

District Level Household and Facility Survey

2007-08

Uttarakhand



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



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
New Delhi-110011

2010

Suggested citation:- International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), 2010.
*District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3), 2007-08:
India. Uttarakhand: Mumbai: IIPS.*

For additional information, please contact:

Director/Project Coordinator (DLHS-3)
International Institute for Population Sciences

Govandi Station Road, Deonar

Mumbai - 400 088 (India)

Telephone: 022-2556 3254/5, 022-4237 2465, 42372411, 42372400

Fax: 022-25563257, 25555895

Email: rchpro@iips.net, director@iips.net

Website: <http://www.rchiips.org>

<http://www.iipsindia.org>

Additional Director General (Stat.)

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Government of India

Nirman Bhavan

New Delhi 110 011

Telephone: 011 - 23061334

Fax: 011 - 23061334

Email: adg-mohfw@nic.in

Chief Director (Stat.)

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Government of India

Nirman Bhavan

New Delhi 110 011

Telephone: 011 - 23062699

Fax: 011 - 23062699

Email: cdstat@nic.in

Website: <http://www.mohfw.nic.i>

DLHS-3 Project Coordinators

Rajiva Prasad
F. Ram
L. Ladusingh
B. Paswan
Sayeed Unisa
T.V. Sekher
Chander Shekhar

Research Staff

Akash Wankhede
B. Amenla Nuken
Puspita Datta

Namrata Mondal
Prakash Malin
S. Priyokumar Meitei
L. Priyananda Singh
Ranjan Kr. Prusty
Arpita Das

Rajesh Kr. Rai
Erica Kharsyntiew
Mamta
Amrita Gupta
Prakash C.D. Meher

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO READERS:

This report is based on data collected from 16,964 households from Uttarakhand during 2007-08. From these households, 12,640 ever-married women aged 15-49 years and 4,658 unmarried women aged 15-24 years were interviewed. Most of the tables and analysis presented in the report is based on ever-married women aged 15-49 years. However, for the purpose of comparison with DLHS-2 (2002-04) and the Fact Sheet of DLHS-3, we also provided some indicators based on currently married women aged 15-44 years in selected tables. We request the readers to keep this distinction in mind while using and comparing the DLHS-3 indicators with other surveys.

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

CONTENTS

	Pages
Background and Objectives of the Survey.....	1
Survey Design, Sample Size and Design Weight.....	2
Implementation and Quality Control.....	4
Survey Instruments.....	4
Household and Village Background.....	6
Characteristics of Women and Fertility.....	8
Maternal Health Care.....	10
Child Health Care and Immunization.....	14
Family Planning and Contraceptive Use.....	17
Reproductive Health and Awareness of RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS.....	21
Infertility and Childlessness.....	24
Family Life Education among Unmarried Women.....	24
Reproductive Health and Awareness of Contraceptives, RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS among Unmarried Women.....	26
Health Facilities- Availability and Quality.....	27

TABLES

APPENDIX

Sampling Error for Selected Indicators.....	169
---	-----

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1.1	Number of households, ever married women & unmarried women interviewed..... 33
Table 1.2	Basic demographic indicators..... 34
Table 2.1	Household population by age and sex..... 37
Table 2.2	Marital status of the household population..... 38
Table 2.3	Age at marriage..... 39
Table 2.4	Educational level of the household population..... 40
Table 2.5	Currently attending school..... 43
Table 2.6	Reasons for dropping out of school..... 43
Table 2.7	Household characteristics..... 44
Table 2.8	Housing characteristics and assets..... 45
Table 2.9	Housing characteristics by districts..... 46
Table 2.10	Distance from the nearest educational facility..... 46
Table 2.11	Distance from the nearest health facility..... 47
Table 2.12	Availability of facility and health personnel by districts..... 47
Table 2.13	Knowledge about government health programmes..... 48
Table 3.1	Background characteristics of ever married women..... 51
Table 3.2	Level of education of ever married women..... 52
Table 3.3	Birth order..... 53
Table 3.4	Birth order distribution by districts..... 54
Table 3.5	Children ever born..... 55
Table 3.6	Fertility preferences..... 56
Table 3.7	Outcomes of pregnancy 57
Table 3.8	Outcome of pregnancy by districts 58
Table 4.1	Place of antenatal check-up..... 61
Table 4.2	Place of antenatal care by districts..... 62
Table 4.3	Components of antenatal check-up..... 63
Table 4.4	Women received advice during antenatal care..... 64
Table 4.5 (A)	Antenatal care: ANC visits and time of first ANC check-up..... 65
Table 4.5 (B)	Antenatal care: TT, IFA and ANC..... 66
Table 4.6	Antenatal care indicators and complications by districts..... 67
Table 4.7	Place of delivery and assistance 68
Table 4.8	Mode of transportation used for delivery and arrangement of transportation..... 69
Table 4.9	Place of delivery and assistance by districts..... 70
Table 4.10	Reasons for not going to health institutions for delivery..... 71
Table 4.11	Delivery complications..... 72
Table 4.12	Post delivery complications..... 73
Table 4.13	Any check-up after delivery 74

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 4.14	Complications during pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery period 75
Table 4.15	Complications during pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery period by districts..... 76
Table 4.16	Knowledge of danger signs of new born..... 77
Table 5.1	Timing and place of early childhood check-up by background characteristics..... 81
Table 5.2	Initiation of breastfeeding by background characteristics 82
Table 5.3	Breastfeeding and weaning status by children’s age by background characteristics 83
Table 5.4	Exclusive breastfeeding by background characteristics..... 83
Table 5.5	Breastfeeding by districts..... 85
Table 5.6	Vaccination of children by background characteristics 85
Table 5.7	Childhood vaccination by districts..... 86
Table 5.8	Place of childhood vaccination by background characteristics 87
Table 5.9	Vitamin A and Hepatitis-B supplementation for children by background characteristics..... 88
Table 5.10	Knowledge regarding diarrhoea management by background characteristics 89
Table 5.11	Treatment of diarrhoea by background characteristics 90
Table 5.12	Knowledge and treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI) by background characteristics 91
Table 5.13	Knowledge of ORS and acute respiratory infection (ARI) by districts..... 92
Table 6.1	Awareness of contraceptive methods by place of residence..... 95
Table 6.2	Awareness of contraceptive methods by background characteristics..... 96
Table 6.3	Awareness of contraceptive methods by districts..... 97
Table 6.4	Ever use of contraceptive methods..... 98
Table 6.5 (A)	Current use of contraceptive methods..... 99
Table 6.5 (B)	Duration of use of spacing methods..... 101
Table 6.6	Age at the time of sterilization..... 102
Table 6.7	Contraceptive prevalence rate by districts..... 103
Table 6.8	Sources of modern contraceptive methods..... 104
Table 6.9	Cash benefits received after sterilization by districts..... 105
Table 6.10	Health problems with current use of contraception and treatment received..... 106
Table 6.11	Reasons for discontinuation of contraception..... 107
Table 6.12	Future intention to use..... 108
Table 6.13	Advice on contraceptive use..... 109
Table 6.14	Reasons for not using modern contraceptive method among rhythm and withdrawal method users..... 110
Table 6.15	Unmet need for family planning services..... 111
Table 6.16	Unmet need for family planning services by districts..... 112
Table 7.1	Menstruation related problems by background characteristics..... 115
Table 7.2	Source of knowledge about RTI/STI by background characteristics 117
Table 7.3	Knowledge of mode of transmission of RTI/STI by background characteristics 119
Table 7.4	Symptoms of RTI/STI by background characteristics 120
Table 7.5	Discussed about RTI/STI problems with husband and sought treatment by background characteristics 122

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 7.6	RTI/STI indicators by districts..... 123
Table 7.7	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS by background characteristics 124
Table 7.8	Knowledge about mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS by background characteristics 126
Table 7.9	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention methods by background characteristics 127
Table 7.10	Misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS by background characteristics 128
Table 7.11	Knowledge about the place where HIV/AIDS test can be done by background characteristics 129
Table 7.12	Undergone HIV/AIDS test by background characteristics 131
Table 7.13	HIV/AIDS indicators by districts..... 132
Table 7.14	Ever had infertility problem by background characteristics 133
Table 7.15	Childlessness and infertility by background characteristics 134
Table 7.16	Treatment for infertility by background characteristics 135
Table 7.17	Infertility problem and sought treatment by districts..... 136
Table 8.1	Background characteristics of unmarried women..... 139
Table 8.2	At what age and standard family life education should be introduced..... 140
Table 8.3	Sources of family life education..... 141
Table 8.4	Ever received family life education by sources..... 142
Table 8.5	Knowledge of legal age at marriage and reported ideal age at marriage for boys and girls 143
Table 8.6	Current status of menstruation and experienced menstruation related problems during last three months and reported problems 144
Table 8.7	Practices during menstrual period..... 145
Table 8.8	Knowledge of contraceptive methods..... 146
Table 8.9	Sources from where to get pill and condom..... 147
Table 8.10	Discussion about family planning method by source of information..... 148
Table 8.11	Knowledge of RTI and STI by sources..... 149
Table 8.12	Knowledge of RTI/STI transmission..... 150
Table 8.13	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS by sources..... 151
Table 8.14	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission..... 152
Table 8.15	Misconception of HIV/AIDS 153
Table 8.16	Knowledge about how to avoid or reduce the chances of infecting HIV/AIDS..... 154
Table 8.17	Knowledge where to get tested for HIV/AIDS and sources..... 155
Table 8.18	Knowledge of some selected statements..... 156
Table 8.19	Awareness of Reproductive Health Issues..... 157
Table 9.1	Average population covered by health facility by districts 161
Table 9.2	Percentage of villages having Sub-Centre within villages & ANM available at Sub-Centre and staying in Sub-Centre quarter by districts 161
Table 9.3	Status of infrastructure at Sub-Centre functioning in government building by districts..... 162
Table 9.4	Number of Sub-Centres having adequately equipped and essential drugs by districts 162
Table 9.5	Number of Sub-Centres having different activities by districts..... 163
Table 9.6	Available human resources at Primary Health Centres by districts..... 163

LIST OF TABLES

		Page
Table 9.7	Available infrastructures at Primary Health Centres by districts.....	164
Table 9.8	Specific health facilities available at Primary Health Centres by districts	164
Table 9.9	Number of Primary Health Centres having different activities by districts.....	165
Table 9.10	Human resources available at Community Health Centres by districts	165
Table 9.11	Specific health care facilities available at Community Health Centres by districts	166
Table 9.12	Number of Community Health Centres having different activities by districts	166

LIST OF FIGURES

		Page
Figure 1	Proportion of households by wealth quintile.....	7
Figure 2	Age-sex pyramid.....	7
Figure 3	Percentage literate by age and sex.....	8
Figure 4	Mean children ever-born by districts.....	9
Figure 5	Fertility preference of currently married women.....	10
Figure 6	Any ANC by background characteristics.....	11
Figure 7	Progress in institutional delivery.....	12
Figure 8	Progress in full immunization coverage of children.....	15
Figure 9	Percent currently married women using contraceptive methods.....	18
Figure 10	Progress in contraceptive prevalence rate.....	19
Figure 11	Progress in unmet need for contraception.....	20
Figure 12	Contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need by district.....	21
Figure 13	Heard about RTIs/STIs by background characteristics.....	22
Figure 14	Knowledge about mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS.....	23
Figure 15	Knowledge about minimum legal age at marriage of boys and girls by background characteristics..	25

LIST OF MAPS

		Page
Map 1	Full ante-natal check-up by districts.....	12
Map 2	Institutional delivery by districts.....	13
Map 3	Full immunization coverage of children aged 12-23 months by districts.....	16
Map 4	Contraceptive prevalence rate by any method by districts.....	19

Preface and Acknowledgements

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

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

We are grateful to late Prof. P. N. Mari Bhat, former Director, IIPS and Prof. S. Lahiri, IIPS for their keen interest and guidance in the initial stages of the project. We acknowledge the contributions of the Academy of Management studies the Regional Agency for the field implementation of DLHS-3 in Uttarakhand state. The monitoring of the field survey was done independently by Population Research Centre, Lucknow under the guidance of National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.

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

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

**DLHS – 3 Coordinators
International Institute for Population Sciences**

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The National Rural Health Mission (2005-2012) was launched by the Government of India (GoI) in 2005-06 to provide effective health care to rural population in the country with special focus on states which have poor health outcomes and inadequate public health infrastructure and manpower. The primary focus of the mission is to improve access of rural people, especially women and children, to equitable and affordable primary health care. The main goal of NRHM is to reduce infant mortality rate (IMR) and maternal mortality ratio (MMR) by promoting newborn care, immunization, antenatal care, institutional delivery and post-partum care.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SURVEY DESIGN, SAMPLE SIZE AND DESIGN WEIGHT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

= (Number of H_i households in the selected segment) / (number of households in the PSU)
 The value of f_2^i is to be equal to one for un-segmented PSU.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where n_i is the number of households interviewed in the i^{th} PSU. The weight for women is computed in the similar manner after multiplication of expression for f^i by the corresponding response rate. State weights for households, women and husbands are further derived from the

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

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

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

sample in the state. These households' weights are computed 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, Academy for Management Studies was designated as RA for implementation of DLHS-3 in Uttarakhand. 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 Uttarakhand throughout the period of the field work for supervising the survey operations.

SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

The main instrument for collection of data in DLHS-3 was a set of structured questionnaires, namely, household, ever married women, unmarried women 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 behaviour for RTIs/STIs.

Unmarried Women's Questionnaire

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

Village Questionnaire

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

Facility Survey Questionnaires

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

HOUSEHOLD AND VILLAGE BACKGROUND

DLHS-3 Coverage and Response Rate

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 16,964 households, 12,640 ever-married women and 4,658 unmarried women in Uttarakhand. The response rates are 97.2, 82.8 and 83.9 percent for households, ever-married women and unmarried women respectively. The lowest response rates for household, for ever-married women and for unmarried women are found in Dehradun (95.1, 75.6 and 69.9 percent) (Table 1.1). As far as the demographic indicators of Uttarakhand are concerned, from 2001 census it can be noted that the overall sex ratio is 962 females per 1,000 males. Eight districts of Uttarakhand namely Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Bageswar, Garhwal, Rudraprayag, Almora and Champawat have sex ratio over 1000 which is higher than the national average. Sex ratio is lowest in Hardwar (865 females per 1000 males) and highest in Almora (1146 females per 1000 males) (Table 1.2).

Village Characteristics

As regards the accessibility of health facilities to the sampled villages, 29.5 percent of villages have Sub-Centres within the village itself and as many as 44.5 percent of the villages are within 5 km. distance from a Sub-Centre. In Uttarakhand 3.4 percent have Primary Health Centres (PHC) are within the village. One noticeable feature of Uttarakhand villages is that 9.6 percent of them have private clinics within the villages (Table 2.11). In Uttarakhand, one out of every seven rural population is treated by doctors and this varies from 2.1 percent in Bageshwar to 60.0 percent in Haridwar. Almost all the villages (83.6 percent) in Uttarakhand have an *Anganwadi* worker (Table 2.12), according to this survey.

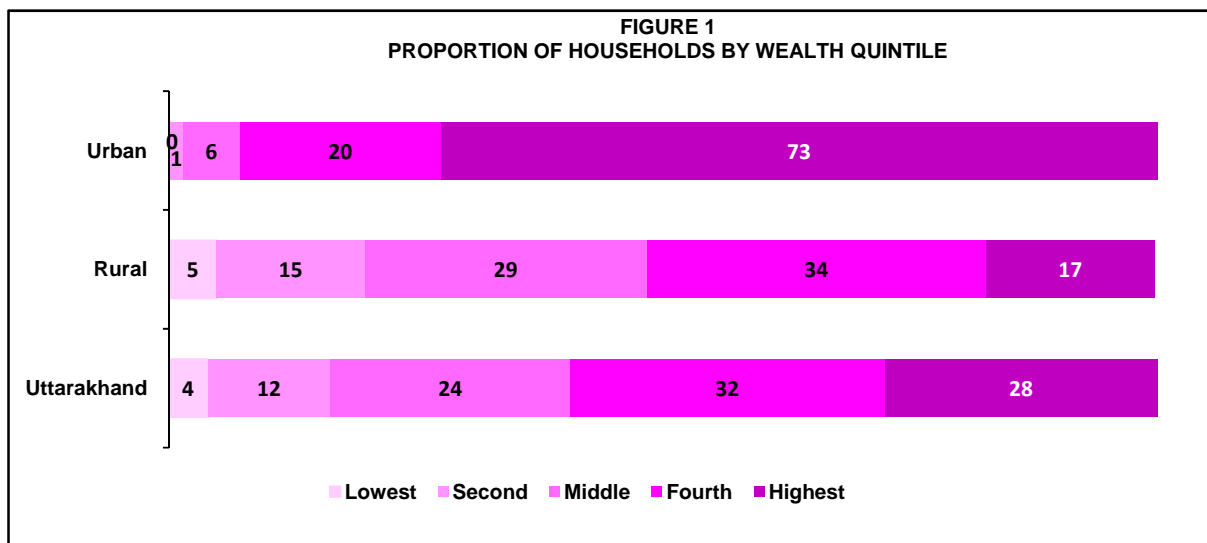
Household Characteristics

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 90,476 persons (Table 2.1) from 16,964 households (Table 2.8) in Uttarakhand covering all the thirteen districts of which 81.3 percent are in rural areas and the remaining 18.7 percent in urban areas. In Uttarakhand, 92.1 percent of household heads are Hindus, 6.2 percent are Muslims and 1.2 percent are Sikhs. About 9.9 percent of households headed are by females. The average household size in the state is 5.3 persons and there is noticeable difference in rural and urban areas. 19.8 percent household heads belong to scheduled castes, less than three percent (2.6 percent) belongs to scheduled tribes; 12.8 percent belongs to other backward classes and 64.9 percent to others. The median age of household head is 48 years (Table 2.7).

Almost all households (83.4 Percent) in Uttarakhand have electricity connection, 87.7 percent household have improved source of water, 69.5 percent of the households have access to tap water for drinking, 39.6 percent of households have provision for flush toilet, 23.8 percent of households use LPG for cooking, more than half of the houses (55.7 percent) are pucca houses and 61.3 percent households have at least 3 rooms (Table 2.8). For the state of Uttarakhand, 34.1 percent of households have BPL (below poverty line) cards and it varies from a low of 20.1 percent in Udham Sing Nagar to a high of 47.9 percent in Uttarkashi district (Table 2.9).

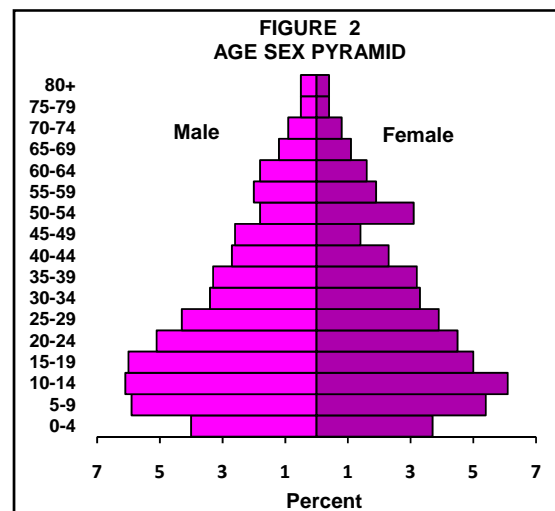
Household Wealth Index

Combining household amenities, assets and durables, a wealth index is computed at the national level and divided into quintiles. Households are categorized from the poorest to the richest groups corresponding to the lowest to the highest quintiles. Based on national cut-off points, in Uttarakhand lesser than four percent (3.9 percent) of the households are in the lowest wealth quintile and about 27.6 percent households are in the highest wealth quintile. In rural areas only 19.8 percent households are in the lowest or in the second wealth quintile and in urban areas more than seventy percent of the households (72.5 percent) are in the highest wealth quintile, as shown in Fig. 1.



Age-Sex Composition

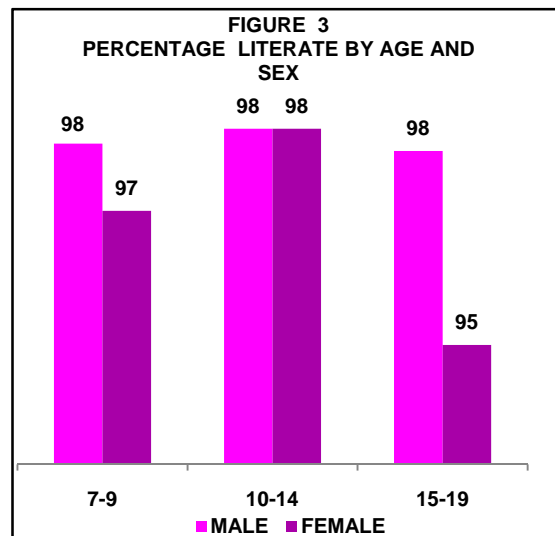
The overall sex ratio in Uttarakhand is 920 females per 1000 males. The age-sex pyramid (Fig.2) depicts a scenario of declining fertility with shrinking base of 31.1 percent of the total population below 15 years and indicates a gradually aging population with 5.7 percent of the population above the age of 65 years. The remaining 63.2 percent of the population is in 15-64 years age group. There are more children (31.8 percent) in rural areas than urban areas (28 percent) (Table 2.1).



The mean age at marriage of boys and girls in Uttarakhand are 25 years and 20.6 years respectively. In Uttarakhand 9.1 percent boys and 5.7 percent girls were married before attaining the minimum legal age for marriage. Boys and girls getting married below legal age is highest in Haridwar (20.2 percent boys and 11.1 percent girls) and lowest in Chamoli (1.3 percent boys and 0.1 percent girls) (Table 2.3).

Literacy by Age and Sex

Three percent of the population 7-9 years are non-literate and non-literacy is 0.9 percent point higher for females. In the older age groups 10-14 years non-literacy is same for male and female and in 15-19 years age group non-literacy is 2.6 percentage points higher for females, as shown in Fig. 3. There are noticeable gender gaps in rural areas in the age groups 10-14 (1.6 percent for male and 2.4 percent for female) and 15-19 years 2.2 percent for male and 4.8 percent for female) (Table 2.4). The information on main reasons for dropping out of school was also collected in DLHS-3. For girls below 18 years as many as 27.8 percent stated that they were required for household work, followed by 17 percent said that school is too far, 9.4 percent said that further education not necessary and 9.1 percent said cost too much as the main reasons for dropping out of school. The reported main reason for boys for dropping out of school are not interested in studies (19 percent), required for outside work (13.8 percent), required for household work (12.5 percent), cost too much (9.8 percent), and further education is not necessary (9.2 percent) (Table 2.6).



CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

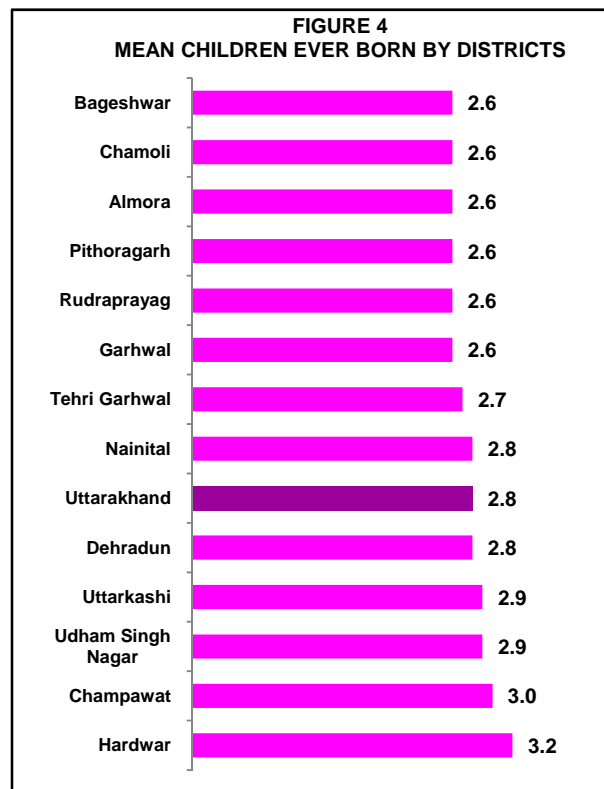
Age at consummation of marriage is at least 18 years for 31.1 percent of ever married sampled women aged between 15-49 years irrespective of residence. Proportion women non-literate is more in rural areas (40.1 percent) than in urban areas (22.1 percent) of Uttarakhand. In urban areas, the proportion of men non-literate (10.9 percent) was lesser than women (22.1 percent). In Uttarakhand, 25.2 percent of married women and 49.2 percent married men have at least 10 years of education. Just less than half (46.5 percent) of ever married women were married for 15 years or more, 17.8 percent women were with less than 5 years of marital duration and other one-thirds (35.7 percent) of ever married women were almost equally distributed in the categories of 5-9 and 10-14 years marital duration (17.7 and 18.0 percent respectively). In Uttarakhand, 3.1 percent of women belong to households in the lowest wealth quintile. In rural areas women belonging to lowest and second lowest wealth quintiles are 3.7 and 13.2 percent respectively where in urban areas less than one percent of women belonging to the same group (0.0 and 0.9 percent respectively) (Table 3.1).

Mean Children Ever Born by Districts

Mean Children Ever Born (MCEB) to ever married women aged between 15-49 years is found to be 2.8 with small differential by residence (2.8 in rural and 2.6 in urban areas), while it is 3.7 for non-literates 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 aged between 40-49 years is 3.8 (Table 3.5).

The mean children ever born to ever married women by district is in Fig.4 and it varies from 2.6 children in Bageshwar district to 3.2 in Hardwar, while the state average is 2.8 children.

Out of the births to ever married women during the three years period preceding the survey, 35.1 percent were of third or higher order births and the corresponding figures were 59.6 and 13.1 percents for non-literate and for the ever-married women with 10 or more years of schooling respectively. The births of third and higher order were more among the ever married women who live in rural areas (35.4 percent), women belongs to households in lowest wealth quintile (53.9 percent) and those belonging to scheduled caste category (41.1 percent) and less to ever-married women in urban areas (33.2 percent), those belonging to other castes (29.9 percent), and women from richest households (20.5 percent) (Table 3.3). Births of third and higher order were highest in Hardwar (48.5 percent) and lowest in Pithoragarh (26.1 percent) (Table 3.4).

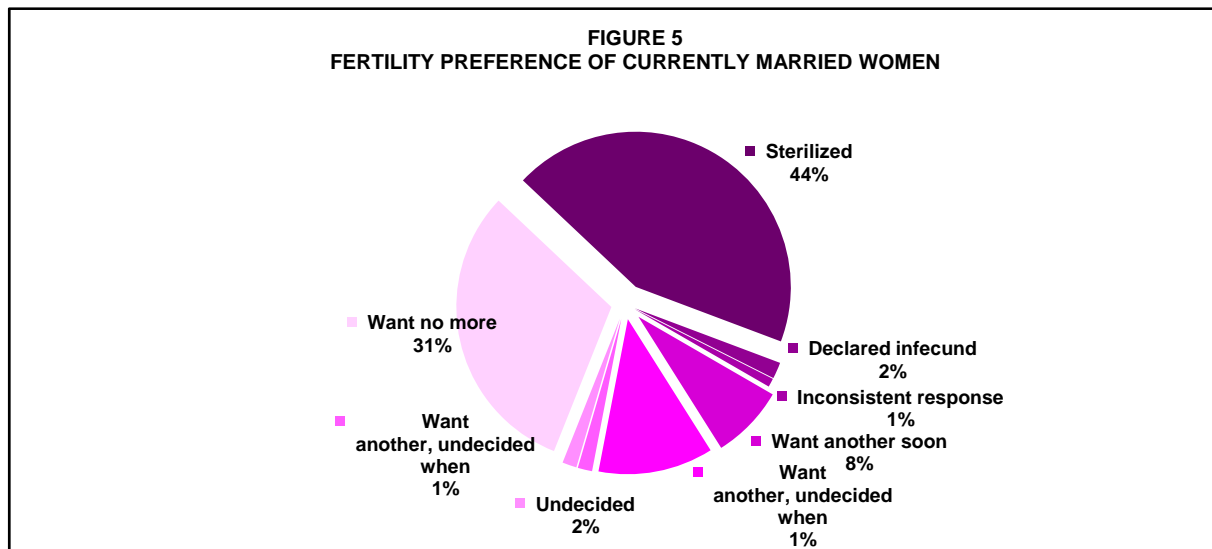


About 97.5 percent of pregnancies which occurred during the three years period preceding the survey to currently married women aged between 15-49 years are found to be live births. In Uttarakhand, only 1.3 percent of the pregnancies in the three years period preceding the survey resulted in spontaneous abortion and this vary from 2.7 percent in Nainital to no case of spontaneous abortion in Almora (Table 3.7).

Fertility Intention Preference of Currently Married Women

Fertility intension of currently married women in terms of desire for additional child and timing to have the desired additional child (among those with no living children) was 45.0 percent who want a child soon within the next two years and 35.6 percent who want a child 2 or more years later. Among the currently married women with one living child, the proportion women wanting an additional child soon within 2 years and after 2 years were 14.9 and 44.8 percents respectively. Around one-thirds of the currently married women with two or more living children are either sterilized or want no more children (31.0 percent and 43.7 percent respectively). As many as 31.0 percent of currently married women want no more children, 7.7 percent want a child soon, 1.5 percent are undecided and 43.7 percent have undergone sterilization (Fig.5).

**FIGURE 5
FERTILITY PREFERENCE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN**



Among the currently married women with no living children but want a child, more than half of the currently married women (48 percent) reported that sex of the child does not matter, 35.3 percent say it is up to god, 13 and 3.7 percent want a boy and a girl child respectively. With increasing number of living children, longing for a boy among the currently married women who want an additional child, becomes more and more magnified from 35.1 to 84.8 percent for women with one and four or more living children respectively (Table 3.6).

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

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

Any ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

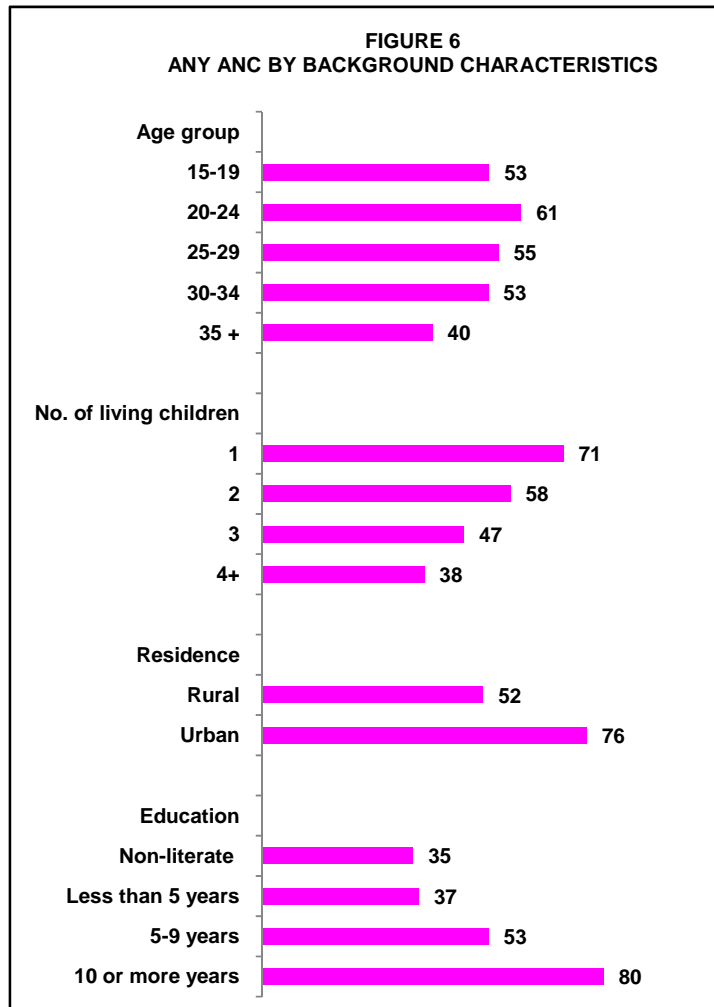
Among women who had their last live/still birth in the three year period preceding the survey, 55.3 percent received at least one antenatal check, 68.9 percent from government health facility and 21.5 percent from private health facility and 7.7 percent from community-based services (Table 4.1).

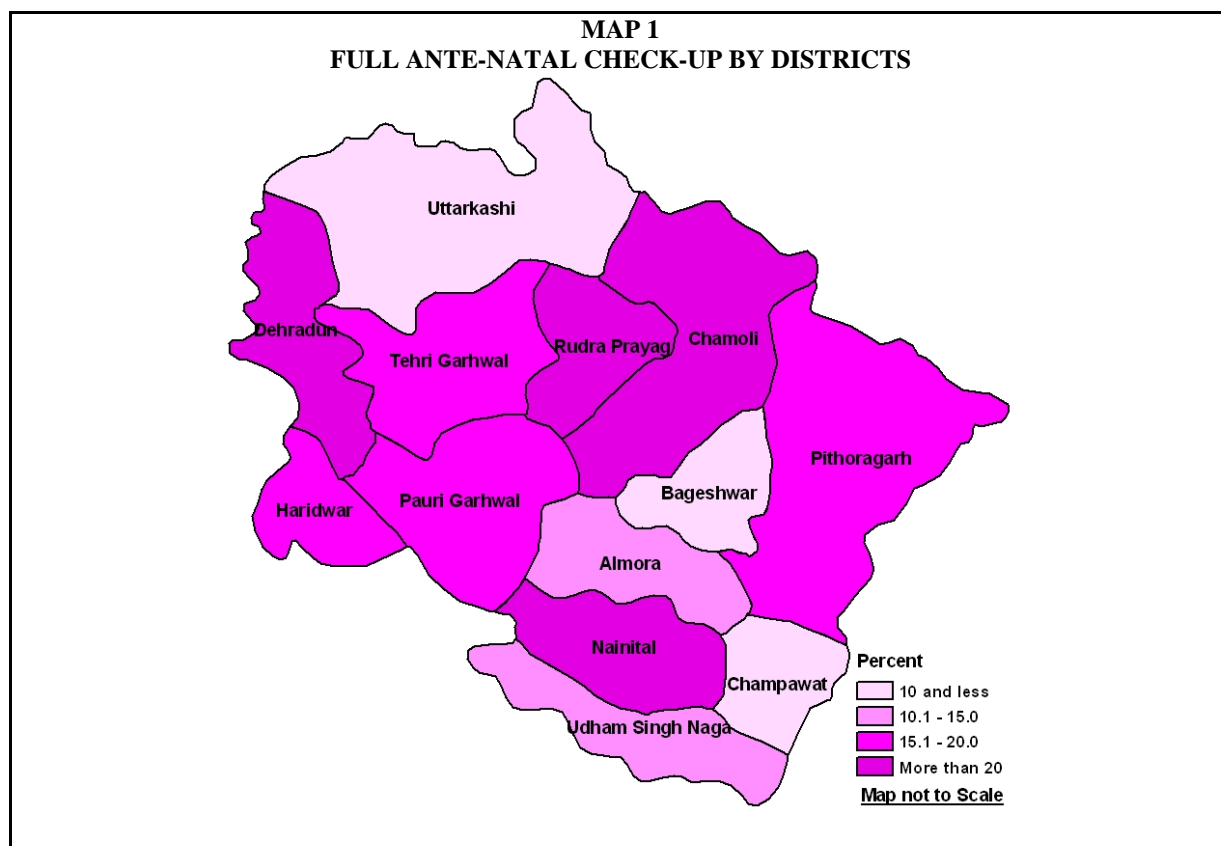
A distinctive feature is that any ANC is low 35.4 percent among non-literates as against 80 percent among women educated for 10 or more years; rural-urban gap is 24.3 percent point, with 76.1 percent among urban residents as depicted in Fig. 6.

