8	3.4
Condom/*Nirodh*	37.2	37.7	36.0
Female condom	0.4	0.6	0.0
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	7.2	6.9	8.0
Withdrawal	3.2	2.8	4.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-users who ever received counselling/advised by health personnel to adopt family planning (15-44) [†]	18.7	19.6	16.1
Number of non-users (15-44)** [†]	4,116	3,031	1,085
Current users ever told about side-effects of family planning methods (15-44)[v]	13.1	13.0	13.4
Number of current users (15-44)** [†]	11,112	7,940	3,172
Users who received follow-up services for IUD/sterilization within 48 hours (15-44) [†]	74.5	73.9	76.6
Number of users (15-44)** [†]	6,974	5,346	1,628

Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, *Anganwadi* Worker and ASHA.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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

Percentage 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, Punjab, 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	(25.0)	(16.7)	(58.3)	12
20 - 24	12.7	13.4	73.9	158
25 - 29	9.3	12.6	78.0	248
30 - 34	7.4	11.5	81.1	242
35 - 39	5.9	10.2	83.9	255
40 - 44	8.8	9.3	82.0	188
45 - 49	6.0	13.3	80.7	81
No. of Living Children				
0	(20.0)	(13.3)	(66.7)	15
1	11.9	13.1	75.0	261
2	6.8	12.6	80.7	509
3	9.5	8.7	81.8	262
4+	5.8	10.2	83.9	137
Residence				
Rural	9.3	11.9	78.8	753
Urban	6.8	11.1	82.1	431
Education				
Non-literate[a]	6.9	11.2	81.9	261
Less than five years	17.5	12.5	70.0	42
5-9 years	7.7	12.2	80.1	375
10 or more years	9.1	11.0	79.8	506
Religion				
Hindu	8.0	11.2	80.8	433
Muslim	(8.3)	(33.3)	(58.3)	24
Christian	*	*	*	6
Sikh	8.8	11.3	79.9	713
Others	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	10.6	9.1	80.4	335
Scheduled tribes	*	*	*	1
Other backward classes	8.6	11.7	79.7	220
Others	7.2	12.7	80.0	628
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	*	*	7
Second	*	*	*	7
Middle	5.6	7.8	86.7	92
Fourth	8.5	13.2	78.3	259
Highest	8.7	11.5	79.9	819
Punjab	8.5	11.5	80.0	1,184

( ) 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 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, Punjab, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing[1]	Limiting[2]	Total	
Age group				
15 – 19	12.0	3.8	15.8	370
20 - 24	10.5	6.6	17.1	2,918
25 - 29	4.7	8.6	13.3	4,175
30 - 34	1.0	8.5	9.5	3,745
35 - 39	0.4	9.9	10.3	3,575
40 - 44	0.0	9.5	9.5	2,920
45 - 49	0.0	7.3	7.3	2,251
Residence				
Rural	3.3	8.7	12.0	14,167
Urban	2.3	7.8	10.1	5,787
Education				
Non-literate[a]	1.7	7.7	9.4	5,907
Less than five years	2.5	8.0	10.5	725
5-9 years	2.9	9.0	11.9	6,350
10 or more years	4.3	8.5	12.8	6,972
Religion				
Hindu	3.4	8.9	12.3	6,248
Muslim	2.7	11.6	14.3	341
Christian	4.1	4.1	8.2	174
Sikh	2.8	8.2	11.0	13,124
Others	1.4	4.2	5.4	67
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	3.7	7.7	11.4	7,045
Scheduled tribes	0.0	4.8	4.8	65
Other backward classes	3.3	9.2	12.5	3,297
Others	2.5	8.7	11.2	9,547
Number of living children				
0	2.4	0.3	2.7	1,907
1	12.2	6.8	19.0	3,551
2	1.2	11.3	12.5	6,908
3	0.7	8.4	9.1	4,736
4+	0.3	8.8	9.1	2,852
Wealth index				
Lowest	1.8	12.7	14.5	53
Second	2.9	9.0	11.9	281
Middle	2.6	7.3	9.9	1,929
Fourth	3.1	8.0	11.1	5,377
Highest	3.1	8.7	11.8	12,314
Punjab (15-49)	3.0	8.4	11.4	19,954
Punjab (15-44) [†]	3.4	8.6	12.0	17,702

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause or had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years 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 or 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] Literate 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

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

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing[1]	Limiting[2]	Total	
Gurdaspur	2.3	9.5	11.8	934
Amritsar	2.1	4.3	6.4	896
Kapurthala	5.9	14.6	20.4	975
Jalandhar	3.8	14.4	18.2	979
Hoshiarpur	6.6	16.4	23.0	963
Nawanshahr	4.0	12.1	16.1	875
Rupnagar	2.7	9.5	12.2	1,133
Fatehgarh Sahib	3.4	9.3	12.7	1,158
Ludhiana	2.9	11.4	14.3	882
Moga	1.9	3.6	5.5	933
Firozpur	1.9	3.4	5.3	997
Muktsar	2.0	3.5	5.5	1,001
Faridkot	2.2	3.0	5.3	977
Bathinda	2.1	4.3	6.4	953
Mansa	3.0	9.6	12.6	1,028
Sangrur	3.3	10.1	13.4	1,148
Patiala	2.2	8.0	10.2	965
Tarn Taran	2.5	5.0	7.5	915
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	2.6	10.4	13.0	1,169
Barnala	3.3	9.3	12.6	1,073
Punjab (15-49)	3.0	8.4	11.4	19,954
Punjab (15-44) [†]	3.4	8.6	12.0	17,702

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

** Unweighted cases.

[1] Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause or had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years 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 or 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 aged15-49 years who had any menstruation related problem during three months prior to survey and among them, reported specific symptoms according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	18.5	220	8.4	80.9	2.3	5.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	7.2	40
20-24	17.6	1,987	7.3	83.1	1.4	4.1	2.0	0.5	2.2	9.4	358
25-29	15.3	3,566	5.0	81.6	1.0	6.7	0.8	0.4	2.0	9.3	555
30-34	15.6	3,645	6.6	78.0	2.3	8.3	1.3	1.0	2.3	11.3	576
35-39	14.1	3,469	6.6	77.1	2.8	7.3	2.8	1.0	5.1	10.6	500
40-44	15.0	2,546	6.0	70.7	4.6	8.5	4.2	2.4	4.6	16.2	390
45-49	14.5	1,302	9.3	61.9	6.4	8.5	3.0	1.0	2.6	22.4	193
Place of residence											
Rural	15.4	11,846	6.8	77.6	2.5	6.9	2.3	0.9	3.0	11.8	1,861
Urban	15.1	4,889	5.8	75.8	3.0	8.0	1.7	1.1	3.3	12.4	751
Age at consummation of marriage											
Below18 years	18.1	3,016	6.2	78.9	2.4	6.5	1.9	0.9	3.4	13.8	555
18 years & above	14.7	13,719	6.6	76.6	2.7	7.4	2.2	1.0	3.0	11.5	2,057
Marital duration											
0-4	16.6	2,557	6.6	82.9	1.4	4.5	2.1	0.7	1.4	8.4	432
5-9	14.8	3,256	6.7	81.1	.7	6.7	0.6	0.1	2.5	9.4	491
10-14	15.6	3,589	6.7	79.0	2.3	9.1	1.1	0.7	2.0	10.1	567
15+	15.0	7,333	6.3	72.1	4.2	7.5	3.4	1.7	4.6	15.5	1,122
Education											
Non-literate[a]	14.6	4,935	6.4	77.3	3.1	6.4	2.2	1.3	2.9	13.5	735
Less than 5 yrs	18.2	603	3.6	79.0	0.9	8.2	1.7	0.6	1.8	15.5	111
5-9 years	15.9	5,241	7.7	76.7	2.4	8.0	2.5	0.8	3.3	10.5	845
10 or more years	15.2	5,956	5.8	76.9	2.6	7.0	1.8	0.9	3.1	11.7	921
Husband's education											
Non-literate[a]	15.3	3,226	5.3	79.0	1.6	5.6	2.6	0.6	3.3	12.8	502
Less than 5 yrs	19.8	595	8.0	75.9	3.8	9.0	2.4	1.6	3.3	11.0	119
5-9 years	16.4	5,047	7.3	75.0	2.9	7.4	2.3	1.2	3.4	12.8	841
10 or more years	14.3	7,867	6.3	77.8	2.8	7.5	1.8	1.0	2.8	11.1	1,150
Religion											
Hindu	15.9	5,245	7.2	76.0	2.5	8.2	1.3	1.2	4.0	12.2	846
Muslim	21.5	264	8.0	79.7	3.5	7.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	58
Christian	20.2	143	12.9	65.9	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	3.5	10.5	30
Sikh	14.8	11,028	6.1	77.6	2.7	6.5	2.5	0.9	2.8	12.3	1,669
Others	18.9	55	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9

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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 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	
Castes/Tribes[#]											
Scheduled Castes	16.2	5,874	6.3	78.7	2.0	7.3	2.3	1.3	2.6	12.3	969
Scheduled Tribes	14.2	50	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Other Backward Classes	16.6	2,738	7.8	77.4	2.2	5.9	2.3	0.8	3.8	8.9	463
Others	14.3	8,067	6.2	75.4	3.4	7.6	2.0	0.8	3.2	13.0	1,172
Wealth index											
Lowest	5.9	49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Second	16.9	244	0.0	92.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	9.5	42
Middle	15.7	1,631	5.1	80.1	1.7	4.4	1.9	1.4	3.3	15.5	259
Fourth	15.7	4,496	6.3	78.9	2.3	6.9	2.4	0.7	2.8	11.1	727
Highest	15.1	10,315	7.0	75.4	3.0	8.0	2.1	1.0	3.2	11.8	1,581
Punjab	15.3	16,735	6.5	77.0	2.6	7.2	2.2	1.0	3.1	12.0	2,612

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and ever menstruated women.

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

Percentage of ever married women aged 15- 49 years who have heard about RTI/STI, among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	54.8	379	5.2	77.7	0.5	29.8	13.0	2.3	3.3	14.9	55.2	1.9	207
20-24	61.8	2,943	4.6	78.4	0.7	39.7	15.6	2.1	2.0	12.8	49.2	2.0	1,814
25-29	63.5	4,235	5.2	80.1	0.9	39.2	16.6	3.2	2.3	11.9	47.7	2.9	2,674
30-34	61.7	3,870	4.8	77.4	0.6	36.5	19.3	2.2	2.5	13.1	50.5	2.0	2,375
35-39	57.4	3,739	4.9	75.9	0.6	32.7	19.0	2.6	3.2	12.2	52.5	2.7	2,141
40-44	56.7	3,186	4.7	74.2	0.9	31.8	17.1	2.1	3.7	13.4	56.9	2.3	1,798
45-49	53.1	2,547	4.0	72.5	0.3	30.0	17.5	2.1	3.4	11.4	54.6	2.8	1,339
Residence													
Rural	56.1	14,805	5.1	74.7	0.6	29.6	17.5	1.9	3.0	12.7	54.0	2.8	8,307
Urban	67.2	6,093	4.2	81.3	0.9	47.1	17.6	3.6	2.5	12.2	46.5	1.8	4,041
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	50.9	3,696	5.2	67.9	0.4	21.4	17.6	1.2	2.5	13.3	61.0	3.4	1,877
18 years & above	61.2	17,203	4.7	78.5	0.7	37.9	17.5	2.7	2.8	12.4	49.8	2.3	10,471
Marital duration													
0-4	65.4	3,841	4.6	81.9	1.0	44.6	15.7	3.6	2.5	12.3	45.8	1.8	2,507
5-9	62.4	3,785	5.1	79.9	0.7	39.1	18.4	2.4	2.5	12.3	46.9	2.6	2,351
10-14	60.4	3,800	5.0	76.1	0.6	34.9	17.9	2.0	2.4	12.4	52.5	2.9	2,286
15+	55.3	9,473	4.6	73.5	0.6	29.5	17.8	2.1	3.3	12.8	55.9	2.5	5,204
Education													
Non-literate[a]	44.6	6,303	5.9	60.4	0.3	3.5	14.7	0.4	3.7	16.1	71.4	4.8	2,796
Less than 5 yrs	51.1	751	4.1	69.9	0.3	7.9	17.1	0.9	2.8	12.8	65.2	2.6	383
5-9 years	57.6	6,645	4.4	77.2	0.4	29.1	16.6	1.3	2.4	12.4	54.1	1.8	3,808
10 or more years	74.8	7,200	4.5	85.8	1.2	58.5	19.7	4.4	2.6	10.7	38.3	1.7	5,361
Husband's education													
Non-literate[a]	46.3	4,081	5.6	59.0	0.3	9.7	15.4	0.6	2.8	14.8	71.9	5.9	1,878
Less than 5 years	52.0	771	3.4	63.5	0.0	14.5	13.5	1.3	4.1	13.7	66.8	3.2	399
5-9 years	55.6	6,403	4.4	75.6	0.5	24.8	16.3	1.4	2.7	12.3	54.0	2.4	3,546
10 or more years	68.0	9,644	4.8	83.5	1.0	49.8	19.0	3.6	2.8	11.9	43.4	1.5	6,525
Religion													
Hindu	58.9	6,547	4.2	81.7	0.8	42.6	17.5	3.2	2.3	10.7	44.3	2.2	3,833
Muslim	39.5	354	5.0	66.1	0.7	25.1	7.9	0.7	2.2	8.6	54.9	0.0	139
Christian	52.3	184	1.0	79.6	0.0	24.5	14.1	2.0	3.0	12.1	48.4	2.1	95
Sikh	60.1	13,745	5.1	74.8	0.6	32.3	17.7	2.1	3.1	13.4	54.9	2.6	8,234
Others	68.5	69	2.1	76.5	0.0	46.2	27.4	3.8	0.0	13.7	41.4	3.9	47

Contd…….

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

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meeting[4]	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes[#]													
Scheduled Castes	52.7	7,368	5.4	71.0	0.4	21.4	17.2	1.5	2.4	14.1	57.2	4.0	3,867
Scheduled Tribes	56.5	65	5.2	80.6	0.0	34.4	13.9	2.6	5.4	13.9	57.1	12.5	37
Other Backward Classes	57.8	3,443	3.2	77.1	0.5	35.3	16.0	2.3	2.2	11.2	48.7	1.7	1,983
Others	64.8	10,017	4.9	80.3	0.9	43.8	18.2	3.0	3.2	12.0	48.9	1.7	6,459
Wealth index													
Lowest	35.9	59	(8.6)	(45.7)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(15.1)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(23.9)	(0.7)	(6.5)	22
Second	32.0	306	7.9	48.2	0.0	1.5	12.1	1.0	6.9	25.2	74.8	10.1	99
Middle	46.5	2,026	5.9	54.9	0.1	7.1	16.2	0.8	3.2	16.7	70.7	6.4	941
Fourth	51.0	5,649	5.6	68.8	0.3	18.0	16.8	1.0	2.6	13.4	61.7	3.5	2,864
Highest	65.8	12,859	4.3	82.5	0.9	44.9	18.0	3.1	2.8	11.6	45.6	1.6	8,422
Punjab (15-49)	59.4	20,898	4.8	76.9	0.7	35.4	17.5	2.4	2.8	12.5	51.5	2.4	12,348
Punjab (15-44)[†]	60.6	17,702	4.9	77.5	0.8	36.2	17.6	2.5	2.7	12.8	51.1	2.4	10,664