The coverage of ANC was highest in Dehradun district (75.4 percent) and lowest in Uttarkashi (38.1 percent). In all districts of Uttarakhand, women availed ANC service from either a government or private health facility or from both facilities. For women in Almora district, 86.4 percent had ANC from a government facility and 6.6 percent received it from a private facility, while the corresponding government and private health facility utilization for ANC in Hardwar were 37.4 and 45.4 percent respectively (Table 4.2).

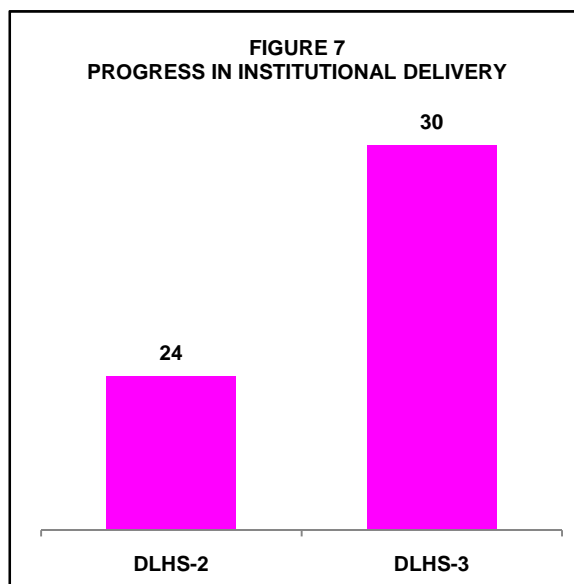
All checks and examinations recommended for ANC are not availed by women who had ANC during pregnancy. The proportion of women who have weight and height measured, blood pressure checked, blood and urine tested, abdomen and breast examined are 33.4, 11.1, 25.2, 30.8, 30.8, 35.2 and 16.2 percent respectively. Women went for sonography/ultra sound test (20.4 percent), it is high in urban areas (40.9 percent), among women with 10 or more years of schooling (41.4 percent) and women belonging to the households in the highest wealth quintile (43.6 percent) (Table 4.3).

The proportion of women who received at least three ANC, among them 32.2 percent and 33.6 percent women had received first ANC in the first trimester, 53.5 percent women had received at least one TT injection and 15.6 percent of the women received full ANC in Uttarakhand. In Uttarakhand, the percentage of women who received full ANC is least in Champawat district and highest in Dehradun district. The proportion of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets was 66.6 percent (Table 4.6).

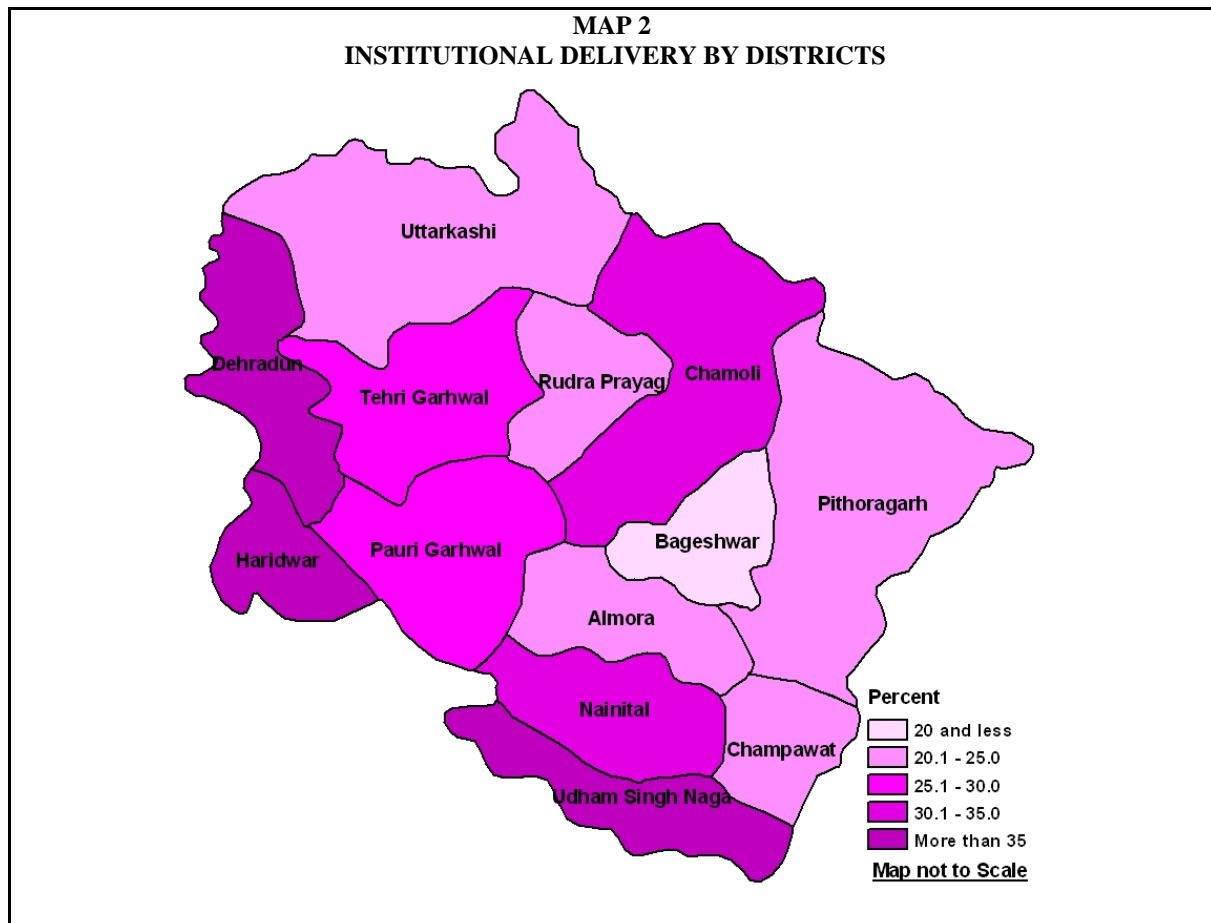




Institutional Delivery



In Uttarakhand, the institutional delivery has increased from 24 percent in DLHS-2 (2002-04) to 30 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08) as illustrated in Fig. 7 (based on the live or still birth to women in the three years preceding the survey). The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 17.3 percent in Bageswar to 55 percent in Dehradun. District wise variation in institutional delivery is presented in the Map 2. Percentage of safe delivery is 23.8 percent in Bageswar and 58.1 percent in Dehradun districts and in Rudraprayag, Uttarkashi, Tehri Grahwal, Almora, Champawat, Nainital, Udham Singh Nagar, Hardwar, Garhwal, Pithoragarh and Chamol it ranges from 30.3 to 42.6 percent (Table 4.9).



In Uttarakhand, 9.6 percent of the deliveries which took place in institutions after January 1, 2004 have been provided with JSY financial assistance. The mean cost of delivery at government health facility is lower (Rs.2,640/-) as compared to private health facility (Rs.6,926/-). More than half (58.5 percent) of the women, who had institutional delivery used an ambulance or jeep or car as the mode of transport and mean cost of transportation was Rs.794/- (Table 4.8). The main reasons for not going for institutional delivery are reported as institutional delivery was not necessary (30.4 percent), better care at home (18.1 percent), cost too much (18.3 percent), and no time to go (27.5 percent) (Table 4.10).

Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

Women who either do not take ANC or take an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Uttarakhand, as much as 61 percent of women who had still /live births in the three year period preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy. This varies from 75.8 percent in Almora to 43.3 percent in Uttarkashi. Only in 1 district out of 13 districts in Uttarakhand, less than 50 percent women had pregnancy complications. Among the women who had complications during pregnancy, only 29.3 percent of them sought treatment.

About seventy percent of women in Uttarakhand had faced any delivery complication. The main cause of delivery complications were obstructed labour (74.1 percent), premature labour (59.6

percent), prolonged labour (38.2 percent) experienced by women who had still or live births in the three year period preceding the survey (Table 4.11). Delivery complications were lowest in Garhwal (55 percent) and highest in Champawat (83.8 percent). There are only 2 districts out of 13 districts in Uttarakhand where less than 65 percent women had delivery complication (Table 4.15).

Less than half (42.8 percent) of women in Uttarakhand had post-delivery complications. The major problems during post-delivery period were lower abdominal pain (68.1 percent), followed by high fever (58.9 percent) (Table 4.12). Post-delivery complications were lowest in udham Singh Nagar (32.3 percent) and highest in Bageswar (56 percent). Among the women who had post-delivery complications, 46.6 percent had sought treatment in Hardwar and 22.8 percent in Udham Singh Nagar. Only in 3 out of 20 districts namely Nainital, Dehradun and Hardwar women who had post-delivery complications more than 35 percent of them sought treatment (Table 4.15).

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, NRHM envisages new born care, breastfeeding and food supplementation at the right time and a complete package of immunization for children. Less than one third (30.7 percent) of newborn during the three years period preceding the survey were examined within 24 hours of birth. More newborns to women of urban residents (54.2 percent), newborn to women educated upto 10 or more years (54.2 percent) and belonging to other backward classes (33.2 percent) have received care within 24 hours compared to others. More than half (53.9 percent) of the women in Uttarakhand who had delivered in the three year period preceding the survey availed newborn check-up within 24 hours from government facility. Women who availed newborn cares from a private health facility constitute 30.2 percent as compared to newborn care availed from home (12.8 percent) and others (3.1 percent) (Table 5.1).

More than four-fifth (85.2 percent) of children under 3 years, born after January 1, 2004 were fed with colostrums. Women who are from urban areas (88.6 percent), more than 10 years of education (89.7 percent), Scheduled tribes (89.2 percent) and from richest households (89 percent) were more likely to give colostrums to their children than their counterparts who live in rural areas (84.6 percent), non-literates (81.7 percent), belong to Other backward classes (81.5 percent) and from poorest households (81.9 percent) (Table 5.2). There is a visible variation across districts. In the districts of Nainital, Garhwal, Chamoli and Uttarkashi (90.6-93.3 percent), Udham Singh Nagar, Tehri Garhwal, Rudraprayag, Almora, Pithoragarh and Dehradun (85.3-88.5 percent) and Bageswar, Hardwar and Champawat (less than 80 percent) of children were being fed with colostrums (Table 5.5).

More than half (63.5 percent) of women had initiated breastfeeding within one hour of birth of the child. About 86.1 of children started breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth (Table 5.2). The initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth was least practiced among women in Hardwar (37.4 percent) and most widely practiced in Rudraprayag (80.3 percent). Eighty-six percent women initiate breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children, ranging from 67.5 percent in Bageswar to 96.4 percent in Garhwal (Table 5.5).

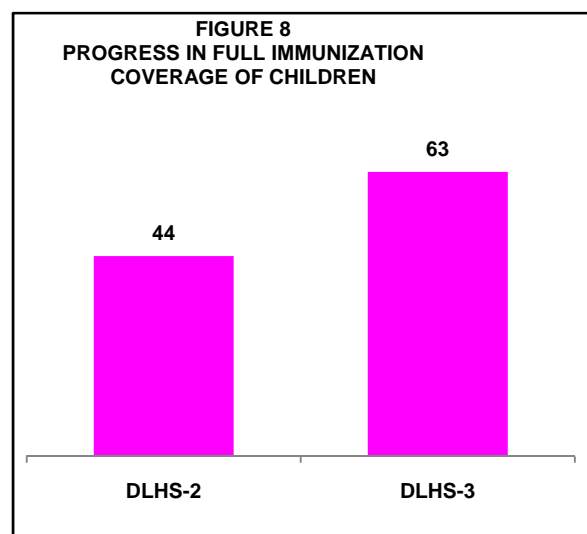
Median duration of exclusive breastfeeding of the youngest surviving child was 4.61 months (Table 5.3). For those children who had started food supplementation while still breastfeeding, the median age in months at the time of other fluids, semi-solid food and solid food supplementation were 6.09 months, 7.62 months and 9.02 months respectively. The proportion of youngest surviving child who had exclusively breastfed for 6 months was 52.2 percent (Table 5.4).

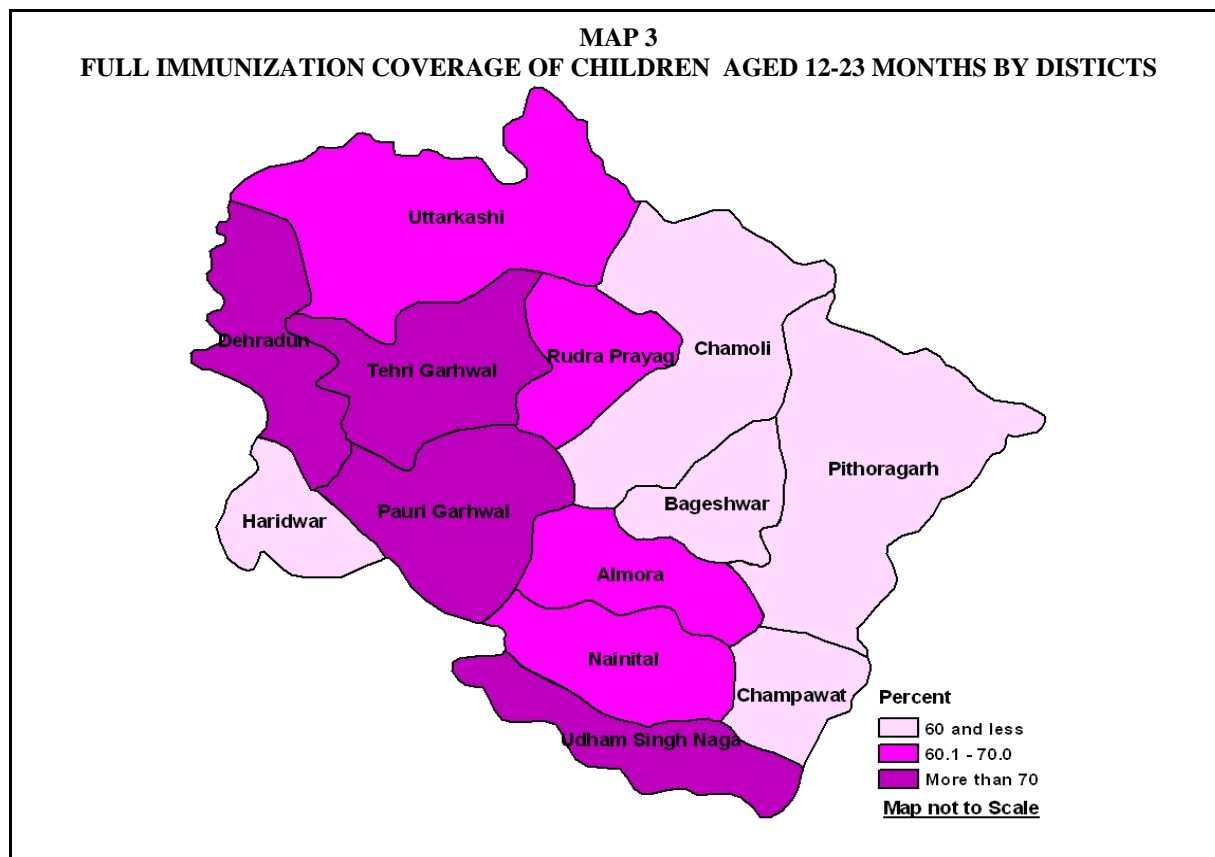
Immunization Coverage of Children Aged 12-23 Months

In DLHS-3 immunization course of children of age 12-23 months has been recorded either from vaccination card or by questioning the women in case the card was shown. The vaccination data from children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccine, 35.8 percent was recorded from the vaccination card in Uttarakhand. More than half (62.9 percent) of children aged 12-23 months received full immunization comprising BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles. Only 7.1 percent of children have not received any vaccine (Table 5.6).

Full immunization coverage would have been well above 80 percent, if immunization against DPT did not drop down to 16.5 percent point for first (88.8 percent) to third (72.3 percent) dose and had vaccination against polio not dropped 19.1 percent point for first (91.9 percent) to third (72.8 percent) dose. The coverage of measles vaccine (82.3 percent) also is lower than the coverage of BCG vaccine (91.2 percent). The key to improvement of full immunization coverage is to monitor drop out at all stages of vaccination before completion of full course of immunization. Higher coverage of full vaccination is observed with boys (65.1 percent), the urban residents (72.9 percent), births of first order and second order (65.3 and 65.6 percent respectively) and children born to women educated up to 10 or more years (74 percent), children belong to women from other caste groups (66.8 percent) and children from households in the highest wealth quintile (75 percent) and it was lower for the girl children (60.2 percent), children from rural areas (61.3 percent), births of order four and above (51.5 percent), children of non-literate mothers (49.7 percent), children whose mothers belong to scheduled tribe (33 percent) and children belonging to households in lowest wealth quintile (48 percent) (Table 5.6).

The coverage of full immunization was increased from DLHS-2 to DLHS-3 (44 to 63 percent) as depicted in Fig.8. In all districts of Uttarakhand the coverage of full immunization of children is above 50 percent. In four districts out of 13 districts in Uttarakhand it is more than 70 percent in Dehradun (70.2 percent), Udham Sing Nagar (70.7 percent), Garhwal (72.8 percent), Tehri Garhwal (73.1 percent) (Table 5.7). District-wise variation in coverage of full Immunization is depicted in the Map 3.





With regard to the place of immunization, children received it from a Sub-Centre (28.7 percent) and Primary Health Centre (PHC) (25 percent), 43 percent from other government health facility and 6.3 percent from private health facility (Table 5.8).

In Uttarakhand, among children age 12-35 months, about half of them (69.9 percent) had received at least one dose of vitamin-A and only 15.6 percent of children had received 3-5 doses of vitamin-A supplementation. Children from urban residence (77.2 percent), richest households (82.5 percent), other caste groups (74.2 Percent), mother's education is 10 or more years (85.8 percent), lower birth order (74.2 percent) are more likely to receive at least one dose of Vit.-A than children from rural residence (68.6 percent), poorest households (43.9 percent), scheduled tribes (64.1 percent), non-literate mothers (56.4 percent) and children of four or more birth order (56.8 percent) (Table 5.9). In Hardwar and Champawat only 60.6 and 60.8 percent and in Chamoli 89.1 percent children age 12-23 months received at least one dose of Vit.-A (Table 5.7).

About 25 percent of children had Hepatitis-B vaccination. In Uttarakhand, children living in urban areas (40.4 percent), lower birth order (28.1 percent), mothers having 10 or more years of education (38.9 percent), those belonging to other caste groups (27 percent) and from richest households (37.5 percent) are more likely to receive Hep-B vaccine than children living in rural areas (22.3 percent), 4 or more birth order (17 percent), non-literate mothers (15.6 percent), those belonging to scheduled tribes (19.3 percent) and from poorest households (10.4 percent) (Table 5.9).

Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Management

DLHS-3 collected information on knowledge of diarrhoea and ARI management from women respondents as part of assessment of child care knowledge. More than three-fourth (83.6 percent) of women have knowledge of diarrhoea management (Table 5.1) and about 64.3 percent are aware of danger signs of ARI (Table 5.12). The common practice followed by women for treatment of children who had diarrhoea was to give salt and sugar solution (62.5 percent), ORS (61.3 percent), plenty of fluids (18.8 percent) and continue normal food (11.4 percent) (Table 5.10). Around thirteen percent children under age three years who suffered from diarrhoea, 60.8 percent were sought advice/treatment and 43.6 percent among them were given ORS (Table 5.11). About 48.4 percent children who had suffered from diarrhoea are treated in a government health facility and 48.5 percent in private health facility (Table 5.11). In Udham Singh Nagar and Uttarkashi only 4.1 and 4.7 percent children suffered from diarrhoea in last two weeks prior to the survey and among them 94.8 and 72 percent were sought advice/treatment respectively and in Bageswar 22.8 percent children suffered from diarrhoea and 39.1 percent of them sought advice/treatment (Table 5.13).

About 64.3 percent of women are aware about danger signs of ARI in Uttarakhand. 61.1, 57.7, 42 and 35 percent of women know that pain in chest and productive cough, difficulty in breathing, wheezing/whistling and rapid breathings are the danger signs of ARI respectively. The prevalence of ARI among children in Uttarakhand is 8.5 percent. Sixty-nine percent of the children who suffered from ARI or fever two weeks prior to the survey had sought advice/treatment mostly at a private health facility (59.2 percent) (Table 5.12).

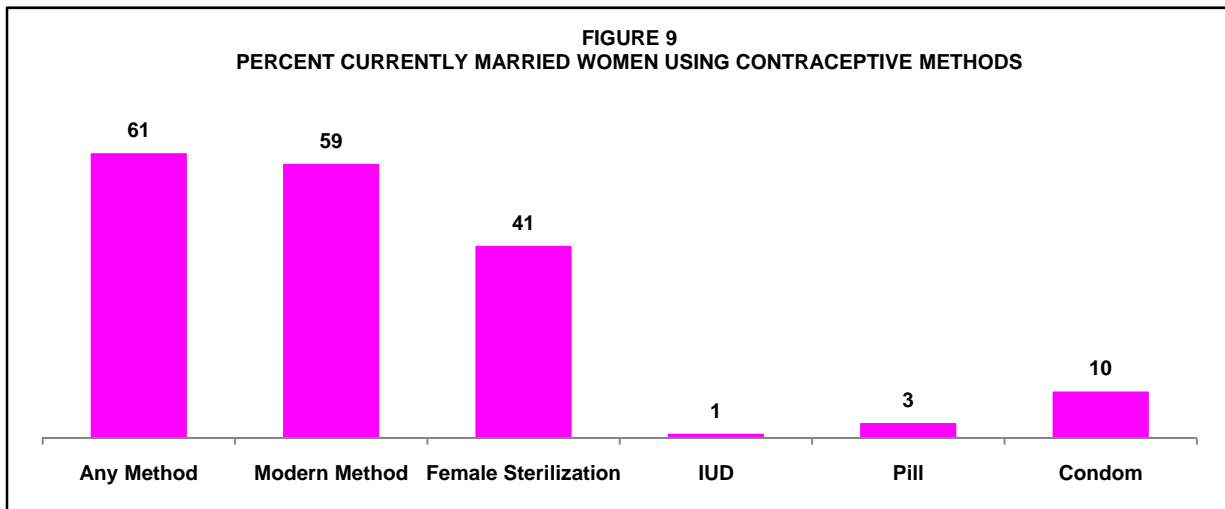
The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 3.2 percent in Udham Singh Nagar district to 12.5 percent in Hardwar and treatment for ARI is ranging from 47.6 percent in Bageshwar to 88.3 percent in Udham Singh Nagar (Table 5.13).

FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

To achieve population stabilization and to encourage healthy married life, NRHM promotes contraceptive use on voluntary basis through a comprehensive package of improved accessibility and incentive programme. There is near universal awareness of sterilization for limiting and IUD, Pills and Condom for spacing of children among the ever married and currently married women in Uttarakhand (Table 6.1). Female condom is least known among currently women with just 16.8 percent being aware of this contraceptive method. Emergency contraceptive pills, pills, injectables, withdrawal and rhythm methods were known to 32, 86.4, 42.3, 27.3 and 37.6 percent of currently married women. Similar pattern of knowledge and awareness of different contraceptives are also found in all the districts of Uttarakhand (Table 6.3).

Among currently married women age 15-49 years, the most popular method that they ever used is female sterilization (41.4 percent) followed by Condom/nirodh (15.9 percent), Pill (9.7 percent) and Rhythm method (4.8 percent). Withdrawal and IUD are also reported as ever used method by 3.6 and 2.5 percent respectively. About 60 percent of women between 30-49 years are sterilized and the female sterilizations are more among rural women (43 percent) and non-literate (50.6 percent) women. The urban women (33.8 percent) and women educated for at least 10 years (26.1 percent) are less likely to use female sterilization (Table 6.4).

Among the currently married women, the proportion using any modern method is 58.9 percent, 61.2 percent of currently married women used either modern or traditional methods (Fig.9). Oral pills and IUD are being used by only 3.3 and one percent of ever married women. Female sterilization is predominant among the contraceptive methods being used by 41.3 percent of currently married women aged between 15-49 years and use of popular male oriented spacing method like condom/*nirodh* is reported by 10 percent currently married women (Table 6.5A).

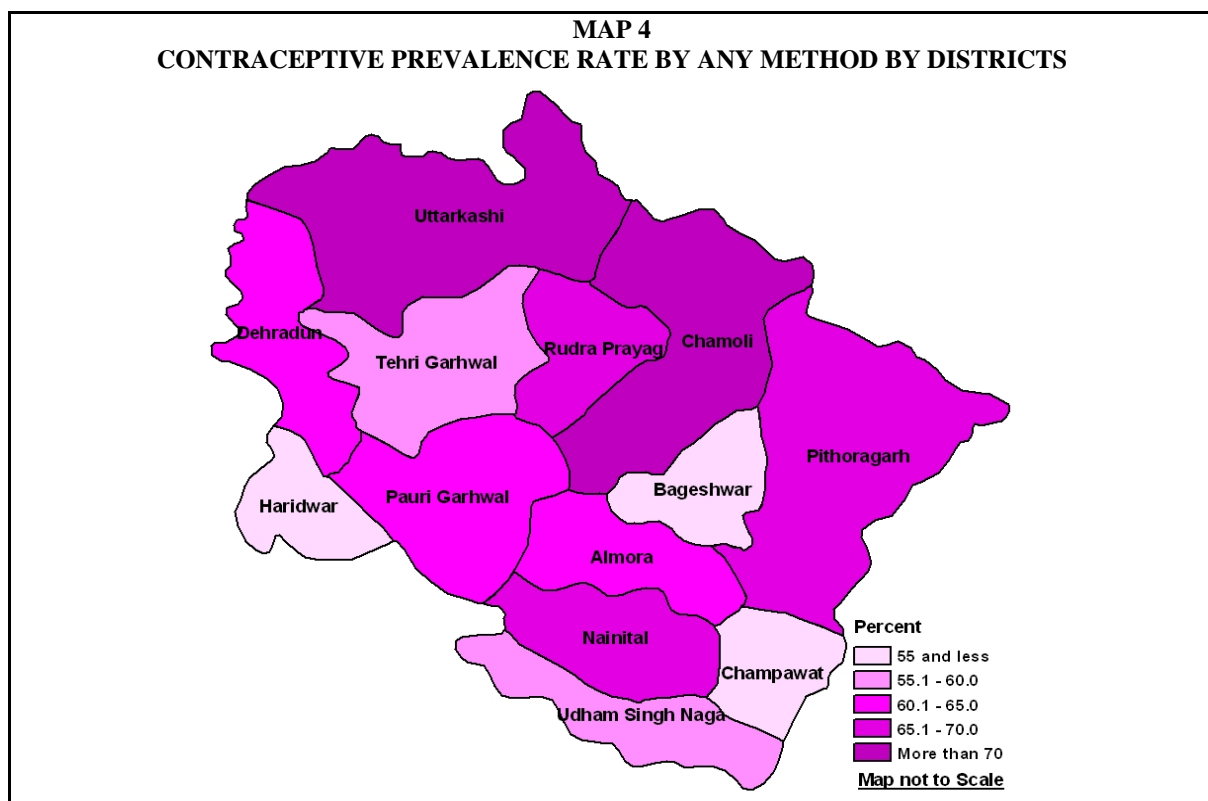
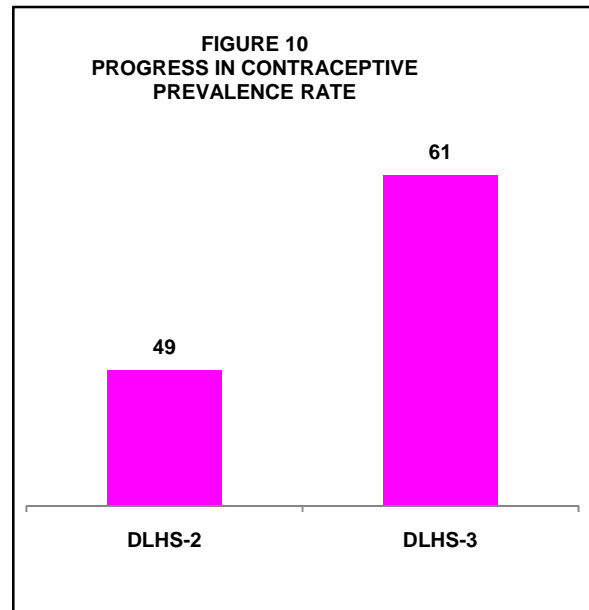


Use of contraceptive is highest among women in the age group 35-39 in comparison to all age groups. Female sterilization, regardless of family size, is more among currently married women who have one or more living son compared to those with no living son. Women in the urban areas, with more than 10 years of education, belongs to other castes and from richest households are less likely to use female sterilization and more likely to use IUD, Pill and Condom/*nirodh* (Table 6.5 A).

Among the currently married women using IUD as a spacing method, the proportion continuing IUD for less than 2 years is 30.2 percent. Oral pill users continuing for more than six months constitute 77.7 percent of the total users of the same method. Around 76 percent of condom users are continuing with the same method for more than six months (Table 6.5B). About 20.6 percent of women between 20-24 years, 43.5 percent of women between 25-29 years and 25.2 percent of women between 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey. Mean age of women at the time of sterilization is 28 years (Table 6.6).

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Any Method

The contraceptive prevalence rate for any method had changed by 12 percentage points from 49 to 61 percent in DLHS-2 to DLHS-3 (Fig.10). Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any method is below 50 percent is the lowest in Hradwar (49.3 percent), CPR for any method ranges from 50.8-71.6 percent in all other districts (Table 6.7), depicted spatially in Map 4. The prevalence of female sterilization is more than 50 percent in Pithoragarh, Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag and Chamoli. In Hardwar, Dehradun and Udham Singh Nagar female sterilization is less than 30 percent and in rest of the districts it is ranges from 30.4 to 48.4 percent. The use of condom is least in Rudraprayag (5.8 percent) and highest in Dehradun (20.7 percent).



Ninty-five percent of the sterilization had taken place in a government facility, where as 30 percent women obtained their current spacing method from government facility (Table 6.8). The high and low utilization rate of government health facility for limiting and spacing methods is

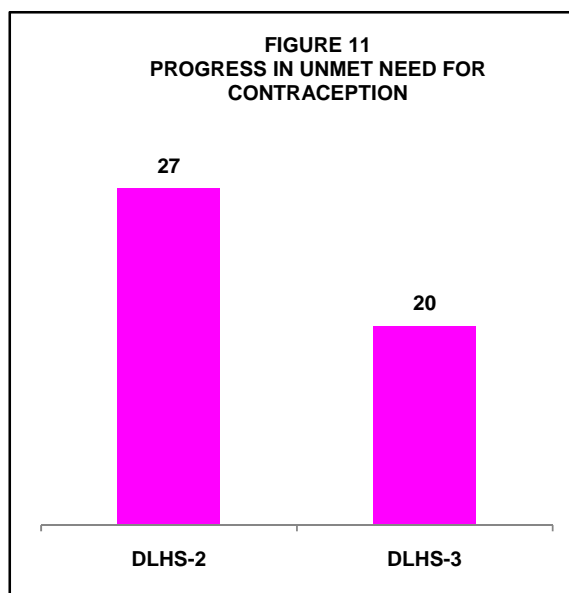
true for all the districts of Uttarakhand. In Uttarakhand half (50.7 percent) of sterilized women and wives of men who had undergone sterilization three years preceding the survey got monetary compensation for sterilization and 90.3 percent of them received it at the time of discharge. Thirty eight percent in Udham Singh Nagar and 63.2 percent in Pithoragarh received cash benefits for sterilization (Table 6.9).

In Uttarakhand, 16.4, 29.5 and 20.3 percent of sterilized women, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side-effects before the adoption of these methods. Around 10 percent women using sterilization method have experienced side-effects or health problems. The main health problems/side effects faced by women who have undergone sterilization and reported problems were abdominal pain (61.4 percent), body/back ache (55.8 percent), weakness/inability to work (36.1 percent), dizziness (17.5 percent) and fever (11.1 percent). The proportion of Pill users with health problems/side-effects are dizziness (51.2 percent), weakness/inability to work (38.4 percent), nausea/vomiting (20.8 percent), followed by weight gain (19.5 percent), body/back ache and abdominal pain (19.1 percent each category) among those who had reported problem (Table 6.10).

Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception the main reason cited is related to fertility (63.5 percent), while 13.2 percent mentioned side effects and 23.3 percent cited other reasons. For the younger women aged 15-29 years the reasons for discontinuation of contraception are mostly fertility related and it is also true for women with no living children or only one child (Table 6.11). Fifteen percent of currently married women age between 15-49 years not using any contraceptive intends to adopt limiting and 2.4 percent intend to use spacing method in future. Among the women who intended to adopt either limiting or spacing methods in future, 28.5 percent want to use it within 12 months 21.3 percent want to use it after 12 months, 50.1 percent women are still undecided about the timing for adopting any family planning method (Table 6.12).

Unmet Need for Contraception

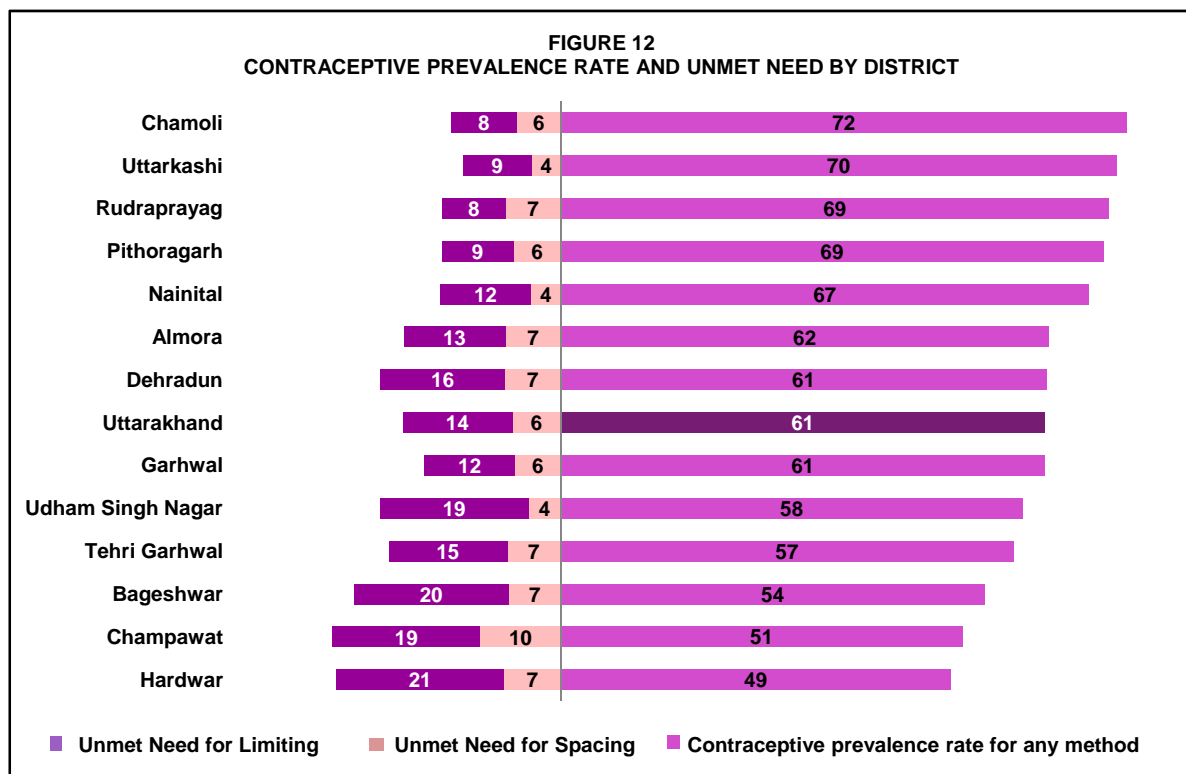
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop child bearing entirely but are not using contraception. The total unmet need for contraception either for spacing or limiting is 20 percent. In Uttarakhand, 6.2 and 13.8 percent of currently married women have unmet need for spacing and limiting respectively. Unmet need for spacing is 6.4 percent for women with one living child whereas 7.9-23.3 percent for women under 25 years (Table 6.15). The Unmet need for contraception from DLHS-2 to DLHS-3 is reduced to 20 percent from 27 percent as shown in the (Fig. 11).



The unmet need of contraception for limiting is highest (21.2 percent) in Hardwar and lowest (8 percent) in Rudraprayag (Table 6.16). It can be noted that unmet need for contraception is low for districts with higher contraceptive prevalence rates.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate and Unmet Need by Districts

Unmet need is around 12 percent in Uttarkashi and Chamoli districts and the unmet need is the highest (28.9 percent) in Champawat. Among currently married women the unmet need for spacing was lowest (3.7 percent) in Uttarkashi and highest (10.2 percent) was in Champawat (Table 6.16). District-wise distribution of contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for spacing and limiting are depicted in Fig.12.



REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND AWARENESS OF RTI s/STIs AND HIV/AIDS

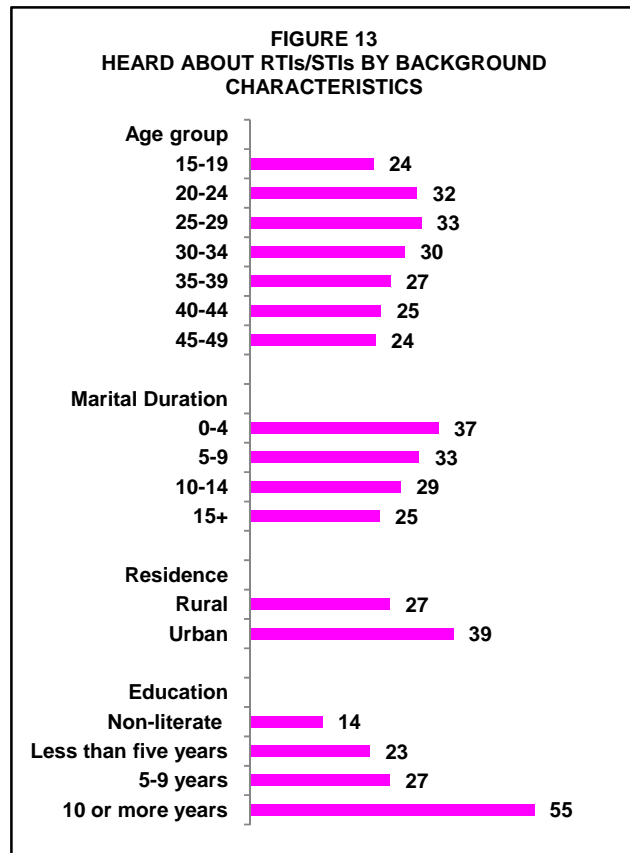
RTIs/STIs

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

Among ever married women aged 15-49 years, 16.9 percent have experienced one or the other menstruation related problems. Painful periods (79.3 percent), irregular periods (15.6 percent),

blood clots/excessive bleeding (12.7 percent), prolonged bleeding (12.6 percent), and frequent or short periods (11.2 percent) are major problems reported by women in Uttarakhand. The problem is high among the women in the young age groups, those who got married before age, non-literate or less educated women, those women whose husband are non-literate or less educated, rural women and women from low wealth index household (Table 7.1).

In Uttarakhand, 29.2 percent of ever married women have heard about RTIs/STIs and it is more often heard by urban women (39.4 percent), recently married (marital duration 0-4 months) women (36.5 percent), women with more than 10 years education (55.1 percent) and women married to more educated husbands (39.5 percent) than women living in rural areas (27.1 percent), non-literate (14 percent) and those married to non-literate husbands (15.3 percent) (see Table 7.2 and Fig. 13.)



Women have heard about RTIs/STIs from multiple sources like TV (63.8 percent), relatives/friends (45.4 percent), radio and print media (26.6 percent each), health personnel (23.8 percent) and husband (17.1 percent) (Table 7.2). Among those who have heard about RTIs/STIs, 66.4, 44.5, 31.2, 28.3, 27.9 and 22 percent have reported unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, unsafe delivery, unsafe abortion; unsafe sex with sex worker; unsafe sex with homosexuals, and unsafe IUD insertion, respectively as the reasons for transmission of RTIs/STIs (Table 7.3).

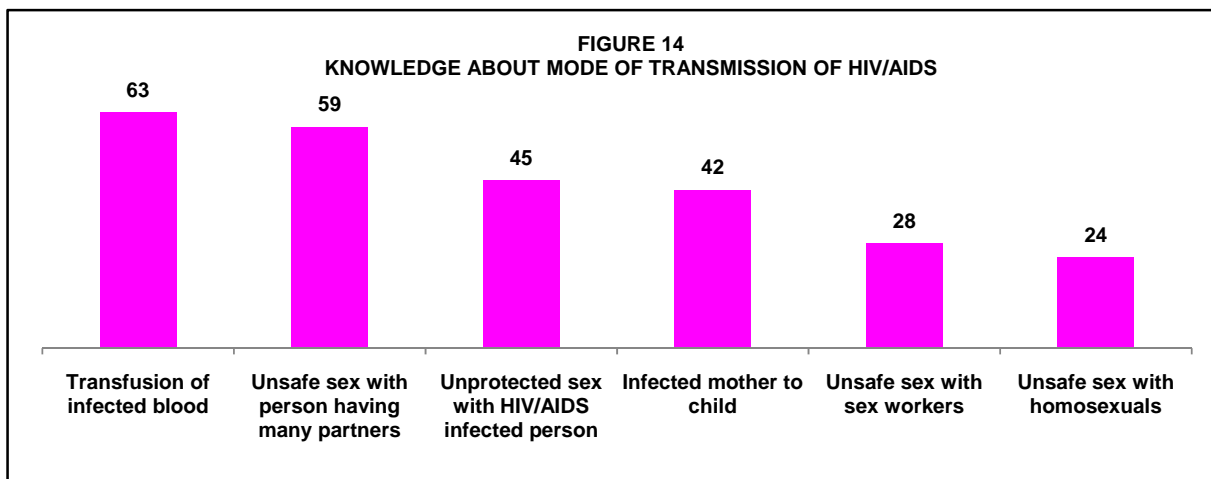
Twenty-six percent of ever married women aged 15-49 years has reported having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and 13.2 percent have experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. Among the women who had RTIs/STIs symptoms, 0.4-10.5 percent of women have itching or irritation over vulva, boils/ulcers/warts around vulva, pain in lower abdomen not related to period, swelling in the groin, painful blister like lesions, pain during sexual act, spotting after sexual act (Table 7.4). Among those who had RTIs/STIs problems about 66 percent of the women discussed RTIs/STIs related problems with their husbands and among the women having RTIs/STIs symptoms, 29.9 percent have taken treatments, mainly from Government doctors (56.7 percent) and also from a private health facility (40.2 percent) (Table 7.5).

Uttarkashi and Dehradun are the two extreme districts as far as ever married women who have heard about RTIs/STIs are concerned (16.4 and 45.5 percent having heard of it). In rest of the districts 25-35.1 percent of ever married women have heard about RTIs/STIs (Table 7.6).

Women who have reported having abnormal vaginal discharge and any symptom of RTIs/STIs in Champawat are 19.2 and 26.7 percent respectively and in Nainital it is 7.8 and 27.3 percent respectively. In Almora (20.7 percent) and Dehradun (49.1 percent) are two extreme districts women sought treatment for any RTIs/STIs problem (Table 7.6).

HIV/AIDS

Among the ever married women between 15-49 years, 60.1 percent, have heard of HIV/AIDS and have heard about it mostly from TV (84.2 percent), Radio (36.6 percent), relatives/friends (31.2 percent), print media (news papers/ books/magazines/pamphlets/posters) (27.9 percent) and health personnel (25.6 percent). About 21.4 percent have heard about it from their husband and 10.7 percent have heard about it from Cinema. Unlike in the case of RTIs/STIs, leaders/community meeting (5.3 percent) and school/adult education program (4.2 percent) are not a major source of knowledge for HIV/AIDS (Table 7.7). The main mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS reported by women are transfusion of infected blood (63.3 percent), unsafe sex with persons having many partners (59.4 percent), unprotected sex with an HIV/AIDS infected person (45 percent), mother to child (42.4 percent), unsafe sex with sex worker (28.1 percent) and unsafe sex with homosexuals (24.3 percent) (Table 7.8) as presented in Fig.14.



In Champawat district women have least heard about HIV/AIDS (38.1 percent) and majority of women (72.3 percent) in Dehradun have heard of HIV/AIDS (Table 7.13). Among women who have heard of HIV/AIDS and reported that transmission of HIV/AIDS can be prevented by having sex with one partner or avoiding sex with homosexuals constitute 64.5 percent, using condom correctly in each sexual act makes up 56 percent and avoiding getting infected through blood (safe blood transmission or avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs, use of tested blood, use only new/sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid razors/blades) comprises of 55 percent (Table 7.9). The right knowledge that HIV/AIDS transmission can be prevented by using condom is least in Champawat (45.4 percent) and highest in Udham Singh Nagar (72.3 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 11.8 percent of them. This misconception is more among young, rural, non-literate and women

belonging to scheduled tribes. 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 3.1, 3.7, 7.1, 8.4 and 8.9 percent respectively (Table 7.10). Regardless of background characteristics, about 40.7 percent of ever married women know the place where HIV/AIDS can be tested. There is only one district namely Uttarkashi (28.7 percent) where less than 30 percent of woman know the place for testing while in remaining districts 30.4-49.7 percent of women are aware of the same, only in Dehradun about 55.3 percent of women are aware of the same (Table 7.13). Most women (61.8 percent) reported HIV/AIDS test can be done in a government hospital/dispensary and 16.1 percent reporting private hospital/clinic as the place for testing HIV/AIDS (Table 7.11). Just about 2.7 percent of ever married women have undergone HIV/AIDS test, among them 59.1 percent have done it more than a year ago and 40.9 percent during the last one year period (Table 7.12).

INFERTILITY AND CHILDLINESS

Five percent of ever married women aged between 15-49 years in Uttarakhand ever had infertility problem, among them 3.7 and 1.5 percent had primary and secondary infertility respectively. Among those who reported problem in conception a sizeable proportion (72 percent) of ever married women reported to have experienced problems in conceiving for the first time; 10.5 percent had problems in conceiving after still/live birth and 7 percent after undergoing induced abortion (Table 7.14). In Uttarakhand, about seventeen percent women have menstruation related problems. In Champawat it is highest (23.2 percent), and in Uttarkashi it is lowest (12.3 percent). In rest of the districts 14.2-19.8 percent of women have menstruation related problem while less than 10 percent of ever married women in various districts have infertility problem like primary and secondary infertility (Table 7.17).

Among currently married women aged 20-49 years, who have been married for at least five years, 1.4 percent were childless and 1.1 percent had problem in conceiving. Among the ever married women between 40-49 years, 1.2 percent of them are childless and one percent had problem in conceiving. Among currently married women age 20-49 year, childlessness is high among the women with 10 or more years of education (1.7 percent), 10 or more years of education of husband (1.5 percent) and among those who belong to richest households (1.6 percent) and low among less educated women (less than 5 years) (0.7 percent), women whose husband are non-literate (1.2 percent), and women from poorest households (0.3 percent) (Table 7.15).

Women who had primary and secondary infertility among them 67.1 and 70.8 percent had sought treatment respectively (Table 7.16). More than 80 percent women who have infertility problems have taken treatment in Hardwar, Udham Singh Nagar and Rudraprayag (Table 7.17).

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

The objective of family life education is providing knowledge about the physiological features of women and men as they grow up and make them understand the norms of marriage and reproductive health of women. In DLHS-3 right knowledge and source of information about

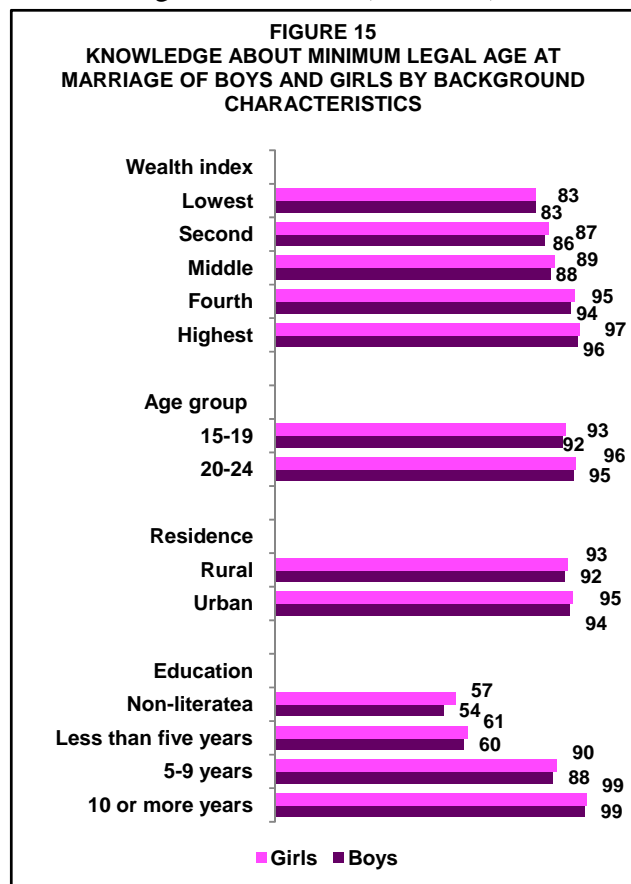
RTIs/STIs, HIV/AIDS, Family Planning, Family Life Education, Marriage and Reproductive Health were collected from unmarried women aged between 15-24 years.

In all 4,658 unmarried women were interviewed in Uttarakhand, of which 73.5 percent were between 15-19 years and the remaining (26.5 percent) were between 20-24 years. In rural areas unmarried women in the later age group is 24.2 percent as against 35.5 percent in urban areas. About half (49.1 percent) of the unmarried women in rural areas have 10 or more years of education and among urban unmarried women, 70.4 percent had more than 10 years of education. Highest proportion of unmarried women age 15-24 years belong to other caste in rural and urban areas (66.7 and 51 percent respectively). In urban areas a sizeable 73.2 percent of unmarried women were from richest households (Table 8.1).

About 73.6 percent of women were aware of Family Life Education. Awareness about Family life education among women aged 15-19 years, women who live in rural areas, who have lower level of education, belonging to schedule caste, scheduled tribe and other backward classes, and women from lowest and second wealth quintile households is below the state average. There is a significant gap between the level of awareness and perception of importance of Family Life Education among the unmarried women in Uttarakhand by selected background characteristics. Significant proportions of women (45.3 percent) were of the opinion that Family Life Education should be given by age 15-17 years. As many as 47.9 percent of unmarried women felt it is important to provide Family Life Education before reaching standard tenth (Table 8.2).

As regards the opinion on ideal persons who should impart Family Life Education, 70.1 percent of unmarried women felt that parents should provide family life education, while 65.2 percent women were of the view that it should be provided by brother/sister/sister in law. About sixty-two percent had viewed that it should be provided by teacher/school/college and 31.8 percent were of the view that it should be provided by friend/peers. Only 15.9 percent of unmarried women mentioned that healthcare provider/sex education experts were ideal persons to impart such education (Table 8.3).

Little more than half (50.2 percent) of the unmarried women in Uttarakhand had received family life education. The main source of education is school/college (83.6 percent), followed by other sources (16.5 percent), 14.7 percent from youth club, 7.6 percent from government programme/camp and 6 percent had received Family Life



Education from a NGO programme/camp (Table 8.4).

It has been observed that more than 90 percent women (between 15-24 years) have the knowledge of minimum legal age of marriage for boys and girls. About five percent reported ideal age of marriage for boys as less than 21 years while the remaining 95 percent reported more than 21 years. On the other hand, almost all women (98.9 percent) in the age group of 15-24 years reported that the ideal age of marriage for girls is 18 years and above (Table 8.5).

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

In DLHS-3, the status of menstruation and menstruation related problems experienced by unmarried women in the three months preceding the survey were collected. About nineteen percent unmarried women had menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey. Ninety-two percent unmarried women had painful periods, 10 percent had irregular periods. Some (1 to 6.4 percent) women had problems like absence of menstruation, frequent or short menstrual periods, prolonged bleeding, scanty bleeding or blood clots/excessive bleeding (Table 8.6).

The practices followed during menstruation are important from the consideration of RTI and personal hygiene. Currently unmarried menstruating women were asked about the practices followed during the menstrual period. About three-fourth (74.8 percent) of the unmarried women, who are currently menstruating used clothes, 21.6 percent used locally prepared napkins and 20.5 percent use 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 mass media. It is imperative to assess the knowledge of contraceptive means and methods among the unmarried women. About 79.9 percent of unmarried women between 15–24 years had the knowledge of male sterilization and 89.5 percent had knowledge of female sterilization. As regards spacing methods, 83.2 percent had knowledge of pills, 77 percent had knowledge of condom/*nirodh* and 52.6 percent had knowledge of IUD. About one-third (32.2 percent) of unmarried women had knowledge of emergency contraception and about 41.3 percent have knowledge about Injectables (Table 8.8). Information was sought from the unmarried women about the places from where one can get pill and condom. Seventy nine percent women were of the opinion that pill and condom can be obtained from government health facilities and another 30.3 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 22.4 percent women had ever discussed about family planning with anyone. Twelve percent had discussed with parents, 51.6 percent had discussed with brother/sister/sister-in-law, 84.6 percent with friends/peers, and 12.3 percent had discussed with teacher/school/college (Table 8.10).

Twenty-nine percent of unmarried women had heard about RTIs/STIs, majority (73.9 percent) of unmarried women knew about RTIs/STIs from television, 60.7 percent from print media (newspaper/books/magazines), 45 percent from adult education programme/school teacher, 34.5

percent from relatives/friends, and 31 percent heard about from radio. The other sources of information are cinema, health personnel, partner, and religious/political leader/community meetings/exhibition/*mela* (Table 8.11).

Sixty-nine percent women mentioned that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, 39.8 percent were of the opinion that it can be transmitted through unsafe delivery, 31.9 percent mentioned that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe sex with homosexuals. 28.9, 25.7 and 18.5 percent of unmarried women were of the view that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe sex with sex workers, unsafe abortion and unsafe IUD insertion (Table 8.12).

More than 80 percent unmarried women had ever heard of HIV/AIDS. Among them 83.6 percent women knew about HIV/AIDS from TV, 56.9 percent from print media, 35 percent from radio, 18.9 percent from health personnel and 10 percent from cinema (Table 8.13). Among them about 74.5 percent said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through transfusion of blood followed by 54.1, 51.6, 47.8, 24.8 and 23.3 percent said that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with person who have many partners, from infected mother to child, unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person, unsafe sex with homosexuals and unsafe sex with sex workers (Table 8.14).

There are still many misconceptions about transmission of HIV/AIDS. Ten percent unmarried women were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by mosquito/flea or bedbugs bites, 6.8, 6.1, 5.8, 5.2, 3.2 and 2.8 percent respectively were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by stepping on urine/stools of someone who has AIDS, sharing food, kissing, sharing cloths, hugging and shaking hands (Table 8.15). These women were further asked about how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS. About two-third (64.9 percent) of unmarried women feel that it can be avoided by avoiding sex with person who inject drugs, 58 percent feel they could avoid by limit number of sexual partner and avoid sex with sex workers; 52.7 percent feel use of condom correctly during each sexual act may reduce chances of infecting HIV/AIDS, 28 percent women feel that abstain from sex also may reduce the chances of infection of HIV/AIDS and 21.5 percent said avoid pregnancy when infected with HIV/AIDS (Table 8.16).

In Uttarakhand, 44.5 percent women were aware of the place where HIV/AIDS could be tested. They knew that it can be done at the government/private hospitals (81.3 and 14.8 percent in government and private hospital respectively), CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre (23.9 percent) and VCTC/ICTC clinics (1.5 and 1.3 percent in government and private health facility respectively) (Table 8.17). Sixty-five percent of unmarried women knew that it was possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby was born by a medical test, 4.3 percent also knew that pregnancy cannot occur after kissing or hugging. Twenty percent were of the opinion that a woman was most likely to get pregnant if she had sexual intercourse half way between her periods (Table 8.18).

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

Health Facility Survey was conducted as a companion survey of the household survey in DLHS-3. It includes Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) which are catering to the RCH services of sampled villages. The basic objective

of facility survey is to collect data on health personnel, availability of drugs/medicines, equipments, basic RCH care amenities, communication means and infrastructure at the level of Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC, in order to assess the adequacy of RCH services in rural areas. The average sampled rural population served per Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC in Uttarakhand are 4,801, 24,410, and 76,344 respectively (Table 9.1). In all 532 villages were surveyed in DLHS-3 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 412 Sub-Centres, 84 PHCs and 95 CHCs (Table 9.2, 9.6 and 9.10 respectively).

Less than one third of (29.5 percent) of sampled villages have Sub-Centres within the villages, while the corresponding proportion is 15.9 and 42.9 percent in Garhwal and Hardwar respectively. Almost all (99.5 percent) of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/Female Health Worker (FHW) in position and 63.5 percent of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/FHW residing in Sub-Centre quarter. Almost all the sampled Sub-Centres have ANMs in position; only in Chamoli 100 percent of the ANMs reside in Sub-Centre quarter and among other sampled Sub-Centres in Tehri Garhwal and Almora only 30.8 percent ANMs stay in Sub-Centre quarter (Table 9.2). Out of 239 sampled Sub-Centres 71 (29.7 percent) Sub-Centres have regular electricity. In 158 (66.1 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres labour rooms are available and out of this only 132 (83.5 percent) of the labour rooms are currently in use. There is toilet facility in 220 (92.1 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres and about 179 (74.9 percent) of Sub-Centres have provision for water (Table 9.3).

In order to assess the adequacy of the equipments in the sampled Sub-Centres, the Sub-Centres having 60 percent of essential equipments for RCH services are categorized as adequately equipped Sub-Centres, otherwise treated inadequately equipped. A similar categorization of Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs for RCH services is also followed. It is being noted that 379 (92 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres in Uttarakhand are adequately equipped and in Uttarkashi and Udham Singh Nagar where hundred percent adequacy of equipments in the sampled Sub-Centres have observed. On the other hand, 192 (46.6 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres have adequate stock/supply of essential drugs for RCH services. All most all the sampled Sub-Centres have more than 50 percent adequacy of essential drugs except six districts Rudraprasyg, Dehradun, Bageshwar, Nainital, Udham Singh Nagar and Hardwar (Table 9.4). Citizen's charter is displayed in 74.5 percent of the sampled Sub-Centres. The proportion of sampled Sub-Centres facilitated by Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) and those that received untied funds is 96.5 and 88.1 percent respectively (Table 9.5).

There are 57 (67.9 percent) PHCs where Medical Officers (MO) are serving. Only in Nainital district all the PHCs have medical officers in position. In sampled PHCs of Uttarkashi, Chamoli and Champawat no medical officer is available. There is no Lady Medical Officer (LMO) in the sampled PHC of Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Rudraprayag, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar and Champawat. There are Lady Medical Officer (LMOs) in position in 9 (10.7 percent) of the 84 sampled PHCs, only in 9 (10.7 percent) AYUSH doctors in position and in 80 (95.2 percent) of the sampled PHCs, Pharmacists are in position at the time of the survey (Table 9.6).

More than half 49 (58 percent) of the 84 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for Medical Officer. Among the 84 sampled PHCs, 61 (72.6 percent) PHCs were functioning on 24

hours basis. About four-fifth 69 (82.1 percent) of the sampled PHCs catering to the sampled villages have at least 4 beds and such facilities are available in all the districts except Chamoli and Champawat. Forty four (52.4 percent) sampled PHCs have regular power supply and only 17 (20.2 percent) have functional vehicles in place (Table 9.7).

Newborn care equipments are available in 15 (17.9 percent) PHCs. Out of the sampled PHCs, 42 (50.0 percent) have functional operation theatres. In Uttarakhand, 62 (73.8 percent) PHCs have at least 60 percent of essential drugs and near about half of the PHCs (46.4 percent) have cold storage systems (Table 9.8). Citizen's Charter displayed, Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) and Untied funds have been constituted in 68 (81 percent), 61(72.6 percent) and 75 (89.3 percent) of the sampled 84 PHCs. Untied funds have been utilized by 72 of the 84 sampled PHCs. Uttarkashi, Dehradun, Bageshwar and Nainital have 100 percent of Citizen's Charter displayed, Uttarkashi, Bageshwar, Udham singh nagar and Hardwar have hundred percent of RKS and Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag, Tehri Garhwal, Bageshwar, Udham singh nagar and Hardwar have received hundred percent of untied fund (Table 9.9).

The distribution of 95 sampled CHCs among the districts of Uttarakhand is uneven with Garhwal having 15 of them and just 2 in Bageshwar. Among 95 CHCs only 16 CHCs (16.8 percent) have gynaecologists in position and in Rudraprayag, Garhwal, Bageshwar and Almora no gynaecologist in position among the sampled CHCs. The proportion of CHCs which have a Pediatrician, Anesthetist and Health Manager are 23.2, 8.4 and 3.2 percent respectively (Table 9.10). Only in Pithoragarh the sampled CHCs which provide RCH services to the sampled villages have blood storage facility (Table 9.11). For the state as a whole, only 1 (2.0 percent) of the sampled 95 CHCs have blood storage facility. All the sampled CHCs in Hardwar are designated as FRUs and overall 53.7 percent of the sampled CHCs are designated as FRUs. Out of 95 sampled CHCs, 64 (67.4 percent), 45 (88.2 percent) and 32 (33.7 percent) have functional operation theatres, newborn care facilities and low birth weight (LBW) management facilities. Out of the sampled 95 CHCs, in 82.1 percent of CHCs, RKS have been constituted and in all 78 CHCs of the constituted RKS are monitored regularly (Table 9.12).

**RESPONSE RATES AND DEMOGRAPHIC
INDICATORS**

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

Number of households, ever-married women and unmarried women interviewed by district, Uttarakhand, 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
Uttarakhand	16,964	13,788	3,176	97.2	12,640	10,474	2,166	82.8	4,658	3,688	970	83.9
Uttarkashi	1,588	1,460	128	96.2	1,047	977	70	84.7	381	349	32	86.6
Chamoli	1,336	1,148	188	99.0	904	791	113	83.2	393	361	32	85.1
Rudraprayag	1,345	1,318	27	99.6	1,029	1,011	18	81.4	404	398	6	81.6
Tehri Garhwal	1,090	981	109	99.1	829	762	67	84.8	310	287	23	88.8
Dehradun	1,569	785	784	95.1	1,088	569	519	75.6	366	175	191	69.9
Garhwal	1,078	949	129	98.0	718	632	86	85.0	334	294	40	91.5
Pithoragarh	1,314	1,155	159	97.3	1,019	897	122	82.5	305	260	45	84.3
Bageshwar	1,064	1,021	43	96.7	927	886	41	89.1	271	255	16	89.7
Almora	1,308	1,201	107	96.9	972	918	54	80.9	358	336	22	86.9
Champawat	1,288	1,074	214	95.4	980	827	153	78.4	256	193	63	75.7
Nainital	1,305	830	475	96.7	967	655	312	84.8	436	244	192	85.3
Udham Singh Nagar	1,074	732	342	97.6	822	572	250	84.3	338	207	131	88.7
Hardwar	1,605	1,134	471	97.3	1,338	977	361	84.6	506	329	177	82.7

Note: Table based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.2 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS							
Basic demographic indicators of Uttarakhand and its districts, Census 2001, India							
State/district	Population (in thousands)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate ¹	Sex ratio ²	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
Uttarakhand	8,489	25.7	20.4	962	83.3	59.6	71.6
Uttarkashi	295	7.8	23.1	941	83.6	46.7	65.7
Chamoli	370	13.7	13.9	1016	89.7	61.6	75.4
Rudraprayag	227	1.2	13.4	1115	89.8	59.6	73.6
Tehri Garhwal	605	9.9	16.2	1049	85.3	49.4	66.7
Dehradun	1,282	52.9	25.0	887	85.9	71.2	79.0
Garhwal	697	12.9	3.9	1106	90.9	65.7	77.5
Pithoragarh	462	12.9	11.0	1031	90.1	62.6	75.9
Bageshwar	249	3.1	9.2	1105	87.7	57.0	71.3
Almora	631	8.6	3.7	1146	89.2	60.6	73.6
Champawat	225	15.0	17.6	1021	87.3	54.2	70.4
Nainital	763	35.3	32.7	906	86.3	69.6	78.4
Udham Singh Nagar	1,236	32.6	33.6	902	75.2	53.4	64.9
Hardwar	1,447	30.8	28.7	865	73.8	52.1	63.7

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

**BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF
HOUSEHOLDS**

TABLE 2.1 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

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

Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.3
1-4	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.0	4.9	5.1
5-9	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.4	10.4	10.7	10.1
10-14	12.1	11.7	12.6	12.3	11.9	12.8	11.3	10.8	11.9
15-19	11.0	11.5	10.4	11.0	11.5	10.3	11.1	11.5	10.7
20-24	9.6	9.8	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.3	10.1	10.3	9.8
25-29	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.0	8.5	8.1	8.9
30-34	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	7.6
35-39	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.5	7.4	7.5	7.4
40-44	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.6	5.6	6.0	5.1
45-49	4.0	4.9	3.0	3.8	4.7	2.8	4.9	5.9	3.8
50-54	4.9	3.4	6.4	4.7	3.3	6.2	5.7	4.2	7.3
55-59	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.6	3.5
60-64	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.9
65-69	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.9
70-74	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3
75-79	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
80+	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8
Below 15	31.1	30.8	31.5	31.8	31.4	32.1	28.0	27.6	28.4
Number of persons**	90,476	47,112	43,364	75,339	39,108	36,231	15,137	8,004	7,133
Sex ratio ¹	920	na	na	926	na	na	891	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 (age 10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, Uttarakhand, 2007-08

Age	Marital status				Total percent	Number of persons**
	Never married	Currently married	Married, <i>ganna</i> not performed	Widowed/divorced/separated		
Total						
10-14	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	10,978
15-19	95.3	4.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	9,933
20-24	61.9	37.8	0.1	0.3	100.0	8,684
25-29	24.7	74.5	0.1	0.7	100.0	7,451
30-44	2.8	94.1	0.0	3.0	100.0	16,447
45-59	0.6	89.1	0.0	10.3	100.0	11,537
60+	0.6	65.7	0.0	33.7	100.0	8,298
Total	38.5	55.3	0.1	6.2	100.0	73,328
Male						
10-14	99.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,501
15-19	99.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,433
20-24	83.5	16.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,604
25-29	39.8	59.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	3,928
30-44	4.8	94.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	8,515
45-59	1.0	94.8	0.0	4.2	100.0	5,748
60+	0.7	83.2	0.0	16.2	100.0	4,406
Total	43.9	53.2	0.1	2.8	100.0	38,135
Female						
10-14	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,477
15-19	90.9	9.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,500
20-24	37.5	62.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	4,080
25-29	7.9	90.9	0.0	1.2	100.0	3,523
30-44	0.6	94.3	0.0	5.0	100.0	7,932
45-59	0.3	83.4	0.1	16.3	100.0	5,789
60+	0.5	45.9	0.1	53.6	100.0	3,892
Total	32.5	57.5	0.1	9.9	100.0	35,193
** 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, Uttarakhand, 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					
Uttarkashi	23.8	20.6	15.4	1.8	18.6
Chamoli	25.6	21.2	1.3	0.1	6.3
Rudraprayag	25.5	20.7	3.5	5.6	10.3
Tehri Garhwal	25.6	20.7	4.7	5.6	16.4
Dehradun	26.1	21.8	6.7	6.0	30.8
Garhwal	26.5	20.7	4.7	3.2	9.6
Pithoragarh	25.6	20.1	4.9	10.7	23.0
Bageshwar	25.0	19.7	8.6	5.7	26.3
Almora	25.6	20.4	3.2	3.0	12.1
Champawat	24.1	19.4	11.2	9.7	24.1
Nainital	25.6	21.3	7.2	2.2	21.0
Udham Singh Nagar	23.8	20.3	17.5	4.9	26.5
Haridwar	22.9	20.5	20.2	11.1	23.6
Rural	24.7	20.3	9.8	6.2	20.1
Urban	26.3	22.5	5.3	2.3	16.9
Uttarakhand	25.0	20.6	9.1	5.7	19.8
Reference period: January 1 st , 2004 to survey date.					

TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

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

Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Total								
7-9	2.6	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,726
10-14	1.9	43.0	48.0	8.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	10,978
15-19	3.5	7.4	23.6	41.1	27.7	0.1	100.0	9,933
20-29	10.1	10.3	18.6	26.0	45.0	0.1	100.0	16,135
30-39	24.8	17.9	20.5	25.1	36.2	0.3	100.0	11,936
40-49	30.7	24.3	22.3	22.7	30.3	0.4	100.0	8,111
50+	53.8	39.2	21.4	17.1	21.3	0.8	100.0	16,235
Total	20.9	29.2	23.8	21.5	25.2	0.2	100.0	79,054
Male								
7-9	2.2	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,932
10-14	1.6	44.1	48.3	7.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	5,501
15-19	2.3	6.0	22.3	44.1	27.5	0.1	100.0	5,433
20-29	4.5	6.4	15.3	30.3	47.9	0.1	100.0	8,532
30-39	9.7	9.3	17.4	31.6	41.6	0.1	100.0	6,057
40-49	15.3	17.2	22.0	26.8	33.8	0.2	100.0	4,775
50+	29.3	34.5	22.4	19.5	23.1	0.5	100.0	7,837
Total	10.4	24.9	22.2	24.7	28.0	0.2	100.0	41,067
Female								
7-9	3.1	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,794
10-14	2.3	41.9	47.7	9.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	5,477
15-19	4.9	9.2	25.2	37.4	28.0	0.1	100.0	4,500
20-29	16.3	15.4	22.8	20.4	41.2	0.2	100.0	7,603
30-39	40.4	31.3	25.3	15.0	27.7	0.6	100.0	5,879
40-49	52.9	42.8	23.1	12.1	21.2	0.8	100.0	3,336
50+	76.8	52.8	18.6	10.5	16.4	1.8	100.0	8,398
Total	32.2	35.3	26.2	16.9	21.2	0.3	100.0	37,987
								<i>Contd.....</i>

TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION—continued								
Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Uttarakhand, 2007-08								
Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Rural								
7-9	2.7	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,832
10-14	2.0	42.9	48.6	8.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	9,269
15-19	3.4	7.3	24.9	42.7	25.0	0.1	100.0	8,254
20-29	10.5	10.8	20.0	28.0	41.0	0.1	100.0	13,324
30-39	26.7	19.8	22.2	26.4	31.2	0.3	100.0	9,735
40-49	34.3	27.9	24.4	23.7	23.4	0.4	100.0	6,520
50+	58.2	45.1	23.4	16.5	14.0	1.0	100.0	13,598
Total	22.5	30.7	25.2	22.3	21.5	0.3	100.0	65,532
Male								
7-9	2.1	98.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,433
10-14	1.6	43.5	49.1	7.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,637
15-19	2.2	5.5	23.1	46.0	25.3	0.1	100.0	4,514
20-29	4.2	6.2	16.0	32.6	45.2	0.1	100.0	7,050
30-39	9.9	9.7	18.8	33.7	37.7	0.1	100.0	4,926
40-49	16.5	19.1	24.1	28.4	28.2	0.2	100.0	3,821
50+	31.8	39.0	24.8	19.1	16.4	0.6	100.0	6,520
Total	10.9	25.7	23.5	25.9	24.8	0.2	100.0	33,901
Female								
7-9		98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,399
10-14	3.4	42.3	48.1	9.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	4,632
15-19	4.8	9.5	27.1	38.6	24.7	0.1	100.0	3,740
20-29	17.6	17.0	25.3	22.0	35.5	0.2	100.0	6,274
30-39	43.9	36.4	27.9	14.4	20.5	0.7	100.0	4,809
40-49	59.7	54.0	25.3	10.0	9.6	1.1	100.0	2,699
50+	82.7	67.1	18.2	7.0	5.3	2.4	100.0	7,078
Total	34.9	37.9	27.9	17.1	16.7	0.4	100.0	31,631
<i>Contd.....</i>								

TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION—continued								
Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Uttarakhand, 2007-08								
Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Urban								
7-9	2.0	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	894
10-14	1.6	43.9	44.8	10.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	1,709
15-19	4.0	8.2	17.0	33.5	41.1	0.1	100.0	1,679
20-29	8.0	8.0	11.9	16.5	63.5	0.0	100.0	2,811
30-39	16.4	10.4	14.0	20.0	55.5	0.2	100.0	2,201
40-49	16.0	12.8	15.5	19.3	52.2	0.2	100.0	1,591
50+	31.2	20.9	15.3	19.3	44.3	0.3	100.0	2,637
Total	13.1	22.9	17.8	18.0	41.2	0.1	100.0	13,522
Male								
7-9								
10-14	2.4	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	499
15-19	1.7	47.5	43.8	8.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	864
20-29	2.8	8.6	18.0	34.9	38.4	0.1	100.0	919
30-39	6.0	7.6	11.9	19.1	61.4	0.0	100.0	1,482
40-49	9.0	7.3	11.7	22.5	58.4	0.1	100.0	1,131
50+	10.5	10.1	14.0	20.7	54.9	0.4	100.0	954
Total	16.9	15.9	12.7	21.1	50.2	0.1	100.0	1,317
	7.9	21.3	16.4	19.5	42.7	0.1	100.0	7,166
Female								
7-9								
10-14	1.5	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	395
15-19	1.4	40.3	45.9	12.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	845
20-29	5.4	7.7	15.8	31.9	44.5	0.1	100.0	760
30-39	10.1	8.5	11.8	13.6	66.0	0.1	100.0	1,329
40-49	24.3	14.3	16.8	16.7	51.7	0.4	100.0	1,070
50+	24.3	17.6	18.1	16.8	47.5	0.0	100.0	637
Total	45.4	28.5	19.2	16.5	35.3	0.6	100.0	1,320
	19.0	24.9	19.5	16.1	39.3	0.2	100.0	6,356
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 , Uttarakhand, 2007-08

Age (years)	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
6-10	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8
11-13	98.0	96.3	97.8	98.9	95.7	98.4	97.0	97.0	97.0
14-17	88.3	87.4	88.1	91.3	86.7	90.5	85.0	88.1	85.5
6-11	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.2	99.6	99.6	99.9	99.7
12-17	91.6	90.5	91.4	93.9	89.9	93.2	89.2	91.1	89.5
Total	95.9	95.1	95.8	97.0	94.9	96.7	94.7	95.4	94.8

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, Uttarakhand, 2007-08

Reasons	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
School too far	6.9	15.4	8.6	17.0	1.7	5.6
Transport not available	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.0	1.7	0.0
Further education not necessary	12.1	10.4	9.2	9.4	21.0	16.9
Required for household work	11.7	27.0	12.5	27.8	9.0	22.5
Required for work on family/business	5.6	3.9	6.3	4.3	3.5	1.1
Required for outside work	16.9	4.0	13.8	3.4	26.2	8.0
Cost too much	8.3	9.7	9.8	9.1	3.6	14.0
No proper school	0.2	2.6	0.3	3.0	-	-
Not safe to send girls	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.5
For taking care of siblings	5.5	5.5	4.7	5.3	7.8	6.8
Not interested in studies	19.3	8.4	19.0	8.1	20.3	10.2
Repeated failures	6.4	3.8	7.3	3.7	3.4	4.5
Got married	0.7	2.4	0.9	2.6	0.0	1.3
Others	3.9	3.3	4.7	2.9	1.7	5.6
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	448	647	110	88	338	559

**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS			
Percent distribution of the households by selected characteristics of the household head, household size and residence, Uttarakhand, 2007-08			
Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	90.1	90.2	89.3
Female	9.9	9.8	10.7
Age (years)			
< 30	7.1	7.3	6.4
30-44	33.6	33.1	35.7
45-59	33.3	32.4	36.9
60+	26.0	27.2	21.0
Median age	48.0	48.0	46.0
Religion			
Hindu	92.1	95.2	78.4
Muslim	6.2	3.5	18.0
Christian	0.3	0.1	1.2
Sikh	1.2	1.0	2.1
Buddhist	0.1	0.1	0.0
Jain	0.1	0.0	0.2
Others	0.0	0.0	0.1
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	19.8	20.8	15.3
Scheduled tribes	2.6	2.5	3.0
Other backward classes	12.8	10.5	22.7
Others	64.9	66.2	59.0
Number of usual members			
1	4.9	4.5	6.7
2	7.0	6.6	8.9
3	8.1	7.6	10.4
4	17.4	16.2	22.7
5	20.8	21.0	20.0
6	16.8	17.6	13.7
7	10.0	10.8	7.0
8	5.5	5.8	4.2
9+	9.3	10.0	6.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	5.3	5.5	4.8
Number of households**	16,964	13,788	3,176
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses'. **Unweighted cases.			

TABLE 2.8 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSETS

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

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity connection	83.4	80.1	97.6
Source of drinking water			
Improved source	87.7	85.3	98.3
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	33.9	25.6	69.7
Public tap/standpipe	35.6	40.9	12.9
Tube Well or borehole or hand pump	14.7	14.6	15.1
Other improved	1.8	4.2	2.2
Non improved sources	12.3	14.7	1.7
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation	52.4	43.8	89.8
Flush to sewer/septic/pit	39.6	30.8	77.8
Pit with slab	11.9	12.1	11.0
Pit ventilated improved	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	0.6	0.6	0.6
Not improved	47.6	56.2	10.2
Flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit	0.3	0.1	0.9
Pit without slab	0.5	0.3	1.3
Dry toilet	0.1	0.1	0.1
No toilet/open space	46.8	55.7	8.0
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	23.8	11.7	75.9
Electricity	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	1.0	0.4	3.5
Wood	72.1	84.6	17.5
Others	3.0	3.0	2.8
Type of house			
Kachha	20.1	23.1	7.1
Semi - pucca	24.1	26.9	12.1
Pucca	55.7	50.0	80.8
Number of rooms			
1	13.4	13.0	15.4
2	25.3	25.7	23.5
3+	61.3	61.3	61.1
Household assets			
Fan	37.8	28.8	77.0
Radio/transistor	26.5	27.1	23.8
Sewing machine	30.1	25.1	51.8
Television	53.8	47.0	83.5
Telephone	46.9	40.4	75.0
Bicycle	15.7	12.7	28.6
Motor cycle/ scooter	11.5	6.9	31.3
Car / Jeep	3.0	1.3	10.1
Tractor	1.4	1.5	0.6
Wealth Index			
Lowest	3.9	4.8	0.1
Second	12.4	15.0	1.3
Middle	24.3	28.5	5.8
Fourth	31.8	34.4	20.3
Highest	27.6	17.3	72.5
Number of households**	16,964	13,788	3,176
**Unweighted cases.			

TABLE 2.9 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT						
Percentage of household with selected characteristics by district, Uttarakhand, 2007-08						
District	With electricity	With drinking water ¹	With toilet facility ²	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in <i>pucca</i> house	Having BPL card
Uttarkashi	79.2	81.9	34.3	12.9	45.1	47.9
Chamoli	82.0	85.2	45.4	18.3	64.1	34.7
Rudraprayag	89.7	91.0	52.1	14.7	71.4	37.7
Tehri Garhwal	83.5	81.7	54.3	22.2	54.7	38.6
Dehradun	95.9	94.9	74.7	55.0	70.2	21.0
Garhwal	89.5	89.1	52.6	18.6	47.9	28.2
Pithoragarh	74.8	86.3	48.2	26.3	74.3	45.6
Bageshwar	80.2	77.4	51.0	14.6	51.6	39.2
Almora	71.3	81.3	50.4	15.5	37.9	33.3
Champawat	65.1	79.3	41.7	18.0	31.1	47.6
Nainital	88.2	90.5	77.5	42.5	61.0	22.5
Udham Singh Nagar	91.1	99.8	68.1	31.0	57.1	20.1
Haridwar	91.9	99.8	56.4	25.6	62.0	22.2
Uttarakhand	83.4	87.7	53.2	23.8	55.7	34.1

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, Uttarakhand, 2007-08					
Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village ¹			Total percent
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	97.7	1.9	0.2	0.2	100.0
Middle school	52.3	35.0	11.5	1.3	100.0
Secondary school	29.3	38.3	26.5	5.8	100.0
Higher secondary school	16.5	33.1	35.7	14.7	100.0
College	1.1	0.9	8.8	89.1	100.0
Madarasa	0.2	-	0.4	99.4	100.0
Number of villages**	532				

Note: Table based on unweighted cases.

¹Distance from the village is calculated for only those villages which do not have the facility within the village.

TABLE 2.11 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY					
Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest health facility, Uttarakhand, 2007-08					
Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village ¹			More than 10km
		Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km	
Sub-Centre	29.5	66.9	82.5	97.4	2.6
Primary Health Centre	3.4	20.7	41.9	82.7	17.3
Community Health Centre	1.1	3.8	8.3	48.9	51.1
District/Govt. Hospital	-	0.4	0.6	2.3	97.7
Government Dispensary	-	0.9	1.5	3.8	96.2
Private Clinic	9.6	22.6	34.4	65.2	34.8
Private Hospital	0.2	6.6	16.0	44.9	55.1
AYUSH health facility	0.9	4.9	8.3	22.2	77.8

Note: ¹ Including facilities within village

TABLE 2.12 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT											
Percentage of availabilities of facility and health personnel of villages by district, Uttarakhand, 2007-08											
District	Percentage of villages with**										Number of villages
	Primary or middle school	Sub-centre	PHCs	Any government health facility ¹	Doctor	ASHA	Anganwadi workers	JSY beneficiary	VHSC	Aware of Untied fund ²	
Uttarkashi	97.8	19.6	4.3	19.6	10.9	93.5	91.3	60.9	13.0	6.5	46
Chamoli	93.0	37.2	0.0	37.2	7.0	69.8	76.7	62.8	18.6	4.7	43
Rudraprayag	91.8	40.8	6.1	40.8	18.4	71.4	89.8	65.3	18.4	4.1	49
Tehri Garhwal	100.0	22.2	2.2	22.2	8.9	60.0	80.0	42.2	8.9	8.9	45
Dehradun	100.0	33.3	4.2	33.3	29.2	75.0	83.3	70.8	8.3	12.5	24
Garhwal	100.0	15.9	4.5	15.9	2.3	75.0	88.6	45.5	0.0	11.4	44
Pithoragarh	97.7	34.1	4.5	34.1	4.5	77.3	77.3	61.4	9.1	13.6	44
Bageshwar	100.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	2.1	81.3	72.9	47.9	29.2	10.4	48
Almora	97.8	34.8	8.7	34.8	4.3	63.0	78.3	67.4	6.5	10.9	46
Champawat	100.0	19.0	0.0	19.0	11.9	69.0	81.0	81.0	2.4	7.1	42
Nainital	100.0	37.5	3.1	37.5	18.8	87.5	87.5	65.6	9.4	9.4	32
Udham Singh Nagar	100.0	38.2	5.9	38.2	38.2	85.3	91.2	70.6	8.8	2.9	34
Haridwar	97.1	42.9	0.0	42.9	60.0	77.1	94.3	82.9	20.0	31.4	35
Uttarakhand	97.9	29.5	3.4	29.5	14.8	75.4	83.6	62.4	12.0	10.0	532

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

TABLE 2.13 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT GOVERNMENT HEALTH PROGRAMMES

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

Health programmes	Women aware about programmes	Sources of knowledge**									Number of women**
		T.V.	Radio	News paper /books, etc.	Drama/Song/ Dance, etc.	Exhibition/ Mela	Group meeting/ Pro-grammes	Doctor/ANM/A WW/ ASHA	Friends/ relatives	Other s	
Antenatal care	84.6	60.9	23.4	18.7	1.3	1.5	6.0	70.4	63.0	0.6	10,686
Institutional Delivery	70.7	62.3	24.0	19.7	1.5	1.8	8.6	72.1	64.4	0.6	8,930
Breastfeeding	91.4	58.2	22.4	16.5	0.9	1.6	6.5	68.9	68.8	1.3	11,550
Immunization	97.0	59.4	22.2	16.7	1.4	2.0	7.6	78.9	64.3	0.8	12,263
Family Planning	96.1	62.3	23.0	18.2	1.7	2.1	8.6	72.8	65.9	1.1	12,151
Personal hygiene	77.0	62.9	22.9	19.4	1.2	1.7	5.1	59.5	63.3	2.7	9,719
Sanitation/Safe drinking water	84.2	64.6	25.0	18.7	1.5	2.0	5.6	59.4	61.6	1.8	10,639
Prevention of Sex Selection	73.9	67.6	22.7	19.4	1.3	1.6	6.6	57.0	64.7	0.9	9,335
Awareness about Government health programmes (based on response from household questionnaire)											Number of households**
DOTS (Tuberculosis)	73.1	71.6	32.6	37.7	2.1	2.3	12.3	55.5	52.7	1.2	12,393
Leprosy eradication	66.3	72.8	32.8	41.1	2.4	3.0	13.7	54.0	51.2	1.1	11,246
Malaria/Dengue/Chikun Guinea	77.4	69.3	32.2	37.0	1.9	2.2	11.4	61.0	51.7	1.0	13,119
Prevention of sex selection	62.5	74.9	32.8	39.8	2.1	2.1	11.4	54.7	53.7	1.1	10,611

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

TABLE 3.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Place of Residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	2.5	2.8	1.0
20-24	16.1	17.2	10.7
25-29	20.2	20.3	19.8
30-34	19.4	19.0	21.2
35-39	19.3	18.9	21.2
40-44	14.0	13.7	15.3
45-49	8.6	8.2	10.8
Age at consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	31.1	33.2	20.8
18 years & above	68.9	66.8	79.2
Marital duration			
Less than 5 years	17.8	18.4	14.9
5-9 years	17.7	17.9	17.0
10-14 years	18.0	17.7	19.6
15 or more years	46.5	46.0	48.6
Woman's education			
Non-literate ^a	37.0	40.1	22.1
Less than 5 years	2.7	3.0	1.1
5-9 years	35.1	36.8	26.7
10 or more years	25.2	20.1	50.1
Non-literate ^{a†}	34.6	37.3	21.4
10 or more years [†]	26.7	21.9	50.6
Husband's education			
Non-literate ^a	12.4	12.7	10.9
Less than 5 years	2.4	2.5	1.8
5-9 years	35.8	38.5	22.7
10 or more years	49.2	46.0	64.5
Religion			
Hindu	92.1	94.9	78.4
Muslim	6.4	3.9	18.5
Christian	0.2	0.1	0.8
Sikh	1.2	1.0	2.0
Others	0.1	0.1	0.4
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	20.5	21.3	16.7
Scheduled tribes	2.3	2.1	2.8
Other backward classes	13.5	11.3	23.9
Others	63.8	65.2	56.7
Wealth index			
Lowest	3.1	3.7	0.0
Second	11.1	13.2	0.9
Middle	24.1	28.0	4.8
Fourth	33.2	36.3	18.4
Highest	28.6	18.8	75.8
Number of women (15-49)**	12,640	10,474	2,166
Number of women (15-44)**	11,126	9,242	1,884

**Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 3.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and years of schooling, Uttarakhand, 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	23.8	1.7	15.8	33.7	16.6	8.4	100.0	315
20-24	18.1	0.9	14.0	24.8	21.2	21.0	100.0	2,029
25-29	26.9	1.0	13.0	20.6	14.5	24.1	100.0	2,554
30-34	38.9	1.5	15.4	17.2	8.9	17.9	100.0	2,448
35-39	47.9	1.6	16.4	13.3	8.6	12.2	100.0	2,436
40-44	54.6	2.3	17.9	10.8	5.8	8.6	100.0	1,768
45-49	55.4	1.7	15.9	11.0	4.6	11.1	100.0	1,090
Place of residence								
Rural	41.5	1.4	16.2	18.0	10.8	11.9	100.0	10,474
Urban	21.5	1.5	10.8	14.0	13.9	38.2	100.0	2,166
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	86.9	3.3	5.1	3.5	0.9	0.2	100.0	1,548
Less than 5 years	72.0	2.4	17.9	4.4	2.0	1.0	100.0	298
5-9 years	49.3	1.9	22.7	17.8	6.0	2.2	100.0	4,525
10 or more years	16.0	0.6	12.3	21.1	18.3	31.6	100.0	6,245
Religion								
Hindu	36.8	1.2	15.4	17.9	11.7	17.0	100.0	11,643
Muslim	59.3	4.9	14.6	9.3	5.9	5.2	100.0	800
Christian	9.8	0.0	6.5	22.7	32.3	28.7	100.0	31
Sikh	29.9	2.0	14.6	16.3	8.7	28.5	100.0	152
Others	(14.3)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(7.1)	(14.3)	(50.0)	100.0	14
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	53.3	1.3	16.8	15.6	7.2	5.9	100.0	2,569
Scheduled tribes	48.0	1.8	17.0	14.1	9.2	10.0	100.0	279
Other backward classes	49.5	3.1	14.1	14.1	8.3	10.7	100.0	1,682
Others	30.5	1.1	15.0	18.7	13.4	21.2	100.0	8,109
Wealth index								
Lowest	79.7	1.9	9.9	6.0	1.7	0.8	100.0	393
Second	68.5	1.5	15.8	10.5	2.8	0.9	100.0	1,399
Middle	53.2	1.5	18.2	18.0	5.6	3.5	100.0	3,048
Fourth	34.2	1.9	17.8	21.2	14.0	10.7	100.0	4,209
Highest	13.8	0.8	10.3	16.2	17.4	41.6	100.0	3,591
Uttarakhand	38.1	1.4	15.3	17.3	11.3	16.4	100.0	12,640

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

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

^a Literates 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, Uttarakhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Distribut ion of births [†]	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above [†]		
Age group								
15-19	1.8	88.4	9.1	2.5	0.0	12.8	100.0	88
20-24	33.1	59.3	29.6	7.8	3.3	40.6	100.0	1,466
25-29	40.9	26.2	36.5	22.8	14.5	71.7	100.0	1,526
30-34	17.1	11.8	16.6	25.1	46.5	86.0	100.0	599
35-39	5.6	9.7	8.3	10.7	71.4	90.5	100.0	209
40-44	1.5	5.6	3.9	12.9	77.6	95.1	100.0	53
45-49	na	(28.6)	(7.1)	(7.1)	(57.1)	na	100.0	14
Place of residence								
Rural	86.1	36.2	28.4	16.5	18.9	64.7	100.0	3,402
Urban	13.9	38.9	27.8	15.2	18.0	61.0	100.0	553
Education								
Non-literate ^a	32.4	19.2	21.3	19.4	40.2	81.1	100.0	1,229
Less than 5 years	2.4	34.2	21.5	15.0	29.3	72.7	100.0	93
5-9 years	36.7	38.9	30.1	19.0	12.1	61.6	100.0	1,472
10 or more years	28.5	52.7	34.2	9.6	3.5	47.5	100.0	1,161
Religion								
Hindu	88.7	37.5	29.0	16.6	16.9	63.3	100.0	3,508
Muslim	10.0	26.9	22.8	14.0	36.3	73.7	100.0	397
Christian	0.2	*	*	*	*	50.0	100.0	6
Sikh	1.1	50.9	20.4	16.7	12.0	57.6	100.0	43
Others	0.0	*	*	*	*	50.0	100.0	1
Caste/tribes								
Scheduled castes	22.5	31.6	27.3	16.0	25.1	68.7	100.0	860
Scheduled tribes	2.4	33.1	28.4	18.8	19.7	67.7	100.0	94
Other backward classes	17.1	33.2	22.5	17.6	26.7	68.8	100.0	685
Others	57.9	39.6	30.4	15.9	14.0	61.0	100.0	2,316
Wealth index								
Lowest	4.3	26.3	19.8	17.2	36.7	77.2	100.0	170
Second	13.4	25.5	24.8	18.4	31.3	75.1	100.0	539
Middle	25.1	30.0	28.0	17.3	24.7	70.5	100.0	974
Fourth	33.5	39.6	28.2	16.7	15.4	61.4	100.0	1,324
Highest	23.7	47.2	32.3	13.3	7.2	53.0	100.0	948
Uttarakhand								
	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5,262	36.6	28.3	16.3	18.8	64.2	100.0	3,955

[#] 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 Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

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

TABLE 3.4 BIRTH ORDER DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICT

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

District	Birth order				Number of births**
	1	2	3	4+	
Uttarkashi	33.0	32.0	18.9	16.0	346
Chamoli	46.6	30.0	16.4	7.0	226
Rudraprayag	40.8	31.6	15.1	12.5	264
Tehri Garhwal	38.8	29.7	17.0	14.6	228
Dehradun	35.0	24.6	15.4	25.1	364
Garhwal	42.1	30.7	18.0	9.2	200
Pithoragarh	43.5	30.4	15.5	10.6	300
Bageshwar	37.6	34.1	16.7	11.6	288
Almora	37.8	35.3	14.6	12.3	286
Champawat	33.4	24.0	16.0	26.6	327
Nainital	34.7	30.6	16.3	18.4	312
Udham Singh Nagar	38.8	23.9	16.3	20.9	265
Hardwar	29.6	21.9	15.6	32.9	549
Uttarakhand	36.6	28.3	16.3	18.8	3,955

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

** Unweighted cases.

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, Uttarakhand, 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	0.31	0.16	0.15	315	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.09	0.56	0.53	2,029	na	na	na	na	na
25-29	2.22	1.19	1.03	2,554	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	3.08	1.62	1.46	2,448	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	3.55	1.86	1.69	2,436	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	3.83	2.01	1.82	1,768	3.83	2.01	1.82	1,768	3.86
45-49	3.81	2.06	1.76	1,090	3.81	2.06	1.76	1,090	na
Residence									
Rural	2.81	1.48	1.33	10,474	3.94	2.08	1.86	2,293	3.98
Urban	2.60	1.39	1.22	2,166	3.36	1.82	1.53	565	3.32
Education									
Non-literate ^a	3.68	1.92	1.75	4,659	4.27	2.25	2.01	1,546	4.34
Less than 5 years	3.20	1.62	1.57	342	3.99	2.00	2.00	95	4.10
5-9 years	2.49	1.32	1.17	4,439	3.50	1.89	1.61	804	3.50
10 or more years	1.80	0.97	0.83	3,200	2.73	1.46	1.27	413	2.72
Religion									
Hindu	2.72	1.44	1.28	11,643	3.74	1.98	1.75	2,642	3.78
Muslim	3.69	1.87	1.82	800	5.50	2.84	2.66	162	5.42
Christian	2.11	1.23	0.88	31	(2.2)	(1.5)	(0.7)	10	1.60
Sikh	2.28	1.23	1.05	152	3.14	1.80	1.34	37	3.25
Others	(1.86)	(1.29)	(0.57)	14	*	*	*	7	2.03
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	3.09	1.62	1.47	2,569	4.22	2.24	1.98	517	4.22
Scheduled tribes	2.90	1.58	1.32	279	4.01	2.25	1.76	48	3.98
Other backward classes	3.14	1.63	1.50	1,682	4.72	2.48	2.24	338	4.82
Others	2.59	1.38	1.22	8,109	3.55	1.88	1.67	1,955	3.58
Wealth index									
Lowest	3.32	1.69	1.63	393	4.17	2.09	2.08	73	4.25
Second	3.37	1.74	1.62	1,399	4.40	2.35	2.05	284	4.60
Middle	3.06	1.60	1.46	3,048	4.23	2.21	2.02	669	4.35
Fourth	2.71	1.43	1.28	4,209	3.93	2.09	1.84	933	3.90
Highest	2.33	1.26	1.07	3,591	3.19	1.72	1.47	899	3.15
Uttarakhand	2.78	1.47	1.31	12,640	3.82	2.03	1.79	2,858	3.86

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.

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

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates 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, Uttarakhand, 2007-08

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon ¹	45.0	14.9	3.0	1.5	0.7	7.7
Want another later ²	35.6	44.8	6.5	2.2	1.2	12.0
Want another, undecided when	4.2	5.2	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.5
Undecided	5.5	3.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.5
Want no more	1.9	22.5	42.2	29.4	36.5	31.0
Sterilized ³	0.2	5.6	44.5	64.5	58.8	43.7
Declared infecund	4.0	1.9	1.1	1.2	2.0	1.7
Inconsistent response	3.7	2.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.9
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	1,161	1,638	3,216	3,092	3,000	12,107
Wanting no more children (15-44) [†]	1.7	23.4	75.7	82.5	89.5	53.7
Number of women (15-44)** [†]	1,148	1,530	1,732	1,025	1,060	6,495
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	13.0	35.1	71.5	82.9	84.8	35.1
Girl	3.7	13.6	6.5	5.7	1.4	8.2
Doesn't matter	48.0	33.0	9.1	5.5	3.1	33.4
Up to God	35.3	18.3	12.9	6.0	10.7	23.3
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women ^{4**}	1,029	1,095	358	131	68	2,681
** 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.						

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, Uttarakhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Age group						
15-19	97.8	1.2	0.0	1.1	100.0	90
20-24	96.5	1.1	0.3	2.0	100.0	1,512
25-29	98.1	0.5	0.5	0.9	100.0	1,539
30-34	98.2	0.5	0.7	0.7	100.0	607
35-39	96.7	0.5	1.9	1.0	100.0	214
40-44	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	53
45-49	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	13
Sex-composition of living children¹						
One son only	97.3	0.5	0.4	1.8	100.0	577
One daughter only	96.8	1.6	0.2	1.4	100.0	576
One son, one daughter only	99.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	100.0	720
Two sons only	98.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	100.0	337
Three sons only	98.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	66
Three daughters only	99.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	112
Four and above	98.7	0.3	0.9	0.1	100.0	711
Woman's education						
Non-literate ^a	97.1	0.7	0.9	1.3	100.0	1,254
Less than 5 years	99.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	92
5-9 years	97.1	1.0	0.5	1.4	100.0	1,503
10 or more years	98.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	100.0	1,179
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	97.8	0.4	0.6	1.2	100.0	500
Less than 5 years	95.3	0.0	1.9	2.7	100.0	110
5-9 years	97.3	0.8	0.6	1.3	100.0	1,475
10 or more years	97.7	0.8	0.4	1.1	100.0	1,942
Religion						
Hindu	97.6	0.7	0.5	1.2	100.0	3,568
Muslim	97.0	1.0	0.5	1.5	100.0	408
Christian	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Sikh	95.6	0.0	0.0	4.4	100.0	45
Others	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	97.8	0.3	0.3	1.5	100.0	875
Scheduled tribes	96.8	1.1	0.0	2.1	100.0	96
Other backward classes	96.0	1.0	0.6	2.4	100.0	709
Others	97.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	100.0	2,348
Wealth index						
Lowest	98.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	172
Second	97.1	1.3	0.6	1.1	100.0	549
Middle	97.7	0.8	0.5	0.9	100.0	984
Fourth	96.9	0.9	0.7	1.4	100.0	1,360
Highest	98.1	0.2	0.3	1.4	100.0	963
Uttarakhand	97.5	0.7	0.5	1.3	100.0	4,028

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 pregnancies since 01-01-2004.
^{*} Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
^{**} Unweighted cases.
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
¹ 475 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, Uttarakhand, 2007-08						
District	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Uttarkashi	97.1	1.9	0.4	0.6	100.0	355
Chamoli	97.9	0.0	0.6	1.5	100.0	230
Rudraprayag	98.8	0.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	264
Tehri Garhwal	98.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	233
Dehradun	96.8	0.5	1.6	1.1	100.0	374
Garhwal	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	199
Pithoragarh	98.7	0.5	0.0	0.8	100.0	299
Bageshwar	97.5	0.6	0.0	1.8	100.0	292
Almora	98.4	0.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	288
Champawat	97.1	1.3	0.0	1.6	100.0	334
Nainital	96.7	0.6	0.0	2.7	100.0	318
Udham Singh Nagar	98.2	0.4	0.0	1.5	100.0	269
Hardwar	95.9	0.9	0.9	2.3	100.0	573
Uttarakhand	97.5	0.7	0.6	1.2	100.0	4,028

[#] Women who had their pregnancies 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, Uttarakhand, 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	53.2	1.4	0.3	0.2	85
20-24	60.7	25.3	6.7	2.7	1,316
25-29	55.4	27.3	8.8	2.6	1,624
30-34	53.0	11.5	3.9	1.6	743
35 +	39.9	3.3	1.8	0.7	343
No. of living children					
0	*	*	*	*	8
1	70.6	67.8	25.9	5.7	1,191
2	58.2	68.9	22.0	8.2	1,248
3	47.3	73.6	16.2	9.8	797
4+	38.0	65.7	15.9	9.4	867
Residence					
Rural	51.8	56.1	14.3	6.8	3,506
Urban	76.1	12.8	7.2	0.9	605
Education					
Non-literate ^a	35.4	12.3	3.3	2.8	1,262
Less than five years	36.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	94
5-9 years	53.1	25.4	6.1	2.6	1,505
10 or more years	80.0	30.2	11.8	2.2	1,250
Religion					
Hindu	55.6	63.4	17.9	6.6	3,664
Muslim	48.5	4.2	2.9	1.1	387
Christian	*	*	*	*	7
Sikh	80.3	1.1	0.6	0.0	51
Other	*	*	*	*	2
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	45.7	14.2	2.2	1.2	895
Scheduled tribes	52.5	1.5	0.6	0.1	92
Other backward classes	55.0	9.6	5.4	1.3	681
Others	59.2	43.5	13.3	5.1	2,443
Wealth index					
Lowest	30.5	1.3	0.4	0.4	164
Second	34.2	6.0	0.7	0.9	532
Middle	42.4	13.8	1.6	1.8	1,004
Fourth	58.0	24.5	6.3	3.0	1,372
Highest	79.1	23.3	12.5	1.6	1,039
Uttarakhand (15-49)	55.3	68.9	21.5	7.7	4,111
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	55.5	69.0	21.5	7.7	4,097

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

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 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 Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

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

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

TABLE 4.2 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, Uttarakhand, 2007-08

District	Place of antenatal check-up ^a			Any ANC	Number of women ^{**}
	Government ¹ health facility	Private ² health facility	Community ³ based services		
Uttarkashi	76.0	8.3	14.7	38.1	360
Chamoli	81.9	8.7	9.8	67.9	240
Rudraprayag	81.4	8.7	9.1	61.8	276
Tehri Garhwal	75.1	15.4	6.2	51.7	247
Dehradun	48.8	47.0	8.2	75.4	378
Garhwal	76.3	16.3	4.3	55.4	204
Pithoragarh	82.7	6.9	9.7	54.8	311
Bageshwar	81.6	7.6	8.2	41.0	308
Almora	86.4	6.6	1.7	49.7	285
Champawat	75.1	14.2	5.0	54.3	342
Nainital	74.3	22.0	8.4	50.4	320
Udham Singh Nagar	63.4	34.7	2.8	58.3	278
Hardwar	37.4	45.4	12.8	59.9	562
Uttarakhand (15-49)	68.9	21.5	7.7	55.3	4,111
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	69.0	21.5	7.7	55.5	4,097

[#] 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, Uttarakhand, 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	33.7	12.3	26.3	30.8	30.8	33.0	16.4	15.3	85
20-24	34.9	11.0	25.9	33.1	33.1	37.6	17.4	22.9	1,316
25-29	34.8	12.8	27.5	32.6	32.6	37.1	17.8	21.1	1,624
30-34	32.2	9.9	22.5	28.0	28.0	33.9	14.3	18.8	743
35+	23.0	5.4	16.7	19.3	19.3	20.4	8.5	12.1	343
No. of living children									
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
1	45.3	16.5	37.9	46.1	46.1	49.0	25.1	32.0	1,191
2	36.8	12.1	27.6	34.2	34.2	38.8	17.5	23.2	1,248
3	26.5	9.0	19.7	22.7	22.7	28.2	12.5	13.5	797
4+	18.5	4.2	9.3	12.7	12.7	17.9	5.8	7.0	867
Residence									
Rural	29.5	9.0	21.6	26.4	26.4	31.6	13.9	16.9	3,506
Urban	56.4	23.5	45.8	56.6	56.6	56.6	29.6	40.9	605
Education									
Non- literate ^a	16.5	4.9	9.0	12.9	12.9	16.8	6.0	6.8	1,262
Less than five years	22.4	6.1	16.9	21.2	21.2	27.0	10.5	8.5	94
5-9 years	28.6	8.8	20.7	25.4	25.4	31.1	13.1	15.4	1,505
10 or more years	57.4	20.7	47.8	56.5	56.5	59.9	31.0	41.4	1,250
Religion									
Hindu	33.6	11.0	25.1	30.8	30.8	35.5	16.3	20.3	3,664
Muslim	27.3	9.5	21.7	27.1	27.1	27.9	12.6	17.8	387
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Sikh	56.3	25.2	54.6	54.7	54.7	62.8	34.6	40.6	51
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled Castes	25.8	7.0	16.0	21.8	21.8	27.1	10.9	11.8	895
Scheduled Tribes	31.3	16.9	29.9	35.5	35.5	38.5	24.5	22.1	92
Backward Classes	32.0	10.5	25.4	31.1	31.1	35.6	16.1	22.8	681
Others	36.7	12.5	28.3	33.9	33.9	38.0	17.9	22.9	2,443
Wealth index									
Lowest	11.6	2.6	6.2	11.7	11.7	12.8	4.4	2.5	164
Second	17.6	4.0	8.4	12.1	12.1	17.9	6.7	5.9	532
Middle	22.4	6.9	15.4	18.0	18.0	23.1	8.8	9.7	1,004
Fourth	31.9	10.4	23.3	29.4	29.4	35.5	14.9	18.4	1,372
Highest	57.5	21.0	48.7	57.7	57.7	59.0	31.9	43.6	1,039
Uttarakhand (15-49)	33.4	11.1	25.2	30.8	30.8	35.2	16.2	20.4	4,111
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	33.5	11.1	25.3	30.9	35.8	35.3	16.3	20.5	4,097