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, 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.
[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, Punjab, 2007-08

| Background characteristics | Heard of RTI/STI | knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI | | | | | | | Number of women 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	54.8	9.4	10.2	16.7	14.8	66.1	29.6	1.8	207
20-24	61.8	12.3	10.8	14.5	15.6	74.2	26.4	2.3	1,814
25-29	63.5	13.8	9.5	15.9	14.5	73.6	28.8	3.0	2,674
30-34	61.7	13.8	11.0	15.5	13.7	74.0	27.6	3.3	2,375
35-39	57.4	13.6	11.9	15.7	14.3	72.0	27.2	3.5	2,141
40-44	56.7	13.4	12.5	16.0	13.3	71.9	27.5	2.5	1,798
45-49	53.1	12.7	11.3	15.8	11.4	73.6	27.0	2.4	1,339
Residence									
Rural	56.1	12.3	9.8	14.6	13.1	72.3	27.6	3.4	8,307
Urban	67.2	15.2	13.6	17.6	15.7	74.9	27.5	2.0	4,041
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	50.9	10.1	10.0	13.4	14.5	71.1	24.2	3.9	1,877
18 years & above	61.2	13.8	11.2	16.0	13.9	73.5	28.1	2.7	10,471
Marital duration									
0-4	65.4	14.0	11.1	15.9	15.7	74.4	28.8	2.1	2,507
5-9	62.4	14.4	10.5	15.8	13.6	73.4	27.2	3.3	2,351
10-14	60.4	12.6	9.5	15.8	14.5	73.7	27.9	2.8	2,286
15+	55.3	12.7	12.0	15.3	13.0	72.1	27.0	3.2	5,204
Education									
Non-literate[a]	44.6	8.1	8.6	13.3	13.7	66.3	26.9	4.1	2,796
Less than 5 yrs	51.1	8.5	7.0	12.6	13.0	71.9	24.6	3.6	383
5-9 years	57.6	11.0	9.6	13.7	12.8	73.8	26.1	2.5	3,808
10 or more years	74.8	17.9	13.7	18.3	15.0	76.3	29.2	2.5	5,361
Husband's education									
Non-literate[a]	46.3	7.6	9.1	13.7	13.4	66.8	26.9	4.0	1,878
Less than 5 years	52.0	8.5	7.8	15.3	11.3	74.7	24.9	4.6	399
5-9 years	55.6	11.5	9.3	13.2	13.4	72.8	26.1	2.9	3,546
10 or more years	68.0	16.1	12.8	17.4	14.6	75.0	28.7	2.5	6,525
Religion									
Hindu	58.9	15.3	11.0	16.0	14.2	76.2	28.9	2.2	3,833
Muslim	39.5	5.1	5.8	7.4	10.8	75.7	33.4	3.6	139
Christian	52.3	8.5	2.5	12.7	17.0	78.6	24.6	3.6	95
Sikh	60.1	12.5	11.2	15.5	13.8	71.6	26.9	3.2	8,234
Others	68.5	9.0	11.7	17.3	27.9	72.4	24.8	0.0	47
Castes/Tribes[#]									
Scheduled Castes	52.7	11.8	9.9	14.6	13.4	70.5	27.1	3.1	3,867
Scheduled Tribes	56.5	18.8	20.4	19.2	31.4	74.1	18.9	5.4	37
Other Backward Classes	57.8	13.9	12.7	13.9	11.3	76.8	25.2	2.5	1,983
Others	64.8	14.0	11.2	16.7	15.0	73.5	28.6	2.9	6,459
Wealth index									
Lowest	(35.9)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(13.0)	(4.4)	(69.5)	(33.0)	(13.0)	22
Second	32.0	12.4	7.4	16.1	16.9	61.1	21.3	6.6	99
Middle	46.5	7.7	7.5	14.8	9.8	67.2	27.3	4.5	941
Fourth	51.0	9.7	9.2	12.9	13.9	69.9	26.3	3.5	2,864
Highest	65.8	15.1	12.2	16.6	14.4	75.0	28.1	2.5	8,422
Punjab (15-49)	59.4	13.3	11.1	15.6	14.0	73.1	27.6	2.9	12,348
Punjab (15-44) [†]	60.6	13.3	11.0	15.5	14.3	73.0	27.6	2.9	10,664

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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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, Punjab, 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	3.3	7.8	2.9	0.5	2.3	0.3	0.0	2.6	0.3	379
20-24	5.5	9.4	2.9	0.3	2.6	0.5	0.2	2.7	0.3	2,943
25-29	6.4	9.6	2.8	0.5	2.3	0.3	0.1	2.2	0.2	4,235
30-34	7.2	11.2	3.4	0.6	3.0	0.8	0.1	1.6	0.2	3,870
35-39	6.7	10.8	3.3	0.8	2.5	0.6	0.1	1.8	0.1	3,739
40-44	4.9	10.1	3.2	0.4	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	3,186
45-49	4.1	8.2	2.2	0.3	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	2,547
Residence										
Rural	6.0	10.3	3.1	0.5	2.6	0.5	0.1	1.8	0.2	14,805
Urban	5.7	9.2	2.7	0.4	2.0	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.1	6,093
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	6.6	12.5	3.9	0.9	3.7	0.9	0.2	2.5	0.4	3,696
18 years & above	5.8	9.4	2.8	0.4	2.2	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.1	17,203
Marital duration										
0-4	4.7	8.4	2.6	0.3	2.2	0.4	0.1	2.2	0.2	3,841
5-9	6.7	9.4	2.7	0.4	2.2	0.3	0.1	2.0	0.2	3,785
10-14	7.0	11.5	3.2	0.6	2.9	0.7	0.2	2.2	0.1	3,800
15+	5.7	10.2	3.2	0.6	2.4	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.2	9,473
Education										
Non-literate[a]	5.4	9.5	3.2	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.1	1.5	0.2	6,303
Less than 5 yrs	7.8	13.6	5.4	0.7	4.2	1.3	0.1	3.8	0.5	751
5-9 years	6.4	10.7	3.0	0.6	2.7	0.6	0.1	1.7	0.2	6,645
10 or more years	5.7	9.3	2.5	0.4	2.0	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.1	7,200
Husband's education										
Non-literate[a]	5.6	10.4	3.3	0.6	2.4	0.6	0.1	1.5	0.1	4,081
Less than 5 years	6.0	11.5	3.4	1.2	3.4	0.9	0.4	2.6	0.4	771
5-9 years	6.5	10.6	3.1	0.4	2.9	0.5	0.1	1.8	0.2	6,403
10 or more years	5.7	9.2	2.7	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.1	1.7	0.1	9,644
Religion										
Hindu	6.4	10.2	3.0	0.5	2.3	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.1	6,547
Muslim	7.9	11.3	4.0	1.7	3.4	0.9	0.3	3.5	0.0	354
Christian	4.8	6.7	1.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	184
Sikh	5.7	9.8	3.0	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.1	1.7	0.2	13,745
Others	2.7	11.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69

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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	6.1	10.3	3.0	0.5	2.5	0.5	0.1	2.0	0.2	7,368
Scheduled Tribes	3.3	7.9	3.3	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	65
Other Backward Classes	7.8	10.7	3.5	0.6	2.7	0.7	0.1	1.7	0.2	3,443
Others	5.1	9.4	2.8	0.4	2.3	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.1	10,017
Wealth index										
Lowest	8.0	9.5	3.2	3.1	1.6	1.6	0.0	3.5	0.0	59
Second	6.0	11.7	3.9	0.3	2.2	0.9	0.0	2.4	0.3	306
Middle	5.4	10.2	3.1	0.4	2.0	0.6	0.0	2.2	0.3	2,026
Fourth	6.4	10.7	3.6	0.7	2.8	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.2	5,649
Highest	5.8	9.5	2.7	0.4	2.3	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.1	12,859
Punjab (15-49)	5.9	9.9	3.0	0.5	2.4	0.5	0.1	1.7	0.2	20,898
Punjab (15-44)[†]	6.3	10.3	3.1	0.5	2.5	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.2	17,702

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't 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 aged15-49 years discussed RTI /STI problem with husband/partner and sought treatment among who reported any RTI/STI[1] problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	88.3	59.9	35	(33.3)	(57.1)	(9.5)	21
20-24	81.9	55.0	360	42.0	53.1	4.9	199
25-29	82.4	63.7	551	31.6	58.8	9.6	351
30-34	83.5	70.4	564	31.5	55.2	13.3	396
35-39	84.7	68.1	507	30.1	57.4	12.5	344
40-44	85.9	73.7	394	32.5	54.9	12.6	290
45-49	79.5	74.4	268	32.1	55.6	12.3	198
Residence							
Rural	82.2	66.2	1,953	34.3	52.7	13.0	1,296
Urban	86.2	70.2	726	28.4	64.8	6.8	503
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	81.6	69.7	561	33.7	55.6	10.7	390
18 years & above	83.7	66.6	2,118	32.4	56.2	11.4	1,409
Marital duration							
0-4	82.7	58.5	415	35.4	60.6	3.9	245
5-9	84.4	63.1	496	33.7	54.5	11.8	312
10-14	81.4	65.4	563	29.5	57.3	13.2	367
15+	83.9	72.9	1,205	32.9	54.9	12.2	875
Education							
Non-literate[a]	80.2	67.5	754	38.8	46.6	14.6	509
Less than 5 yrs	83.9	68.4	125	38.4	54.7	6.9	85
5-9 years	84.9	68.2	915	30.5	57.2	12.4	622
10 or more years	84.2	66.0	885	28.9	63.4	7.7	583
Husband's education							
Non-literate[a]	80.3	68.4	532	34.7	49.4	15.9	363
Less than 5 years	80.4	57.1	111	39.0	49.9	11.1	63
5-9 years	84.3	65.3	867	32.6	54.8	12.7	566
10 or more years	84.2	69.2	1,169	31.3	60.5	8.1	807
Religion							
Hindu	83.5	64.6	866	26.8	63.9	9.3	556
Muslim	74.7	48.9	51	40.1	47.8	12.1	25
Christian	(82.4)	(47.1)	17	*	*	*	8
Sikh	83.4	69.2	1,736	35.5	52.5	12.0	1,201
Others	*	*	9	*	*	*	9
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	84.5	67.8	975	35.1	51.9	13.0	660
Scheduled Tribes	*	*	6	*	*	*	2
Other Backward Classes	82.2	64.0	489	31.6	56.4	11.9	311
Others	82.8	68.4	1,209	31.2	59.2	9.6	826
Wealth index							
Lowest	*	*	9	*	*	*	6
Second	76.1	58.9	42	24.5	44.4	31.1	25
Middle	82.2	64.7	252	38.7	43.1	18.1	163
Fourth	82.9	65.5	785	36.4	49.4	14.1	514
Highest	83.8	68.8	1,591	30.2	61.4	8.4	1,091
Punjab	83.3	67.3	2,679	32.7	56.1	11.2	1,799

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, Punjab, 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]
Gurdaspur	50.8	7.2	7.1	987	45.6	96
Amritsar	76.2	4.7	4.1	955	96.9	63
Kapurthala	63.2	8.1	18.7	1,022	66.6	209
Jalandhar	60.9	5.1	15.4	1,024	72.2	166
Hoshiarpur	63.6	8.0	14.9	1,017	70.9	177
Nawanshahr	40.8	6.9	8.9	926	52.6	115
Rupnagar	41.3	8.6	7.2	1,192	51.5	154
Fatehgarh sahib	36.3	7.8	13.9	1,201	55.3	207
Ludhiana	39.9	8.5	10.8	929	52.6	146
Moga	84.4	4.1	4.7	973	90.9	67
Firozpur	77.8	4.9	4.5	1,033	92.3	76
Muktsar	78.1	7.4	5.9	1,040	99.4	110
Faridkot	82.8	6.0	7.7	1,022	95.3	95
Bathinda	83.2	3.3	13.4	996	88.0	146
Mansa	35.0	5.5	21.1	1,071	57.9	258
Sangrur	55.3	4.8	17.0	1,207	67.7	218
Patiala	50.2	4.8	7.2	998	60.1	83
Tarntaran	70.9	2.3	2.1	967	93.0	29
SAS Nagar(Mohali)	42.5	6.9	5.2	1,217	55.1	123
Barnala	60.1	3.7	11.7	1,122	64.0	141
Punjab (15-49)	59.4	5.9	9.9	20,898	67.3	2,679
Punjab (15-44) [†]	60.6	6.3	10.3	17,702	66.3	2,612

** 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, Punjab, 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	83.3	379	7.0	89.5	0.3	33.8	12.1	5.4	8.1	15.1	44.0	2.5	313
20-24	89.4	2,943	6.9	91.5	1.0	46.3	13.8	5.2	8.6	11.6	39.5	2.1	2,625
25-29	89.7	4,235	6.9	91.6	1.5	47.4	15.8	5.1	8.7	10.4	38.0	2.0	3,792
30-34	88.0	3,870	7.0	90.4	1.1	44.5	16.6	4.6	7.4	11.4	40.9	2.2	3,399
35-39	86.4	3,739	6.7	90.1	0.6	40.6	16.0	3.5	8.5	10.6	42.6	2.8	3,222
40-44	85.3	3,186	6.5	89.5	0.9	37.6	15.1	4.0	9.3	9.6	44.6	3.1	2,709
45-49	82.8	2,547	5.8	89.3	1.1	35.5	14.3	2.4	8.1	9.2	43.9	2.3	2,101
Residence													
Rural	85.2	14,805	7.1	89.0	0.8	36.4	15.5	3.8	8.6	10.6	43.3	2.7	12,571
Urban	91.9	6,093	5.7	93.6	1.5	56.0	15.1	5.2	8.0	10.7	37.0	1.9	5,590
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	79.0	3,696	7.0	86.2	0.9	25.9	14.6	3.3	9.8	11.4	47.5	3.1	2,907
18 years & above	88.9	17,203	6.6	91.3	1.1	45.6	15.5	4.4	8.2	10.5	40.2	2.3	15,254
Marital duration													
0-4	92.2	3,841	6.9	92.8	1.3	52.3	14.3	6.0	8.4	11.7	37.1	2.0	3,536
5-9	88.5	3,785	6.9	91.8	1.2	47.2	16.4	5.0	8.5	10.6	38.5	2.1	3,340
10-14	87.6	3,800	6.6	89.5	0.9	42.6	16.2	3.7	7.8	10.6	41.3	2.4	3,323
15+	84.4	9,473	6.5	89.2	0.9	36.0	15.0	3.4	8.6	10.1	44.5	2.7	7,962
Education													
Non-literate[a]	71.4	6,303	6.8	80.6	0.2	4.6	13.9	2.0	9.5	13.8	57.7	4.4	4,464
Less than 5 yrs	83.1	751	4.7	88.6	0.4	13.4	12.9	3.3	9.9	11.3	49.7	3.0	620
5-9 years	90.3	6,645	7.1	91.6	0.9	39.5	13.9	3.4	7.8	9.7	39.9	1.6	5,990
10 or more years	98.5	7,200	6.4	96.4	1.8	71.6	17.7	6.6	8.2	9.1	31.4	1.7	7,087
Husband's education													
Non-literate[a]	71.8	4,081	7.5	79.3	0.5	11.5	14.7	2.1	9.8	12.3	58.4	5.2	2,908
Less than 5 years	80.0	771	6.8	84.2	0.0	18.3	13.3	3.7	10.0	13.2	53.4	2.5	614
5-9 years	86.2	6,403	6.7	90.2	0.8	32.1	14.1	3.4	8.3	10.2	41.9	2.3	5,508
10 or more years	94.8	9,644	6.4	94.6	1.4	60.1	16.5	5.5	7.9	10.2	34.7	1.6	9,131
Religion													
Hindu	89.7	6,547	5.9	92.7	1.3	47.9	15.0	4.3	7.0	9.1	36.1	2.0	5,860
Muslim	68.6	354	6.1	84.8	0.4	24.8	8.7	1.6	6.6	8.6	35.8	1.5	242
Christian	82.6	184	3.4	91.0	0.0	28.5	14.8	2.2	3.7	15.3	47.2	2.5	149
Sikh	86.5	13,745	7.1	89.4	1.0	40.1	15.7	4.3	9.2	11.4	44.0	2.6	11,849
Others	89.6	69	4.4	98.6	0.0	71.2	13.0	3.0	8.7	6.7	29.1	0.0	61

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

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/ adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meetings[4]	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes[#]													
Scheduled Castes	82.4	7,368	6.8	86.2	0.6	27.3	15.9	3.2	8.4	11.8	45.5	3.3	6,053
Scheduled Tribes	85.6	65	15.7	90.1	0.0	45.0	18.0	5.3	5.9	9.2	39.5	8.9	55
Other Backward Classes	87.5	3,443	5.6	91.0	1.1	43.9	12.8	4.1	6.6	9.1	39.9	2.1	3,004
Others	90.5	10,017	6.9	93.2	1.3	52.0	15.8	5.0	9.1	10.3	39.0	1.9	9,045
Wealth index													
Lowest	63.1	59	12.3	48.3	0.0	6.1	16.0	5.0	17.3	12.2	55.3	12.2	37
Second	57.5	306	11.3	57.0	0.0	5.7	19.4	1.1	11.4	22.0	59.4	7.0	173
Middle	70.0	2,026	6.6	71.3	0.1	9.2	16.0	2.4	11.2	15.5	61.1	6.5	1,408
Fourth	81.1	5,649	7.6	86.0	0.5	22.9	15.2	3.1	8.1	11.0	48.4	3.1	4,560
Highest	93.3	12,859	6.2	95.1	1.4	54.5	15.3	4.9	8.1	9.7	36.0	1.6	11,983
Punjab (15-49)	87.1	20,898	6.7	90.5	1.0	42.4	15.4	4.3	8.4	10.6	41.3	2.4	18,161
Punjab (15-44)[†]	87.9	17,702	6.8	90.7	1.0	43.6	15.6	4.6	8.5	11.0	40.9	2.4	15,518