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

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 Literates 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, Uttarakhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Breast feeding	Keep baby warm	Cleanliness	Spacing	Limiting	Nutrition	Institutional delivery	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	67.0	57.8	60.2	55.7	42.7	60.3	53.3	85
20-24	66.4	54.9	59.3	43.3	39.6	50.5	43.8	1,316
25-29	72.4	60.8	61.8	51.2	48.8	58.7	52.6	1,624
30-34	69.4	58.5	61.4	53.6	50.2	56.7	48.6	743
35+	56.7	42.6	45.7	42.1	40.8	43.6	39.1	343
No. of living children								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
1	71.8	62.8	66.2	49.1	43.7	59.2	54.6	1,191
2	70.5	59.3	62.4	52.0	49.1	56.6	46.8	1,248
3	69.0	54.9	57.6	47.7	45.9	50.9	45.6	797
4+	56.4	41.1	41.4	39.6	39.9	43.2	37.3	867
Residence								
Rural	67.0	55.0	57.4	46.6	43.8	52.6	45.8	3,506
Urban	75.5	65.8	69.7	55.6	50.8	62.5	57.2	605
Education								
Non-literate ^a	54.7	39.1	43.9	35.9	34.5	40.1	31.7	1,262
Less than 5 years	54.9	45.8	51.8	46.2	46.4	43.1	34.9	94
5-9 years	66.4	52.7	55.2	43.6	39.4	48.6	42.3	1,505
10 or more year	77.4	69.4	71.2	58.0	54.7	66.4	60.6	1,250
Religion								
Hindu	69.3	58.1	60.1	48.6	45.6	54.6	48.4	3,664
Muslim	62.4	46.6	52.9	44.1	40.5	52.0	43.1	387
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Sikh	68.3	55.9	77.9	55.6	48.4	65.3	52.8	51
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	63.8	51.8	55.2	44.9	42.7	48.6	42.6	895
Scheduled Tribes	77.5	59.0	67.2	61.1	50.5	60.6	54.6	92
Other backward classes	63.6	50.5	53.6	45.6	44.4	53.4	42.8	681
Others	71.1	60.4	62.7	49.7	46.0	56.4	50.8	2,443
Wealth index								
Lowest	40.4	26.2	30.0	26.1	16.3	30.4	22.1	164
Second	56.4	44.1	46.6	34.9	33.8	38.7	32.2	532
Middle	65.3	51.7	52.9	42.6	41.9	50.1	41.8	1,004
Fourth	67.0	54.2	57.0	44.9	42.1	52.2	45.9	1,372
Highest	76.6	67.7	71.1	59.1	54.2	64.3	58.4	1,039
Uttarakhand	68.7	57.2	59.9	48.4	45.2	54.6	48.0	4,111

[#] 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 Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 4.5 (A) ANTENATAL CARE: ANC VISITS AND TIME OF FIRST ANC CHECK-UP								
Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] by the number of antenatal check-up and the stage of pregnancy at the time of first check-up during pregnancy according to selected background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	46.8	7.2	9.6	36.4	27.3	20.0	4.6	85
20-24	41.1	5.5	19.0	34.3	36.4	19.4	3.3	1,316
25-29	46.0	3.4	16.7	34.0	34.8	18.1	1.4	1,624
30-34	48.6	4.4	16.5	30.4	33.3	17.3	1.3	743
35+	61.2	4.3	15.8	18.7	19.0	18.0	2.0	343
No. of living children								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
1	31.9	4.2	17.2	46.7	45.6	20.5	2.2	1,191
2	42.9	3.8	17.5	35.9	37.4	17.8	2.3	1,248
3	54.2	4.6	16.3	25.0	27.7	16.2	2.0	797
4+	62.9	5.5	17.4	14.2	17.3	18.4	1.6	867
Residence								
Rural	49.6	4.7	17.5	28.2	30.0	18.3	2.2	3,506
Urban	26.1	2.7	15.3	55.8	54.3	18.9	1.6	605
Education								
Non literate ^a	66.0	4.2	14.9	14.9	18.2	14.0	1.3	1,262
Less than 5 years	65.5	3.3	10.7	20.5	19.2	11.1	5.4	94
5-9 years	48.2	6.0	18.7	27.1	29.6	19.8	2.7	1,505
10 or more years	21.9	2.9	18.1	57.2	55.3	21.7	1.9	1,250
Religion								
Hindu	45.7	4.6	17.2	32.6	33.9	18.7	2.1	3,664
Muslim	54.1	3.4	16.7	25.8	27.7	15.3	2.1	387
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Sikh	23.6	4.0	18.2	54.1	52.8	21.5	2.0	51
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	55.5	3.8	16.1	24.6	27.5	14.6	2.5	895
Scheduled tribes	48.5	8.7	15.3	27.4	24.2	20.8	4.3	92
Other backward classes	46.6	3.8	17.9	31.7	32.7	17.8	2.1	681
Others	42.5	4.7	17.4	35.4	36.4	19.9	1.9	2,443
Wealth index								
Lowest	69.5	4.9	13.5	12.1	12.2	16.4	1.9	164
Second	66.7	5.3	13.9	14.1	15.8	14.6	2.7	532
Middle	59.0	5.1	17.6	18.4	23.7	15.2	2.1	1,004
Fourth	43.7	4.9	19.4	32.0	33.7	20.4	2.3	1,372
Highest	22.8	2.8	16.0	58.4	55.4	21.2	1.5	1,039
Uttarakhand (15-49)	46.2	4.4	17.2	32.2	33.6	18.4	2.1	4,111
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	46.1	4.4	17.2	32.3	33.6	18.4	2.1	4,097

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
^a Literates 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, Uttarakhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup			Number of women**
	No TT	1	2+	No IFA/syrup	Consumed IFA for at least 3 months	Full ANC ^b	
Age group							
15-19	48.0	1.1	50.9	13.0	10.7	8.1	85
20-24	41.6	2.3	55.6	9.8	24.2	15.2	1,316
25-29	46.2	2.4	50.9	8.5	25.6	17.8	1,624
30-34	48.4	1.6	49.1	7.6	21.9	14.8	743
35+	62.1	2.2	35.6	9.5	18.3	10.0	343
No. of living children							
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
1	31.0	2.0	66.3	9.7	32.3	24.6	1,191
2	43.7	2.3	53.3	8.6	26.0	16.7	1,248
3	54.6	2.4	42.8	8.4	19.2	11.1	797
4+	63.9	2.0	33.7	8.8	12.5	5.7	867
Residence							
Rural	50.0	2.1	47.5	8.9	20.9	12.9	3,506
Urban	26.0	2.5	70.3	9.0	39.6	31.2	605
Education							
Non literate ^a	66.5	1.9	31.2	11.8	8.6	4.6	1,262
Less than 5 years	64.5	1.0	33.4	9.5	11.9	4.2	94
5-9 years	48.8	2.4	48.4	8.9	21.0	12.1	1,505
10 or more years	21.6	2.2	75.2	5.9	43.1	31.9	1,250
Religion							
Hindu	46.2	2.2	51.1	7.4	24.5	16.0	3,664
Muslim	53.0	2.3	44.1	22.2	14.1	10.2	387
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Sikh	21.8	0.0	78.2	20.1	26.9	24.9	51
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled castes	55.7	2.3	41.7	7.0	17.7	10.8	895
Scheduled tribes	49.7	5.5	44.8	6.5	20.7	9.7	92
Other backward classes	46.7	1.4	51.3	16.9	18.7	13.0	681
Others	42.8	2.2	54.3	7.5	27.3	18.3	2,443
Wealth index							
Lowest	70.6	2.5	26.9	8.8	7.3	4.8	164
Second	68.3	1.1	30.4	9.7	9.5	3.9	532
Middle	59.0	2.0	38.7	9.4	14.2	6.3	1,004
Fourth	43.9	2.3	53.0	9.2	23.8	15.2	1,372
Highest	22.6	2.6	73.9	7.8	42.2	32.7	1,039
Uttarakhand (15-49)	46.5	2.2	50.8	8.9	23.6	15.6	4,111
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	46.4	2.2	50.9	8.9	23.6	15.6	4,097

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

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates 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, Uttarakhand, 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**
Uttarkashi	23.0	22.2	37.4	72.4	7.2	43.3	360
Chamoli	42.4	42.5	66.1	68.2	23.8	55.9	240
Rudraprayag	31.4	37.3	60.0	65.7	21.8	55.7	276
Tehri Garhwal	32.4	33.6	49.1	71.9	15.1	72.3	247
Dehradun	50.5	52.4	70.3	56.8	26.7	68.7	378
Garhwal	34.6	34.3	54.2	70.2	17.1	61.1	204
Pithoragarh	34.2	29.3	52.9	73.4	17.0	59.1	311
Bageshwar	21.1	20.1	37.5	74.8	8.3	67.6	308
Almora	27.8	27.4	48.5	72.2	11.5	75.8	285
Champawat	26.7	23.4	50.9	56.1	5.9	59.6	342
Nainital	30.3	31.6	48.8	74.8	20.3	60.1	320
Udham Singh Nagar	37.3	37.1	56.1	58.3	14.6	54.8	278
Hardwar	37.4	31.0	59.4	60.6	16.6	61.7	562
Uttarakhand (15-49)	33.6	32.2	53.0	66.6	15.6	61.0	4,111
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	33.6	32.3	53.1	66.3	15.6	60.8	4,097

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

TABLE 4.7 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE					
Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	36.6	61.0	2.3	38.9	85
20-24	32.6	66.8	5.4	38.0	1,316
25-29	30.6	69.0	5.9	36.5	1,624
30-34	27.1	72.4	4.9	32.0	743
35+	21.1	78.3	2.9	24.0	343
No. of living children					
0	*	*	*	*	8
1	45.9	53.2	5.8	51.7	1,191
2	31.7	67.7	5.1	36.8	1,248
3	19.7	80.3	5.7	25.4	797
4+	15.3	84.3	4.1	19.4	867
Residence					
Rural	25.1	74.4	4.7	29.8	3,506
Urban	58.5	41.0	7.9	66.4	605
Education					
Non literate ^a	15.4	84.0	3.3	18.7	1,262
Less than 5 years	16.9	82.1	2.1	19.0	94
5-9 years	24.4	75.4	5.8	30.2	1,505
10 or more years	52.8	46.5	6.6	59.4	1,250
Religion					
Hindu	29.4	70.0	5.1	34.5	3,664
Muslim	29.6	70.2	5.9	35.1	387
Christian	*	*	*	*	7
Sikh	62.0	38.0	10.1	72.1	51
Other	*	*	*	*	2
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	21.7	78.1	5.3	27.0	895
Scheduled tribes	33.2	66.8	3.2	36.4	92
Other backward classes	35.5	63.6	4.3	39.8	681
Others	31.3	68.1	5.6	36.9	2,443
Wealth index					
Lowest	13.0	85.2	3	16.0	164
Second	12.0	88.0	3.9	15.9	532
Middle	17.6	82.3	3.7	21.3	1,004
Fourth	27.8	71.3	5.3	33.1	1,372
Highest	56.6	42.9	7.6	64.2	1,039
Uttarakhand (15-49)	30.0	69.5	5.2	35.2	4,111
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	30.0	69.4	5.4	35.5	4,097
<p>Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc.</p> <p>[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.</p> <p>* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.</p> <p>** Unweighted cases.</p> <p>¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.</p> <p>² Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.</p> <p>^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.</p> <p>[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.</p>					

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, Uttarakhand, 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	57.7	6.7	35.6	1,176	1,231	2,325	14.2	31
20-24	59.9	6.7	33.4	832	2,503	6,788	11.4	432
25-29	58.9	10.7	30.4	799	2,844	7,057	8.3	502
30-34	60.5	7.5	32.0	563	2,879	7,665	9.0	203
35+	42.2	15.1	42.7	1,059	1,832	6,181	5.9	73
No. of living children								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
1	62.7	8.1	29.2	800	3,010	7,444	12.3	552
2	60.4	9.2	30.4	642	2,684	6,812	10.9	397
3	51.5	9.4	39.2	588	1,887	7,180	7.1	157
4+	44.4	11.3	44.4	799	2,018	4,636	6.0	133
Residence								
Rural	60.6	8.4	31.0	783	2,484	6,912	9.7	880
Urban	53.3	10.3	36.4	953	3,195	6,946	9.4	361
Education								
Non literate ^a	42.2	11.1	46.8	953	2,175	6,025	5.7	192
Less than 5	(52.9)	(11.8)	(35.3)	(618)	(2,151)	(7,137)	(8.3)	17
5-9 years	57.3	9.3	33.5	848	1,875	7,506	9.5	369
10 or more years	64.2	8.0	27.8	803	3,312	6,932	13.8	663
Religion								
Hindu	61.5	7.8	30.7	638	2,577	6,734	10.2	1,086
Muslim	33.0	17.5	49.4	869	1,483	6,893	5.2	116
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Sikh	46.6	18.6	34.7	0	9,856	11,790	3.2	32
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Castes	59.3	6.1	34.6	491	1,900	7,052	10.7	193
Scheduled Tribes	51.3	6.8	41.9	779	1,156	4,401	9.1	31
Other backward classes	44.9	17.0	38.1	816	2,790	7,494	9.4	246
Others	63.0	7.2	29.8	794	2,892	6,745	9.3	771
Wealth index								
Lowest	(47.6)	(0.0)	(52.4)	(561)	(3,139)	(2,485)	(5.3)	21
Second	51.3	7.9	40.8	697	1,652	7,156	6.4	63
Middle	58.7	8.0	33.3	734	1,973	5,102	9.4	177
Fourth	57.0	8.8	34.2	865	2,493	7,064	10.5	387
Highest	60.6	9.7	29.6	779	3,221	7,158	11.1	593
Uttarakhand (15-49)	58.5	8.9	32.6	794	2,640	6,926	9.6	1,241
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	58.6	8.8	32.6	798	2,640	6,926	9.7	1,232

JSY= Janani Suraksha yajana.

() 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.

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

^a Literates 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 BY DISTRICT					
Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) # according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by districts, Uttarakhand, 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**
Uttarkashi	24.3	75.0	3.8	28.2	360
Chamoli	31.7	68.4	2.8	34.4	240
Rudraprayag	20.9	79.1	6.3	27.2	276
Tehri Garhwal	25.1	73.1	3.2	28.4	247
Dehradun	54.7	44.1	3.1	58.1	378
Garhwal	29.5	70.3	3.2	32.9	204
Pithoragarh	24.3	75.6	10	34.4	311
Bageshwar	17.0	82.7	6.5	23.8	308
Almora	24.4	73.5	10.9	35.8	285
Champawat	23.2	76.5	7.1	30.3	342
Nainital	31.9	67.5	6.4	38.5	320
Udham Singh Nagar	38.8	60.5	3.9	42.6	278
Hardwar	36.9	62.9	1.9	38.7	562
Uttarakhand (15-49)	30.0	69.5	5.2	35.2	4,111
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	30.0	69.4	5.4	35.5	4,097

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.

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

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

TABLE 4.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS FOR DELIVERY

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

Background characteristics	Reasons										Number of women**
	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/ No transport	No time to go	Not necessary	Not Custody	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of knowledge	Other	
Age group											
15-19	23.6	2.0	22.6	15.3	31.0	5.9	25.0	11.6	1.9	0.0	52
20-24	14.5	7.8	19.1	28.3	31.8	5.2	16.5	6.0	5.0	2.0	883
25-29	19.1	6.7	20.4	28.7	29.1	6.0	18.7	7.6	3.5	1.2	1,139
30-34	19.7	4.7	18.4	26.1	31.9	4.9	18.7	5.9	4.0	2.6	543
35+	23.3	10.5	24.0	24.8	28.3	5.4	17.7	8.6	4.9	1.4	276
No. of living children											
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
1	12.4	5.6	19.8	32.2	29.2	5.1	17.2	6.3	3.5	1.2	637
2	17.2	7.5	20.6	28.4	30.0	4.8	19.3	7.1	3.9	1.6	857
3	18.1	6.6	18.3	27.8	31.3	5.9	17.9	7.4	3.8	2.1	648
4+	24.7	7.5	20.8	22.1	31.3	6.3	17.7	7.1	5.3	1.8	745
Residence											
Rural	19.1	7.3	21.3	27.1	29.2	5.5	18.2	7.1	4.1	1.8	2,649
Urban	10.0	3.5	6.2	31.2	43.1	5.7	16.7	5.8	4.3	0.8	244
Education											
Non literate ^a	26.6	9.6	21.0	22.4	29.9	6.5	17.0	6.7	5.5	1.6	1,081
Less than 5 years	19.0	8.7	18.6	23.4	27.6	3.8	15.2	8.6	5.0	1.2	80
5-9 years	15.9	6.2	22.3	28.4	30.6	5.5	17.1	8.1	3.7	1.6	1,149
10 or more years	7.5	3.1	13.8	35.9	31.4	4.0	22.5	5.0	2.2	2.2	583
Religion											
Hindu	18.2	7.1	21.5	28.3	29.6	5.6	17.2	6.5	4.1	1.8	2,601
Muslim	20.4	5.5	7.6	18.4	38.6	4.8	25.3	11.7	5.0	1.1	271
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Sikh	(5.3)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(42.1)	(26.3)	(0.0)	(21.1)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(5.3)	19
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes											
Scheduled castes	21.7	9.4	20.3	24.7	31.0	6.5	17.3	7.6	4.2	1.2	706
Scheduled tribes	14.7	3.0	24.1	43.2	25.0	6.0	11.5	7.7	3.1	1.7	63
Other backward classes	19.2	5.7	10.5	23.8	36.3	5.0	21.8	7.8	4.7	1.4	433
Others	16.8	6.4	22.3	29.0	28.8	5.2	17.6	6.5	4.0	2.0	1,691
Wealth index											
Lowest	25.3	8.9	27.4	16.7	23.6	4.1	11.0	6.3	8.2	2.7	145
Second	30.8	12.2	26.0	21.8	25.4	5.9	14.1	5.7	5.0	1.1	477
Middle	21.6	9.0	23.7	26.6	29.2	5.8	17.7	6.4	3.7	2.0	843
Fourth	13.8	4.6	18.3	28.9	34.4	6.0	17.2	7.6	3.7	1.6	983
Highest	6.4	2.0	8.2	35.6	31.4	3.9	27.3	8.2	3.8	1.8	445
Uttarakhand	18.3	6.9	20.0	27.5	30.4	5.5	18.1	7.0	4.1	1.7	2,893

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 Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 4.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had complications during delivery and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	88.3	62.0	18.1	38.3	77.6	16.9	13.4	0.0	85
20-24	73.6	61.3	22.0	40.4	73.3	14.6	12.0	0.4	1,316
25-29	70.6	59.2	20.6	38.1	75.6	13.4	9.9	1.0	1,624
30-34	67.4	58.2	21.0	34.8	73.1	12.2	7.7	0.6	743
35+	69.5	56.4	19.4	36.6	70.6	8.1	10.8	0.4	343
No. of living children									
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
1	73.9	59.2	21.7	40.1	74.5	15.1	10.6	0.6	1,191
2	70.2	58.8	21.2	35.1	74.2	13.5	9.9	0.9	1,248
3	68.1	59.4	21.4	40.2	76.4	13.1	11.1	0.7	797
4+	71.9	61.2	19.3	37.5	71.4	10.4	9.9	0.5	867
Residence									
Rural	72.5	61.3	21.5	39.6	73.7	13.3	10.9	0.5	3,506
Urban	64.0	48.0	17.7	28.6	76.6	13.2	7.1	1.4	605
Number of ANC Visits									
No visit	72.4	61.9	21.3	38.7	74.5	11.9	10.4	0.7	1,902
1	78.7	62.7	20.1	37.4	72.6	20.1	7.6	0.0	182
2	66.7	55.9	15.6	37.5	78.2	13.5	12.2	0.2	702
3+	71.0	57.4	23.3	37.8	71.6	14.1	9.9	0.9	1,325
Delivery									
Normal	70.7	59.7	20.7	37.5	74.3	12.1	9.8	0.6	3,859
Caesarean	76.9	54.3	25.1	43.5	70.5	32.0	19.6	1.9	193
By Instrument or Assisted	89.8	69.8	24.3	55.2	73.3	19.0	13.3	2.0	59
Place of delivery									
Government facility	74.4	57.8	19.4	43.5	73.2	16.5	11.2	0.5	783
Private facility	77.2	58.8	23.0	41.4	71.5	17.2	13.7	1.9	450
Home	69.5	60.2	21.1	36.0	74.8	11.5	9.6	0.5	2,857
Other	(61.9)	(61.5)	(23.1)	(38.5)	(61.5)	(23.1)	(7.7)	(0.0)	21
Uttarakhand	71.2	59.6	21.0	38.2	74.1	13.3	10.4	0.7	4,111

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

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

() Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.12 POST-DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

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

Background characteristics	Any post delivery complication	Type of post-delivery complications					Number of women**
		High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	Other	
Age group							
15-19	55.5	54.3	71.1	25.0	22.7	54.0	85
20-24	42.2	54.4	67.8	24.8	27.8	59.3	1,316
25-29	42.4	59.7	69.4	22.4	29.4	57.0	1,624
30-34	42.4	63.3	64.7	24.0	24.6	60.1	743
35+	44.9	64.3	69.2	21.4	21.4	56.7	343
No. of Living Children							
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
1	40.9	50.9	66.1	23.7	25.4	55.2	1,191
2	40.0	57.0	70.7	22.0	28.6	58.9	1,248
3	45.3	60.9	70.0	24.3	29.2	55.9	797
4+	47.3	69.0	65.7	24.2	25.4	62.6	867
Residence							
Rural	44.4	59.2	68.1	24.0	27.5	58.8	3,506
Urban	33.8	56.5	68.4	19.2	24.1	53.3	605
Delivery							
Normal	42.4	59.4	67.5	23.0	27.5	58.7	3,859
Caesarean	48.8	53.7	77.5	31.0	23.3	53.8	193
By Instrument or Assisted	49.3	48.5	71.7	24.6	17.1	42.2	59
Place of Delivery							
Government facility	38.8	49.9	71.1	19.9	26.4	52.5	783
Private facility	41.0	49.8	66.7	30.9	28.1	56.0	450
Home	44.2	62.4	67.5	23.2	27.1	60.0	2,857
Others	(38.1)	(50.0)	(75.0)	(25.0)	(50.0)	(25.0)	21
Who Conducted the Last Delivery							
Doctor	(43.5)	(50.0)	(80.0)	(20.0)	(40.0)	(20.0)	23
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	55.0	60.6	78.7	22.9	33.9	53.3	198
Other Health Personal	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Dai	42.3	62.0	66.4	23.6	26.3	59.5	2,143
Relatives/Friends	48.4	65.6	65.7	21.2	26.5	66.5	461
Others	42.0	58.2	65.7	26.0	24.9	66.6	29
No One	(55.6)	(60.0)	(80.0)	(10.0)	(40.0)	(30.0)	18
Uttarakhand	42.8	58.9	68.1	23.4	27.1	58.1	4,111

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) # received any check-up after delivery, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	27.9	24.7	85
20-24	33.7	32.2	1,316
25-29	34.0	32.4	1,624
30-34	28.5	27.3	743
35+	19.8	18.8	343
No. of living children			
0	*	*	8
1	45.8	43.9	1,191
2	34.0	32.9	1,248
3	23.0	21.1	797
4+	17.0	15.8	867
Residence			
Rural	27.3	25.8	3,506
Urban	56.8	55.1	605
Education			
Non literate ^a	16.5	15.6	1,262
Less than 5 years	23.2	22.2	94
5-9 years	26.5	25.0	1,505
10 or more years	53.9	51.8	1,250
Religion			
Hindu	31.2	29.8	3,664
Muslim	29.2	27.7	387
Christian	*	*	7
Sikh	69.2	62.1	51
Other	*	*	2
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	24.7	23.0	895
Scheduled tribes	28.4	26.5	92
Other backward classes	35.5	34.0	681
Others	33.1	31.8	2,443
Wealth index			
Lowest	11.7	10.6	164
Second	15.5	15.1	532
Middle	19.2	17.8	1,004
Fourth	29.2	27.6	1,372
Highest	58.1	56.0	1,039
Uttarakhand (15-49)	31.6	30.1	4,111
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	31.6	30.2	4,097
# 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 Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.			

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

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[#] who had pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem, according to background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	69.1	30.6	88.3	55.5	22.8	85
20-24	62.1	29.3	73.6	42.2	29.5	1,316
25-29	61.6	30.5	70.6	42.4	33.6	1,624
30-34	57.0	30.0	67.4	42.4	35.3	743
35+	58.6	25.3	69.5	44.9	22.3	343
No. of living children						
0	*	*	*	*	*	8
1	61.5	36.4	73.9	40.9	34.6	1,191
2	60.5	28.7	70.2	40.0	34.3	1,248
3	58.9	28.1	68.1	45.3	27.9	797
4+	62.0	23.4	71.9	47.3	27.1	867
Residence						
Rural	61.8	27.3	72.5	44.4	29.6	3,506
Urban	55.2	45.0	64.0	33.8	44.2	605
Education						
Non literate ^a	61.3	24.1	72.0	45.3	25.8	1,262
Less than five years	62.7	18.5	81.8	46.7	24.0	94
5-9 years	61.4	25.8	72.3	46.0	30.5	1,505
10 or more years	59.6	41.0	68.5	36.2	40.5	1,250
Religion						
Hindu	60.8	29.0	71.3	43.0	30.7	3,664
Muslim	63.1	33.4	72.1	44.9	35.3	387
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	7
Sikh	49.1	48.2	65.1	18.0	56.0	51
Other	*	*	*	*	*	2
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	62.3	28.1	69.5	43.8	29.5	895
Scheduled tribes	66.7	31.7	76.6	37.0	28.1	92
Other backward classes	59.8	36.3	71.2	41.3	34.7	681
Others	60.3	28.2	71.7	43.1	31.2	2,443
Wealth index						
Lowest	55.4	17.4	69.3	45.7	18.3	164
Second	61.6	22.1	73.3	47.6	26.7	532
Middle	62.0	20.6	73.2	45.9	24.4	1,004
Fourth	61.8	28.5	70.8	42.5	30.4	1,372
Highest	58.9	46.3	69.2	37.3	46.7	1,039
Uttarakhand	60.8	29.6	71.2	42.8	31.3	4,111

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Women who reported at least one complication during pregnancy.

² Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.

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

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

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[#] who had pregnancy, delivery, post-delivery complications and treatment seeking behaviour by districts, Uttarakhand, 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	
Uttarkashi	43.3	18.6	67.6	32.6	28.4	360
Chamoli	55.9	26.6	67.1	41.1	24.9	240
Rudraprayag	55.7	29.5	80.1	44.7	23.8	276
Tehri Garhwal	72.3	20.1	71.9	48.5	29.8	247
Dehradun	68.7	46.6	71.7	33.1	41.5	378
Garhwal	61.1	13.9	55.0	42.3	28.4	204
Pithoragarh	59.1	31.5	69.4	51.8	25.5	311
Bageshwar	67.6	27.3	67.7	56.0	27.2	308
Almora	75.8	20.9	71.5	52.4	25.8	285
Champawat	59.6	24.2	83.8	46.0	26.5	342
Nainital	60.1	34.0	65.1	47.6	39.2	320
Udham Singh Nagar	54.8	28.8	62.7	32.3	22.8	278
Hardwar	61.7	40.8	80.9	38.4	46.6	562
Uttarakhand	61.0	29.3	71.5	42.8	31.0	4,111

[#] 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, Uttarakhand, 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	15.2	30.5	29.2	12.6	10.2	28.1	28.1	85
20-24	22.5	31.6	33.8	11.2	12.6	35.7	26.9	1,316
25-29	25.9	35.7	36.1	13.1	16.3	40.0	30.5	1,624
30-34	25.4	37.7	33.8	13.9	15.4	38.9	31.1	743
35+	24.8	31.9	29.5	10.9	11.1	37.8	29.0	343
No. of living children								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
1	25.3	37.1	35.2	12.3	14.7	37.6	28.0	1,191
2	24.2	34.6	36.3	13.3	16.6	39.7	30.6	1,248
3	23.0	35.4	34.1	12.7	15.2	39.0	31.4	797
4+	24.8	29.4	30.5	11.2	10.2	35.2	27.0	867
Residence								
Rural	23.3	32.8	33.4	11.8	13.5	37.8	29.4	3,506
Urban	30.8	43.7	39.1	16.1	19.9	39.0	28.8	605
Education								
Non literate ^a	20.8	27.4	26.8	8.8	9.6	31.7	24.4	1,262
Less than 5 years	18.1	35.9	36.2	9.6	11.6	35.9	30.1	94
9-10 years	21.6	32.0	32.6	11.9	13.3	38.4	29.8	1,505
10 or more years	32.0	44.2	43.8	17.0	20.9	44.1	33.6	1,250
Religion								
Hindu	24.1	34.0	34.7	12.4	14.3	38.4	29.9	3,664
Muslim	25.8	35.0	28.2	10.8	12.2	33.4	21.5	387
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Sikh	27.4	54.7	44.9	19.7	29.3	44.8	40.9	51
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	19.9	31.5	33.6	11.8	13.4	36.6	28.7	895
Scheduled tribes	26.1	43.7	37.0	9.8	19.4	24.5	17.0	92
Other backward classes	23.2	31.9	27.2	11.5	11.5	32.0	23.7	681
Others	26.4	35.7	36.3	13.0	15.4	40.7	31.6	2,443
Wealth index								
Lowest	14.2	19.6	18.2	3.1	3.6	19.2	21.4	164
Second	18.7	27.5	31.4	8.1	10.6	34.2	27.7	532
Middle	21.6	31.5	31.1	10.6	12.7	36.6	29.8	1,004
Fourth	23.7	34.1	34.3	13.2	13.7	39.5	28.9	1,372
Highest	32.6	43.2	41.2	16.8	20.6	42.2	31.2	1,039
Uttarakhand	24.4	34.4	34.2	12.4	14.4	38.0	29.3	4,111

[#] 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 Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

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

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

Background characteristics	Children received check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Percentage among those who received check-up				Number of Children ^{4**}
			Government ¹	Private ²	Home ³	Others	
Age group							
15-19	26.7	86	(81.0)	(19.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	23
20-24	32.4	1,425	57.7	26.7	13.4	2.1	460
25-29	32.0	1,486	51.4	31.5	13.5	3.7	473
30-34	27.8	587	52.2	31.7	10.8	5.3	163
35-39	25.5	200	44.2	42.6	11.1	2.1	51
40-44	17.0	53	*	*	*	*	9
45-49	(0.0)	14	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Residence							
Rural	26.9	3,314	56.2	24.3	15.7	3.8	889
Urban	54.2	537	46.5	49.2	3.5	0.8	290
Mother's education							
Non-literate ^a	16.5	1,181	42.4	33.5	19.8	4.3	193
Less than 5 years	20.4	93	(33.3)	(27.8)	(38.9)	(0.0)	19
5-9 years	25.9	1,439	60.1	20.6	14.9	4.4	372
10 or more years	52.4	1,138	54.8	35.0	8.3	2.0	595
Religion							
Hindu	30.8	3,417	55.8	28.3	12.5	3.4	1,051
Muslim	26.1	385	34.5	46.3	18.1	1.1	99
Christian	*	6	*	*	*	*	4
Sikh	57.1	42	(54.4)	(40.9)	(4.5)	(0.0)	24
Others	*	1	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	24.0	844	57.0	21.4	16.3	5.4	202
Scheduled Tribes	28.0	93	55.8	36.7	7.5	.0	26
Other Backward Classes	33.2	661	41.7	41.6	15.8	1.0	218
Others	32.7	2,252	56.7	28.9	11.1	3.2	733
Wealth index							
Lowest	8.9	158	(50.0)	(25.0)	(16.7)	(8.3)	14
Second	13.4	524	59.4	14.4	20.4	5.8	70
Middle	19.7	950	60.8	12.4	19.3	7.5	187
Fourth	30.4	1,299	57.7	26.6	12.7	3.0	392
Highest	56.1	920	48.0	41.6	9.4	1.1	516
Uttarakhand	30.7	3,851	53.9	30.2	12.8	3.1	1,179

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

*Percentage not shown because of 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.

TABLE 5.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^b	Percentage of women started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Age group					
15-19	84.3	53.2	92.8	7.2	86
20-24	85.0	63.7	85.5	14.5	1,425
25-29	86.0	65.8	87.1	12.9	1,486
30-34	86.0	61.6	84.3	15.7	587
35-39	80.0	56.3	84.6	15.4	200
40-44	81.1	57.9	84.9	15.1	53
45-49	(78.6)	(64.2)	(86.0)	(14.0)	14
Residence					
Rural	84.6	63.8	86.2	13.8	3,314
Urban	88.6	61.6	84.8	15.2	537
Mother's education					
Non-literate ^a	81.7	54.6	82.9	17.1	1,181
Less than 5 years	80.8	60.8	83.9	16.1	93
5-9 years	84.7	66.5	86.6	13.4	1,439
10 or more years	89.7	69.3	88.9	11.1	1,138
Religion					
Hindu	86.0	66.2	87.3	12.7	3,417
Muslim	78.8	40.8	76.0	24.0	385
Christian	*	*	*	*	6
Sikh	78.3	52.1	79.0	21.0	42
Others	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	86.5	64.3	85.7	14.3	844
Scheduled Tribes	89.2	67.3	87.8	12.2	93
Other Backward Classes	81.5	49.8	79.1	20.9	661
Others	85.6	67.1	88.2	11.8	2,252
Wealth index					
Lowest	81.9	65.1	84.4	15.6	158
Second	81.2	61.7	83.2	16.8	524
Middle	84.3	61.4	85.6	14.4	950
Fourth	85.1	63.9	86.0	14.0	1,299
Highest	89.0	65.9	88.6	11.4	920
Uttarakhand (15-49)	85.2	63.5	86.1	13.9	3,851
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	85.2	63.4	86.1	13.9	3,811

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

*Percentage not shown due to less number of cases.