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters.
[2] Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.
[3] Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.
[4] Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/*Mela*.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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

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

Background characteristics	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	Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group								
15-19	6.4	64.7	22.0	27.6	23.5	54.7	8.8	313
20-24	6.5	68.0	22.7	30.5	29.5	61.4	11.8	2,625
25-29	6.9	66.7	25.4	32.3	31.4	63.7	12.5	3,792
30-34	6.8	66.9	25.4	30.4	29.6	60.5	11.9	3,399
35-39	6.6	68.3	23.6	28.2	27.5	58.4	11.2	3,222
40-44	6.7	68.0	22.8	28.0	27.5	56.5	10.5	2,709
45-49	6.1	66.6	23.4	25.3	26.4	55.5	9.5	2,101
Residence								
Rural	6.7	66.8	23.1	28.5	27.1	56.8	11.3	12,571
Urban	6.5	68.6	26.0	31.5	32.6	66.1	11.6	5,590
Age at consummation of marriage								
Below 18 years	6.3	67.1	21.1	26.7	23.1	50.3	9.4	2,907
18 years & above	6.7	67.4	24.6	29.9	29.9	61.4	11.7	15,254
Marital duration								
0-4	6.9	68.2	25.2	32.2	32.2	65.5	13.0	3,536
5-9	7.1	66.9	24.5	31.7	31.3	62.3	12.5	3,340
10-14	6.1	66.5	25.0	29.1	27.8	60.2	11.0	3,323
15+	6.5	67.5	22.9	27.4	26.7	55.7	10.3	7,962
Education								
Non-literate[a]	5.5	63.3	22.2	24.3	19.8	40.0	5.4	4,464
Less than 5 yrs	6.0	70.8	19.9	26.8	20.6	46.1	8.6	620
5-9 years	6.0	67.2	22.2	27.4	25.7	57.3	11.3	5,990
10 or more years	8.0	69.8	27.0	34.7	37.9	75.3	15.5	7,087
Husband's education								
Non-literate[a]	5.7	64.2	22.3	23.8	19.8	41.2	6.4	2,908
Less than 5 years	5.8	70.0	22.1	26.7	22.0	44.3	9.0	614
5-9 years	6.4	66.4	22.9	28.3	25.4	55.0	10.3	5,508
10 or more years	7.1	68.7	25.4	32.1	34.2	69.4	13.7	9,131
Religion								
Hindu	7.3	67.7	25.5	30.3	32.2	61.9	12.7	5,860
Muslim	5.7	69.2	27.8	31.4	26.7	46.4	11.2	242
Christian	1.9	73.1	24.2	25.6	22.3	51.2	12.3	149
Sikh	6.4	67.0	23.2	28.9	27.3	58.8	10.7	11,849
Others	2.8	64.5	31.7	42.0	27.8	76.9	6.5	61
Castes/Tribes#								
Scheduled Castes	6.2	66.6	23.8	27.6	24.5	51.1	10.0	6,053
Scheduled Tribes	14.3	65.8	18.2	41.5	19.6	53.7	15.3	55
Other Backward Classes	5.8	70.8	22.5	29.5	31.6	60.2	12.6	3,004
Others	7.2	66.7	24.7	30.5	30.8	65.2	11.8	9,045
Wealth index								
Lowest	4.9	65.6	23.6	27.3	.3	44.2	0.0	37
Second	6.4	63.9	24.5	24.1	16.9	35.5	4.3	173
Middle	5.0	65.2	20.3	25.5	19.2	37.3	7.4	1,408
Fourth	6.1	66.3	21.9	26.7	24.1	49.5	8.8	4,560
Highest	7.1	68.4	25.4	31.2	32.1	66.8	13.0	11,983
Punjab	6.6	67.3	24.0	29.4	28.9	59.6	11.4	18,161

Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

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

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

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner/ avoid homosexual[1]	Avoid risks getting infected through bloods[2]	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	
Age group						
15-19	9.0	29.6	90.6	71.7	8.6	313
20-24	11.3	34.7	88.8	73.4	11.7	2,625
25-29	10.0	33.9	91.2	75.8	14.4	3,792
30-34	11.4	32.5	91.1	73.2	12.7	3,399
35-39	10.5	30.7	91.2	71.1	10.9	3,222
40-44	11.2	29.9	90.5	68.9	11.0	2,709
45-49	10.8	27.0	90.0	68.1	9.5	2,101
Residence						
Rural	10.2	29.6	90.1	69.8	10.8	12,571
Urban	12.2	36.4	91.6	77.5	14.3	5,590
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	9.8	28.5	90.6	64.2	7.6	2,907
18 years & above	11.0	32.3	90.6	73.7	12.7	15,254
Marital duration						
0-4	11.0	35.0	89.6	77.4	14.6	3,536
5-9	10.1	34.4	91.4	74.8	13.2	3,340
10-14	11.2	31.7	91.7	72.8	12.3	3,323
15+	10.8	29.2	90.2	68.5	10.0	7,962
Education						
Non-literate[a]	9.3	24.2	89.8	57.2	3.8	4,464
Less than 5 yrs	11.9	27.1	90.8	63.0	6.8	620
5-9 years	10.8	29.4	89.7	69.9	9.6	5,990
10 or more years	11.6	38.8	91.8	84.5	19.4	7,087
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	10.4	24.5	90.2	58.7	4.0	2,908
Less than 5 years	10.2	26.3	90.0	62.6	7.1	614
5-9 years	10.8	29.1	89.7	68.3	9.0	5,508
10 or more years	10.9	36.0	91.3	79.4	16.5	9,131
Religion						
Hindu	10.8	32.0	90.1	73.5	14.7	5,860
Muslim	15.3	27.4	90.6	58.5	10.5	242
Christian	7.3	38.3	95.8	64.4	5.3	149
Sikh	10.7	31.6	90.7	71.8	10.6	11,849
Others	12.2	34.0	95.6	82.7	10.3	61
Castes/Tribes[#]						
Scheduled Castes	9.9	27.9	90.3	65.6	8.3	6,053
Scheduled Tribes	12.9	30.6	87.8	78.0	9.1	55
Other Backward Classes	9.2	33.7	90.5	72.3	14.1	3,004
Others	11.9	33.6	90.9	76.5	13.6	9,045
Wealth index						
Lowest	2.5	10.0	97.5	61.5	0.0	37
Second	7.9	25.9	89.7	55.8	1.1	173
Middle	7.7	24.9	90.3	57.3	4.3	1,408
Fourth	10.6	26.9	89.6	63.4	7.1	4,560
Highest	11.3	34.5	91.0	77.5	14.8	11,983
Punjab	10.8	31.7	90.6	72.2	11.9	18,161

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Includes sex with one partner, Limit number of sexual partner, Avoid sex with sex workers and avoids sex with homosexuals.
[2] Includes avoid sex with who inject drugs, use tested blood, use only new/ sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid sharing 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, Punjab, 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	6.1	6.3	6.5	10.0	6.0	19.0	313
20-24	3.0	3.5	3.9	6.5	5.2	13.1	2,625
25-29	3.5	3.7	4.6	6.3	5.8	13.1	3,792
30-34	3.9	5.0	6.2	7.9	7.6	13.7	3,399
35-39	4.5	5.1	6.5	9.3	8.6	15.1	3,222
40-44	4.5	5.7	7.2	10.3	9.2	16.4	2,709
45-49	4.9	5.9	7.9	10.1	10.2	16.2	2,101
Residence							
Rural	4.6	5.2	6.5	9.1	8.5	16.0	12,571
Urban	2.9	3.6	4.6	6.3	5.6	11.3	5,590
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	6.5	7.5	9.1	11.9	10.3	18.2	2,907
18 years & above	3.6	4.2	5.3	7.6	7.1	13.8	15,254
Marital duration							
0-4	2.8	3.0	3.4	5.4	4.8	11.8	3,536
5-9	3.1	3.7	4.1	6.3	5.8	13.5	3,340
10-14	4.2	4.8	6.4	8.4	7.2	13.8	3,323
15+	4.9	5.9	7.6	10.3	9.7	16.4	7,962
Education							
Non-literate[a]	6.8	8.3	10.0	14.4	13.7	21.2	4,464
Less than 5 yrs	7.9	9.3	9.9	13.1	12.6	21.3	620
5-9 years	4.3	4.8	6.2	8.8	7.4	15.7	5,990
10 or more years	1.8	2.1	2.8	3.5	3.4	8.7	7,087
Husband's education							
Non-literate[a]	6.2	7.5	9.0	13.5	13.0	20.6	2,908
Less than 5 years	8.0	9.1	11.4	16.5	15.0	23.3	614
5-9 years	4.7	5.7	6.8	9.5	8.3	16.3	5,508
10 or more years	2.7	3.0	4.0	5.3	4.8	11.0	9,131
Religion							
Hindu	3.6	4.2	5.7	7.5	6.8	13.7	5,860
Muslim	5.8	7.0	10.8	12.4	14.0	26.0	242
Christian	4.6	3.7	4.6	10.6	7.4	10.1	149
Sikh	4.2	5.0	6.0	8.6	7.8	14.8	11,849
Others	1.4	1.4	0.0	5.7	2.8	8.0	61
Castes/Tribes#							
Scheduled Castes	5.3	6.2	7.5	10.5	9.8	18.0	6,053
Scheduled Tribes	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.5	9.9	55
Other Backward Classes	3.8	4.2	6.0	7.8	6.8	14.0	3,004
Others	3.3	4.0	4.9	7.0	6.3	12.4	9,045
Wealth index							
Lowest	5.0	5.0	5.0	9.9	18.6	33.6	37
Second	5.6	5.6	9.4	15.4	15.5	28.2	173
Middle	6.4	7.1	8.7	13.9	13.3	21.5	1,408
Fourth	6.2	7.4	8.7	12.2	11.5	18.4	4,560
Highest	2.9	3.5	4.5	6.0	5.2	12.0	11,983
Punjab	4.1	4.8	5.9	8.3	7.6	14.5	18,161

Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 7.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TESTCAN 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, Punjab, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospItal	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Age group										
15-19	86.0	313	56.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	38.2	0.4	1.2	268
20-24	86.8	2,625	55.1	4.9	0.1	0.1	37.6	0.7	1.6	2,277
25-29	87.7	3,792	55.6	4.7	0.2	0.1	37.3	0.5	1.5	3,319
30-34	86.1	3,399	57.4	4.2	0.1	0.2	35.5	0.6	2.0	2,920
35-39	85.3	3,222	56.4	4.3	0.1	0.2	37.3	0.5	1.2	2,743
40-44	86.9	2,709	58.3	3.5	0.2	0.3	35.5	0.6	1.6	2,348
45-49	85.3	2,101	57.6	4.5	0.0	0.1	36.2	0.6	1.0	1,792
Residence										
Rural	84.8	12,571	57.8	5.0	0.1	0.1	35.2	0.5	1.1	10,645
Urban	90.1	5,590	54.3	2.8	0.1	0.3	39.6	0.7	1.2	5,022
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	84.3	2,907	57.1	5.0	0.0	0.1	36.4	0.4	2.1	2,449
18 years & above	86.8	15,254	56.6	4.2	0.1	0.2	36.7	0.6	1.6	13,218
Marital duration										
0-4	88.5	3,536	54.9	4.5	0.1	0.2	38.0	0.6	1.7	3,127
5-9	86.9	3,340	55.4	4.5	0.2	0.1	37.4	0.8	1.7	2,900
10-14	86.1	3,323	57.6	4.8	0.2	0.2	35.2	0.4	1.7	2,850
15+	85.4	7,962	57.6	4.0	0.1	0.2	36.2	0.5	1.3	6,790
Education										
Non-literate[a]	81.7	4,464	57.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	36.3	0.2	0.9	3,636
Less than 5 yrs	82.3	620	56.8	4.9	0.0	0.0	35.0	0.6	2.8	510
5-9 years	85.4	5,990	59.9	4.5	0.1	0.1	33.8	0.3	1.2	5,111
10 or more years	90.6	7,087	53.8	3.5	0.2	0.3	39.1	0.9	2.1	6,410
Husband's education										
Non-literate[a]	83.8	2,908	54.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	38.2	0.3	1.0	2,426
Less than 5 years	85.8	614	58.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	34.5	0.2	1.7	526
5-9 years	84.8	5,508	59.4	4.5	0.1	0.0	34.1	0.5	1.3	4,668
10 or more years	88.3	9,131	55.6	3.7	0.1	0.3	37.7	0.7	1.8	8,047
Religion										
Hindu	86.7	5,860	59.5	3.7	0.1	0.3	34.1	0.6	1.7	5,077
Muslim	79.4	242	66.4	8.0	0.0	0.0	22.9	1.1	1.6	192
Christian	88.4	149	49.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	46.7	0.7	1.8	130
Sikh	86.4	11,849	55.3	4.6	0.1	0.1	37.9	0.5	1.4	10,216
Others	86.8	61	42.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.7	1.6	2.6	52

Contd…….

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

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospItal	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Castes/Tribes[#]										
Scheduled Castes	85.0	6,053	59.9	5.2	0.1	0.1	33.0	0.4	1.2	5,138
Scheduled Tribes	83.8	55	51.9	11.9	0.0	0.0	34.1	2.2	0.0	46
Other Backward Classes	85.5	3,004	59.1	4.9	0.1	0.3	33.7	0.5	1.5	2,566
Others	87.7	9,045	53.8	3.5	0.1	0.2	49.9	0.6	1.8	7,914
Wealth index										
Lowest	66.7	37	59.6	16.5	0.0	0.0	23.9	0.0	0.0	25
Second	78.6	173	58.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	37.0	0.0	0.0	136
Middle	81.6	1,408	54.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	39.2	0.3	1.1	1,143
Fourth	83.0	4,560	57.4	6.1	0.0	0.0	34.9	0.3	1.2	3,784
Highest	88.5	11,983	56.6	3.6	0.2	0.2	37.0	0.7	1.7	10,579
Punjab (15-49)	86.4	18,161	56.7	4.3	0.1	0.2	36.6	0.6	1.5	15,667
Punjab (15-44) [†]	86.6	15,518	56.5	4.3	0.1	0.2	36.7	0.6	1.6	13,419

CHC= Community Health Centre; PHC= Primary Health Centre; VCTC/ICTC= voluntary/Integrated counseling and testing centre, NGO= Non Governmental Organization.
[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing 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 for HIV/AIDS test and time to be tested for HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who have been tested for HIV	Number of women heard HIV/AIDS	Percentage who have been tested for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 years ago	
Age group					
15-19	3.5	313	(90.9)	(9.1)	11
20-24	7.9	2,625	56.4	43.6	210
25-29	6.9	3,792	41.6	58.4	258
30-34	4.4	3,399	22.2	77.8	149
35-39	2.9	3,222	26.9	73.1	95
40-44	1.8	2,709	25.8	74.2	48
45-49	0.6	2,101	(30.8)	(69.2)	13
Residence					
Rural	4.0	12,571	41.5	58.5	506
Urban	4.9	5,590	35.7	64.3	278
Age at consummation of marriage					
Below 18 years	2.2	2,907	39.5	59.1	64
18 years & above	4.7	15,254	39.4	60.6	720
Marital duration					
0-4	9.5	3,536	55.4	44.6	338
5-9	6.3	3,340	28.5	71.5	208
10-14	3.6	3,323	26.7	73.3	116
15+	1.5	7,962	27.2	72.8	122
Education					
Non-literate[a]	1.0	4,464	36.9	63.1	45
Less than 5 yrs	3.9	620	(52.2)	(47.8)	23
5-9 years	2.9	5,990	43.6	56.4	175
10 or more years	7.6	7,087	37.9	62.1	541
Husband's education					
Non-literate[a]	1.1	2,908	31.5	68.5	33
Less than 5 years	2.7	614	(41.2)	(58.8)	17
5-9 years	3.2	5,508	47.7	52.3	174
10 or more years	6.1	9,131	37.3	62.7	560
Religion					
Hindu	5.1	5,860	39.5	60.5	302
Muslim	2.9	242	*	*	7
Christian	2.7	149	*	*	4
Sikh	4.0	11,849	39.4	60.6	470
Others	1.4	61	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	3.7	6,053	46.7	53.3	228
Scheduled Tribes	6.0	55	*	*	3
Other Backward Classes	4.7	3,004	38.4	61.6	141
Others	4.6	9,045	36.2	63.8	412
Wealth index					
Lowest	0.0	37	nc	nc	0
Second	0.4	173	*	*	1
Middle	1.7	1,408	(76.0)	(24.0)	24
Fourth	2.6	4,560	47.1	52.9	120
Highest	5.3	11,983	36.6	63.4	639
Punjab (15-49)	4.3	18,161	39.4	60.6	784
Punjab (15-44)[†]	4.9	15,518	39.8	60.2	758