() Based on 10-24 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, Uttarakhand, 2007-08

Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status ¹			Number of children**	
		Other fluids	Semi-solid food	Solid food		
<2	72.0	7.1	0.0	4.6	153	
2-3	57.7	18.3	1.8	6.6	211	
4-5	33.3	31.8	7.7	5.9	219	
6-8	9.4	18.7	26.9	30.4	339	
9-11	0.3	2.9	9.8	74.7	316	
12-17	2.4	.8	1.2	81.3	738	
18-23	4.3	1.2	1.2	67.9	594	
24-35	5.8	3.5	2.2	53.7	1,281	
6-9	7.3	15.4	23.0	40.4	454	
6-35 ²	37.1	4.0	5.1	62.1	3,268	
6-9 (15-44) †	7.1	15.2	23.0	40.8	451	
6-35 ² (15-44) †	37.1	4.0	5.1	62.2	3,231	
Median duration (months)	4.61	6.09	7.62	9.02	8.32	3,851

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, Uttarakhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	73.6	27
20-24	47.4	251
25-29	55.5	197
30-34	52.8	78
35-39	46.6	26
40-44	*	3
45-49	*	1
Residence		
Rural	51.7	508
Urban	56.2	75
Mother's education		
Non-literate ^a	57.2	182
Less than 5 years	(37.5)	16
5-9 years	50.5	217
10 or more years	50.4	168
Religion		
Hindu	55.0	507
Muslim	34.9	66
Christian	*	1
Sikh	*	9
Others	nc	0
Castes/Tribes^b		
Scheduled castes	57.5	126
Scheduled tribes	(75.0)	16
Other backward classes	44.7	103
Other	51.5	338
Wealth index		
Lowest	46.1	35
Second	61.0	72
Middle	54.9	144
Fourth	52.2	201
Highest	46.2	131
Uttarakhand (15-49)	52.2	583
Uttarakhand (15-44) †	52.6	580

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

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

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

TABLE 5.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mothers started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth, and after 24 hours of birth by districts, Uttarakhand, 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	
Uttarkashi	93.3	79.8	95.4	4.6	332
Chamoli	91.7	75.6	90.9	9.1	224
Rudraprayag	86.8	80.5	95.7	4.3	257
Tehri Garhwal	86.5	73.1	91.8	8.2	221
Dehradun	88.5	49.3	87.8	12.2	358
Garhwal	91.6	75.5	96.4	3.6	193
Pithoragarh	88.3	73.1	93.0	7.0	294
Bageshwar	62.0	50.5	67.5	32.5	283
Almora	87.8	78.7	90.3	9.7	280
Champawat	79.2	57.9	83.2	16.8	315
Nainital	90.6	66.4	84.5	15.5	302
Udham Singh Nagar	85.3	58.6	80.2	19.8	262
Hardwar	76.5	37.4	74.8	25.2	530
Uttarakhand (15-49)	85.2	63.5	86.1	13.9	3,851
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	85.2	63.4	86.1	13.9	3,811

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

TABLE 5.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	DPT			Polio				Measles	Full vaccination ¹	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**	
	BCG	1	2	3	0	1	2						3
Residence													
Rural	91.0	88.3	84.6	71.3	20.2	91.7	87.9	71.8	81.3	61.3	7.3	34.8	1,156
Urban	92.9	91.4	89.4	78.4	16.4	93.4	90.4	79.1	88.3	72.9	6.1	42.0	189
Sex of the child													
Male	92.5	90.8	87.0	75.0	20.2	93.7	90.2	74.8	84.1	65.1	5.4	38.0	731
Female	89.7	86.3	83.2	69.0	19.1	89.7	86.0	70.3	80.1	60.2	9.2	33.2	614
Birth order													
1	94.5	93.0	89.1	75.1	18.3	95.9	92.0	75.7	85.8	65.3	3.9	40.1	506
2	95.8	92.9	89.2	75.3	19.2	94.8	91.9	75.9	87.4	65.6	3.9	33.9	377
3	87.4	86.9	82.8	72.6	17.8	89.3	86.0	72.1	81.7	64.6	9.8	37.0	223
4+	80.3	75.5	73.7	61.0	25.0	81.5	76.8	61.8	67.6	51.5	16.8	28.3	232
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	80.6	75.0	71.3	57.1	23.9	83.0	77.4	59.0	71.0	49.7	15.8	26.5	409
Less than 5 years	90.3	89.8	90.3	76.7	22.8	93.1	93.1	73.4	73.0	59.9	3.3	46.9	30
5-9 years	93.9	92.3	87.7	76.1	20.4	93.7	89.8	75.8	81.8	64.8	5.3	39.7	492
10 or more years	98.8	98.4	96.2	82.7	14.4	98.6	97.2	83.1	94.9	74.0	.9	39.8	414
Religion													
Hindu	92.2	89.9	86.3	73.1	20.0	92.8	89.3	73.6	83.1	63.3	6.2	35.7	1,213
Muslim	80.6	76.1	72.7	60.6	17.7	81.2	76.9	61.4	72.7	55.3	17.9	32.8	117
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Sikh	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.3)	(15.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.3)	(84.6)	(84.6)	(0.0)	(61.5)	13
Others	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	83.6	82.2	79.7	68.2	20.8	86.5	81.7	67.0	75.8	58.5	12.8	37.8	305
Scheduled Tribes	90.4	87.1	76.9	46.2	23.8	90.6	87.3	50.3	77.0	33.0	6.3	23.4	30
Other Backward Classes	91.5	85.2	80.9	68.1	18.6	90.5	86.3	70.4	78.3	59.9	8.1	36.2	229
Others	94.2	92.5	89.1	76.2	19.3	94.5	91.5	76.8	86.4	66.8	4.6	35.4	780
Wealth index													
Lowest	70.3	67.2	64.0	57.7	32.1	73.5	73.5	60.8	60.7	48.0	26.5	12.8	31
Second	80.2	76.0	71.3	64.2	26.5	82.5	75.5	63.4	68.2	54.6	15.1	30.3	125
Middle	87.5	83.3	79.9	66.1	23.4	88.2	83.1	68.9	77.1	56.5	10.1	35.9	291
Fourth	90.4	87.8	84.0	69.1	19.9	91.1	87.3	68.2	79.4	57.3	8.5	31.4	422
Highest	98.6	97.7	94.8	82.0	14.7	98.6	96.7	82.5	93.1	75.0	0.8	42.7	476
Uttarakhand (15-49)													1,345
Uttarakhand (15-44) [†]	91.2	88.8	85.3	72.3	19.7	91.9	88.3	72.8	82.3	62.9	7.1	35.8	1,334
	91.2	88.8	85.3	72.2	19.7	91.8	88.3	72.8	82.1	62.9	7.2	35.9	

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.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 5.7 CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months, received specific vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation by districts, Uttarakhand, 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		
Uttarkashi	39.5	91.1	72.5	15.2	76.6	79.0	63.8	8.9	69.1	128
Chamoli	26.2	96.1	66.8	27.1	67.9	95.1	59.6	3.9	89.1	87
Rudraprayag	35.6	95.4	78.1	17.5	76.0	91.8	69.5	2.3	79.3	85
Tehri Garhwal	38.4	94.9	83.4	20.4	85.4	83.6	73.4	5.1	71.5	81
Dehradun	48.4	94.8	77.1	8.8	78.2	84.8	70.1	4.5	67.1	123
Garhwal	36.9	89.5	75.0	20.6	75.4	84.6	72.5	10.5	73.7	71
Pithoragarh	25.2	94.9	75.6	36.0	72.8	88.8	58.8	2.2	81.1	104
Bageshwar	28.0	85.9	65.5	31.3	63.5	72.6	53.5	10.0	61.6	99
Almora	43.2	99.0	78.0	17.1	81.5	94.9	67.7	1.0	70.1	91
Champawat	28.4	87.8	70.7	27.5	69.9	74.4	57.4	7.7	60.8	107
Nainital	44.3	87.9	66.7	11.9	73.8	78.2	61.5	11.0	63.0	106
Udham Singh Nagar	43.0	93.4	80.7	7.6	76.0	84.6	70.9	6.6	78.3	87
Hardwar	25.9	84.6	57.2	19.6	61.6	71.8	52.4	12.2	60.6	176
Uttarakhand (15-49)	35.8	91.2	72.3	19.7	72.8	82.3	62.9	7.1	69.9	1,345
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	35.9	91.2	72.2	19.7	72.8	82.1	62.9	7.2	67.9 [#]	1,334

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. [#] Children aged 9-35 months.² Children age 12-35 months. [†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Place of vaccination					Number of children**
	Government health sector				Others	
	Sub-Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility	Private health sector ¹		
Residence						
Rural	30.9	24.4	42.9	4.2	5.5	2,977
Urban	15.0	28.5	43.8	19.4	0.8	493
Sex of the child						
Male	28.4	24.7	42.4	7.5	4.7	1,843
Female	29.0	25.2	43.7	4.9	5.0	1,627
Birth order						
1	28.5	25.0	42.2	8.2	4.3	1,316
2	29.4	25.7	41.8	6.7	4.6	1,010
3	31.3	24.4	41.7	3.4	5.5	556
4+	25.3	24.1	48.4	4.0	5.6	574
Mother's education						
Non-literate ^a	26.2	21.7	48.0	4.2	6.7	941
Less than 5 years	31.3	28.4	47.5	3.7	1.2	81
5-9 years	32.3	26.7	40.9	3.3	5.2	1,332
10 or more years	26.3	25.3	40.9	12.0	3.1	1,116
Religion						
Hindu	29.3	25.4	42.2	5.7	5.0	3,110
Muslim	22.9	20.6	51.3	9.3	3.9	310
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	6
Sikh	23.2	28.3	41.8	20.6	0.0	43
Others	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	31.0	27.9	42.2	3.0	4.9	726
Scheduled tribes	15.0	24.9	61.3	5.0	1.1	84
Other backward classes	21.5	25.4	48.4	8.2	3.9	581
Others	30.5	23.8	40.9	7.0	5.2	2,078
Wealth index						
Lowest	35.4	20.4	30.7	2.9	16.1	73
Second	23.9	23.7	43.8	3.1	10.8	264
Middle	30.7	28.6	42.4	3.0	5.4	725
Fourth	31.7	23.2	43.4	3.2	4.7	1,138
Highest	25.4	24.9	43.5	11.9	2.7	1,270
Uttarakhand	28.7	25.0	43.0	6.3	4.8	3,470

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
¹ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic.
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

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

Percentage of children aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin A and Hepatitis-B injection, according to selected background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	68.1	8.2	21.5	1,345
24-35 months	71.7	22.8	28.6	1,291
Residence				
Rural	68.6	16.2	22.3	2,247
Urban	77.2	12.2	40.4	389
Sex of the child				
Male	71.9	15.0	25.8	1,363
Female	67.7	16.2	24.1	1,273
Birth order				
1	74.2	16.2	28.1	975
2	74.3	18.0	28.0	727
3	68.2	12.9	22.5	429
4+	56.8	12.7	17.0	491
Mother's education				
Non-literate ^a	56.4	11.0	15.6	830
Less than 5 years	61.6	22.6	12.7	63
5-9 years	69.8	17.8	23.2	980
10 or more years	85.8	16.1	38.9	763
Religion				
Hindu	71.6	16.1	25.2	2,342
Muslim	54.0	9.2	20.1	259
Christian	*	*	*	5
Sikh	76.1	9.7	37.7	29
Others	*	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	64.2	16.2	19.9	587
Scheduled Tribes	64.1	20.9	19.3	59
Other Backward Classes	64.3	13.6	25.9	463
Others	74.2	15.7	27.0	1,526
Wealth index				
Lowest	43.9	16.4	10.4	68
Second	49.1	7.6	15.2	236
Middle	61.8	16.3	18.0	569
Fourth	69.7	15.4	20.2	854
Highest	82.5	16.5	37.5	909
Uttarakhand (15-49)	69.9	15.6	25.0	2,636
Uttarakhand (15-44)^{#†}	67.6	14.4	24.0	2,958

Note: Table based on youngest living child born 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.

[#] Children aged 9-35 months.

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

TABLE 5.10 KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of women who are aware of diarrhoea management according to selected background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	68.2	64.3	59.1	9.8	4.6	16.2	26.7	315
20-24	81.0	67.9	57.8	8.3	8.7	15.8	28.2	2,029
25-29	86.5	68.9	62.7	11.5	9.4	19.1	27.9	2,554
30-34	84.0	61.7	62.9	11.9	8.3	19.0	33.2	2,448
35-39	84.4	56.5	63.4	12.6	5.5	19.2	33.5	2,436
40-44	84.9	53.2	64.8	11.8	6.8	20.4	35.8	1,768
45-49	81.4	53.7	64.5	13.1	5.9	20.5	33.8	1,090
Residence								
Rural	81.4	56.5	60.6	11.2	7.5	18.8	34.5	10,474
Urban	94.1	81.8	70.4	12.5	7.7	18.8	19.7	2,166
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	72.9	39.7	55.0	10.0	6.0	17.3	44.4	4,659
Less than 5 years	81.0	48.4	57.9	10.4	3.9	13.4	36.1	342
5-9 years	86.3	61.7	61.5	10.6	7.3	16.8	30.8	4,439
10 or more years	95.9	86.2	72.4	14.2	9.9	23.6	18.2	3,200
Religion								
Hindu	83.3	61.4	62.6	11.5	7.8	19.0	31.2	11,643
Muslim	86.3	55.3	59.6	10.7	4.2	15.6	40.5	800
Christian	93.4	82.2	82.6	3.5	6.9	7.1	24.1	31
Sikh	91.4	78.3	60.2	14.8	8.6	22.5	20.6	152
Others	(85.7)	(85.7)	(71.4)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(7.1)	(7.1)	14
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	78.9	55.2	58.4	10.7	7.2	16.9	33.2	2,569
Scheduled Tribes	76.2	58.1	63.8	15.6	7.0	19.9	35.5	279
Other Backward Classes	83.0	59.6	59.9	12.4	6.0	17.0	35.9	1,682
Others	85.5	63.7	64.2	11.4	8.0	19.8	30.2	8,101
Wealth index								
Lowest	65.9	30.0	44.7	9.3	7.3	13.9	51.4	393
Second	69.8	39.6	52.6	7.3	7.5	14.1	43.8	1,399
Middle	77.4	47.3	57.7	10.2	6.7	17.0	39.2	3,048
Fourth	85.8	59.7	62.4	11.4	7.5	19.6	32.5	4,209
Highest	93.5	81.6	70.0	13.7	8.2	21.0	20.5	3,591
Uttarakhand	83.6	61.3	62.5	11.4	7.6	18.8	31.7	12,640

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

TABLE 5.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Number of children**	Given ORS	Children sought advice/treatment	Source of treatment			Number of children**
					Government health facility ²	Private health facility ³	Other	
Age group								
Less than 25	13.9	1,788	39.7	57.6	46.4	47.8	7.3	141
25-29	12.0	2,128	48.8	63.8	46.9	51.2	3.1	161
30-34	11.6	894	43.8	62.7	57.3	39.4	6.5	64
35-39	13.3	293	36.8	57.9	(45.5)	(54.5)	(0.0)	22
40-49	14.6	99	35.8	57.1	*	*	*	8
Residence								
Rural	13.7	4,477	42.9	60.0	48.4	48.2	5.6	365
Urban	6.3	725	53.5	71.7	48.9	51.1	.0	31
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	13.6	1,653	32.4	62.6	40.0	52.6	9.6	138
Less than 5 years	12.2	130	19.8	45.1	*	*	*	7
5-9 years	13.2	1,922	43.4	57.9	51.4	47.2	4.2	144
10 or more years	11.1	1,497	61.5	64.4	56.1	44.0	.9	107
Religion								
Hindu	12.4	4,622	43.8	58.4	54.1	44.4	2.8	330
Muslim	15.5	512	37.3	73.2	21.1	69.8	16.1	56
Christian	*	8	*	*	nc	nc	nc	0
Sikh	17.4	58	80.3	100.0	*	*	*	10
Others	*	2	*	*	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes^b								
Scheduled Castes	13.3	1,149	43.0	63.3	52.5	48.6	2.1	95
Schedule Tribes	14.9	123	33.0	39.8	*	*	*	7
Other Backward Classes	13.3	874	43.7	73.1	22.6	66.4	11.1	83
Others	12.2	3,054	44.4	57.0	57.2	40.9	4.4	211
Wealth index								
Lowest	8.5	139	25.5	50.1	*	*	*	6
Second	14.8	445	33.6	55.6	49.3	36.5	14.1	36
Middle	13.6	1,139	35.0	52.1	60.4	39.6	2.5	80
Fourth	12.4	1,730	39.7	65.7	38.7	56.0	7.4	138
Highest	12.3	1,749	57.7	64.5	48.8	51.2	2.2	136
Uttarakhand (15-49)	12.7	5,202	43.6	60.8	48.4	48.5	5.2	396
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	12.7	5,138	44.0	60.9	48.2	48.6	5.3	391

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ¹					Source of treatment ⁵				Number of children**		
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/whistling	Rapid breathing	Other Signs ²	Children suffered from ARI ³	Children sought treatment ⁴	Government health facility ⁶	Private health facility ⁷		Others	
Age group														0.0
15-19	44.2	315	56.5	59.2	37.7	34.9	60.8	19.8	63.6	38.5	61.5	5.4	90	
20-24	57.1	2,029	57.6	58.9	42.9	32.5	59.9	9.6	70.3	33.8	60.8	5.0	1,698	
25-29	65.7	2,554	61.1	63.8	42.9	36.5	63.0	7.5	70.6	37.5	57.5	6.5	2,128	
30-34	65.0	2,448	56.5	61.9	43.2	34.9	61.8	7.7	63.5	35.5	58.1	0.0	894	
35-39	67.4	2,436	56.6	61.3	40.1	35.3	59.8	7.5	71.0	38.1	61.9	0.0	293	
40-44	67.2	1,768	56.1	58.7	42.1	33.5	63.4	13.4	69.2	33.3	66.7	0.0	82	
45-49	66.9	1,090	58.3	60.7	40.9	37.8	63.8	5.9	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	17	
Residence														
Rural	60.9	10,474	55.7	60.8	41.4	34.2	61.3	9.3	68.2	37.0	57.7	5.2	4,477	
Urban	80.7	2,166	65.2	62.3	44.4	38.0	63.5	3.6	81.0	19.4	77.4	3.2	725	
Mother's education														
Non-literate ^a	53.9	4,659	52.5	60.0	39.6	30.7	59.0	10.2	62.2	24.3	66.2	9.6	1,653	
Less than 5 years	57.3	342	56.5	54.2	36.8	28.5	59.5	10.7	70.6	54.5	45.5	0.0	130	
5-9 years	64.6	4,439	54.9	58.9	39.3	33.3	60.4	8.6	70.0	42.2	55.2	2.6	1,922	
10 or more years	80.0	3,200	66.1	65.3	47.9	41.7	66.2	6.3	78.0	39.3	57.1	3.6	1,497	
Religion														
Hindu	63.6	11,643	57.5	61.1	41.1	34.7	62.0	8.3	67.2	40.5	56.3	3.2	4,622	
Muslim	71.9	800	57.8	61.1	53.4	38.2	55.5	10.2	78.0	11.7	76.7	11.7	512	
Christian	77.3	31	58.3	66.3	41.8	32.7	67.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	
Sikh	77.2	152	72.4	36.8	44.6	42.8	74.4	10.3	100.0	12.5	62.5	25.0	58	
Others	(78.6)	14	(72.7)	45.0	(18.2)	(18.2)	(54.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	
Castes/Tribes														
Scheduled Castes	56.9	2,569			35.2	29.9	61.4	9.0	64.5	38.1	61.9	0.0	1,149	
Scheduled Tribes	56.3	279	54.4	61.1	37.6	32.3	68.4	7.9	53.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	123	
Other backward Classes	67.7	1,682	63.1	57.7	50.0	37.6	57.7	8.8	82.8	17.4	68.5	14.1	874	
Others	66.2	8,101	60.0	65.2	42.3	35.9	62.6	8.3	67.0	43.4	53.1	3.5	3,054	
Wealth index														
Lowest	49.5	393	53.7	53.6	32.9	26.0	51.8	10.9	40.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	139	
Second	48.4	1,399	52.6	56.7	39.2	28.9	58.9	12.9	68.5	48.0	42.0	10.0	445	
Middle	56.0	3,048	53.1	59.8	38.0	30.2	59.6	10.1	59.6	42.7	56.1	1.2	1,139	
Fourth	65.1	4,209	53.8	62.0	42.5	36.0	61.7	8.7	73.3	31.7	60.7	7.6	1,730	
Highest	78.2	3,591	65.8	62.8	45.3	39.0	64.4	6.1	76.3	31.0	66.7	2.3	1,749	
Uttarakhand (15-49)	64.3	12,640	57.7	61.1	42.0	35.0	61.8	8.5	69.0	35.8	59.2	5.0	5,202	
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	64.4	11,126	58.0	61.2	42.3	34.9	61.8	8.5	68.8	35.5	59.4	5.1	5,138	

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

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

** Unweighted cases. () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

³ Last two weeks prior to survey. ⁴ Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/ treatment ⁵ Among children who sought advice/treatment. ⁶ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic.

⁷ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

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

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

Percentage of women by awareness of ORS, percentage of children who suffered from diarrhoea and ARI and sought advice/treatment by districts, Uttarakhand, 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**
Uttarkashi	46.9	4.7	72.0	3.3	84.2	454
Chamoli	60.9	9.8	54.6	6.8	66.7	291
Rudraprayag	59.1	10.5	61.3	3.9	76.2	360
Tehri Garhwal	41.6	13.4	70.8	6.2	85.7	303
Dehradun	60.1	10.9	52.1	8.8	63.5	480
Garhwal	42.8	6.9	41.2	4.7	87.5	256
Pithoragarh	56.9	18.5	49.2	10.7	53.6	391
Bageshwar	39.0	22.8	39.1	14.9	47.6	374
Almora	50.5	16.0	66.2	11.7	71.4	369
Champawat	31.2	14.9	59.6	13.7	58.8	425
Nainital	62.9	10.1	60.7	9.2	71.7	429
Udham Singh Nagar	60.2	4.1	94.8	3.2	82.4	340
Hardwar	52.4	20.3	79.1	12.5	88.3	730
Uttarakhand (15-49)	51.4	12.7	60.8	8.5	69.0	5,202
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	51.4	12.7	60.9	8.5	68.8	5,138

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

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Last two weeks prior to survey.

² Among children who suffered from ARI or fever two weeks prior to the survey.

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

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 6.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
Percentage of ever married and currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by place of residence, Uttarakhand, 2007-08						
Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	99.2	99.1	99.5	99.2	99.1	99.5
Any modern method ¹	99.0	99.0	99.4	99.1	99.0	99.4
Female sterilization	98.1	97.9	98.8	98.1	97.9	98.8
Male sterilization	89.8	88.5	95.9	90.0	88.7	96.0
Intra Uterine Device	68.4	64.8	86.2	69.0	65.5	86.1
Pill	85.9	83.8	95.9	86.4	84.4	96.0
Emergency contraceptive pill	31.5	27.2	52.7	32.0	27.6	53.3
Injectables	41.6	37.5	61.6	42.3	38.1	62.2
Condom/Nirodh	76.8	73.6	92.4	77.7	74.6	92.4
Female condom	16.4	13.3	31.7	16.8	13.6	32.3
Rhythm method	37.3	35.5	45.6	37.6	35.8	46.2
Withdrawal method	27.1	25.4	35.1	27.3	25.6	35.6
Others	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.2
Number of women**	12,640	10,474	2,166	12,107	10,009	2,098

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

TABLE 6.2 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15-24	98.2	98.1	86.3	96.1	70.7	90.2	32.5	45.5	82.9	16.8	36.4	25.6	0.6	2,328
25-29	99.4	99.2	91.1	98.4	73.6	89.8	36.5	46.8	82.3	19.5	38.5	28.3	1.2	2,511
30-34	99.6	99.5	91.1	98.6	70.6	88.1	34.4	44.3	79.5	18.7	37.9	27.7	1.0	2,367
35-39	99.3	99.2	90.3	98.5	67.4	84.2	29.7	39.6	74.9	15.2	36.9	26.7	1.1	2,297
40-49	99.5	99.3	90.9	98.8	63.1	80.3	27.2	35.5	69.2	13.9	38.1	28.1	0.7	2,604
No. of living children														
0														
1	98.4	98.4	89.0	96.7	70.1	90.9	34.5	48.6	83.9	19.2	37.3	25.2	0.6	1,161
2	99.0	98.8	90.2	97.5	77.4	90.8	42.3	50.3	85.4	22.1	40.6	30.7	1.0	1,638
3	99.4	99.3	92.0	98.2	74.5	89.8	38.2	48.5	84.3	20.8	41.0	30.3	1.1	3,216
4+	99.4	99.3	90.9	98.5	67.2	86.3	29.5	39.4	75.6	15.1	36.2	26.0	1.1	3,092
	99.2	99.1	87.1	98.4	60.2	79.0	21.6	31.9	66.1	10.6	33.9	24.5	0.5	3,000
Residence														
Rural	99.1	99.0	88.7	97.9	65.5	84.4	27.6	38.1	74.6	13.6	35.8	25.6	0.8	10,009
Urban	99.5	99.4	96.0	98.8	86.1	96.0	53.3	62.2	92.4	32.3	46.2	35.6	1.2	2,098
Education														
Non-literate ^a	98.4	98.2	84.3	97.1	52.3	75.0	17.3	26.6	60.8	9.1	31.5	22.3	0.4	4,363
Less than five years	98.3	98.3	87.0	95.8	54.6	82.7	22.4	31.8	72.3	9.6	30.1	22.5	0.6	317
5-9 years	99.5	99.4	90.9	98.3	71.8	89.8	29.6	40.8	81.8	14.6	35.8	26.5	0.7	4,282
10 or more years	99.9	99.9	96.9	99.3	90.1	98.2	56.9	67.2	96.1	31.2	49.3	36.0	1.8	3,145
Religion														
Hindu	99.4	99.3	90.4	98.4	68.7	86.2	31.8	41.9	77.1	16.3	37.2	27.1	0.9	11,139
Muslim	96.8	96.4	83.9	94.0	70.9	88.8	31.6	45.6	83.7	19.3	40.2	28.1	0.5	778
Christian	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.9	96.5	50.6	61.2	85.8	33.3	47.4	33.2	3.5	29
Sikh	99.3	99.3	87.5	98.6	75.3	91.8	47.0	48.4	88.3	36.8	49.1	34.7	0.6	147
Others	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.9)	(92.9)	(85.7)	(92.9)	(64.3)	(42.9)	(92.9)	(50.0)	(42.9)	(35.7)	(0.0)	14
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	99.0	98.8	88.4	97.5	62.9	82.2	24.1	34.3	70.8	12.4	32.6	24.6	0.6	2,460
Scheduled tribes	95.8	95.4	84.2	94.7	64.6	79.0	31.2	40.6	68.1	21.0	31.1	22.5	1.9	268
Other backward classes	98.5	98.3	86.5	96.8	69.8	87.5	31.6	45.0	80.7	19.8	40.4	26.8	0.7	1,626
Others	99.5	99.5	91.4	98.7	71.0	87.8	34.7	44.3	79.6	17.4	38.8	28.5	1.0	7,752
Wealth index														
Lowest	96.9	96.9	75.7	94.3	41.6	62.3	15.1	22.1	47.4	6.8	25.7	11.4	0.8	359
Second	98.0	97.9	83.0	96.9	51.7	74.7	18.8	28.3	58.1	9.5	30.1	22.6	0.5	1,298
Middle	99.0	98.7	87.2	97.8	60.0	81.1	21.2	31.1	68.7	10.1	31.7	22.5	0.5	2,881
Fourth	99.5	99.3	90.8	98.1	69.6	88.4	29.6	41.3	80.9	14.0	36.8	26.9	0.9	4,060
Highest	99.8	99.7	95.3	99.1	85.0	95.3	50.2	59.6	91.5	29.2	47.2	35.0	1.4	3,509
Uttarakhand	99.2	99.1	90.0	98.1	69.0	86.4	32.0	42.3	77.7	16.8	37.6	27.3	0.9	12,107

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

() Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 6.3 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICTS

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

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Uttarkashi	99.6	99.3	90.7	98.6	52.8	79.9	25.0	26.8	71.1	13.7	27.8	20.4	0.8	1,014
Chamoli	99.9	99.9	91.3	99.5	65.7	85.1	24.8	41.8	82.8	15.5	38.3	30.9	0.6	860
Rudraprayag	99.8	99.7	93.3	98.9	62.4	82.0	21.5	37.5	77.0	13.3	52.2	43.9	1.2	988
Tehri Garhwal	99.7	99.7	97.9	99.5	74.8	89.5	37.0	42.3	82.3	8.0	40.1	31.6	0.3	796
Dehradun	98.6	98.6	90.8	98.0	82.4	90.9	56.3	62.6	81.2	39.6	55.5	44.5	2.3	1,066
Garhwal	100.0	100.0	96.5	100.0	75.3	90.9	30.6	37.9	80.4	7.2	22.5	14.6	0.0	675
Pithoragarh	99.4	99.4	87.8	99.1	66.2	87.3	20.0	34.7	74.1	13.9	26.6	15.6	0.7	962
Bageshwar	98.8	98.6	92.8	97.8	69.7	85.5	23.6	35.6	74.2	8.1	23.2	17.6	1.2	879
Almora	100.0	100.0	98.9	99.7	82.5	93.9	48.6	54.8	87.9	13.5	54.1	47.8	0.9	915
Champawat	98.6	98.6	77.2	98.2	56.7	72.5	30.7	41.7	58.2	11.2	30.0	10.8	0.7	930
Nainital	99.1	98.9	85.4	95.6	69.2	88.5	39.2	44.6	82.6	17.2	30.3	22.5	1.0	924
Udham Singh Nagar	98.6	98.0	87.3	96.4	75.8	89.7	36.3	48.7	85.9	30.7	45.4	32.6	1.4	798
Hardwar	98.5	98.3	84.9	96.2	68.9	89.5	28.9	47.4	80.4	22.9	50.5	36.7	0.8	1,300
Uttarakhand	99.2	99.1	90.0	98.1	69.0	86.4	32.0	42.3	77.7	16.8	37.6	27.3	0.9	12,107

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

TABLE 6.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom <i>Inirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15 - 19	19.7	15.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.4	3.6	3.7	0.0	312
20 - 24	34.0	29.9	0.2	5.8	0.7	8.1	0.5	0.5	18.9	0.3	4.4	3.2	0.2	2,016
25 - 29	58.1	55.5	0.8	26.9	2.2	12.1	1.0	0.7	21.4	0.5	4.8	3.5	0.0	2,511
30 - 34	78.2	75.7	2.0	48.9	3.3	12.6	0.9	0.7	19.9	0.5	5.0	3.9	0.2	2,367
35 - 39	82.7	81.0	3.4	62.2	3.2	10.4	0.6	0.5	12.8	0.3	4.6	3.4	0.1	2,297
40 - 44	80.5	77.5	4.0	63.4	3.2	6.5	0.7	0.3	8.9	0.2	5.2	4.2	0.1	1,622
45 - 49	78.4	75.9	6.3	61.5	2.8	5.5	0.3	0.1	6.5	0.6	4.8	3.2	0.0	982
No. of living children														
0	13.5	10.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.4	8.6	0.1	2.4	1.9	0.0	1,161
1	42.3	38.4	0.4	5.2	2.0	9.8	0.8	0.5	25.4	0.6	4.9	3.6	0.2	1,638
2	74.6	71.3	2.0	42.4	2.9	12.2	1.0	0.8	21.8	0.6	5.7	4.0	0.1	3,216
3	82.2	80.2	3.4	61.2	3.3	9.6	0.7	0.3	13.6	0.3	4.6	3.5	0.1	3,092
4+	74.6	72.2	3.3	55.4	2.4	9.8	0.6	0.4	9.9	0.3	4.7	3.9	0.1	3,000
Residence														
Rural	65.2	62.6	2.5	43.0	2.1	9.5	0.6	0.4	14.0	0.3	4.5	3.6	0.1	10,009
Urban	71.8	68.3	1.3	33.8	4.4	10.7	0.9	1.1	25.4	0.8	5.8	3.6	0.2	2,098
Education														
Non-literate ^a	67.5	64.8	2.9	50.6	1.6	7.4	0.5	0.2	8.8	0.2	4.7	3.4	0.1	4,363
Less than five years	67.7	64.8	2.8	46.5	2.6	9.7	0.7	0.0	12.5	1.3	4.5	5.4	0.0	317
5-9 years	65.7	63.1	2.5	42.7	2.2	10.1	0.5	0.4	14.7	0.3	4.4	3.3	0.1	4,282
10 or more years	65.4	62.3	1.2	26.1	4.1	12.4	1.2	1.1	28.0	0.7	5.3	4.1	0.1	3,145
Religion														
Hindu	67.6	65.0	2.5	43.7	2.4	9.6	0.7	0.5	15.1	0.4	4.5	3.5	0.1	11,139
Muslim	48.3	42.7	0.3	9.2	2.5	10.4	0.8	0.5	25.7	0.6	8.0	4.7	0.0	778
Christian	69.5	66.2	0.0	49.4	7.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	20.3	0.0	6.7	3.3	0.0	29
Sikh	68.5	64.4	0.0	34.6	4.9	10.3	0.7	1.4	27.3	0.7	7.5	2.7	0.0	147
Others	(71.4)	(71.4)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(14.3)	(21.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	64.6	62.2	1.9	44.3	2.0	9.4	0.5	0.2	12.0	0.3	4.1	3.3	0.1	2,460
Scheduled tribes	61.4	59.9	1.8	42.1	3.1	9.6	0.7	0.4	9.8	1.1	1.5	2.6	0.0	268
Other backward classes	58.7	54.2	1.2	26.7	2.6	10.1	0.7	0.4	22.3	0.5	7.5	4.5	0.2	1,626
Others	68.7	66.1	2.7	43.5	2.6	9.7	0.8	0.6	16.1	0.4	4.5	3.5	0.1	7,752
Wealth index														
Lowest	51.0	48.4	2.0	38.0	0.6	4.2	0.6	0.3	5.3	0.0	4.5	1.1	0.0	359
Second	60.6	57.4	2.7	42.2	1.4	9.0	0.9	0.5	8.7	0.4	4.3	3.7	0.0	1,298
Middle	63.3	60.8	2.7	46.4	1.5	7.7	0.2	0.2	9.1	0.0	4.1	3.3	0.0	2,881
Fourth	65.5	63.0	2.3	42.2	1.9	9.6	0.6	0.3	15.0	0.3	4.7	3.1	0.1	4,060
Highest	73.4	70.3	1.9	36.4	4.6	12.3	1.2	1.0	26.3	0.8	5.6	4.5	0.2	3,509
Uttarakhand (15-49)	66.3	63.6	2.3	41.4	2.5	9.7	0.7	0.5	15.9	0.4	4.8	3.6	0.1	12,107
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	65.3	62.5	1.9	39.6	2.5	10.1	0.7	0.5	16.8	0.4	4.8	3.6	0.1	11,125

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

() Based on 10 - 24 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Age group												
15 - 19	12.9	10.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.3	8.4	1.6	0.7	0.0	312
20 - 24	24.4	21.6	0.1	5.8	0.5	3.0	0.5	11.6	1.8	0.9	0.0	2,016
25 - 29	51.3	49.3	0.8	27.0	1.2	4.7	0.8	14.6	1.3	0.8	0.0	2,511
30 - 34	73.8	71.2	2.0	48.7	1.4	5.2	0.5	13.1	1.7	0.9	0.0	2,367
35 - 39	80.6	78.5	3.6	62.0	1.2	2.6	0.7	8.0	1.7	0.3	0.0	2,297
40 - 44	77.8	75.5	4.3	63.3	0.5	1.7	0.3	5.1	1.6	0.7	0.0	1,622
45 - 49	74.7	72.7	6.3	61.5	0.8	1.0	0.1	2.6	1.5	0.6	0.0	982
No. of living children												
No children	6.4	5.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.2	4.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	1,161
1 child	32.0	28.7	0.4	5.2	1.2	4.2	0.5	17.0	2.4	0.8	0.0	1,638
1 son	36.9	33.5	0.7	8.2	1.5	5.0	0.3	17.4	2.3	1.1	0.0	915
No son	25.8	22.7	0.0	1.3	1.0	3.1	0.6	16.5	2.5	0.6	0.0	723
2 children	69.8	66.8	2.1	42.3	1.4	4.8	0.9	14.8	2.1	0.9	0.0	3,216
1 or more sons	73.9	71.0	2.4	47.2	1.4	4.6	0.9	14.1	2.0	0.9	0.0	2,841
No sons	39.0	34.7	0.3	5.5	1.6	6.7	0.3	19.9	3.2	1.0	0.0	375
3 children	78.6	76.9	3.5	61.0	1.1	2.8	0.4	8.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	3,092
1 or more sons	81.0	79.3	3.6	63.8	1.0	2.8	0.4	7.6	1.0	0.6	0.0	2,931
No sons	34.9	32.4	0.6	10.4	1.2	4.3	0.6	14.0	2.5	0.6	0.0	161
4+ children	71.1	68.8	3.4	55.4	0.6	2.7	0.5	6.0	1.6	0.6	0.0	3,000
1 or more sons	72.3	70.0	3.5	56.6	0.7	2.7	0.5	5.9	1.6	0.6	0.0	2,901
No sons	35.4	33.4	1.0	18.3	0.0	4.0	1.0	8.1	1.0	1.0	0.0	99
Residence												
Rural	59.9	57.9	2.6	42.9	0.8	3.1	0.4	8.0	1.4	0.7	0.0	10,009
Urban	67.6	63.8	1.4	33.6	2.0	4.5	1.2	20.3	2.6	1.1	0.0	2,098
Education												
Non-literate ^a	64.2	61.9	2.9	50.5	0.5	2.5	0.3	5.2	1.7	0.6	0.0	4,363
Less than five years	62.6	60.3	2.8	46.8	0.9	1.8	1.3	6.0	0.7	1.6	0.0	317
5-9 years	60.5	58.4	2.6	42.5	0.7	3.2	0.5	8.6	1.5	0.6	0.0	4,282
10 or more years	57.9	55.2	1.3	26.2	2.0	4.8	0.9	19.6	1.7	1.0	0.0	3,145
Religion												
Hindu	62.6	60.5	2.5	43.6	1.0	3.3	0.5	9.3	1.4	0.7	0.0	11,139
Muslim	41.5	36.0	0.4	8.9	1.0	3.9	1.5	20.1	4.3	1.3	0.0	778
Christian	68.8	65.4	0.0	49.4	0.0	6.7	0.0	9.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	29
Sikh	60.9	58.2	0.0	34.6	2.1	4.0	0.7	16.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	147
Others	(71.4)	(71.4)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14

Contd ...

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Castes/tribes												
Scheduled castes	60.3	58.4	1.8	44.2	0.7	3.2	0.6	7.8	1.4	0.6	0.0	2,460
Scheduled tribes	58.4	57.3	1.5	42.9	1.6	3.4	0.4	7.6	0.4	0.7	0.0	268
Other backward classes	52.3	48.0	1.3	26.4	1.1	4.2	0.8	13.9	3.1	1.2	0.0	1,626
Others	63.5	61.4	2.8	43.5	1.0	3.2	0.5	10.2	1.4	0.7	0.0	7,752
Wealth index												
Lowest	47.3	45.3	1.7	38.2	0.6	1.7	0.0	3.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	359
Second	56.3	54.0	2.7	41.9	0.5	2.8	0.4	5.5	1.5	0.8	0.0	1,298
Middle	59.6	57.5	2.8	46.3	0.6	2.4	0.4	5.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	2,881
Fourth	59.7	57.9	2.3	42.2	0.6	3.2	0.5	9.1	1.3	0.5	0.0	4,060
Highest	67.5	64.3	2.0	36.3	1.9	4.6	0.9	17.9	2.2	1.0	0.0	3,509
Uttarakhand (15-49)	61.2	58.9	2.4	41.3	1.0	3.3	0.5	10.1	1.6	0.7	0.0	12,107
Uttarakhand (15-44) †	60.0	57.7	2.0	39.5	1.0	3.5	0.6	10.8	1.6	0.7	0.0	11,125

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

() Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 6.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHODS

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

Background characteristics	IUD				Pill		Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Spacing method [†]	
	< 2 years	2-3 years	4 or more years	Number of IUD users**	> 6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months Number of condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> users	> 6 months	
Age group									
15 - 19	nc	nc	nc	0	*	6	35.6	26	3.8
20 - 24	(66.7)	(33.3)	(0.0)	10	52.2	71	46.5	234	8.2
25 - 29	49.5	38.9	11.5	31	74.2	137	71.6	367	16.6
30 - 34	28.3	43.9	27.8	33	83.2	134	88.0	311	17.7
35 - 39	19.4	39.1	41.5	27	91.7	75	93.7	183	11.8
40 - 44	*	*	*	9	92.9	33	98.8	83	7.4
45 - 49	*	*	*	8	(100.0)	11	100.0	26	na
No. of living children									
0	nc	nc	nc	0	(53.8)	13	46.5	50	2.5
1	(33.3)	(46.7)	(20.0)	21	67.3	76	61.8	280	16.1
2	28.8	46.0	25.2	45	80.3	182	80.8	475	19.3
3	25.7	26.0	48.2	33	79.0	100	82.2	246	10.6
4+	(36.8)	(42.1)	(21.1)	19	83.2	96	83.6	179	9.5
Residence									
Rural	31.6	42.5	25.8	75	72.6	348	70.9	796	9.6
Urban	27.7	33.3	39.0	43	91.8	119	84.9	434	27.4
Education									
Non-literate ^a	(40.0)	(45.0)	(15.0)	22	77.0	119	79.1	225	7.1
Less than five years	*	*	*	3	(88.9)	10	(87.5)	19	9.2
5-9 years	34.2	37.7	28.1	31	75.9	160	69.6	369	10.3
10 or more years	25.9	36.0	38.1	62	79.1	178	78.1	617	23.5
Religion									
Hindu	30.2	39.1	30.7	107	77.1	416	76.0	1,041	11.9
Muslim	*	*	*	8	89.5	42	77.4	158	22.9
Christian	nc	nc	nc	0	*	2	*	3	14.8
Sikh	*	*	*	3	*	7	59.8	25	14.6
Others	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	0	*	3	15.5
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	(23.1)	(46.2)	(30.8)	15	78.1	93	75.3	191	9.8
Scheduled tribes	*	*	*	4	(75.0)	10	(80.0)	21	10.7
Other backward classes	(35.7)	(42.9)	(21.4)	18	78.3	82	74.6	228	16.7
Others	31.7	36.4	31.9	81	77.5	282	76.2	790	12.8
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	2	*	6	(70.0)	11	3.6
Second	*	*	*	7	62.3	41	67.2	71	6.3
Middle	(37.5)	(50.0)	(12.5)	17	67.0	80	72.8	145	6.3
Fourth	(52.6)	(42.1)	(5.3)	24	80.2	147	69.9	368	10.6
Highest	20.6	35.6	43.8	68	83.5	193	80.9	635	23.8
Uttarakhand	30.2	39.2	30.6	118	77.7	467	75.9	1,230	12.6

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.^c Spacing method includes IUD, daily/weekly pills, Injectables, condom/*nirodh* and female condom. Percentage calculated out of total women but excluding pregnant women.[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by age at the time of sterilization, according to selected background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	0.2	17.8	43.7	23.0	10.4	4.9	100.0	29.1	471
2-3	1.0	19.2	43.4	24.8	8.4	3.2	100.0	28.5	628
4-5	1.0	19.1	38.0	29.8	10.6	1.5	100.0	28.6	850
6-7	1.1	22.0	42.3	25.8	7.4	1.4	100.0	28.1	636
8-9	1.1	17.9	40.5	29.6	10.3	0.6	100.0	28.6	647
10+	2.3	22.9	47.2	22.2	5.3	0.0	100.0	27.2	1,963
No. of living children									
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
1	12.0	30.8	34.9	14.1	5.9	2.3	100.0	25.7	92
2	3.2	39.0	41.6	13.5	2.4	0.3	100.0	25.7	1,433
3	0.8	20.6	52.2	20.2	5.6	0.8	100.0	27.5	2,000
4+	0.2	5.6	35.8	40.7	15.0	2.7	100.0	30.6	1,771
Residence									
Rural	1.5	20.8	43.1	25.4	7.9	1.3	100.0	28.0	4,577
Urban	1.0	19.8	46.0	24.2	7.6	1.4	100.0	28.0	721
Education									
Non-literate ^a	1.5	16.0	40.3	29.2	10.9	2.2	100.0	28.9	2,343
Less than five years	0.6	22.7	42.6	20.0	12.9	1.3	100.0	28.2	158
5-9 years	1.9	25.0	44.5	23.1	4.9	0.7	100.0	27.3	1,935
10 or more years	0.6	23.4	50.1	20.0	5.6	0.4	100.0	27.3	862
Religion									
Hindu	1.4	20.7	43.6	25.2	7.8	1.3	100.0	28.0	5,153
Muslim	1.4	14.1	42.2	24.5	12.4	5.4	100.0	29.3	73
Christian	(7.1)	(28.6)	(35.7)	(21.4)	(7.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(27.1)	14
Sikh	0.0	20.6	36.3	28.7	14.4	0.0	100.0	29.1	51
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	2.4	24.6	41.1	24.4	5.9	1.6	100.0	27.6	1,135
Scheduled tribes	1.7	27.5	43.5	18.9	8.5	0.0	100.0	27.3	120
Other backward classes	2.2	18.4	42.0	24.7	9.8	2.9	100.0	28.4	454
Others	1.0	19.4	44.4	25.7	8.3	1.1	100.0	28.2	3,588
Wealth index									
Lowest	0.7	18.3	39.4	29.6	9.2	2.8	100.0	28.9	144
Second	1.9	17.2	40.0	29.3	9.6	1.9	100.0	28.5	583
Middle	1.4	19.7	42.2	26.4	8.5	1.8	100.0	28.3	1,419
Fourth	1.8	21.5	45.0	23.7	7.2	0.8	100.0	27.8	1,811
Highest	0.9	22.2	44.8	23.7	7.3	1.1	100.0	27.8	1,341
Uttarakhand	1.4	20.6	43.5	25.2	7.9	1.3	100.0	28.0	5,298

() Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 6.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICTS

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

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Uttarkashi	70.3	67.5	3.5	53.9	0.2	2.6	0.4	6.8	2.4	0.4	0.0	1,014
Chamoli	71.6	71.3	3.4	57.5	0.8	2.2	0.1	7.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	860
Rudraprayag	69.3	68.2	1.7	57.4	0.5	2.7	0.2	5.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	988
Tehri Garhwal	57.2	54.9	0.6	45.1	0.8	2.2	0.3	6.0	1.4	0.7	0.0	796
Dehradun	61.4	57.8	0.9	27.4	2.2	5.7	0.8	20.7	2.1	1.6	0.0	1,066
Garhwal	61.2	60.0	0.3	48.4	1.3	1.2	0.4	8.4	0.5	0.7	0.0	675
Pithoragarh	68.6	68.0	1.8	51.8	1.0	4.0	0.5	8.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	962
Bageshwar	53.6	51.3	5.5	30.4	1.5	4.4	0.8	8.5	0.3	2.0	0.0	879
Almora	61.7	60.9	5.6	40.2	1.1	2.6	0.6	10.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	915
Champawat	50.8	49.4	1.7	38.1	0.5	1.4	0.3	7.5	0.9	0.3	0.0	930
Nainital	66.8	65.1	4.4	37.4	0.7	4.5	0.8	17.4	1.0	0.7	0.0	924
Udham Singh Nagar	58.4	54.3	1.2	29.9	0.7	3.9	0.4	16.5	2.9	1.3	0.0	798
Hardwar	49.3	42.2	0.5	20.8	0.9	4.6	1.2	13.6	5.6	1.4	0.0	1,300
Uttarakhand (15-49)	61.2	58.9	2.4	41.3	1.0	3.3	0.5	10.1	1.6	0.7	0.0	12,107
Uttarakhand (15-44)†	60.0	57.7	2.0	39.5	1.0	3.5	0.6	10.8	1.6	0.7	0.0	11,125

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

TABLE 6.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Government ²	Private ³	Other ⁴	Total ¹		Government ⁵	Private ⁶	Other ⁷	Total ¹	
Age group										
15 - 19	31.3	6.0	62.7	100.0	32	*	*	*	*	1
20 - 24	30.2	19.3	50.4	100.0	305	97.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	121
25 - 29	31.8	24.8	43.4	100.0	512	96.9	2.9	0.1	100.0	699
30 - 34	30.4	27.7	41.9	100.0	452	95.9	4.1	0.0	100.0	1,202
35 - 39	28.5	26.8	44.8	100.0	266	94.8	4.8	0.3	100.0	1,511
40 - 44	29.9	30.1	39.9	100.0	120	92.5	7.1	0.4	100.0	1,096
45 - 49	17.8	22.5	59.7	100.0	40	92.9	6.2	0.9	100.0	668
No. of living children										
0	25.0	14.3	60.6	100.0	63	*	*	*	*	2
1	26.7	28.9	44.4	100.0	361	92.5	7.5	0.0	100.0	92
2	28.2	24.2	47.7	100.0	673	94.5	5.4	0.1	100.0	1,433
3	30.7	25.5	43.7	100.0	349	95.5	4.2	0.3	100.0	2,000
4+	39.7	23.0	37.3	100.0	281	94.0	5.5	0.5	100.0	1,771
Residence										
Rural	35.1	21.2	43.6	100.0	1,157	95.6	4.1	0.3	100.0	4,577
Urban	19.9	32.4	47.7	100.0	570	89.2	10.6	0.2	100.0	721
Education										
Non-literate ^a	35.7	23.2	41.1	100.0	346	95.3	4.3	0.4	100.0	2,343
Less than five years	41.4	19.5	39.1	100.0	31	94.2	3.9	1.8	100.0	158
5-9 years	33.2	21.0	45.7	100.0	537	95.9	3.9	0.2	100.0	1,935
10 or more years	25.3	28.3	46.3	100.0	813	90.4	9.6	0.0	100.0	862
Religion										
Hindu	31.3	23.9	44.8	100.0	1,486	95.0	4.7	0.3	100.0	5,153
Muslim	26.4	32.4	41.1	100.0	201	86.6	13.4	0.0	100.0	73
Christian	*	*	*	*	5	(78.6)	(21.4)	(0.0)	100.0	14
Sikh	6.0	18.4	75.6	100.0	32	78.5	19.5	2.0	100.0	51
Others	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	7
Castes/tribes										
Scheduled castes	40.2	23.0	36.9	100.0	287	97.5	2.4	0.1	100.0	1,135
Scheduled tribes	38.6	16.6	44.8	100.0	31	95.5	3.5	0.9	100.0	120
Other backward classes	27.1	27.6	45.3	100.0	314	90.6	9.0	0.4	100.0	454
Others	28.2	24.8	47.0	100.0	1,095	94.3	5.4	0.3	100.0	3,588
Wealth index										
Lowest	(35.3)	(29.4)	(35.3)	100.0	17	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	144
Second	44.6	21.0	34.4	100.0	115	96.7	2.8	0.5	100.0	583
Middle	39.7	17.6	42.7	100.0	227	96.7	3.1	0.3	100.0	1,419
Fourth	33.6	21.8	44.6	100.0	519	95.3	4.3	0.4	100.0	1,811
Highest	23.4	29.1	47.5	100.0	849	90.5	9.3	0.2	100.0	1,341
Uttarakhand	30.2	24.9	45.0	100.0	1,727	94.7	5.0	0.3	100.0	5,298

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION BY DISTRICTS

Percent distribution of currently married women and wives of sterilized men who received cash benefits after sterilization, by districts, Uttarakhand, 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		
Uttarkashi	54.2	94.0	5.1	1.0	100.0	581
Chamoli	59.6	89.0	6.5	4.5	100.0	532
Rudraprayag	60.4	91.0	6.8	2.3	100.0	583
Tehri Garhwal	44.9	92.1	4.9	3.0	100.0	358
Dehradun	43.7	93.2	4.5	2.3	100.0	334
Garhwal	55.5	95.1	4.4	0.5	100.0	327
Pithoragarh	63.2	91.7	6.4	1.8	100.0	514
Bageshwar	45.4	86.0	11.9	2.1	100.0	318
Almora	46.1	83.4	9.8	6.7	100.0	423
Champawat	47.8	86.4	8.5	5.1	100.0	380
Nainital	39.9	89.7	7.7	2.6	100.0	396
Udham Singh Nagar	37.5	91.4	6.5	2.2	100.0	263
Hardwar	45.3	85.6	12.0	2.4	100.0	289
Uttarakhand	50.7	90.3	7.0	2.7	100.0	5,298

** 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, Uttarakhand, 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	16.4	29.5	20.3
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	10.4	7.1	8.9
Number of current users**	5,011	118	467
Type of health problems/side effects¹			
Weakness/inability to work	36.1	*	38.4
Body ache/ backache	55.8	*	19.1
Abdominal pain	61.4	*	19.1
Weight gain	6.7	*	19.5
Dizziness	17.5	*	51.2
Nausea/vomiting	4.4	*	20.8
Fever	11.1	*	11.9
Breast tenderness	3.5	*	4.9
Irregular periods	10.4	*	9.8
Excessive bleeding	7.8	*	4.8
Spotting	3.7	*	4.9
Amenorrhoea	1.1	*	0.0
Cramps	6.6	*	9.6
Decreased libido	3.5	*	4.7
Rashes/allergy	3.3	*	7.2
Infection	1.6	*	4.9
Others	10.6	*	7.2
Number of users with side effects**	544	8	40
Source of treatment			
Government health facility	66.6	*	*
Private health facility	31.7	*	*
Other	1.7	*	*
Number of women with treatment taken**	288	4	9

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

TABLE 6.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

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

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related ¹	Side effect related	Others ²	
Age group				
15 - 19	(87.0)	(0.0)	(13.0)	23
20 - 24	80.3	4.1	15.7	198
25 - 29	73.2	11.6	15.2	188
30 - 34	55.2	15.6	29.1	113
35 - 39	42.5	27.6	29.9	59
40 - 44	19.2	26.8	54.0	47
45 - 49	14.5	35.7	49.8	28
No. of living children				
0	91.8	1.2	7.0	85
1	80.5	5.8	13.8	177
2	56.0	15.6	28.4	171
3	47.0	14.7	38.4	113
4+	44.0	29.0	27.0	110
Residence				
Rural	62.7	12.6	24.7	545
Urban	67.6	16.3	16.0	111
Education				
Non-literate ^a	61.0	16.2	22.8	155
Less than five years	(43.8)	(25.0)	(31.3)	16
5-9 years	66.1	12.9	20.9	223
10 or more years	64.1	10.9	25.0	262
Religion				
Hindu	63.8	11.9	24.3	584
Muslim	62.3	27.2	10.4	58
Christian	*	*	*	1
Sikh	(58.3)	(0.0)	(41.7)	12
Others	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	70.1	11.6	18.3	117
Scheduled tribes	*	*	*	9
Other backward classes	64.7	17.4	17.9	109
Others	62.0	11.9	26.1	421
Wealth index				
Lowest	(76.9)	(23.1)	(0.0)	13
Second	61.6	13.2	25.1	60
Middle	70.7	11.2	18.1	116
Fourth	61.3	14.2	24.5	239
Highest	62.1	12.6	25.3	228
Uttarakhand	63.5	13.2	23.3	656

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
 () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
 ** Unweighted cases
¹ Wanted child, method failed/became pregnant.
² Others include supply not available, difficult to get method, lack of pleasure, method was inconvenient, cost too much, family/husband opposed, not having sex, infrequent sex, husband away and others.
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are not using contraceptive method but having intention to use contraception in future by background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	4.3	8.8	0.0	9.3	90.7	272
20 - 24	3.0	14.3	22.7	18.3	59.0	1,523
25 - 29	2.4	20.5	32.2	22.3	45.5	1,220
30 - 34	2.4	21.2	34.5	27.1	38.5	618
35 - 39	1.8	12.9	34.2	23.1	42.7	445
40 - 44	0.3	4.4	54.4	25.5	20.1	359
45 - 49	0.0	0.8	33.7	33.3	33.0	247
No. of living children						
0	2.4	3.9	2.0	6.8	91.2	1,086
1	3.0	12.6	10.4	14.9	74.7	1,110
2	2.2	24.0	32.4	26.0	41.6	970
3	2.0	21.7	40.5	25.0	34.5	656
4+	2.0	16.4	46.9	26.3	26.8	862
Residence						
Rural	2.3	16.3	28.4	21.6	50.1	4,001
Urban	2.5	6.6	30.4	19.1	50.5	683
Education						
Non-literate ^a	1.8	13.5	34.4	27.2	38.4	1,552
Less than five years	0.9	14.5	39.4	10.7	49.9	118
5-9 years	1.9	17.0	28.5	20.6	50.8	1,688
10 or more years	3.7	13.9	22.2	17.5	60.3	1,326
Religion						
Hindu	2.2	16.3	28.7	22.0	49.2	4,162
Muslim	4.0	2.5	25.1	11.0	64.0	452
Christian	*	*	*	*	50.0	9
Sikh	3.7	12.8	29.8	0.0	70.2	57
Others	*	*	*	*	*	4
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	2.4	16.6	28.4	25.9	45.8	975
Scheduled tribes	3.6	19.3	16.3	23.3	60.4	110
Other backward classes	3.2	8.5	34.6	13.3	52.1	769
Others	2.0	15.9	28.1	21.1	50.9	2,830
Wealth index						
Lowest	1.6	16.4	16.7	30.4	52.9	189
Second	1.9	17.6	35.5	24.5	39.9	564
Middle	1.7	16.0	30.3	24.3	45.4	1,159
Fourth	2.3	16.4	29.2	19.4	51.5	1,632
Highest	3.4	10.2	23.0	17.5	59.5	1,140
Uttarakhand	2.4	14.9	28.5	21.3	50.1	4,684

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 6.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE				
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently not using any contraceptive and were advised by the ANM/health worker to use modern contraception by suggested method and place of residence, Uttarakhand, 2007-08				
Advice	Total	Residence		
		Rural	Urban	
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method ¹	12.5	12.9	9.7	
Number of Non-users**	4,684	4,001	683	
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	15.0	17.6	8.6	
Number of traditional method users**	284	202	82	
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use				
Female sterilization	61.4	62.6	52.0	
Male sterilization	12.6	12.7	11.8	
IUD	13.2	12.7	17.3	
Pill(Daily/weekly)	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Injectables	2.3	2.5	1.3	
Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	24.1	24.2	24.0	
Female condom	2.2	1.9	3.9	
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	2.5	1.9	6.7	
Withdrawal	2.8	2.3	6.6	
Others	0.2	0.2	0.0	
Non-users who ever received counselling/advised by health personnel to adopt family planning (15-44) [†]	15.8	16.4	12.3	
Number of non-users (15-44)**[†]	3,574	3,089	485	
Current users ever told about side-effects of family planning methods (15-44) ^v	16.3	17.2	12.3	
Number of current users (15-44)**[†]	6,427	5,241	1,186	
Users who received follow-up services for IUD/sterilization within 48 hours (15-44) [†]	74.7	73.4	82.6	
Number of users (15-44)**[†]	4,740	4,097	643	
Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.				
** Unweighted cases.				
¹ Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, <i>Anganwadi</i> Worker and ASHA.				
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.				

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

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

Background characteristics	Reasons for not using modern contraceptive method			Number of women**
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	
Age group				
15 - 19	*	*	*	7
20 - 24	39.6	21.3	39.2	56
25 - 29	34.1	21.1	44.7	50
30 - 34	36.0	26.5	37.5	62
35 - 39	30.2	23.1	46.7	47
40 - 44	36.0	30.6	33.4	37
45 - 49	(55.6)	(11.1)	(33.3)	20
No. of living children				
0	(50.0)	(30.0)	(20.0)	10
1	30.6	21.1	48.3	53
2	49.1	20.0	31.0	96
3	27.9	19.5	52.5	54
4+	29.3	32.5	38.3	66
Residence				
Rural	35.1	23.4	41.5	201
Urban	40.8	24.1	35.1	78
Education				
Non-literate ^a	35.2	29.0	35.8	99
Less than five years	*	*	*	7
5-9 years	32.5	25.0	42.4	90
10 or more years	42.0	15.5	42.4	83
Religion				
Hindu	37.6	21.6	40.8	230
Muslim	34.4	33.6	32.1	44
Christian	*	*	*	1
Sikh	*	*	*	4
Others	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	22.1	28.4	49.5	48
Scheduled tribes	*	*	*	3
Other backward classes	36.8	26.7	36.5	69
Others	40.9	21.1	37.9	159
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	*	*	7
Second	39.6	19.7	40.6	29
Middle	29.9	29.2	40.9	59
Fourth	43.1	20.6	36.3	75
Highest	33.4	25.1	41.5	109
Uttarakhand	36.7	23.6	39.7	279

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 6.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

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

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Age group				
15 - 19	23.3	2.3	25.6	312
20 - 24	21.2	10.4	31.5	2,016
25 - 29	7.9	18.1	26.1	2,511
30 - 34	1.6	15.4	17.0	2,367
35 - 39	0.6	13.6	14.2	2,297
40 - 44	0.0	13.6	13.6	1,622
45 - 49	0.2	10.2	10.4	982
Number of living children				
0	9.4	0.6	10.1	1,161
1	28.1	4.9	33.0	1,638
2	3.6	17.2	20.8	3,216
3	1.3	13.7	15.0	3,092
4+	0.9	20.1	21.1	3,000
Residence				
Rural	6.9	14.2	21.0	10,009
Urban	3.2	12.0	15.2	2,098
Education				
Non-literate ^a	3.0	17.3	20.4	4,363
Less than five years	6.4	15.8	22.3	317
5-9 years	7.2	11.9	19.1	4,282
10 or more years	9.4	11.2	20.5	3,145
Religion				
Hindu	6.3	12.8	19.1	11,139
Muslim	6.5	27.0	33.5	778
Christian	0.0	17.2	17.2	29
Sikh	3.4	15.2	18.6	147
Others	(0.0)	(21.4)	(21.4)	14
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	5.8	14.0	19.8	2,460
Scheduled tribes	7.0	15.7	22.7	268
Other backward classes	6.0	19.2	25.2	1,626
Others	6.4	12.5	18.9	7,752
Wealth index				
Lowest	8.1	22.7	30.8	359
Second	5.8	19.8	25.6	1,298
Middle	6.2	15.0	21.2	2,881
Fourth	7.4	12.7	20.2	4,060
Highest	4.9	10.9	15.8	3,509
Uttarakhand (15-49)	6.2	13.8	20.0	12,107
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	6.8	14.1	20.9	11,125

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

() Based on 10 - 24 unweighted cases.

** 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 Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

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

TABLE 6.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICTS

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

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Uttarkashi	3.7	8.7	12.4	1,014
Chamoli	5.6	8.3	13.9	860
Rudraprayag	7.0	8.0	14.9	988
Tehri Garhwal	6.8	15.0	21.8	796
Dehradun	7.1	15.7	22.8	1,066
Garhwal	5.8	11.5	17.3	675
Pithoragarh	6.0	9.1	15.2	962
Bageshwar	6.6	19.6	26.2	879
Almora	7.0	12.9	19.9	915
Champawat	10.2	18.7	28.9	930
Nainital	3.8	11.5	15.3	924
Udham Singh Nagar	4.1	18.8	22.9	798
Hardwar	7.2	21.2	28.4	1,300
Uttarakhand (15-49)	6.2	13.8	20.1	12,107
Uttarakhand (15-44) †	6.8	14.1	20.9	11,125

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 aged 15-49 years who had any menstruation related problem during three months prior to survey and among them, reported specific symptoms according to selected background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	25.3	209	13.1	88.6	1.8	13.0	15.1	9.7	0.0	1.8	53
20-24	16.8	1,278	7.4	85.7	7.9	11.6	9.9	6.0	2.3	7.5	214
25-29	15.7	1,931	8.0	83.8	9.9	15.5	10.2	9.2	4.3	8.6	303
30-34	17.6	2,177	7.6	78.6	10.4	15.4	12.0	8.7	3.3	12.8	382
35-39	14.9	2,251	5.9	80.2	11.1	14.1	12.4	9.8	4.3	14.4	333
40-44	18.2	1,437	7.3	73.7	15.3	19.1	16.5	9.6	10.2	18.2	260
45-49	19.4	649	8.1	64.7	18.5	21.6	16.8	6.6	11.3	19.3	124
Place of residence											
Rural	17.8	8,187	6.8	79.9	10.9	15.0	13.1	8.0	4.8	12.5	1,452
Urban	12.7	1,745	11.7	75.1	13.2	20.2	9.3	13.2	7.2	13.5	217
Age at consummation of marriage											
Below 18 years	18.8	3,126	7.2	79.3	11.5	18.2	14.3	9.4	5.8	15.0	586
18 years & above	16.0	6,806	7.6	79.3	11.1	14.3	11.7	8.3	4.7	11.4	1,083
Marital duration											
0-4	17.8	1,423	8.7	86.1	6.7	11.5	9.9	7.2	2.0	6.7	252
5-9	14.5	1,648	9.2	82.4	9.6	16.5	12.2	9.2	3.3	10.6	238
10-14	16.9	1,992	6.3	81.7	9.2	15.7	9.2	7.5	3.2	7.4	336
15+	17.4	4,869	7.1	75.5	13.8	16.6	15.0	9.5	7.3	17.1	843
Education											
Non-literate ^a	18.4	3,601	6.4	80.0	10.3	17.0	13.5	9.0	5.3	12.6	662
Less than 5 yrs	18.7	274	7.6	84.4	4.1	8.1	7.7	8.1	1.9	17.7	51
5-9 years	16.8	3,468	9.1	79.4	11.2	13.9	13.9	9.5	4.7	13.7	581
10 or more years	14.6	2,589	6.9	77.1	13.9	17.0	9.8	6.8	5.9	10.6	375
Husband's education											
Non-literate ^a	17.7	1,169	3.9	80.7	9.0	18.2	16.6	11.7	4.1	13.5	206
Less than 5 yrs	19.7	213	19.6	75.4	7.3	12.0	9.5	17.0	2.3	7.1	42
5-9 years	18.5	3,489	8.6	80.5	11.0	14.7	11.6	8.8	5.1	10.5	644
10 or more years	15.4	5,061	6.9	78.1	12.2	15.9	12.6	7.3	5.6	14.6	777
Religion											
Hindu	16.6	9,177	7.2	79.3	11.4	14.8	12.8	8.3	5.2	13.1	1,523
Muslim	20.1	596	7.7	77.1	10.1	25.4	10.1	14.3	3.3	9.1	118
Christian	(9.5)	21	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Sikh	20.0	126	18.9	92.5	7.4	15.6	16.0	8.0	7.7	7.9	25
Other	(8.3)	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1

Contd...

TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — Continued

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

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem	Total number of women ^{1**}	Reported symptoms								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	16.7	1,950	5.9	85.2	8.2	13.0	13.9	10.1	5.2	12.0	326
Scheduled Tribes	15.6	214	14.6	74.9	12.3	9.2	21.4	18.0	9.0	12.0	33
Other Backward classes	18.7	1,286	8.1	76.8	12.0	17.8	13.1	12.9	3.3	8.3	237
Others	16.6	6,475	7.6	78.2	11.9	16.2	11.9	7.0	5.4	13.9	1,072
Wealth index											
Lowest	22.5	289	6.1	87.7	7.9	24.3	11.1	12.2	4.6	6.0	65
Second	17.6	1,073	5.3	85.1	6.3	14.8	11.6	11.6	3.6	12.6	189
Middle	17.3	2,376	6.9	80.9	10.4	13.1	13.5	7.5	4.6	10.7	410
Fourth	17.0	3,287	7.0	79.9	10.3	13.2	13.9	7.3	4.7	13.0	554
Highest	15.6	2,907	9.7	73.5	15.6	20.1	11.0	9.7	6.7	15.0	451
Uttarakhand	16.9	9,932	7.5	79.3	11.2	15.6	12.6	8.7	5.1	12.7	1,669
<p>Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses. * Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases. () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and ever menstruated women.</p>											

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, Uttarakhand, 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	23.9	315	26.3	53.8	6.8	22.3	16.0	6.5	6.7	14.1	58.1	4.0	75
20-24	32.4	2,029	28.5	64.2	6.6	25.0	20.5	5.9	5.4	17.2	43.8	4.9	660
25-29	33.2	2,554	28.1	66.3	11.2	30.3	24.4	4.4	7.1	20.2	44.8	5.9	848
30-34	30.0	2,448	25.0	65.9	7.3	30.4	25.3	1.7	5.4	18.9	43.0	5.7	735
35-39	27.2	2,436	28.4	63.8	8.5	24.9	24.0	2.3	7.2	15.1	45.4	6.1	660
40-44	25.4	1,768	23.1	58.5	9.9	21.9	26.0	1.3	5.7	14.2	47.5	6.3	450
45-49	24.3	1,090	23.6	61.5	9.3	21.9	24.3	2.6	7.9	13.1	50.5	5.4	264
Residence													
Rural	27.1	10,474	26.6	57.7	5.5	19.5	23.3	2.8	7.1	16.2	51.3	6.3	2,839
Urban	39.4	2,166	26.8	84.3	19.6	50.3	25.4	4.8	3.9	20.3	25.7	3.5	853
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	23.5	3,957	21.3	47.2	4.1	10.5	22.9	0.6	7.6	11.9	57.8	7.4	927
18 years & above	31.8	8,683	28.4	69.5	10.3	32.1	24.1	4.2	5.9	18.9	41.2	5.1	2,765
Marital duration													
0-4	36.5	2,247	28.9	68.7	9.6	30.8	21.5	7.5	5.7	19.1	42.0	3.7	821
5-9	32.8	2,243	29.8	69.9	9.8	32.2	24.4	2.4	6.6	19.1	41.4	7.0	738
10-14	29.2	2,276	24.9	62.0	7.7	28.6	25.1	3.1	6.3	18.1	46.6	6.0	664
15+	25.1	5,874	24.6	59.0	8.1	20.6	24.3	1.5	6.6	14.6	48.8	5.9	1,469
Education													
Non-literate ^a	14.0	4,659	15.1	30.9	2.4	1.5	15.1	0.2	5.6	9.4	69.5	5.4	649
Less than 5 yrs	23.2	342	28.4	48.8	0.0	2.5	13.8	1.2	4.9	18.5	56.1	6.2	79
5-9 years	27.1	4,439	26.5	58.5	3.8	13.1	24.7	1.3	6.6	14.6	51.8	6.0	1,204
10 or more years	55.1	3,200	30.9	80.5	14.8	46.4	26.9	5.9	6.5	21.7	31.5	5.5	1,760
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	15.3	1,564	17.4	33.9	3.3	2.9	14.7	0.0	3.7	9.2	65.3	6.7	237
Less than 5 years	18.4	298	19.4	33.0	0.0	10.9	19.8	0.0	5.6	3.6	76.5	3.8	54
5-9 years	20.6	4,525	23.2	50.4	3.1	10.5	21.8	1.4	7.0	12.7	56.0	6.1	932
10 or more years	39.5	6,253	29.0	72.6	11.6	35.4	25.6	4.4	6.4	19.9	38.7	5.4	2,469
Religion													
Hindu	29.4	11,643	26.8	64.0	8.9	26.7	24.2	3.4	6.6	17.0	45.2	5.5	3,415
Muslim	24.9	800	24.9	53.7	3.9	17.0	18.9	3.3	2.9	20.2	53.8	9.3	200
Christian	38.0	31	(58.3)	(91.7)	(8.3)	(66.7)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.7)	(16.7)	(0.0)	12
Sikh	38.6	152	20.5	82.4	16.3	49.4	21.2	0.0	3.4	15.1	34.7	3.2	59
Other	(42.9)	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6

Contd...