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

TABLE 7.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS, know HIV/AIDS prevention, transmission, places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS and who have been tested for HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months, by districts, Punjab, 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
Gurdaspur	88.1	30.7	31.9	89.7	6.1	40.7
Amritsar	90.4	44.8	26.9	93.9	5.1	17.8
Kapurthala	93.7	21.4	29.4	99.1	8.0	43.5
Jalandhar	89.9	17.1	25.5	97.4	4.0	36.3
Hoshiarpur	95.5	26.6	33.7	97.8	8.9	39.0
Nawanshahr	88.2	37.0	28.6	69.2	3.4	37.3
Rupnagar	91.9	36.2	39.0	75.7	5.7	55.2
Fatehgarh sahib	80.1	40.0	30.0	65.6	2.7	54.2
Ludhiana	84.9	45.5	31.3	70.9	1.5	22.2
Moga	96.8	33.8	25.4	96.7	1.9	50.0
Firozpur	93.4	33.5	31.3	91.1	2.5	26.6
Muktsar	88.3	28.8	29.3	86.0	1.5	30.8
Faridkot	93.4	34.1	26.2	95.5	1.2	36.4
Bathinda	92.1	43.3	30.6	82.3	2.5	21.7
Mansa	55.8	13.8	20.9	67.6	2.7	66.7
Sangrur	72.5	14.8	22.5	85.0	3.6	34.5
Patiala	84.6	32.2	29.6	88.8	7.2	47.9
Tarntaran	91.2	38.0	16.1	96.3	3.5	26.4
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	89.7	40.8	37.5	73.9	9.4	41.8
Barnala	85.9	19.9	23.3	99.7	5.1	45.1
Punjab (15-49)	87.1	31.7	28.9	86.4	4.3	39.4
Punjab (15-44) [†]	87.9	32.4	29.4	86.6	4.9	39.8

[†] 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, Punjab, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who ever had infertility problem	Primary infertility	Secondary infertility	Total women**[1]	Percentage of women among who have ever infertility: In the first conception	After live birth/still birth	After induced/ spontaneous abortion	Other incidents[2]	Number of women had ever infertility problem**
Age group									
15-19	4.0	3.9	0.1	373	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15
20-24	7.4	6.0	1.4	2,941	80.8	6.1	13.1	0.0	222
25-29	9.2	7.3	1.9	4,234	79.9	9.6	8.9	1.5	389
30-34	9.5	7.2	2.3	3,870	75.8	14.8	8.9	0.5	366
35-39	8.4	6.2	2.2	3,739	73.5	18.2	8.0	0.3	317
40-44	9.5	8.0	1.5	3,186	83.5	11.6	4.6	0.3	298
45-49	9.3	7.9	1.4	2,547	84.8	7.8	6.9	0.4	241
Residence									
Rural	9.0	7.2	1.8	14,802	80.2	11.3	8.1	0.5	1343
Urban	8.5	6.6	1.9	6,088	77.7	12.8	8.5	0.9	505
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	10.7	8.9	1.8	3,693	82.4	12.5	4.7	0.5	396
18 years & above	8.4	6.6	1.8	17,197	78.7	11.5	9.2	0.6	1452
Marital duration									
0-4	6.7	5.8	0.9	3,832	86.7	1.9	11.5	0.0	260
5-9	10.2	7.8	2.4	3,785	76.5	11.3	10.4	1.8	387
10-14	9.0	6.5	2.5	3,800	72.2	18.9	8.3	0.6	340
15+	9.1	7.4	1.7	9,473	81.6	12.0	6.2	0.2	861
Education									
Non-literate[a]	9.6	7.8	1.8	6,301	80.9	11.4	7.1	0.7	608
Less than 5 yrs	10.6	8.7	1.9	750	81.8	7.9	10.4	0.0	81
5-9 years	9.4	7.5	1.9	6,642	80.1	11.5	7.7	0.8	624
10 or more years	7.5	5.8	1.7	7,197	77.0	12.9	9.7	0.4	535
Husband's education									
Non-literate[a]	10.1	7.7	2.4	4,079	76.4	15.2	7.9	0.5	413
Less than 5 years	11.0	8.9	2.1	771	81.4	12.9	3.4	2.3	85
5-9 years	9.5	7.8	1.7	6,402	82.0	10.4	7.0	0.6	608
10 or more years	7.7	6.1	1.6	9,638	79.0	10.8	9.9	0.4	742
Religion									
Hindu	8.3	6.6	1.7	6,542	80.0	11.9	7.2	0.9	538
Muslim	7.7	6.0	1.7	353	78.5	3.5	14.2	3.7	27
Christian	7.0	5.2	1.8	184	74.2	(11.1)	(15.1)	(0.0)	14
Sikh	9.2	7.3	1.9	13,742	79.4	11.6	8.5	0.4	1,262
Others	9.3	6.0	3.3	69	64.3	*	*	*	7

Contd…….

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TABLE 7.14 EVER HAD INFERTILITY PROBLEM BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS —*Continued*

Background Characteristics	Who ever had infertility problem	Primary infertility	Secondary infertility	Total women* *[1]	Percentage of women among who have ever infertility:				Number of women had ever infertility problem**
					In the first conception	After live birth/still birth	After induced/ spontaneous abortion	Other incidents[2]	
Castes/Tribes[#]									
Scheduled Castes	9.2	7.6	1.6	7,366	82.8	9.8	7.5	0.0	680
Scheduled Tribes	14.0	8.1	5.9	65	*	*	*	*	9
Other Backward Classes	9.3	7.5	1.8	3,440	80.1	11.1	8.2	0.6	322
Others	8.4	6.4	2.0	10,013	77.0	13.4	8.6	1.0	836
Wealth index									
Lowest	4.7	4.7	0.0	59	*	*	*	*	2
Second	8.9	7.8	1.1	306	86.9	9.6	0.0	0.0	28
Middle	11.0	8.9	2.1	2,025	80.6	12.7	0.0	0.0	227
Fourth	9.5	7.7	1.8	5,645	81.1	9.3	8.7	0.9	538
Highest	8.2	6.4	1.8	12,855	78.2	12.8	8.5	0.5	1,053
Punjab (15-49)	8.8	7.0	1.8	20,890	79.5	11.7	8.2	0.6	1,848
Punjab (15-44)[†]	8.9	7.0	1.9	17,702	78.6	12.4	8.4	0.4	1,567

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] 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, Punjab, 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	1.9	1.6	11,432	1.5	1.4	3,537
Urban	2.0	1.6	4,716	1.2	1.1	1,631
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	1.6	1.2	3,206	0.9	0.9	745
18 years & above	2.0	1.7	12,942	1.5	1.3	4,423
Marital duration						
5-9	4.0	3.2	3,727	*	*	2
10-14	1.4	1.2	3,681	3.3	3.3	57
15+	1.2	1.1	8,740	1.3	1.2	5,109
Education						
Non-literate[a]	1.8	1.5	5,366	1.7	1.5	2,025
Less than 5 yrs	1.2	0.8	623	0.0	0.0	192
5-9 years	2.1	1.8	5,190	1.4	1.3	1,668
10 or more years	2.0	1.7	4,969	1.1	1.0	1,283
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	1.8	1.7	3,406	1.6	1.6	1,240
Less than 5 years	2.0	1.2	637	1.2	0.8	236
5-9 years	1.9	1.6	4,993	1.5	1.3	1,581
10 or more years	1.9	1.6	7,112	1.2	1.1	2,111
Religion						
Hindu	1.9	1.6	5,029	1.3	1.2	1,634
Muslim	3.1	2.3	259	0.0	0.0	62
Christian	2.1	2.1	143	2.1	2.1	46
Sikh	1.9	1.6	10,660	1.4	1.3	3,404
Others	3.1	3.0	57	(4.0)	(4.0)	22
Castes/Tribes[#]						
Scheduled Castes	1.9	1.6	5,605	1.4	1.2	1,556
Scheduled Tribes	3.6	3.6	58	(0.0)	(0.0)	13
Other Backward Classes	2.0	1.6	2,652	1.9	1.7	879
Others	1.9	1.6	7,827	1.2	1.2	2,719
Wealth index						
Lowest	0.0	0.0	44	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Second	2.2	1.4	245	2.4	2.4	42
Middle	1.9	1.8	1,666	1.2	1.2	426
Fourth	1.9	1.6	4,385	1.7	1.7	1,253
Highest	1.9	1.6	9,808	1.3	1.1	3,436
Punjab	1.9	1.6	16,148	1.4	1.3	5,168

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Women with no living children and reported problem in conceiving (involuntary infertility).

TABLE 7.16 TREATMENT FOR INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who sought treatment for primary/secondary infertility problem, according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	(86.5)	(6.7)	15	nc	nc	0
20-24	95.8	77.6	179	83.5	74.0	42
25-29	96.8	86.1	311	96.3	88.3	78
30-34	96.8	84.5	276	92.6	85.5	89
35-39	96.6	84.6	234	95.4	83.7	84
40-44	96.7	83.5	251	88.3	76.6	50
45-49	92.1	77.0	204	89.2	83.5	36
Residence						
Rural	95.9	82.2	1075	93.6	82.1	263
Urban	95.8	83.8	395	88.7	84.3	115
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	97.3	81.7	327	88.8	77.3	70
18 years & above	95.5	82.9	1143	92.8	84.1	308
Marital duration						
0-4	94.1	80.1	225	85.3	79.0	34
5-9	96.6	84.6	295	93.6	85.7	91
10-14	97.3	84.8	245	95.3	89.1	94
15+	95.7	81.9	705	90.8	78.2	159
Education						
Non-literate[a]	96.1	81.7	491	90.2	81.6	116
Less than 5 yrs	97.0	78.4	67	(76.5)	(66.6)	14
5-9 years	94.3	81.6	499	92.1	77.2	124
10 or more years	97.4	85.7	413	95.5	91.5	124
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	95.7	83.3	316	92.4	82.9	96
Less than 5 years	87.5	65.8	69	(89.7)	(77.2)	16
5-9 years	96.1	81.2	498	85.2	75.5	109
10 or more years	96.8	85.5	587	96.9	88.4	157
Religion						
Hindu	94.5	80.4	432	89.7	84.3	108
Muslim	(90.8)	(71.9)	21	*	*	6
Christian	(92.9)	(87.5)	10	*	*	3
Sikh	96.5	83.7	1,002	93.4	82.1	259
Others	*	*	5	*	*	2
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	95.3	81.2	563	90.4	80.1	117
Scheduled Tribes	*	*	6	*	*	4
Other Backward Classes	95.8	82.1	258	89.8	83.4	64
Others	96.4	84.4	643	93.6	84.9	193
Wealth index						
Poorest	*	*	2	nc	nc	0
Second	(87.7)	(71.5)	24	*	*	4
Middle	96.8	81.0	182	93.3	76.5	43
Fourth	95.9	78.4	437	90.6	83.7	101
Highest	95.9	85.5	825	92.4	83.3	230
Punjab	95.9	82.7	1,470	92.1	82.8	378

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 7.17 INFERTILITY PROBLEM AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts	Who have menstruation problem	Who have infertility problem[1]	Who sought treatment for infertility
Gurdaspur	13.6	7.1	90.9
Amritsar	9.5	12.7	92.1
Kapurthala	23.5	13.1	95.6
Jalandhar	20.7	9.5	91.6
Hoshiarpur	22.4	12.7	92.3
Nawanshahr	15.4	6.0	87.7
Rupnagar	15.2	4.4	93.1
Fatehgarh sahib	17.1	5.6	95.6
Ludhiana	17.2	8.4	95.6
Moga	11.2	8.5	100.0
Firozpur	9.6	10.8	100.0
Muktsar	18.5	8.2	98.0
Faridkot	10.7	11.3	99.2
Bathinda	15.8	8.0	96.7
Mansa	16.1	8.4	92.9
Sangrur	18.0	9.9	95.2
Patiala	12.3	8.9	89.8
Tarntaran	4.5	8.4	95.8
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	14.9	6.8	95.1
Barnala	18.9	12.5	92.0
Punjab (15-49)	15.3	8.8	95.1
Punjab (15-44) [†]	15.3	8.9	95.8

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.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

TABLE 8.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	67.4	69.8	61.6
20-24	32.6	30.2	38.4
Education			
Non-literate[a]	4.6	5.0	3.4
Less than five years	2.5	2.8	1.6
5-9 years	35.8	40.0	25.8
10 or more years	57.1	52.2	69.2
Religion			
Hindu	31.5	22.3	53.5
Muslim	1.3	1.3	1.3
Christian	1.1	0.9	1.5
Sikh	65.8	75.4	42.7
Others	0.4	0.1	1.0
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	37.7	40.4	31.4
Scheduled tribes			
Other backward classes	16.7	15.3	20.2
Others	45.2	44.0	48.1
Wealth index			
Lowest			
Second	1.0	1.2	0.4
Middle	9.1	11.8	2.5
Fourth	28.7	34.8	14.0
Highest	61.0	52.0	82.7
Punjab**	7,031	4,971	2,060

** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

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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, Punjab, 2007-08

| Background characteristics | Percentage of women | | | At what age family life education should be introduced | | | | | From which standard family life education should be introduced | | | | Number of women who perceived family life education is important** |
	Aware of family life education	Perceived family life education is important	Number of women**	Below 12	12-14	15-17	18 or above	Total	Below 8	8-9	10 or more	Total	
Age group													
15-19	82.8	87.8	4,732	3.1	30.3	47.3	19.3	100.0	18.4	39.3	42.3	100.0	4,155
20-24	88.6	92.9	2,299	3.0	27.7	46.1	23.2	100.0	15.8	37.6	46.6	100.0	2,137
Residence													
Rural	83.8	88.4	4,971	3.3	28.7	47.0	21.0	100.0	17.8	38.6	43.6	100.0	4,395
Urban	86.9	92.0	2,060	2.4	31.3	46.7	19.6	100.0	16.8	39.0	44.2	100.0	1,897
Education													
Non-literate[a]	65.5	70.1	314	2.0	26.5	52.8	18.7	100.0	24.9	38.9	36.2	100.0	219
Less than five years	71.2	75.3	171	6.2	25.0	43.2	25.7	100.0	24.5	37.8	37.7	100.0	129
5-9 years	78.4	85.2	2,510	3.1	30.1	47.5	19.3	100.0	21.4	41.1	37.6	100.0	2,139
10 or more years	90.8	94.3	4,036	3.0	29.4	46.3	21.3	100.0	14.7	37.4	47.9	100.0	3,805
Religion													
Hindu	86.3	89.7	2,247	2.8	31.0	45.0	21.1	100.0	18.2	39.9	41.9	100.0	2,017
Muslim	70.7	82.2	92	4.0	25.3	44.0	26.7	100.0	15.2	34.5	50.3	100.0	76
Christian	80.1	88.8	75	2.9	17.6	67.3	12.2	100.0	18.3	30.4	51.3	100.0	66
Sikh	84.2	89.5	4,592	3.2	28.9	47.6	20.4	100.0	17.2	38.5	44.3	100.0	4,109
Others	96.7	96.7	25	.0	41.0	(37.5)	(20.8)	(100.0)	27.5	25.1	(45.8)	(100.0)	24
Castes/tribes[#]													
Scheduled castes	82.0	86.7	2,636	3.0	29.7	46.7	20.5	100.0	20.6	38.8	40.6	100.0	2,289
Scheduled tribes	(71.4)	(71.4)	21	(6.7)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(13.3)	(100.0)	(20.0)	(66.7)	(13.3)	(100.0)	15
Other backward classes	82.6	89.3	1,188	3.2	30.5	45.7	20.5	100.0	15.7	40.0	44.3	100.0	1,059
Others	87.9	91.9	3,184	3.0	28.8	47.5	20.7	100.0	15.7	38.1	46.2	100.0	2,927
Wealth index													
Lowest	(47.1)	(52.9)	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Second	61.0	67.1	70	8.5	23.8	37.5	30.2	100.0	19.3	42.7	38.1	100.0	47
Middle	73.7	80.4	634	3.1	29.3	47.2	20.4	100.0	24.5	37.8	37.7	100.0	509
Fourth	83.0	87.4	2,013	3.1	27.2	50.4	19.3	100.0	18.1	40.0	41.9	100.0	1,761
Highest	87.7	92.3	4,297	3.0	30.6	45.4	21.1	100.0	16.3	38.3	45.4	100.0	3,966
Punjab	84.7	89.5	7,031	3.0	29.5	46.9	20.6	100.0	17.5	38.7	43.7	100.0	6,292

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.
[a] 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, Punjab, 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 or partner	Friends/ peers	Health care provider/ sex education experts	Youth club/ *mandal*/ NGO worker	Teacher/ school/ college	Other	
Age group											
15-19	87.8	4,732	86.0	53.8	1.9	26.2	3.6	1.0	66.9	0.8	4,155
20-24	92.9	2,299	87.6	57.1	2.6	30.6	5.4	1.1	69.1	0.7	2,137
Residence											
Rural	88.4	4,971	85.8	54.4	1.9	27.4	4.1	1.0	66.5	0.9	4,395
Urban	92.0	2,060	88.2	56.2	2.6	28.4	4.3	1.1	70.2	0.5	1,897
Education											
Non-literate[a]	70.1	314	77.3	55.8	1.3	21.8	1.0	0.0	23.3	0.4	219
Less than five years	75.3	171	82.4	60.9	2.3	19.1	0.7	0.8	35.4	1.5	129
5-9 years	85.2	2,510	85.5	53.5	1.7	24.1	2.9	0.5	62.7	0.7	2,139
10 or more years	94.3	4,036	87.8	55.5	2.4	30.4	5.2	1.4	74.1	0.8	3,805
Religion											
Hindu	89.7	2,247	89.9	55.7	2.4	27.7	3.7	0.9	68.0	0.5	2,017
Muslim	82.2	92	91.9	52.3	1.1	18.7	0.0	0.0	51.6	0.0	76
Christian	88.8	75	82.3	55.8	0.0	27.4	5.7	1.5	67.5	0.0	66
Sikh	89.5	4,592	84.9	54.6	2.1	27.9	4.5	1.1	67.7	0.9	4,109
Others	96.7	25	(83.3)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(20.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(70.8)	(0.0)	24
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	86.7	2,636	85.9	54.1	1.7	26.6	3.3	1.0	62.9	0.6	2,289
Scheduled tribes	(71.4)	21	(80.0)	(66.7)	(6.7)	(33.3)	(6.7)	(6.7)	(80.0)	(0.0)	15
Other backward classes	89.3	1,188	86.4	54.0	2.2	26.3	4.2	1.2	64.7	1.0	1,059
Others	91.9	3,184	87.2	55.9	2.4	29.0	4.9	0.9	72.3	0.8	2,927
Wealth index											
Lowest	(52.9)	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Second	67.1	70	87.8	38.8	4.4	21.5	0.0	0.0	35.7	0.0	47
Middle	80.4	634	82.2	48.2	2.2	21.5	2.4	0.4	57.9	0.7	509
Fourth	87.4	2,013	84.4	55.8	1.5	26.3	3.5	0.8	62.7	0.8	1,761
Highest	92.3	4,297	88.1	55.6	2.3	29.2	4.8	1.2	71.5	0.7	3,966
Punjab	89.5	7,031	86.5	54.9	2.1	27.7	4.2	1.0	67.6	0.8	6,292

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] 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, Punjab, 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	50.7	4,732	2.2	5.1	86.9	1.7	21.8	2,428
20-24	61.5	2,299	2.8	8.0	87.3	3.6	20.3	1,419
Residence								
Rural	52.6	4,971	2.5	5.2	86.6	2.5	21.3	2,636
Urban	58.1	2,060	2.2	8.3	87.9	2.3	21.1	1,211
Education								
Non-literate[a]	12.0	314	2.6	7.5	12.4	8.8	68.7	40
Less than five years	24.6	171	2.5	0.0	30.9	4.3	71.6	43
5-9 years	41.9	2,510	2.0	4.0	82.5	1.5	25.0	1,065
10 or more years	66.6	4,036	2.6	7.1	90.8	2.6	18.3	2,699
Religion								
Hindu	57.5	2,247	2.4	6.8	87.3	2.3	24.0	1,299
Muslim	47.3	92	4.7	6.7	66.8	2.0	33.4	44
Christian	41.9	75	0.0	0.0	81.8	3.0	30.6	33
Sikh	53.0	4,592	2.4	5.9	87.2	2.5	19.5	2,456
Others	58.0	25	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	15
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	45.2	2,636	2.7	4.9	83.5	1.7	25.3	1,203
Scheduled tribes	(33.3)	21	*	*	*	*	*	7
Other backward classes	54.6	1,188	1.4	5.4	84.8	2.5	24.9	658
Others	61.7	3,184	2.6	7.2	89.9	2.8	17.6	1,977
Wealth index								
Lowest	(5.9)	17	*	*	*	*	*	1
Second	23.1	70	(0.0)	(0.0)	(93.8)	(6.3)	(12.5)	16
Middle	34.1	634	2.7	6.6	77.2	2.6	28.8	218
Fourth	46.8	2,013	1.9	5.2	84.1	2.2	22.3	947
Highest	61.5	4,297	2.6	6.5	88.8	2.4	20.3	2,665
Punjab	54.2	7,031	2.4	6.1	87.0	2.4	21.3	3,847

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] 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 India for boys and girls and reported ideal age at marriage for boys and girls according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	95.5	96.3	6.3	93.7	100.0	0.3	99.7	100.0	4,732
20-24	97.5	97.9	4.3	95.7	100.0	0.2	99.8	100.0	2,299
Residence									
Rural	95.6	96.4	5.8	94.2	100.0	0.3	99.7	100.0	4,971
Urban	97.5	97.9	5.1	94.9	100.0	0.1	99.9	100.0	2,060
Education									
Non-literate[a]	81.4	83.8	15.0	85.0	100.0	1.5	98.5	100.0	314
Less than five years	79.2	82.0	12.8	87.2	100.0	1.3	98.7	100.0	171
5-9 years	95.0	96.0	6.7	93.3	100.0	0.3	99.7	100.0	2,510
10 or more years	98.7	99.1	4.1	95.9	100.0	0.1	99.9	100.0	4,036
Religion									
Hindu	96.5	96.9	5.2	94.8	100.0	0.1	99.9	100.0	2,247
Muslim	83.9	83.7	17.1	82.9	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	92
Christian	94.1	94.1	9.2	90.8	100.0	1.3	98.7	100.0	75
Sikh	96.2	97.1	5.5	94.5	100.0	0.3	99.7	100.0	4,592
Others	100.0	100.0	17.3	82.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	25
Castes/tribes#									
Scheduled castes	94.4	95.5	6.4	93.6	100.0	0.5	99.5	100.0	2,636
Scheduled tribes	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(100.0)	100.0	21
Other backward classes	95.1	95.5	6.8	93.2	100.0	0.5	99.5	100.0	1,188
Others	97.9	98.5	4.6	95.4	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3,184
Wealth index									
Lowest	(64.7)	(64.7)	(18.2)	(81.8)	100.0	(0.0)	(100.0)	100.0	17
Second	83.4	86.2	25.9	74.1	100.0	1.8	98.2	100.0	70
Middle	89.9	91.6	8.3	91.7	100.0	1.4	98.6	100.0	634
Fourth	95.2	96.2	7.1	92.9	100.0	0.3	99.7	100.0	2,013
Highest	97.8	98.2	4.3	95.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,297
Punjab	96.1	96.8	5.6	94.4	100.0	0.3	99.7	100.0	7,031

Total figure may not add to N, sample total, 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.

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, Punjab, 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	22.5	4,732	2.2	91.5	2.3	7.6	1.3	1.8	0.6	3.7	1,077
20-24	20.9	2,299	2.2	91.4	3.0	6.4	0.4	2.2	0.6	3.8	487
Residence											
Rural	21.9	4,971	2.0	91.6	2.3	6.7	1.0	2.1	0.5	3.9	1,097
Urban	22.2	2,060	2.7	91.1	3.0	8.4	1.1	1.6	0.8	3.3	467
Education											
Non-literate[a]	16.7	314	3.5	94.2	0.0	12.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.0	53
Less than five years	25.6	171	0.0	90.7	2.3	5.1	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	43
5-9 years	22.9	2,510	2.1	91.0	2.3	7.3	1.2	3.3	0.5	3.7	581
10 or more years	21.7	4,036	2.2	91.6	2.9	7.0	0.8	1.1	0.6	3.9	887
Religion											
Hindu	21.4	2,247	2.1	90.9	2.5	8.5	1.0	0.8	1.0	2.9	487
Muslim	15.1	92	(0.0)	(92.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.1)	14
Christian	17.3	75	(0.0)	(78.6)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.1)	14
Sikh	22.4	4,592	2.3	91.9	2.5	6.7	0.9	2.5	0.4	4.0	1,043
Others	24.2	25	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	22.0	2,636	1.7	91.9	2.7	7.9	1.0	2.6	0.7	4.1	582
Scheduled tribes	(9.5)	21	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Other backward classes	23.1	1,188	2.1	91.6	3.1	7.8	1.1	1.4	0.4	2.1	278
Others	21.6	3,184	2.5	91.1	2.1	6.3	1.0	1.6	0.6	4.0	702
Wealth index											
Lowest	(5.9)	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Second	20.3	70	(0.0)	(92.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.3)	14
Middle	21.3	634	2.0	92.9	1.4	6.7	1.5	1.5	0.0	5.9	133
Fourth	21.1	2,013	1.6	92.9	2.4	7.6	0.5	1.3	1.0	3.2	431
Highest	22.6	4,297	2.5	90.5	2.8	7.3	1.2	2.3	0.5	3.5	985
Punjab	22.0	7,031	2.2	91.4	2.5	7.2	1.0	2.0	0.6	3.7	1,564

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

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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, Punjab, 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	79.2	14.2	27.0	0.2	4,732
20-24	67.1	21.0	35.6	0.1	2,299
Residence					
Rural	82.3	12.0	24.8	0.1	4,971
Urban	58.3	27.2	41.8	0.3	2,060
Education					
Non-literate[a]	98.8	2.3	3.9	0.0	314
Less than five years	94.2	5.1	5.7	0.0	171
5-9 years	88.6	9.5	17.3	0.2	2,510
10 or more years	64.2	22.4	40.7	0.1	4,036
Religion					
Hindu	68.5	19.8	33.1	0.4	2,247
Muslim	85.6	11.0	15.0	0.0	92
Christian	79.0	13.1	29.9	0.0	75
Sikh	78.3	15.0	28.3	0.1	4,592
Others	58.3	15.6	57.7	0.0	25
Castes/tribes[#]					
Scheduled castes	85.7	10.7	20.3	0.2	2,636
Scheduled tribes	(95.2)	(23.8)	(9.5)	(0.0)	21
Other backward classes	76.7	16.6	29.2	0.2	1,188
Others	65.8	21.1	38.1	0.1	3,184
Wealth index					
Lowest	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	17
Second	97.0	1.5	3.0	0.0	70
Middle	95.4	4.0	8.9	0.2	634
Fourth	90.8	7.5	16.5	0.2	2,013
Highest	64.5	22.9	39.7	0.1	4,297
Punjab	75.2	16.5	29.8	0.2	7,031

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, 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.

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, Punjab, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Emergency contraception	Injectable	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of Women**
Age group														
15-19	95.9	95.8	69.3	91.7	62.8	82.0	26.9	33.3	80.2	2.8	8.6	4.0	0.3	4,732
20-24	98.5	98.5	83.0	96.8	79.6	91.5	42.1	46.9	90.8	6.4	18.1	9.5	0.6	2,299
Residence														
Rural	96.7	96.6	72.0	93.2	66.9	84.3	30.3	37.4	82.5	3.7	10.7	5.2	0.4	4,971
Urban	96.8	96.8	78.1	93.9	71.7	86.9	35.6	38.6	86.6	4.7	14.3	7.4	0.4	2,060
Education														
Non-literate[a]	92.8	92.8	59.1	88.9	55.8	71.3	8.2	11.9	68.8	0.9	4.7	1.2	0.3	314
Less than five years	95.3	95.3	57.8	89.8	50.9	72.0	13.7	26.0	65.0	0.6	4.6	2.2	0.0	171
5-9 years	95.2	95.2	66.8	91.0	59.7	79.3	21.4	29.2	77.0	1.7	5.9	2.8	0.3	2,510
10 or more years	98.0	98.0	80.0	95.4	75.4	90.3	41.1	45.6	89.8	5.8	16.3	8.2	0.5	4,036
Religion														
Hindu	96.6	96.6	74.7	93.5	67.4	85.9	38.7	43.5	85.5	4.6	13.1	6.4	0.3	2,247
Muslim	93.2	93.2	53.1	84.5	55.2	71.4	27.0	24.7	60.1	2.2	6.6	4.5	1.1	92
Christian	96.1	96.1	62.4	90.9	54.2	78.9	24.4	32.5	83.9	3.1	14.2	10.4	0.0	75
Sikh	96.8	96.8	73.9	93.6	69.2	85.0	28.9	35.4	83.2	3.7	11.1	5.5	0.4	4,592
Others	94.0	94.0	75.8	84.7	64.3	81.1	21.0	25.2	90.7	0.0	11.2	3.6	0.0	25
Castes/tribes[#]														
Scheduled castes	96.1	96.1	72.7	93.0	64.2	82.2	27.6	34.5	81.1	3.2	9.2	5.0	0.3	2,636
Scheduled tribes	(85.7)	(85.7)	(61.9)	(81.0)	(71.4)	(81.0)	(19.0)	(28.6)	(71.4)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	21
Other backward classes	96.6	96.6	70.1	92.0	64.0	84.2	31.7	37.6	81.5	3.9	10.2	5.5	0.6	1,188
Others	97.3	97.3	76.1	94.3	73.3	87.8	35.6	40.5	86.7	4.7	14.5	6.7	0.4	3,184
Wealth index														
Lowest	(82.4)	(82.4)	(35.3)	(70.6)	(23.5)	(64.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(35.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	17
Second	95.8	95.8	56.3	93.4	51.0	64.3	13.7	22.7	58.2	3.0	2.9	1.5	0.0	70
Middle	93.3	93.3	62.3	89.0	56.6	73.8	16.6	24.3	69.4	1.2	4.8	1.7	0.6	634
Fourth	96.3	96.3	70.7	92.6	64.5	83.0	24.3	31.2	81.2	2.3	7.8	4.3	0.2	2,013
Highest	97.5	97.4	77.4	94.5	72.3	88.1	38.2	43.2	87.6	5.2	14.8	7.2	0.5	4,297
Punjab	96.7	96.7	73.8	93.4	68.3	85.1	31.9	37.7	83.7	4.0	11.7	5.8	0.4	7,031

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, 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.

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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, Punjab, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Sources from where to get pills and condoms			Number of women**
	Government facility	Private facility	Other	
Age group				
15-19	71.6	55.7	0.3	4,732
20-24	77.0	62.0	0.4	2,299
Residence				
Rural	72.8	56.0	0.4	4,971
Urban	74.7	62.0	0.3	2,060
Education				
Non-literate[a]	64.5	41.4	0.4	314
Less than five years	69.3	47.6	0.7	171
5-9 years	71.5	50.7	0.4	2,510
10 or more years	75.4	63.8	0.3	4,036
Religion				
Hindu	72.9	58.8	0.3	2,247
Muslim	60.7	42.5	0.0	92
Christian	71.1	63.0	0.0	75
Sikh	73.9	57.4	0.4	4,592
Others	65.4	55.8	0.0	25
Castes/tribes[#]				
Scheduled castes	72.0	54.0	0.2	2,636
Scheduled tribes	(66.7)	(42.9)	(0.0)	21
Other backward classes	71.0	54.8	0.3	1,188
Others	75.4	62.0	0.6	3,184
Wealth index				
Lowest	(64.7)	(17.6)	(8.3)	17
Second	67.2	35.8	0.0	70
Middle	67.1	43.5	0.4	634
Fourth	73.3	55.3	0.3	2,013
Highest	74.4	61.5	0.4	4,297
Punjab	73.4	57.7	0.4	7,031

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, 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.

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, Punjab, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**	Parents	Brother/ Sister/ Sister in law	Friends/ peers	Health care provider/ sex education experts	Youth club/ mandal/ NGO worker	Teacher/ school/ college	Other	Number of women ever discussed about family planning with any one**
			Sources of information on family planning							
Age group										
15-19	15.1	4,732	32.4	53.8	62.2	5.9	0.6	19.7	1.2	716
20-24	25.2	2,299	32.0	60.2	61.1	10.5	1.2	22.0	1.2	584
Residence										
Rural	17.5	4,971	30.5	56.8	61.2	8.3	0.7	19.4	1.4	877
Urban	20.3	2,060	35.8	56.4	62.9	7.4	1.2	23.5	0.7	423
Education										
Non-literate[a]	6.3	314	(38.1)	(61.9)	(47.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	21
Less than five years	8.1	171	(14.3)	(42.9)	(64.3)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14
5-9 years	11.9	2,510	34.1	56.4	55.5	4.7	0.0	12.4	1.6	305
10 or more years	23.8	4,036	31.8	56.8	63.9	9.2	1.1	24.1	1.1	960
Religion										
Hindu	19.4	2,247	29.7	58.3	64.4	6.4	0.9	20.7	1.7	439
Muslim	8.7	92	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Christian	18.7	75	(23.1)	(61.5)	(30.8)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(15.4)	(0.0)	13
Sikh	18.1	4,592	33.5	55.6	60.9	9.0	0.8	21.0	0.9	836
Others	15.0	25	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	15.2	2,636	30.4	57.8	62.4	7.4	0.9	15.9	2.4	408
Scheduled tribes	(14.3)	21	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Other backward classes	17.0	1,188	33.5	56.4	61.7	5.8	0.0	21.2	0.4	200
Others	21.5	3,184	32.9	56.2	61.2	8.9	1.0	23.5	0.6	689
Wealth index										
Lowest	(5.9)	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Second	13.0	70	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Middle	12.0	634	18.8	41.8	73.5	5.7	0.0	13.6	0.0	77
Fourth	13.2	2,013	35.1	58.9	60.6	7.0	0.4	17.4	3.2	271
Highest	21.9	4,297	32.3	57.2	61.2	8.5	1.0	22.4	0.7	942
Punjab	18.4	7,031	32.2	56.7	61.7	8.0	0.8	20.7	1.2	1,300

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

Table 8.11 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI AND STI BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware of RTI/STI and source of information , according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	41.3	4,732	5.4	80.7	0.5	54.3	9.3	2.0	37.5	28.0	3.0	0.5	1,982
20-24	56.7	2,299	5.1	87.0	0.5	58.3	12.4	1.9	39.3	28.3	4.0	0.6	1,313
Residence													
Rural	44.5	4,971	5.4	81.5	0.4	52.1	10.4	1.9	39.5	27.1	3.3	0.5	2,232
Urban	50.6	2,060	5.0	86.8	0.6	64.0	10.9	2.1	35.5	30.3	3.7	0.6	1,063
Education													
Non-literate[a]	18.9	314	3.3	62.2	0.0	0.0	12.9	1.7	74.4	3.0	6.2	0.0	60
Less than five years	20.4	171	10.9	76.8	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	68.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	35
5-9 years	34.6	2,510	5.5	79.1	0.3	41.1	7.8	1.9	41.1	21.5	2.9	0.3	889
10 or more years	57.0	4,036	5.2	85.4	0.6	63.8	11.7	2.0	35.7	31.6	3.6	0.7	2,311
Religion													
Hindu	47.8	2,247	4.3	86.1	0.5	56.0	9.2	1.5	35.0	27.7	3.2	0.5	1,079
Muslim	28.0	92	0.0	85.3	0.0	35.7	0.0	0.0	29.8	35.8	0.0	0.0	26
Christian	35.4	75	5.8	91.5	0.0	69.2	20.0	4.1	32.4	22.0	7.5	0.0	27
Sikh	46.1	4,592	5.9	81.5	0.5	56.0	11.3	2.2	40.2	28.3	3.5	0.6	2,146
Others	62.3	25	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(41.2)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(11.8)	(35.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	17
Castes/tribes[#]													
Scheduled castes	40.0	2,636	6.7	80.6	0.2	47.6	10.2	2.0	38.8	22.0	3.4	0.3	1,069
Scheduled tribes	(42.9)	21	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Other backward classes	44.7	1,188	3.2	83.7	0.4	54.3	7.5	1.1	39.6	29.5	1.8	0.4	540
Others	52.3	3,184	5.0	84.7	0.7	61.8	11.7	2.1	37.3	31.7	3.9	0.7	1,677
Wealth index													
Lowest	(0.0)	17	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Second	18.2	70	(0.0)	(46.2)	(0.0)	(15.4)	(15.4)	(7.7)	(38.5)	(30.8)	(7.7)	(0.0)	13
Middle	29.9	634	6.6	69.3	0.0	26.0	9.9	2.1	58.3	13.4	2.6	0.0	193
Fourth	40.4	2,013	6.2	77.4	0.1	44.9	9.8	1.4	42.8	23.9	3.3	0.5	827
Highest	52.2	4,297	4.9	86.7	0.6	62.7	10.9	2.1	34.9	30.9	3.5	0.6	2,262
Punjab	46.3	7,031	5.3	83.2	0.5	55.9	10.6	2.0	38.2	28.1	3.4	0.6	3,295

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[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, Punjab, 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	11.1	9.4	12.7	17.8	77.6	23.9	2.5	1,982
20-24	15.2	13.4	14.9	16.8	79.1	27.7	2.8	1,313
Residence								
Rural	12.0	10.4	12.8	16.4	77.1	25.0	2.9	2,232
Urban	14.3	12.4	15.3	19.4	80.5	26.3	2.1	1,063
Education								
Non-literate[a]	6.3	14.8	14.7	11.0	66.7	16.1	6.1	60
Less than five years	8.7	8.7	5.6	8.4	84.7	18.0	2.8	35
5-9 years	6.9	6.3	11.5	17.7	75.9	24.9	2.9	889
10 or more years	15.1	12.7	14.5	17.5	79.3	25.9	2.4	2,311
Religion								
Hindu	15.0	9.6	14.2	18.1	82.3	26.6	2.3	1,079
Muslim	3.5	8.0	18.9	15.8	76.4	14.7	3.5	26
Christian	12.2	13.1	18.4	20.3	78.5	21.8	0.0	27
Sikh	11.7	11.7	13.3	16.9	76.2	25.0	2.8	2,146
Others	(17.6)	(17.6)	(0.0)	(23.5)	(70.6)	(17.6)	(0.0)	17
Castes/tribes#								
Scheduled castes	12.8	8.9	12.6	14.1	76.7	26.1	2.8	1,069
Scheduled tribes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Other backward classes	13.5	11.1	12.2	15.2	80.2	23.2	1.6	540
Others	12.5	12.2	14.6	19.9	78.4	25.5	2.8	1,677
Wealth index								
Lowest	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Second	(8.3)	(25.0)	(8.3)	(16.7)	(58.3)	(8.3)	(8.3)	13
Middle	7.6	8.8	10.8	11.7	72.3	28.1	3.4	193
Fourth	9.1	8.2	11.8	18.2	76.8	21.8	2.9	827
Highest	14.5	12.1	14.5	17.5	79.3	26.5	2.4	2,262
Punjab	12.7	11.0	13.6	17.4	78.2	25.4	2.6	3,295

# Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[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, Punjab, 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	92.0	4,732	5.6	93.0	2.9	61.9	8.4	0.6	4,352
20-24	95.9	2,299	6.2	96.3	3.4	68.2	13.0	0.6	2,204
Residence									
Rural	92.5	4,971	5.9	93.6	2.9	60.2	9.0	0.7	4,597
Urban	95.1	2,060	5.8	95.5	3.4	73.1	12.0	0.4	1,959
Education									
Non-literate[a]	59.9	314	3.6	85.9	0.5	2.7	5.5	0.9	186
Less than five years	65.6	171	6.8	86.6	0.0	9.3	5.5	0.0	112
5-9 years	90.2	2,510	6.1	92.2	2.0	51.6	7.0	0.3	2,263
10 or more years	99.0	4,036	5.8	95.9	3.9	75.7	11.9	0.8	3,995
Religion									
Hindu	94.3	2,247	5.4	95.2	2.7	64.8	9.4	0.3	2,119
Muslim	82.6	92	9.3	80.5	3.7	39.7	3.7	0.0	76
Christian	93.0	75	0.0	97.8	0.0	67.9	16.6	0.0	68
Sikh	92.9	4,592	6.1	93.8	3.3	63.9	10.2	0.8	4,268
Others	100.0	25	9.7	90.7	0.0	82.4	3.5	0.0	25
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	88.9	2,636	6.3	92.4	2.4	54.7	9.1	0.6	2,344
Scheduled tribes	(100.0)	21	(9.5)	(90.5)	(4.8)	(47.6)	(4.8)	(0.0)	21
Other backward classes	92.9	1,188	4.0	95.0	2.5	62.6	8.6	0.7	1,103
Others	97.0	3,184	6.1	95.2	3.7	71.8	11.0	0.6	3,086
Wealth index									
Lowest	(41.2)	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Second	67.1	70	10.9	70.0	4.2	32.5	10.8	2.2	46
Middle	78.5	634	4.8	84.0	1.7	39.3	6.4	0.6	499
Fourth	90.3	2,013	5.9	92.1	2.6	53.6	7.9	0.5	1,815
Highest	97.5	4,297	5.9	96.6	3.4	72.0	11.2	0.6	4,189
Punjab	93.3	7,031	5.8	94.2	3.1	64.0	9.9	0.6	6,556

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

TABLE 8.14 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS TRANSMISSION

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know about transmission of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	9.2	65.8	23.3	33.0	43.7	67.9	14.1	4,352
20-24	10.6	68.0	26.6	37.7	48.9	72.6	14.5	2,204
Residence								
Rural	10.4	66.0	23.7	34.0	44.0	67.5	14.8	4,597
Urban	8.2	67.7	26.0	35.8	48.8	74.0	12.8	1,959
Education								
Non-literate[a]	5.2	66.8	21.2	18.8	14.4	30.9	4.3	186
Less than five years	6.0	62.4	25.5	27.0	14.1	40.1	11.7	112
5-9 years	8.2	62.6	22.2	30.6	36.5	61.3	11.7	2,263
10 or more years	10.9	68.9	25.8	37.8	52.9	76.8	16.2	3,995
Religion								
Hindu	9.7	68.4	25.5	36.1	48.6	72.1	15.3	2,119
Muslim	15.8	53.4	19.6	30.0	29.6	49.4	12.2	76
Christian	5.4	76.0	21.6	26.4	44.2	81.9	16.5	68
Sikh	9.7	65.8	24.0	33.9	44.1	68.3	13.7	4,268
Others	3.3	50.6	10.7	45.2	62.7	79.1	3.3	25
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	9.2	65.4	23.9	33.7	40.6	64.4	12.6	2,344
Scheduled tribes	(28.6)	(42.9)	(42.9)	(42.9)	(57.1)	(71.4)	(19.0)	21
Other backward classes	8.8	69.1	21.6	32.5	42.2	70.0	14.4	1,103
Others	10.3	66.6	25.6	35.9	50.2	73.1	15.3	3,086
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Second	12.8	55.3	25.7	27.9	28.6	37.0	11.0	46
Middle	9.3	64.2	18.2	27.0	31.6	50.2	9.7	499
Fourth	9.8	64.0	22.1	31.9	39.3	63.5	12.3	1,815
Highest	9.7	68.0	26.1	36.7	50.0	74.8	15.6	4,189
Punjab	9.7	66.5	24.4	34.5	45.4	69.5	14.2	6,556

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 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, Punjab, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Shaking hands	Hugging	Kissing	Sharing cloths	Sharing food	Stepping on urine/stool of some one who has AIDS	Mosquito/ flea or bedbugs bites	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	2.2	2.4	3.9	3.2	4.4	4.5	11.7	4,352
20-24	1.9	2.0	3.2	2.7	3.7	3.9	9.5	2,204
Residence								
Rural	2.3	2.4	3.8	3.2	4.6	4.6	12.1	4,597
Urban	1.5	2.0	3.3	2.7	3.3	3.6	8.2	1,959
Education								
Non-literate[a]	4.5	5.8	10.2	9.6	15.2	8.3	21.3	186
Less than five years	8.2	5.9	10.0	5.9	11.0	8.2	19.4	112
5-9 years	3.7	3.7	5.5	4.6	6.4	7.3	15.5	2,263
10 or more years	0.9	1.2	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.3	7.6	3,995
Religion								
Hindu	1.7	1.8	3.4	2.6	3.5	4.0	8.6	2,119
Muslim	4.9	6.2	7.5	6.2	8.7	7.5	16.9	76
Christian	2.7	2.7	2.7	6.3	4.1	4.0	9.7	68
Sikh	2.2	2.4	3.8	3.1	4.4	4.5	12.1	4,268
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.3	25
Castes/tribes#								
Scheduled castes	2.9	3.3	4.5	3.6	5.1	5.8	13.7	2,344
Scheduled tribes	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.3)	21
Other backward classes	1.8	1.8	3.6	2.9	4.6	4.3	10.3	1,103
Others	1.6	1.7	3.0	2.6	3.4	3.2	9.0	3,086
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Second	4.4	6.6	11.0	11.0	19.5	17.7	34.8	46
Middle	5.0	4.9	7.1	6.3	9.0	8.3	16.2	499
Fourth	3.0	3.2	4.7	3.8	5.6	5.4	15.0	1,815
Highest	1.3	1.5	2.7	2.2	2.8	3.2	8.2	4,189
Punjab	2.1	2.3	3.6	3.0	4.2	4.3	10.9	6,556

Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 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, Punjab, 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	11.1	30.5	82.7	82.2	19.1	0.4	4,352
20-24	11.7	36.6	85.1	86.2	23.9	0.2	2,204
Residence							
Rural	10.8	30.9	83.8	81.8	19.9	0.3	4,597
Urban	12.6	36.5	82.9	87.8	22.6	0.3	1,959
Education							
Non-literate[a]	7.1	25.4	78.5	54.9	0.7	0.5	186
Less than five years	8.0	27.1	83.8	60.5	5.3	0.0	112
5-9 years	11.2	26.6	81.4	77.5	14.2	0.5	2,263
10 or more years	11.7	36.5	85.0	89.1	25.8	0.2	3,995
Religion							
Hindu	11.5	32.6	83.3	85.3	24.6	0.3	2,119
Muslim	10.1	16.6	81.3	63.7	17.7	0.0	76
Christian	6.2	40.7	84.6	87.4	13.8	0.0	68
Sikh	11.3	32.6	83.7	83.0	18.9	0.3	4,268
Others	6.8	42.7	79.0	82.6	30.2	0.0	25
Castes/tribes[#]							
Scheduled castes	11.0	30.1	82.6	79.8	18.0	0.4	2,344
Scheduled tribes	(14.3)	(23.8)	(76.2)	(100.0)	(9.5)	(0.0)	21
Other backward classes	10.2	33.1	83.3	82.3	18.7	0.0	1,103
Others	12.0	34.4	84.4	86.7	23.5	0.4	3,086
Wealth index							
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Second	12.9	24.2	80.7	64.7	13.5	2.2	46
Middle	9.1	24.0	81.1	68.7	10.3	0.4	499
Fourth	11.5	31.0	81.9	78.0	15.5	0.5	1,815
Highest	11.5	34.3	84.6	88.0	24.3	0.2	4,189
Punjab	11.3	32.6	83.5	83.6	20.7	0.3	6,556

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 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, Punjab, 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	88.0	4,352	92.5	7.1	0.5	0.3	37.4	0.8	1.9	3,825
20-24	90.1	2,204	93.3	7.0	1.1	0.5	37.2	1.6	2.1	1,985
Residence										
Rural	87.5	4,597	92.7	8.1	0.7	0.4	36.9	0.9	1.8	4,019
Urban	91.4	1,959	93.0	4.9	0.7	0.4	38.2	1.5	2.4	1,791
Education										
Non-literate[a]	80.1	186	88.7	12.3	0.0	0.0	35.5	0.0	0.0	149
Less than five years	81.9	112	91.3	9.5	0.0	0.0	41.9	0.0	0.0	92
5-9 years	85.7	2,263	92.2	8.3	0.5	0.2	34.6	0.4	1.7	1,938
10 or more years	91.0	3,995	93.3	6.1	0.9	0.5	38.8	1.5	2.3	3,631
Religion										
Hindu	89.9	2,119	93.3	4.9	0.5	0.4	34.3	0.9	1.6	1,904
Muslim	75.9	76	93.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.4	0.0	1.6	58
Christian	91.6	68	97.6	7.2	0.0	0.0	47.7	1.5	8.7	63
Sikh	88.4	4,268	92.5	8.3	0.9	0.4	38.7	1.2	2.1	3,767
Others	74.4	25	(77.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(72.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	18
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	88.5	2,344	92.6	7.8	0.5	0.2	34.6	0.7	1.7	2,074
Scheduled tribes	(85.7)	21	(94.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(27.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	18
Other backward classes	87.8	1,103	91.8	6.7	0.2	0.3	34.3	1.0	1.7	970
Others	89.2	3,086	93.3	6.7	1.1	0.6	40.5	1.4	2.3	2,748
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Second	71.1	46	93.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	30.7	0.0	3.1	33
Middle	81.7	499	90.2	7.7	0.0	0.0	33.7	0.0	1.8	408
Fourth	87.3	1,815	91.8	9.4	0.6	0.3	38.9	0.7	1.4	1,583
Highest	90.3	4,189	93.5	6.0	0.9	0.5	37.1	1.4	2.2	3,780
Punjab	88.7	6,556	92.8	7.1	0.7	0.4	37.3	1.1	2.0	5,810

CHC= Community Health Centre; PHC= Primary Health Centre
[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] 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, Punjab, 2007-08

Background characteristics	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		Number of women**
	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	
Age group											
15-19	68.5	4.1	4.3	9.7	28.2	42.6	29.7	46.1	21.7	64.9	4,732
20-24	69.6	2.4	4.0	5.0	31.4	31.1	37.3	34.7	27.2	57.4	2,299
Residence											
Rural	67.9	3.8	4.5	8.7	30.1	39.8	31.8	43.3	22.8	63.4	4,971
Urban	71.1	2.8	3.6	6.8	27.1	36.6	33.1	40.1	25.1	60.1	2,060
Education											
Non-literate[a]	59.6	10.6	4.3	17.4	24.5	50.0	19.7	59.2	14.3	72.4	314
Less than five years	62.6	6.9	2.3	20.1	27.2	50.6	24.5	55.8	13.2	75.2	171
5-9 years	67.8	5.1	4.8	10.3	30.9	43.6	28.3	48.2	20.1	66.9	2,510
10 or more years	70.6	1.9	4.0	5.6	28.6	34.4	35.9	36.8	26.8	58.3	4,036
Religion											
Hindu	67.9	4.1	3.7	8.8	29.4	39.0	35.2	39.9	26.1	60.3	2,247
Muslim	72.0	8.9	9.4	15.3	32.3	45.4	32.9	52.9	20.8	67.1	92
Christian	75.3	5.1	8.2	12.6	23.6	47.3	18.2	57.7	21.4	71.9	75
Sikh	69.2	3.2	4.3	7.7	29.2	38.4	30.9	43.1	22.3	63.3	4,592
Others	71.4	0.0	3.8	6.0	21.5	48.9	40.1	49.0	40.0	45.0	25
Castes/tribes#											
Scheduled castes	67.1	4.5	4.4	10.1	29.8	41.1	29.8	45.6	22.4	64.2	2,636
Scheduled tribes	(85.7)	(14.3)	(4.8)	(14.3)	(33.3)	(47.6)	(38.1)	(28.6)	(14.3)	(57.1)	21
Other backward classes	69.1	4.2	3.6	9.4	27.5	42.0	32.2	45.5	22.5	64.7	1,188
Others	70.2	2.4	4.4	6.0	29.3	35.7	34.1	38.7	24.9	60.2	3,184
Wealth index											
Lowest	(41.2)	(29.4)	(0.0)	(41.2)	(5.9)	(70.6)	(11.8)	(64.7)	(0.0)	(76.5)	17
Second	59.4	8.8	2.7	12.4	36.8	47.8	21.5	43.0	20.2	62.9	70
Middle	68.4	6.7	4.9	12.0	30.1	44.1	25.9	49.6	13.9	71.4	634
Fourth	68.1	4.2	4.5	9.3	30.5	40.7	28.9	46.3	21.5	65.8	2,013
Highest	69.6	2.6	4.0	6.9	28.5	36.9	34.9	39.3	26.0	59.5	4,297
Punjab	68.9	3.5	4.2	8.2	29.2	38.8	32.2	42.4	23.5	62.5	7,031

Total figure may not add to N, sample total, 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.

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, Punjab, 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**
Gurdaspur	85.5	19.2	82.7	41.8	16.4	359
Amritsar	93.1	20.3	89.0	16.6	8.2	297
Kapurthala	96.3	33.2	93.1	51.8	20.0	377
Jalandhar	93.3	29.2	90.3	45.8	20.5	372
Hoshiarpur	98.5	23.3	93.8	50.4	17.0	395
Nawanshahr	83.6	21.0	84.7	46.8	23.7	359
Rupnagar	84.3	20.4	78.3	35.0	21.7	471
Fatehgarh Sahib	82.0	27.9	71.6	28.1	25.0	374
Ludhiana	79.3	26.7	79.3	37.0	23.0	270
Moga	93.9	19.8	94.8	19.1	17.1	343
Firozpur	92.4	17.6	89.4	17.6	12.4	370
Muktsar	94.2	29.4	93.0	26.2	19.2	313
Faridkot	96.4	26.8	91.6	27.7	14.8	359
Bathinda	95.7	19.7	88.5	18.3	31.4	320
Mansa	77.7	24.2	70.6	19.9	18.0	377
Sangrur	89.0	21.8	76.7	32.9	22.5	347
Patiala	84.4	16.1	81.3	41.3	15.9	320
Tarn Taran	90.9	12.4	90.0	8.5	10.0	330
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	82.5	20.5	79.5	39.5	21.3	342
Barnala	99.4	25.0	89.1	41.6	10.3	336
Punjab	89.4	22.0	85.1	31.9	18.4	7,031

**Unweighted cases

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

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

District	Average population covered by:		
	Sub-Centre	PHC	CHC
Gurdaspur	6,157	11,908	96,689
Amritsar	6,736	18,699	1,73,563
Kapurthala	6,001	27,558	96,965
Jalandhar	6,052	9,979	1,12,547
Hoshiarpur	5,525	11,571	1,27,025
Nawanshahr	5,656	12,264	1,13,384
Rupnagar	6,323	15,512	1,39,195
Fatehgarh Sahib	5,557	1,38,715	24,376
Ludhiana	5,986	7,789	1,78,299
Moga	6,737	23,449	1,43,276
Firozpur	7,084	13,551	1,82,484
Muktsar	6,217	20,224	1,20,177
Faridkot	6,196	32,687	1,88,964
Bathinda	6,326	29438	1,69,484
Mansa	5,716	51,159	1,27,627
Sangrur	6,193	1,11,791	1,18,835
Patiala	5,542	15,554	81,885
Tarn Taran	6,379	25,555	1,14,255
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	7,224	8,818	2,03,173
Barnala	6,267	12,006	1,14,701
Punjab	6,185	29,157	1,27,033

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, PUNJAB, 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
Gurdaspur	18.9	37	96.9	0.0	33
Amritsar	33.3	21	94.7	0.0	19
Kapurthala	23.5	34	93.1	6.7	29
Jalandhar	38.4	26	100.0	0.0	24
Hoshiarpur	42.5	40	87.5	0.0	32
Nawanshahr	23.2	43	100.0	44.4	36
Rupnagar	20.5	39	78.1	25.0	32
Fatehgarh Sahib	25.0	36	60.0	25.0	25
Ludhiana	40.9	22	71.4	12.5	21
Moga	65.0	40	78.1	0.0	32
Firozpur	48.6	37	41.4	0.0	29
Muktsar	54.0	37	64.7	0.0	34
Faridkot	43.7	32	92.9	45.5	28
Bathinda	51.4	35	87.9	31.3	33
Mansa	45.0	40	67.7	14.3	31
Sangrur	41.7	36	70.6	50.0	34
Patiala	28.1	32	37.0	0.0	27
Tarn Taran	45.5	44	87.8	16.7	41
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	29.0	31	88.0	0.0	25
Barnala	77.1	35	90.0	14.3	30
Punjab	40.0	697	79.7	17.8	595

ANM= Auxiliary Nurse Midwife; FHW=Female Health Worker.
[1] Based on availability of quarter at Sub-Centre.

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

District	Regular Electricity	Water	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use[1]	Total number of Sub-Centres
Gurdaspur	1	16	8	6	4	19
Amritsar	0	12	9	4	3	12
Kapurthala	0	16	13	8	4	21
Jalandhar	0	7	6	4	1	11
Hoshiarpur	0	6	4	1	0	9
Nawanshahr	0	15	12	7	7	18
Rupnagar	0	16	14	4	0	20
Fatehgarh Sahib	0	14	14	11	6	15
Ludhiana	3	13	8	5	1	15
Moga	0	9	9	3	1	10
Firozpur	0	13	9	6	5	15
Muktsar	0	18	17	13	8	20
Faridkot	0	14	15	9	8	16
Bathinda	0	23	21	16	12	26
Mansa	0	12	8	6	5	19
Sangrur	1	13	10	12	6	18
Patiala	0	16	9	2	1	17
Tarn Taran	2	24	20	8	8	26
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	0	9	10	2	0	13
Barnala	0	10	12	8	7	14
Punjab	7	276	228	135	87	334
(%)	(2.1)	(82.6)	(68.3)	(40.4)	(64.4)	(100.0)

[1] Percentage calculated from number of labor room available.

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

District	Adequately equipped[1] (at least 60%)	Essential drugs[2] (at least 60%)	Total number of Sub-Centres
Gurdaspur	33	8	33
Amritsar	18	1	19
Kapurthala	28	1	29
Jalandhar	24	2	24
Hoshiarpur	32	0	32
Nawanshahr	36	1	36
Rupnagar	31	1	32
Fatehgarh Sahib	24	4	25
Ludhiana	21	0	21
Moga	28	1	32
Firozpur	28	0	29
Muktsar	33	0	34
Faridkot	28	0	28
Bathinda	32	4	33
Mansa	24	7	31
Sangrur	32	1	34
Patiala	26	7	27
Tarn Taran	36	3	41
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	24	3	25
Barnala	30	6	30
Punjab	568	50	595
(%)	(95.5)	(8.4)	(100.0)

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, PUNJAB, 2007-08.

	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC* facilitated	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Centres
Gurdaspur	18	25	29	33
Amritsar	5	17	17	19
Kapurthala	13	22	26	29
Jalandhar	8	17	24	24
Hoshiarpur	20	23	32	32
Nawanshahr	27	34	32	36
Rupnagar	28	30	32	32
Fatehgarh Sahib	12	25	21	25
Ludhiana	14	18	19	21
Moga	15	25	27	32
Firozpur	7	18	23	29
Muktsar	11	29	30	34
Faridkot	14	26	28	28
Bathinda	22	23	33	33
Mansa	10	17	29	31
Sangrur	15	27	33	34
Patiala	16	22	24	27
Tarn Taran	19	37	37	41
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	17	19	24	25
Barnala	11	22	29	30
Punjab	302	476	549	595
(%)	(50.8)	(82.6)	(92.3)	(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, PUNJAB, 2007-08.

District	Status of human resources at PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer	AYUSH Doctor	Pharmacist	
Gurdaspur	4	0	0	6	7
Amritsar	4	1	0	6	6
Kapurthala	0	1	0	2	2
Jalandhar	1	1	0	2	2
Hoshiarpur	3	0	0	4	4
Nawanshahr	6	2	0	7	8
Rupnagar	6	1	0	6	6
Fatehgarh Sahib	2	3	0	2	3
Ludhiana	8	1	0	10	10
Moga	6	1	0	10	10
Firozpur	5	0	0	9	9
Muktsar	4	0	0	7	7
Faridkot	3	1	0	7	7
Bathinda	2	0	0	9	9
Mansa	5	2	0	9	9
Sangrur	7	3	0	9	9
Patiala	2	2	0	6	6
Tarn Taran	8	2	0	8	10
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	1	6	0	7	7
Barnala	2	0	0	3	3
Punjab	79	27	0	129	134
(%)	(59.0)	(20.2)	(0.0)	(96.3)	(100.0)

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

TABLE 9.7: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, PUNJAB, 2007-08.						
	Number of PHCs					Total number of PHCs
District	Residential Quarter available for MO	Functioning 24 hours basis	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
Gurdaspur	0	1	4	1	0	7
Amritsar	1	0	6	0	0	6
Kapurthala	1	0	2	0	0	2
Jalandhar	0	0	0	0	0	2
Hoshiarpur	0	1	3	0	0	4
Nawanshahr	4	1	4	3	0	8
Rupnagar	0	1	3	2	0	6
Fatehgarh Sahib	2	3	3	0	2	3
Ludhiana	2	2	6	3	3	10
Moga	1	0	10	0	1	10
Firozpur	1	0	9	0	0	9
Muktsar	2	0	7	0	1	7
Faridkot	1	1	7	0	0	7
Bathinda	1	0	9	0	0	9
Mansa	6	6	6	0	0	9
Sangrur	4	7	7	0	3	9
Patiala	1	0	3	1	7	6
Tarn Taran	6	0	10	0	0	10
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	2	1	0	0	0	7
Barnala	0	0	1	0	0	3
Punjab	35	24	100	10	17	134
(%)	(26.1)	(17.2)	(74.6)	(7.5)	(12.7)	(100.0)

MO= Medical Officer.

TABLE 9.8: SPECIFIC HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, PUNJAB, 2007-08.							
	Number of PHCs having:						Total number of PHCs
District	New born care equipments	Functional OT	Cold chain equipments[1] at least 60 %	Essential drugs[2] (at least 60%)	Referral services for delivery*	Conducted at least 10 deliveries*	
Gurdaspur	0	2	1	1	1	0	7
Amritsar	2	1	2	1	nc	nc	6
Kapurthala	0	1	2	2	nc	nc	2
Jalandhar	1	0	1	2	nc	nc	2
Hoshiarpur	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
Nawanshahr	2	3	6	2	1	1	8
Rupnagar	0	2	2	1	1	0	6
Fatehgarh Sahib	0	3	3	2	1	1	3
Ludhiana	3	5	7	3	1	0	10
Moga	4	4	6	3	nc	nc	10
Firozpur	0	3	4	1	nc	nc	9
Muktsar	1	2	1	2	nc	nc	7
Faridkot	4	4	3	5	0	0	7
Bathinda	0	8	5	2	nc	nc	9
Mansa	3	8	8	7	2	3	9
Sangrur	4	8	8	8	3	4	9
Patiala	0	2	3	1	nc	nc	6
Tarn Taran	2	8	5	6	nc	nc	10
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	1	1	2	4	0	0	7
Barnala	0	0	1	1	nc	nc	3
Punjab	28	67	71	54	10	9	134
(%)	(20.9)	(50.0)	(53.0)	(40.3)	(43.5)	(39.1)	(100.0)

* Services based on during last one month and PHCs functioning on 24 hour basis.
nc=Not calculated because there are no cases. OT= Operation Theatres.
[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 bactirials, Anti Helminthic, Anti protozoal, Antidots, Solution correcting water and electrolyte imbalance, Essentials obstetric care drugs.

TABLE 9.9: NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFEREN ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, PUNJAB, 2007-08

District	Number of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund	Utilized untied fund	
Gurdaspur	3	1	3	3	7
Amritsar	3	4	6	6	6
Kapurthala	1	2	2	2	2
Jalandhar	1	2	2	2	2
Hoshiarpur	3	4	4	4	4
Nawanshahr	7	7	8	8	8
Rupnagar	6	4	6	6	6
Fatehgarh Sahib	3	1	3	3	3
Ludhiana	10	6	9	9	10
Moga	9	9	9	7	10
Firozpur	2	7	9	9	9
Muktsar	2	4	7	7	7
Faridkot	3	5	5	5	7
Bathinda	6	2	5	5	9
Mansa	8	6	8	8	9
Sangrur	5	9	8	7	9
Patiala	4	4	4	4	6
Tarn Taran	6	7	8	7	10
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	7	4	7	7	7
Barnala	0	3	2	2	3
Punjab	89	91	115	111	134
(%)	(66.4)	(67.9)	(85.8)	(82.8)	(100.0)

RKS=Rogi Kalyan Samiti.

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

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Health Manager	
Gurdaspur	3	2	0	0	19
Amritsar	3	4	2	1	9
Kapurthala	3	1	0	0	6
Jalandhar	8	4	2	0	14
Hoshiarpur	6	3	0	1	13
Nawanshahr	1	0	2	1	5
Rupnagar	2	0	0	0	4
Fatehgarh Sahib	2	1	0	0	3
Ludhiana	7	5	1	1	10
Moga	2	0	2	0	7
Firozpur	1	0	0	0	9
Muktsar	1	1	1	0	6
Faridkot	0	0	0	1	2
Bathinda	1	0	0	1	6
Mansa	1	1	0	0	5
Sangrur	2	1	0	1	6
Patiala	5	1	2	0	13
Tarn Taran	0	2	0	2	10
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	1	0	0	0	3
Barnala	0	1	0	0	5
Punjab	49	27	12	9	155
(%)	(31.6)	(17.4)	(7.7)	(5.8)	(100.0)

TABLE 9.11: SPECIFIC HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, PUNJAB, 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]	Caesarian section Available[2]	Blood storage facility[1]	
Gurdaspur	10	8	5	3	4	0	19
Amritsar	9	3	3	2	2	0	9
Kapurthala	6	1	1	0	0	1	6
Jalandhar	9	4	3	3	3	0	14
Hoshiarpur	6	3	3	2	3	0	13
Nawanshahr	3	4	2	0	1	0	5
Rupnagar	2	0	nc	1	nc	nc	4
Fatehgarh Sahib	3	3	3	0	2	1	3
Ludhiana	9	9	9	3	4	2	10
Moga	5	3	2	1	1	0	7
Firozpur	6	1	0	0	0	0	9
Muktsar	4	3	3	0	1	0	6
Faridkot	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
Bathinda	6	5	5	0	2	1	6
Mansa	4	3	2	1	2	0	5
Sangrur	4	2	2	3	2	0	6
Patiala	7	4	3	1	3	0	13
Tarn Taran	10	0	nc	0	nc	nc	10
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	1	3	2	0	1	0	3
Barnala	2	1	1	0	1	0	5
Punjab	107	61	50	20	32	5	155
(%)	(69.5)	(39.4)	(82.0)	(12.9)	(52.5)	(8.2)	(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, PUNJAB, 2007-08

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitor regularly*	Utilized untied fund	
Gurdaspur	16	18	18	18	19
Amritsar	7	9	9	9	9
Kapurthala	4	4	2	6	6
Jalandhar	8	12	5	9	14
Hoshiarpur	9	13	8	12	13
Nawanshahr	5	5	4	5	5
Rupnagar	4	2	2	4	4
Fatehgarh Sahib	2	1	1	3	3
Ludhiana	10	9	9	10	10
Moga	6	7	7	6	7
Firozpur	9	8	7	9	9
Muktsar	5	6	6	6	6
Faridkot	1	1	1	2	2
Bathinda	6	6	6	6	6
Mansa	4	5	3	4	5
Sangrur	5	6	5	6	6
Patiala	12	11	9	12	13
Tarn Taran	9	8	8	9	10
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	3	3	3	3	3
Barnala	2	5	3	4	5
Punjab	127	139	116	143	155
(%)	(81.9)	(89.7)	(83.5)	(92.3)	(100.0)

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

APPENDIX

SAMPLING ERROR OF SELECTED INDICATORS

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Sampling errors, Punjab, 2007-08

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases Unweighted	Number of Cases Weighted	Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval R-1.96 SE	95% Conf. Interval R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women aged 15-44)							
Gurdaspur	0.671	0.016	934	938	2.430	0.639	0.703
Amritsar	0.726	0.023	896	901	3.114	0.682	0.771
Kapurthala	0.612	0.023	975	986	3.681	0.568	0.656
Jalandhar	0.604	0.027	979	986	4.412	0.552	0.657
Hoshiarpur	0.525	0.021	963	963	4.049	0.483	0.566
Nawanshahr	0.645	0.020	875	876	3.074	0.606	0.683
Rupnagar	0.709	0.014	1,133	1,135	2.032	0.680	0.737
Fatehgarh Sahib	0.712	0.018	1,158	1,157	2.597	0.676	0.749
Ludhiana	0.618	0.021	882	890	3.334	0.578	0.659
Moga	0.780	0.017	933	926	2.222	0.746	0.814
Firozpur	0.754	0.016	997	997	2.188	0.721	0.786
Muktsar	0.778	0.020	1,001	1,000	2.535	0.739	0.816
Faridkot	0.762	0.014	977	985	1.780	0.736	0.789
Bathinda	0.749	0.019	953	956	2.570	0.711	0.786
Mansa	0.677	0.014	1,027	1,030	2.072	0.649	0.704
Sangrur	0.644	0.018	1,148	1,141	2.767	0.609	0.679
Patiala	0.702	0.019	965	959	2.670	0.665	0.738
Tarn Taran	0.756	0.017	915	915	2.198	0.723	0.788
SAS Nagar	0.693	0.019	1,169	1,169	2.736	0.656	0.731
Barnala	0.675	0.017	1,073	1,074	2.549	0.642	0.709
Unmet Need for family planning (Currently Married Women aged 15-44)							
Gurdaspur	0.119	0.012	934	938	10.395	0.094	0.143
Amritsar	0.064	0.013	896	901	19.962	0.039	0.089
Kapurthala	0.204	0.017	975	986	8.313	0.171	0.237
Jalandhar	0.181	0.023	979	986	12.439	0.137	0.226
Hoshiarpur	0.230	0.017	963	963	7.407	0.196	0.263
Nawanshahr	0.161	0.013	875	876	8.325	0.135	0.188
Rupnagar	0.123	0.010	1,133	1,135	8.155	0.103	0.142
Fatehgarh Sahib	0.127	0.012	1,158	1,157	9.541	0.103	0.151
Ludhiana	0.143	0.019	882	890	13.330	0.106	0.181
Moga	0.056	0.009	933	926	16.391	0.038	0.074
Firozpur	0.053	0.010	997	997	18.744	0.034	0.073
Muktsar	0.055	0.009	1,001	1,000	15.460	0.039	0.072
Faridkot	0.053	0.008	977	985	14.662	0.037	0.068
Bathinda	0.063	0.009	953	956	14.471	0.045	0.081
Mansa	0.127	0.013	1,027	1,030	10.019	0.102	0.151
Sangrur	0.134	0.012	1,148	1,141	9.239	0.110	0.158
Patiala	0.102	0.016	965	959	15.943	0.070	0.134
Tarn Taran	0.076	0.012	915	915	15.973	0.052	0.100
SAS Nagar	0.129	0.015	1,169	1,169	11.855	0.099	0.159
Barnala	0.126	0.012	1,073	1,074	9.381	0.103	0.149

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases Unweighted	Number of Cases Weighted	Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval R-1.96 SE	95% Conf. Interval R+1.96 SE
Sampling errors, Punjab, 2007-08 — *Continued*							
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Gurdaspur	0.499	0.037	263	263	7.427	0.426	0.572
Amritsar	0.650	0.053	286	289	8.087	0.547	0.753
Kapurthala	0.660	0.037	319	326	5.668	0.587	0.734
Jalandhar	0.604	0.059	280	284	9.845	0.487	0.720
Hoshiarpur	0.550	0.037	312	318	6.749	0.478	0.623
Nawanshahr	0.542	0.039	259	260	7.130	0.467	0.618
Rupnagar	0.645	0.042	287	289	6.535	0.563	0.728
Fatehgarh Sahib	0.673	0.033	284	286	4.841	0.609	0.737
Ludhiana	0.608	0.061	234	233	9.982	0.489	0.727
Moga	0.645	0.042	257	255	6.534	0.562	0.728
Firozpur	0.648	0.036	288	286	5.599	0.576	0.719
Muktsar	0.557	0.044	290	283	7.953	0.470	0.644
Faridkot	0.571	0.040	251	251	6.975	0.492	0.649
Bathinda	0.665	0.031	287	294	4.728	0.603	0.727
Mansa	0.600	0.037	298	300	6.163	0.527	0.672
Sangrur	0.721	0.025	337	335	3.450	0.672	0.770
Patiala	0.678	0.053	255	248	7.769	0.574	0.781
Tarn Taran	0.574	0.037	268	274	6.430	0.502	0.647
SAS Nagar	0.738	0.039	321	319	5.251	0.662	0.814
Barnala	0.649	0.037	310	326	5.748	0.575	0.722
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Gurdaspur	0.847	0.025	263	263	2.910	0.799	0.895
Amritsar	0.884	0.031	286	289	3.461	0.824	0.944
Kapurthala	0.876	0.026	319	326	2.946	0.825	0.927
Jalandhar	0.889	0.024	280	284	2.734	0.841	0.937
Hoshiarpur	0.921	0.019	312	318	2.042	0.884	0.958
Nawanshahr	0.813	0.033	259	260	4.009	0.749	0.877
Rupnagar	0.802	0.032	287	289	3.944	0.740	0.864
Fatehgarh Sahib	0.749	0.035	284	286	4.657	0.681	0.818
Ludhiana	0.765	0.044	234	233	5.734	0.679	0.851
Moga	0.852	0.027	257	255	3.161	0.799	0.905
Firozpur	0.829	0.031	288	286	3.755	0.768	0.890
Muktsar	0.836	0.027	290	283	3.277	0.782	0.890
Faridkot	0.841	0.031	251	251	3.724	0.779	0.902
Bathinda	0.859	0.029	287	294	3.382	0.802	0.916
Mansa	0.612	0.045	298	300	7.292	0.524	0.699
Sangrur	0.856	0.025	337	335	2.932	0.806	0.905
Patiala	0.875	0.034	255	248	3.940	0.807	0.942
Tarn Taran	0.864	0.027	268	274	3.164	0.810	0.917
SAS Nagar	0.799	0.029	321	319	3.572	0.743	0.855
Barnala	0.897	0.018	310	326	2.023	0.861	0.932

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District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE

Sampling errors, Punjab, 2007-08 — *Continued*

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Unweighted	Weighted	Relative Error (%)	R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Gurdaspur	0.636	0.047	263	263	7.310	0.545	0.728
Amritsar	0.823	0.034	286	289	4.153	0.756	0.890
Kapurthala	0.569	0.044	319	326	7.662	0.484	0.655
Jalandhar	0.631	0.037	280	284	5.900	0.558	0.704
Hoshiarpur	0.610	0.036	312	318	5.825	0.540	0.680
Nawanshahr	0.647	0.032	259	260	4.883	0.585	0.709
Rupnagar	0.691	0.031	287	289	4.509	0.630	0.752
Fatehgarh Sahib	0.632	0.036	284	286	5.753	0.561	0.704
Ludhiana	0.589	0.055	234	233	9.298	0.481	0.696
Moga	0.718	0.036	257	255	4.954	0.649	0.788
Firozpur	0.712	0.035	288	286	4.977	0.643	0.782
Muktsar	0.706	0.032	290	283	4.491	0.644	0.769
Faridkot	0.728	0.038	251	251	5.289	0.652	0.803
Bathinda	0.689	0.038	287	294	5.443	0.615	0.763
Mansa	0.414	0.041	298	300	9.897	0.334	0.495
Sangrur	0.536	0.036	337	335	6.641	0.466	0.606
Patiala	0.654	0.044	255	248	6.710	0.568	0.740
Tarn Taran	0.778	0.031	268	274	4.009	0.716	0.839
SAS Nagar	0.692	0.040	321	319	5.829	0.613	0.771
Barnala	0.583	0.044	310	326	7.585	0.496	0.670
Birth order 2+ (birth in last three years)							
Gurdaspur	0.294	0.048	232	237	16.401	0.199	0.389
Amritsar	0.376	0.064	253	256	16.977	0.251	0.501
Kapurthala	0.362	0.044	295	301	12.238	0.275	0.449
Jalandhar	0.331	0.073	248	249	22.189	0.187	0.475
Hoshiarpur	0.313	0.043	287	289	13.696	0.229	0.397
Nawanshahr	0.223	0.040	211	211	17.758	0.145	0.300
Rupnagar	0.382	0.050	267	278	13.196	0.283	0.481
Fatehgarh Sahib	0.363	0.037	244	247	10.191	0.290	0.436
Ludhiana	0.332	0.058	219	216	17.395	0.219	0.446
Moga	0.418	0.040	240	247	9.689	0.338	0.497
Firozpur	0.386	0.037	265	260	9.618	0.313	0.459
Muktsar	0.359	0.030	257	245	8.417	0.300	0.419
Faridkot	0.366	0.050	227	230	13.599	0.269	0.464
Bathinda	0.321	0.049	266	276	15.110	0.226	0.417
Mansa	0.329	0.040	275	272	12.251	0.250	0.408
Sangrur	0.275	0.044	305	304	15.997	0.188	0.361
Patiala	0.323	0.037	237	242	11.439	0.251	0.396
Tarn Taran	0.367	0.038	241	251	10.321	0.293	0.442
SAS Nagar	0.383	0.039	289	288	10.252	0.306	0.460
Barnala	0.408	0.038	277	282	9.341	0.333	0.482

Contd……….

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases Unweighted	Number of Cases Weighted	Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval R-1.96 SE	95% Conf. Interval R+1.96 SE
Sampling errors, Punjab, 2007-08 — *Continued*							
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children aged 12-35 months)							
Gurdaspur	0.936	0.037	86	87	3.939	0.864	1.008
Amritsar	0.966	0.017	81	82	1.806	0.932	1.001
Kapurthala	0.954	0.032	98	102	3.356	0.891	1.017
Jalandhar	0.976	0.016	85	91	1.649	0.944	1.007
Hoshiarpur	0.990	0.010	93	95	1.007	0.971	1.010
Nawanshahr	0.972	0.020	77	78	2.045	0.933	1.011
Rupnagar	0.962	0.036	84	90	3.728	0.891	1.032
Fatehgarh Sahib	0.963	0.022	85	83	2.314	0.919	1.007
Ludhiana	0.900	0.060	77	79	6.692	0.782	1.018
Moga	0.982	0.011	71	73	1.152	0.959	1.004
Firozpur	0.947	0.025	79	79	2.609	0.898	0.995
Muktsar	0.984	0.010	82	78	0.985	0.965	1.003
Faridkot	0.913	0.044	71	77	4.846	0.826	1.000
Bathinda	0.998	0.002	101	107	0.212	0.994	1.002
Mansa	0.932	0.037	89	85	3.959	0.860	1.004
Sangrur	0.848	0.061	95	93	7.212	0.728	0.969
Patiala	0.962	0.023	73	65	2.424	0.917	1.008
Tarn Taran	0.875	0.067	82	84	7.639	0.744	1.006
SAS Nagar	0.937	0.033	77	84	3.497	0.872	1.001
Barnala	0.893	0.042	84	89	4.748	0.810	0.977
Received Measles Vaccine (last and last but one living children aged 12-35 months)							
Gurdaspur	0.866	0.050	86	87	5.764	0.768	0.964
Amritsar	0.928	0.032	81	82	3.400	0.866	0.990
Kapurthala	0.886	0.057	98	102	6.448	0.774	0.999
Jalandhar	0.941	0.029	85	91	3.109	0.884	0.999
Hoshiarpur	0.947	0.024	93	95	2.543	0.900	0.994
Nawanshahr	0.917	0.033	77	78	3.555	0.853	0.981
Rupnagar	0.895	0.055	84	90	6.179	0.786	1.003
Fatehgarh Sahib	0.896	0.032	85	83	3.626	0.832	0.960
Ludhiana	0.807	0.064	77	79	7.919	0.682	0.933
Moga	0.952	0.027	71	73	2.841	0.899	1.005
Firozpur	0.933	0.027	79	79	2.854	0.881	0.985
Muktsar	0.977	0.011	82	78	1.159	0.955	0.999
Faridkot	0.865	0.050	71	77	5.736	0.768	0.963
Bathinda	0.979	0.017	101	107	1.733	0.945	1.012
Mansa	0.793	0.058	89	85	7.331	0.679	0.907
Sangrur	0.719	0.062	95	93	8.617	0.597	0.841
Patiala	0.888	0.048	73	65	5.383	0.794	0.982
Tarn Taran	0.860	0.067	82	84	7.775	0.728	0.991
SAS Nagar	0.879	0.045	77	84	5.065	0.791	0.966
Barnala	0.827	0.053	84	89	6.397	0.723	0.931