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

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	22.0	2,569	22.0	56.4	6.3	13.8	26.6	2.3	6.3	13.7	49.7	5.3	561
Scheduled Tribes	22.2	279	40.5	69.7	18.3	15.5	23.9	3.3	3.2	13.2	37.0	4.8	63
Other Backward classes	27.6	1,682	17.3	56.0	5.4	20.5	19.6	2.3	4.5	15.0	56.4	7.2	464
Others	32.2	8,101	29.0	66.8	9.6	30.8	24.0	3.7	6.8	18.4	42.7	5.5	2,603
Wealth index													
Lowest	12.8	393	12.3	16.3	0.0	2.0	11.9	0.0	4.0	11.9	77.7	2.0	50
Second	14.6	1,399	18.5	23.0	3.4	4.3	15.0	1.0	6.8	14.5	73.3	5.9	204
Middle	19.0	3,048	28.2	42.8	2.2	8.9	20.9	1.4	6.6	12.5	60.8	5.8	581
Fourth	29.2	4,209	26.5	61.8	5.6	20.4	23.8	3.5	8.0	15.2	48.3	7.3	1,228
Highest	45.3	3,591	27.6	79.4	14.3	41.1	26.3	4.2	5.1	20.8	33.3	4.5	1,629
Uttarakhand (15-49)	29.2	12,640	26.6	63.8	8.7	26.6	23.8	3.3	6.4	17.1	45.4	5.7	3,692
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	30.0	11,126	26.8	64.4	8.9	27.3	23.8	3.4	6.1	17.8	44.6	5.7	3,338

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates 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, Uttarakhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI								Number of women heard of RTI/STI **
	Heard of RTI/STI	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	23.9	44.4	28.5	23.5	24.1	78.2	23.5	4.8	75
20-24	32.4	36.1	22.7	15.9	25.4	70.2	28.1	3.5	660
25-29	33.2	46.5	31.6	23.0	28.5	65.8	29.1	4.9	848
30-34	30.0	42.3	33.9	23.2	29.3	66.5	24.6	5.2	735
35-39	27.2	45.4	29.2	19.2	27.3	65.6	31.3	5.6	660
40-44	25.4	54.3	38.1	26.9	24.6	61.8	29.4	6.6	450
45-49	24.3	46.9	37.8	29.0	36.4	65.9	28.6	3.4	264
Residence									
Rural	27.1	42.9	28.8	17.5	24.3	67.1	28.1	4.8	2,839
Urban	39.4	48.8	37.4	33.6	37.5	64.7	28.9	5.2	853
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	23.5	46.7	28.3	21.3	21.7	59.3	23.1	6.4	927
18 years & above	31.8	43.9	31.9	22.1	29.5	68.2	29.6	4.5	2,765
Marital duration									
0-4	36.5	39.8	27.6	20.2	28.9	70.2	27.5	3.7	821
5-9	32.8	46.1	31.5	19.7	27.9	67.0	29.4	5.1	738
10-14	29.2	45.3	32.5	24.0	27.3	66.9	30.0	5.5	664
15+	25.1	46.2	32.5	23.3	27.6	63.5	27.5	5.3	1,469
Education									
Non-literate ^a	14.0	43.1	26.5	14.1	21.2	58.7	17.2	10.1	649
Less than 5 yrs	23.2	42.9	35.5	15.3	12.6	51.4	43.8	0.0	79
5-9 years	27.1	44.0	28.5	18.0	21.7	64.4	26.7	3.9	1,204
10 or more years	55.1	45.1	33.3	25.6	32.8	69.3	30.8	4.6	1,760
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	15.3	35.8	29.1	17.2	23.3	63.6	17.8	11.6	237
Less than 5 years	18.4	46.5	32.0	20.6	20.7	57.6	10.4	5.1	54
5-9 years	20.6	40.5	25.0	16.5	22.4	64.6	26.4	5.0	932
10 or more years	39.5	46.0	33.0	23.7	29.8	67.2	29.6	4.5	2,469
Religion									
Hindu	29.4	44.3	31.2	21.6	27.5	66.7	28.5	5.0	3,415
Muslim	24.9	44.6	24.3	26.3	28.2	64.5	24.1	6.8	200
Christian	(38.7)	(44.4)	(33.3)	(44.4)	(44.4)	(55.6)	(11.1)	(0.0)	12
Sikh	38.6	51.9	43.6	29.6	45.3	61.6	33.8	0.0	59
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/Tribes^b									
Scheduled Castes	22.0	39.9	25.4	18.5	21.7	67.2	23.3	6.2	561
Scheduled Tribes	22.2	46.2	28.9	40.1	15.5	58.1	42.2	0.0	63
Other Backward classes	27.6	41.6	26.9	19.8	32.6	66.9	29.7	7.3	464
Others	32.2	45.8	32.9	22.5	28.8	66.4	28.8	4.4	2,603
Wealth index									
Lowest	12.8	37.3	6.2	0.0	12.8	56.6	6.2	18.2	50
Second	14.6	40.3	24.7	13.6	21.4	57.4	23.7	7.8	204
Middle	19.0	42.8	26.5	14.8	18.8	66.1	23.2	6.5	581
Fourth	29.2	42.7	28.1	17.0	23.0	67.1	27.0	4.5	1,228
Highest	45.3	46.4	35.0	27.7	33.9	66.8	31.0	4.4	1,629
Uttarakhand (15-49)	29.2	44.5	31.2	22.0	27.9	66.4	28.3	4.9	3,692
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	30.0	44.5	30.9	21.7	27.4	66.5	28.3	5.0	3,338

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had reported abnormal vaginal discharge, other RTI/STI symptoms during three months prior to survey according to selected background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	9.8	25.8	7.6	2.8	8.5	0.3	0.0	9.5	1.6	315
20-24	10.8	23.8	7.5	1.9	9.6	1.0	0.8	5.9	1.1	2,029
25-29	12.7	25.9	8.2	2.4	10.6	1.2	0.9	4.6	0.3	2,554
30-34	15.9	28.1	8.0	2.3	11.9	1.4	0.7	3.3	0.5	2,448
35-39	14.2	28.0	8.5	3.0	11.4	1.3	1.0	3.1	0.2	2,436
40-44	14.1	27.5	7.4	1.9	10.6	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.1	1,768
45-49	9.8	23.3	5.0	1.9	7.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.2	1,090
Residence										
Rural	14.5	28.9	8.6	2.6	11.7	1.3	0.9	4.1	0.5	10,474
Urban	6.9	14.2	3.4	0.9	5.1	0.6	0.5	1.9	0.1	2,166
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	16.2	29.7	9.0	3.0	12.4	1.6	1.2	3.2	0.2	3,957
18 years & above	11.8	24.9	7.1	2.0	9.7	1.0	0.7	4.0	0.6	8,683
Marital duration										
0-4	9.0	22.5	6.8	1.9	8.1	0.8	0.8	6.2	1.1	2,247
5-9	12.7	25.6	8.2	2.0	10.7	1.1	0.6	4.7	0.4	2,243
10-14	15.9	26.8	7.9	2.5	11.7	1.5	0.8	3.6	0.3	2,276
15+	13.8	28.0	7.8	2.5	11.0	1.2	1.0	2.4	0.2	5,874
Education										
Non-literate ^a	16.4	29.0	9.0	3.2	11.1	1.4	1.0	3.0	0.3	4,659
Less than 5 yrs	14.3	32.9	10.8	3.5	14.1	3.5	0.9	4.4	1.3	342
5-9 years	13.4	27.9	8.0	2.1	11.3	1.0	0.7	4.7	0.5	4,439
10 or more years	8.0	19.9	5.1	1.2	8.2	0.8	0.7	3.3	0.5	3,200
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	13.5	24.5	7.4	2.7	9.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	0.3	1,564
Less than 5 years	15.7	31.0	11.3	2.3	10.6	2.3	1.0	4.8	0.0	298
5-9 years	15.7	29.7	8.8	2.8	11.8	1.4	0.8	4.4	0.6	4,525
10 or more years	11.1	24.2	6.8	1.9	10.0	0.9	0.8	3.4	0.4	6,253
Religion										
Hindu	13.0	26.6	7.7	2.3	10.6	1.1	0.8	3.7	0.4	11,643
Muslim	17.0	23.1	8.5	2.1	10.1	1.7	1.7	4.3	0.5	800
Christian	9.8	22.8	3.3	3.3	6.4	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	31
Sikh	9.5	26.7	8.1	2.7	10.5	0.6	0.7	5.4	0.7	152
Other	(14.3)	(7.1)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14

Contd...

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

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	13.9	27.3	8.4	2.7	11.2	1.4	1.2	4.5	0.5	2,569
Scheduled Tribes	8.7	20.8	7.2	3.5	7.8	1.9	1.8	4.1	0.4	279
Other Backward classes	14.5	22.0	6.1	1.7	9.0	1.1	0.6	3.4	0.3	1,682
Others	12.8	27.2	7.9	2.3	10.8	1.1	0.7	3.6	0.5	8,101
Wealth index										
Lowest	18.1	30.7	9.1	3.8	13.7	2.5	0.3	4.7	0.3	393
Second	16.4	31.2	8.8	3.3	11.7	1.4	1.3	4.7	0.5	1,399
Middle	15.4	29.3	8.6	2.8	11.4	1.2	0.5	3.6	0.5	3,048
Fourth	14.3	27.7	8.9	2.3	11.0	1.1	1.1	4.2	0.5	4,209
Highest	8.1	20.1	5.0	1.4	8.4	0.9	0.7	2.9	0.3	3,591
Uttarakhand (15-49)	13.2	26.4	7.7	2.3	10.5	1.2	0.8	3.7	0.4	12,640
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	13.6	26.8	8.0	2.3	10.9	1.2	0.8	4.0	0.5	11,126

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
 ** Unweighted cases.
 () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
 a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem.
² Only for currently married women.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years discussed RTI /STI problem with husband/partner and sought treatment among who reported any RTI/STI¹ problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	60.2	13.3	91	(50.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	12
20-24	63.3	22.1	543	47.1	49.3	3.6	119
25-29	67.5	29.2	748	52.8	43.9	3.2	216
30-34	66.6	32.1	792	55.5	42.3	2.2	252
35-39	66.7	32.7	776	61.9	36.0	2.1	253
40-44	63.2	32.9	552	58.4	35.0	6.7	180
45-49	64.8	32.9	287	64.3	34.5	1.3	94
Residence							
Rural	65.1	28.8	3,433	58.3	38.5	3.1	984
Urban	70.1	40.4	356	45.3	51.4	3.3	142
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	63.1	30.3	1,348	57.4	38.9	3.7	406
18 years & above	66.9	29.8	2,441	56.2	40.9	2.8	720
Marital duration							
0-4	63.4	22.2	562	49.6	49.6	0.9	122
5-9	68.3	28.2	647	47.9	47.0	5.1	182
10-14	66.5	29.5	724	55.1	42.9	1.9	212
15+	64.9	33.1	1,856	61.2	35.3	3.5	610
Education							
Non-literate ^a	61.1	27.3	1,543	56.6	39.5	3.9	418
Less than 5 yrs	59.7	30.3	123	51.3	43.4	5.3	37
5-9 years	66.1	27.5	1,411	60.3	37.1	2.6	386
10 or more years	75.1	40.4	712	52.5	45.0	2.5	285
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	60.1	26.9	443	51.8	41.4	6.7	118
Less than 5 years	72.0	30.2	103	70.9	22.9	6.3	31
5-9 years	63.2	26.3	1,532	58.8	37.9	3.3	399
10 or more years	68.6	34.0	1,711	55.4	42.5	2.1	578
Religion							
Hindu	65.2	29.4	3,517	58.4	38.5	3.1	1,028
Muslim	69.6	35.5	221	38.8	56.1	5.0	78
Christian	*	*	7	*	*	*	1
Sikh	69.0	44.7	42	(36.8)	(63.2)	(0.0)	19
Other	*	*	2	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	62.8	29.1	804	57.7	38.9	3.4	233
Scheduled Tribes	68.4	39.8	69	62.5	33.9	3.6	27
Other Backward classes	63.0	33.4	452	37.5	54.9	7.6	150
Others	66.9	29.3	2,464	60.1	37.8	2.1	716
Wealth index							
Lowest	58.4	18.2	132	(54.2)	(45.8)	(0.0)	24
Second	61.0	20.5	488	59.5	36.5	4.0	100
Middle	61.7	25.5	1,015	60.6	34.6	4.8	256
Fourth	65.5	30.2	1,341	58.8	38.3	2.9	402
Highest	74.3	42.6	813	50.7	47.2	2.1	344
Uttarakhand	65.5	29.9	3,789	56.7	40.2	3.1	1,126

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

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases

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

** Weighted cases.

^a Literates 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, Uttarakhand , 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
Uttarkashi	16.3	11.8	18.9	1,047	25.0	243
Chamoli	32.6	11.9	29.0	904	21.4	269
Rudraprayag	29.9	11.1	29.2	1,029	30.8	323
Tehri Garhwal	25.7	17.7	34.6	829	22.2	337
Dehradun	45.5	9.6	17.9	1,088	49.1	236
Garhwal	25.1	11.0	23.5	718	24.9	194
Pithoragarh	34.1	11.5	27.4	1,019	32.2	330
Bageshwar	29.4	15.2	34.2	927	28.2	345
Almora	30.0	15.6	38.1	972	20.7	397
Champawat	28.9	19.2	26.7	980	28.2	300
Nainital	29.0	7.8	27.3	967	40.4	269
Udham Singh Nagar	27.9	11.0	17.4	822	28.2	184
Hardwar	35.1	14.6	21.6	1,338	38.5	362
Uttarakhand (15-49)	29.2	13.2	26.4	12,640	29.9	3,789
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	30.0	13.6	26.8	11,126	30.0	3,749

** 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, Uttarakhand, 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	58.3	315	36.6	84.4	9.2	22.0	20.1	13.3	4.9	20.9	31.4	2.2	184
20-24	70.8	2,029	37.2	84.1	8.9	27.3	22.7	7.3	4.6	22.0	31.9	5.0	1,436
25-29	67.3	2,554	38.1	84.9	13.0	30.8	25.5	5.0	6.2	24.3	30.9	6.4	1,720
30-34	59.5	2,448	34.3	83.6	10.6	30.3	28.3	2.7	5.6	22.0	31.2	6.3	1,460
35-39	55.3	2,436	37.7	82.6	9.8	25.4	27.0	2.7	5.0	19.0	31.8	5.1	1,344
40-44	50.6	1,768	35.9	84.7	11.5	24.6	25.5	1.7	5.6	20.8	30.8	5.8	894
45-49	50.8	1,090	34.3	87.1	9.6	27.6	24.7	2.2	4.4	16.8	29.6	3.3	553
Residence													
Rural	55.5	10,474	37.8	81.3	8.6	21.9	25.3	3.9	6.1	21.9	34.0	6.2	5,811
Urban	82.2	2,166	32.6	93.7	17.5	47.5	26.6	5.1	2.9	19.9	22.2	3.1	1,780
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	44.5	3,957	32.5	79.2	7.9	15.1	23.8	2.1	5.7	18.2	35.0	5.9	1,760
18 years & above	67.2	8,683	37.8	85.8	11.5	31.8	26.1	4.8	5.2	22.4	30.1	5.3	5,831
Marital duration													
0-4	76.7	2,247	37.8	86.0	11.3	32.0	22.7	8.7	5.1	22.3	31.2	4.2	1,724
5-9	66.8	2,243	38.5	85.3	12.6	32.6	26.8	4.8	5.5	23.9	30.5	6.5	1,499
10-14	60.5	2,276	36.0	84.0	9.5	27.6	27.0	2.7	5.7	23.0	32.2	6.7	1,376
15+	51.0	5,874	35.1	82.8	9.9	23.4	25.9	2.0	5.2	19.0	31.1	5.1	2,992
Education													
Non-literate ^a	31.1	4,659	28.1	70.9	4.4	3.6	23.9	0.9	5.0	17.6	37.5	5.1	1,443
Less than 5 yrs	48.0	342	32.0	73.8	3.6	6.5	16.5	0.6	4.8	19.2	35.9	7.9	164
5-9 years	65.8	4,439	36.6	82.7	6.9	18.2	23.4	2.3	5.0	21.3	33.4	5.5	2,914
10 or more years	96.0	3,200	40.8	92.5	17.6	49.9	28.9	7.8	5.9	23.5	25.9	5.5	3,070
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	31.2	1,564	27.2	71.7	5.2	5.3	23.9	0.6	4.0	14.3	36.3	3.9	485
Less than 5 years	33.6	298	35.5	75.2	2.9	8.8	23.7	1.1	4.0	10.8	35.0	5.0	100
5-9 years	48.5	4,525	32.4	77.9	6.1	14.3	23.1	2.5	4.9	19.1	34.7	5.8	2,186
10 or more years	77.1	6,253	39.5	88.6	13.5	36.9	26.9	5.4	5.7	23.5	29.0	5.5	4,820
Religion													
Hindu	60.2	11,643	37.4	84.0	10.9	28.2	25.6	4.2	5.6	21.7	31.7	5.7	7,006
Muslim	53.9	800	25.9	85.0	6.1	18.8	25.5	3.8	2.0	18.5	27.1	2.6	434
Christian	87.0	31	39.3	96.4	10.9	55.8	21.8	7.4	2.9	18.9	18.8	0.0	27
Sikh	73.5	152	27.3	92.0	13.7	39.0	23.5	3.5	6.2	18.3	19.7	4.4	112
Other	(85.7)	14	(25.0)	(100.0)	(8.3)	(33.3)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(16.7)	(0.0)	12

Contd....

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

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	48.3	2,569	34.0	78.2	7.1	17.0	24.4	2.8	5.0	19.9	31.6	5.5	1,235
Scheduled Tribes	48.3	279	36.2	88.2	14.5	23.3	22.8	3.6	0.7	19.0	30.2	6.9	136
Other Backward classes	56.1	1,682	26.2	87.2	9.3	25.5	25.3	3.9	3.5	18.1	28.4	4.4	946
Others	65.1	8,101	39.1	85.1	11.7	31.1	26.0	4.6	5.9	22.5	31.6	5.6	5,270
Wealth index													
Lowest	19.5	393	26.3	47.4	1.3	9.1	27.8	3.9	1.3	14.4	38.2	6.5	76
Second	28.2	1,399	33.8	52.3	3.0	7.3	28.1	1.5	6.1	21.4	48.3	4.5	394
Middle	43.5	3,048	39.5	69.8	6.2	13.9	27.0	2.9	5.9	21.5	37.7	7.0	1,328
Fourth	64.0	4,209	36.6	85.6	7.8	21.5	23.9	4.3	5.8	21.9	33.5	6.0	2,696
Highest	86.2	3,591	35.9	94.1	16.3	42.5	26.1	5.0	4.7	21.1	24.1	4.5	3,097
Uttarakhand (15-49)	60.1	12,640	36.6	84.2	10.7	27.9	25.6	4.2	5.3	21.4	31.2	5.5	7,591
Uttarakhand (15-44)†	61.5	11,126	36.9	84.4	10.9	28.2	25.5	4.4	5.4	22.3	30.8	5.7	6,838

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

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases

^a Literates 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, Uttarakhand, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who reported mode of transmission as							Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with person having many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of infected blood	Other	
Age group								
15-19	19.7	63.5	24.7	39.3	33.6	52.6	5.9	184
20-24	22.9	59.7	27.1	44.1	40.3	64.9	7.0	1,436
25-29	26.9	58.3	28.3	45.8	45.0	65.2	4.5	1,720
30-34	25.2	59.6	27.5	46.0	43.6	64.7	5.6	1,460
35-39	22.8	59.0	29.0	42.6	40.2	63.4	5.3	1,344
40-44	24.0	60.3	28.8	45.8	42.4	58.2	4.4	894
45-49	23.3	59.6	30.1	48.7	44.9	61.0	4.4	553
Residence								
Rural	23.1	58.5	26.8	43.6	38.7	60.3	4.8	5,811
Urban	28.0	62.1	32.2	49.2	53.6	72.5	7.1	1,780
Age at consummation of marriage								
Below 18 years	22.8	61.2	26.8	42.1	35.3	56.9	4.3	1,760
18 years & above	24.7	58.9	28.5	45.8	44.3	65.1	5.6	5,831
Marital duration								
0-4	23.0	61.2	27.3	45.1	41.8	64.3	7.6	1,724
5-9	28.0	57.9	28.5	45.3	45.8	67.3	4.3	1,499
10-14	24.3	59.2	28.7	46.5	43.9	65.0	5.3	1,376
15+	23.2	59.2	28.2	44.0	40.2	59.9	4.5	2,992
Education								
Non-literate ^a	20.3	60.0	27.8	39.8	27.2	44.6	3.3	1,443
Less than 5 yrs	17.1	46.2	36.0	37.3	37.4	50.2	4.9	164
5-9 years	22.3	57.0	25.3	40.4	38.5	59.8	3.9	2,914
10 or more years	27.7	61.8	30.3	51.1	51.3	73.6	7.3	3,070
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	23.1	60.9	32.1	34.4	28.7	41.5	4.2	485
Less than 5 years	15.1	63.5	28.0	37.6	36.5	51.7	5.2	100
5-9 years	21.8	56.7	27.1	41.8	35.5	55.7	3.9	2,186
10 or more years	25.6	60.2	28.2	47.3	46.4	68.4	6.0	4,820
Religion								
Hindu	24.3	59.4	27.7	44.9	42.5	63.7	5.2	7,006
Muslim	20.4	56.1	31.0	44.0	39.1	56.4	7.4	434
Christian	33.0	59.4	7.6	44.2	39.8	66.1	7.3	27
Sikh	34.3	66.6	46.0	53.7	48.9	66.7	4.8	112
Other	(40.0)	(60.0)	(50.0)	(30.0)	(40.0)	(60.0)	(0.0)	12
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	23.9	57.4	26.7	42.8	38.7	59.6	3.8	1,235
Scheduled Tribes	31.6	59.1	34.7	41.5	35.2	54.5	2.8	136
Other Backward classes	24.0	63.1	33.0	39.5	38.7	57.9	8.1	946
Others	24.3	59.2	27.4	46.5	44.0	65.3	5.2	5,270
Wealth index								
Lowest	19.6	76.9	28.3	27.0	14.5	37.6	3.7	76
Second	25.2	55.9	28.3	35.5	27.9	44.2	2.7	394
Middle	20.5	56.7	25.0	39.6	35.0	57.5	3.9	1,328
Fourth	22.5	57.1	26.6	44.2	40.6	61.9	4.6	2,696
Highest	27.1	62.2	30.5	49.0	48.6	69.2	6.8	3,097
Uttarakhand	24.3	59.4	28.1	45.0	42.4	63.3	5.3	7,591

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases;

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner/ avoid homosexual ¹	Avoid risk of getting infected through blood ²	Avoid pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	
Age group						
15-19	30.4	53.6	66.6	44.8	15.1	184
20-24	24.6	56.0	63.0	55.2	17.3	1,436
25-29	27.8	58.4	67.8	57.7	19.1	1,720
30-34	29.0	57.5	65.6	56.2	19.3	1,460
35-39	26.3	53.5	63.6	56.3	17.4	1,344
40-44	32.6	55.3	60.9	49.3	18.6	894
45-49	27.8	51.8	62.8	52.2	22.9	553
Residence						
Rural	26.8	55.1	61.6	50.4	16.5	5,811
Urban	30.4	58.5	74.0	70.0	24.8	1,780
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	31.2	53.3	57.9	45.0	14.5	1,760
18 years & above	26.8	56.7	66.5	58.0	19.7	5,831
Marital duration						
0-4	25.5	57.0	66.9	58.1	18.6	1,724
5-9	28.1	58.9	66.2	57.4	19.8	1,499
10-14	27.3	58.0	65.5	56.6	19.3	1,376
15+	29.2	52.8	61.9	51.2	17.7	2,992
Education						
Non-literate ^a	32.7	45.7	52.6	31.8	10.3	1,443
Less than 5 yrs	24.8	45.3	47.5	35.3	17.7	164
5-9 years	27.2	53.1	59.3	49.3	15.1	2,914
10 or more years	26.6	62.2	76.1	72.5	24.3	3,070
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	34.2	47.2	50.7	32.9	9.2	485
Less than 5 years	24.8	43.8	51.5	42.1	15.4	100
5-9 years	28.5	51.9	56.0	43.3	14.6	2,186
10 or more years	27.0	58.4	70.1	62.9	20.9	4,820
Religion						
Hindu	27.1	55.8	64.9	55.3	18.7	7,006
Muslim	34.7	52.7	54.9	46.9	14.6	434
Christian	29.3	63.3	81.4	54.9	10.4	27
Sikh	38.1	69.7	74.8	70.7	24.9	112
Other	(33.3)	(77.8)	(58.3)	(41.7)	(22.2)	12
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	29.5	51.2	59.3	47.1	16.9	1,235
Scheduled Tribes	38.3	55.4	57.5	49.0	11.5	136
Other Backward classes	27.5	60.4	59.3	52.0	17.1	946
Others	27.2	56.3	66.9	57.5	19.4	5,270
Wealth index						
Lowest	27.0	32.2	61.7	26.3	9.1	76
Second	33.8	45.9	49.2	33.3	13.1	394
Middle	29.1	51.6	57.5	42.4	12.9	1,328
Fourth	27.2	53.6	60.9	52.4	16.4	2,696
Highest	27.1	60.8	72.6	66.0	23.0	3,097
Uttarakhand	27.7	56.0	64.5	55.0	18.6	7,591

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

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases

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

¹ Includes sex with one partner, Limit number of sexual partners, 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 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, Uttarakhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage who have misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS by						Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Shaking hand	Hugging	Sharing clothes	Sharing food	Stepping on someone's urine/stool	Get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug	
Age group							
15-19	5.4	6.4	10.7	12.3	10.2	12.4	184
20-24	3.4	4.1	6.8	7.8	8.6	12.1	1,436
25-29	3.0	3.2	6.4	8.4	9.4	11.5	1,720
30-34	3.1	3.4	6.1	7.5	8.0	11.3	1,460
35-39	2.4	3.6	7.2	8.4	8.4	11.6	1,344
40-44	3.6	4.1	9.4	10.2	10.2	13.4	894
45-49	3.6	4.1	8.1	7.5	8.6	10.7	553
Residence							
Rural	3.6	4.4	8.3	9.8	10.5	13.8	5,811
Urban	1.6	1.6	3.3	3.6	3.4	5.1	1,780
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	4.5	5.2	9.0	11.3	10.2	14.1	1,760
18 years & above	2.7	3.3	6.6	7.5	8.4	11.0	5,831
Marital duration							
0-4	3.1	3.8	6.2	6.9	7.8	10.1	1,724
5-9	3.0	3.2	6.5	8.5	9.6	12.1	1,499
10-14	3.3	3.7	6.7	8.1	8.6	12.0	1,376
15+	3.2	4.0	8.2	9.3	9.2	12.4	2,992
Education							
Non-literate ^a	6.4	7.6	14.2	15.3	14.7	18.5	1,443
Less than 5 yrs	5.4	7.3	15.8	15.8	17.0	17.6	164
5-9 years	3.2	3.6	7.4	9.1	9.4	13.7	2,914
10 or more years	1.5	1.8	3.1	3.9	5.1	6.4	3,070
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	5.2	6.0	9.2	11.3	10.1	14.8	485
Less than 5 years	7.9	10.9	12.0	12.8	15.9	18.6	100
5-9 years	4.5	5.3	11.0	12.0	12.4	16.0	2,186
10 or more years	2.2	2.6	5.1	6.3	6.9	9.4	4,820
Religion							
Hindu	3.0	3.7	7.1	8.4	9.0	11.9	7,006
Muslim	6.3	5.6	8.6	8.7	7.5	11.4	434
Christian	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	27
Sikh	2.7	1.8	4.5	4.5	5.4	5.7	112
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	4.1	4.9	10.0	10.0	11.5	13.6	1,235
Scheduled Tribes	5.4	6.8	12.0	13.4	12.7	14.3	136
Other Backward classes	3.4	3.3	5.9	6.7	6.0	9.7	946
Others	2.8	3.5	6.5	8.1	8.6	11.6	5,270
Wealth index							
Lowest	5.5	6.9	12.1	14.7	15.9	15.8	76
Second	6.6	9.0	14.7	16.0	18.4	20.3	394
Middle	3.8	5.2	9.5	11.3	11.7	16.3	1,328
Fourth	3.9	4.3	8.4	10.2	10.4	13.9	2,696
Highest	1.8	1.9	4.0	4.3	4.9	6.8	3,097
Uttarakhand	3.1	3.7	7.1	8.4	8.9	11.8	7,591

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to test for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Age group										
15-19	32.2	184	64.2	16.6	0.0	0.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	59
20-24	39.7	1,436	62.5	18.7	0.2	0.7	16.2	0.7	1.0	566
25-29	42.9	1,720	60.7	19.5	0.7	0.4	17.5	0.9	0.3	736
30-34	40.7	1,460	63.1	18.5	1.1	0.8	15.4	0.8	0.3	596
35-39	42.3	1,344	59.3	20.9	0.5	1.4	16.1	0.9	0.9	569
40-44	38.0	894	63.3	16.0	1.2	0.9	15.5	1.5	1.5	341
45-49	40.5	553	63.3	19.7	0.0	2.1	13.5	1.3	0.0	226
Residence										
Rural	40.0	5,811	63.5	21.3	0.5	0.3	13.4	0.6	0.5	2,312
Urban	43.3	1,780	56.8	12.1	0.9	2.8	24.3	2.1	1.0	781
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	33.2	1,760	61.2	22.7	0.5	0.5	14.0	0.2	0.9	582
18 years & above	43.0	5,831	61.9	18.1	0.6	1.0	16.6	1.1	0.6	2,511
Marital duration										
0-4	42.3	1,724	61.6	17.0	0.1	0.8	19.0	0.7	0.7	724
5-9	43.0	1,499	62.6	18.0	1.4	0.6	15.4	1.4	0.6	646
10-14	40.9	1,376	60.8	20.5	0.5	0.3	17.1	0.4	0.3	563
15+	38.7	2,992	61.9	20.1	0.5	1.4	14.2	1.1	0.8	1,160
Education										
Non-literate ^a	27.2	1,443	61.0	23.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	1.0	0.5	388
Less than 5 yrs	35.6	164	57.4	30.7	0.0	0.0	10.1	1.8	0.0	58
5-9 years	35.6	2,914	63.3	23.0	0.3	0.5	12.1	0.2	0.6	1,037
10 or more years	52.3	3,070	61.1	15.0	1.0	1.4	19.3	1.4	0.8	1,610
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	29.5	485	56.2	22.2	0.0	0.0	18.1	2.2	1.3	141
Less than 5 years	41.0	100	68.4	21.9	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	41
5-9 years	33.8	2,186	59.8	23.9	0.1	0.5	15.0	0.1	0.6	735
10 or more years	45.1	4,820	62.7	17.0	0.8	1.1	16.5	1.2	0.6	2,176
Religion										
Hindu	41.3	7,006	62.4	19.4	0.6	0.9	15.2	0.9	0.6	2,896
Muslim	30.1	434	50.0	9.8	0.8	1.4	34.9	1.6	1.5	131
Christian	25.1	27	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Sikh	46.3	112	53.4	23.9	1.7	1.8	19.2	0.0	0.0	52
Other	(58.3)	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7

Contd...

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

Background characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to test for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC / RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	37.3	1,235	61.8	23.7	0.4	0.2	11.9	0.7	1.3	459
Scheduled Tribes	37.2	136	49.5	25.1	3.8	0.0	21.6	0.0	0.0	50
Other Backward classes	40.9	946	48.3	20.8	0.5	0.0	27.1	2.1	1.3	385
Others	41.6	5,270	64.5	17.5	0.6	1.2	14.9	0.8	0.4	2,197
Wealth index										
Lowest	30.6	76	78.1	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23
Second	27.6	394	62.2	24.8	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	1.8	109
Middle	33.4	1,328	62.3	26.7	0.7	0.0	9.8	0.2	0.2	442
Fourth	37.8	2,696	64.9	22.0	0.2	0.4	11.6	0.6	0.4	1,017
Highest	48.3	3,097	59.3	14.2	0.9	1.6	21.7	1.5	0.9	1,502
Uttarakhand (15-49)	40.7	7,591	61.8	19.0	0.6	0.9	16.1	0.9	0.6	3,093
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	40.8	6,838	61.7	18.8	0.7	0.8	16.5	0.9	0.7	2,788

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

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

TABLE 7.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Who have been tested for HIV	Number of women heard HIV/AIDS**	Percentage who have been tested for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 year ago	
Age group					
15-19	1.2	184	*	*	2
20-24	3.1	1,436	53.8	46.2	44
25-29	4.5	1,720	37.5	62.5	75
30-34	3.2	1,460	35.2	64.8	47
35-39	1.7	1,344	(52.2)	(47.8)	23
40-44	1.0	894	*	*	9
45-49	0.9	553	*	*	5
Residence					
Rural	2.4	5,811	40.6	59.4	139
Urban	3.7	1,780	41.7	58.3	66
Age at consummation of marriage					
Below 18 years	1.6	1,760	45.1	54.9	29
18 years & above	3.1	5,831	40.3	59.7	176
Marital duration					
0-4	4.0	1,724	47.9	52.1	67
5-9	4.7	1,499	35.4	64.6	69
10-14	2.3	1,376	45.7	54.3	32
15+	1.2	2,992	34.5	65.5	37
Education					
Non-literate ^a	1.3	1,443	(55.6)	(44.4)	18
Less than 5 yrs	0.6	164	*	*	1
5-9 years	1.5	2,914	47.6	52.4	44
10 or more years	4.7	3,070	37.4	62.6	142
Husband's education					
Non-literate ^a	1.3	485	*	*	6
Less than 5 years	4.0	100	*	*	4
5-9 years	1.8	2,186	41.0	59.0	38
10 or more years	3.3	4,820	40.3	59.7	157
Religion					
Hindu	2.8	7,006	41.1	58.9	197
Muslim	1.1	434	*	*	5
Christian	3.9	27	*	*	1
Sikh	1.0	112	*	*	1
Other	(8.3)	12	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	2.6	1,235	59.6	40.4	31
Scheduled Tribes	1.5	136	*	*	2
Other Backward classes	3.1	946	35.8	64.2	29
Others	2.7	5,270	36.9	63.1	143
Wealth index					
Lowest	2.6	76	*	*	2
Second	0.5	394	*	*	2
Middle	1.5	1,328	(68.4)	(31.6)	19
Fourth	2.2	2,696	46.2	53.8	58
Highest	4.0	3,097	34.1	65.9	124
Uttarakhand (15-49)	2.7	7,591	40.9	59.1	205
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	2.9	6,838	41.8	58.2	199

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS, know HIV/AIDS prevention, transmission, places where people can go to test for HIV/AIDS and who have been tested for HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months, by districts, Uttarakhand, 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
Uttarkashi	48.3	53.5	39.0	28.7	3.6	43.6
Chamoli	67.8	59.2	46.1	38.5	1.1	37.3
Rudraprayag	61.9	64.8	54.5	37.9	2.6	32.0
Tehri Garhwal	60.6	48.8	40.6	34.5	0.6	53.0
Dehradun	72.3	61.7	49.0	55.3	7.4	33.9
Garhwal	67.8	45.6	42.2	34.8	2.2	63.8
Pithoragarh	58.8	59.8	36.7	43.9	2.0	42.4
Bageshwar	53.8	52.1	36.4	37.9	2.7	52.4
Almora	67.3	48.2	42.7	34.7	1.3	45.4
Champawat	38.1	45.4	34.5	46.6	1.9	30.3
Nainital	66.0	58.6	45.1	43.5	5.8	47.7
Udham Singh Nagar	62.2	72.3	40.9	30.4	1.0	82.9
Hardwar	60.6	59.7	39.6	49.7	4.1	31.3
Uttarakhand (15-49)	60.1	56.0	42.4	40.7	2.7	40.9
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	61.5	56.5	42.4	40.8	2.9	41.8

[†] 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, Uttarakhand, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who ever had infertility problem	Primary infertility	Secondary infertility	Number of women** ¹	Percentage of women who have ever had infertility problem:				Number of women having primary/secondary infertility**
					In the first conception	After live birth/still birth	After induced/spontaneous abortion	Other incidents ²	
Age group									
15-19	3.2	2.3	0.9	312	(70.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(20.0)	10
20-24	4.8	3.4	1.4	2,028	72.3	5.1	8.3	14.3	98
25-29	5.4	3.6	1.8	2,554	67.6	9.6	10.4	11.8	135
30-34	5.2	3.4	1.8	2,448	64.6	15.8	8.1	6.9	127
35-39	4.8	3.4	1.4	2,436	71.4	11.3	7.9	6.9	117
40-44	5.4	4.3	1.1	1,768	79.2	11.4	2.3	5.1	96
45-49	6.2	5.3	0.9	1,090	85.5	8.8	1.5	3.0	67
Residence									
Rural	5.3	3.9	1.4	10,470	73.2	11.4	6.2	7.6	556
Urban	4.4	2.8	1.6	2,166	64.7	5.1	11.7	14.5	94
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	5.8	4.4	1.4	3,955	75.7	12.5	7.0	3.9	231
18 years & above	4.8	3.4	1.4	8,681	69.9	9.3	7.0	11.2	419
Marital duration									
0-4	4.1	2.8	1.3	2,243	68.2	1.1	9.9	20.8	91
5-9	5.9	4.0	1.9	2,243	68.2	12.1	8.5	10.4	133
10-14	5.5	3.5	2.0	2,276	64.0	12.9	8.7	8.8	125
15+	5.1	4.0	1.1	5,874	78.1	11.6	4.8	3.9	301
Education									
Non-literate ^a	6.2	4.6	1.6	4,657	73.3	13.8	5.6	5.9	289
Less than 5 yrs	6.0	4.3	1.7	341	(71.4)	(4.8)	(14.3)	(4.8)	21
5-9 years	5.0	3.8	1.2	4,438	75.6	8.1	7.8	7.3	222
10 or more years	3.7	2.3	1.4	3,200	62.2	7.7	7.8	18.3	118
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	6.2	4.3	1.9	1,562	69.9	19.7	3.1	6.2	96
Less than 5 years	5.6	3.6	2.0	298	(64.7)	(17.6)	(5.9)	(11.8)	17
5-9 years	5.5	4.1	1.4	4,523	75.9	7.3	7.9	6.9	246
10 or more years	4.7	3.3	1.4	6,253	69.7	9.6	7.7	10.6	291
Religion									
Hindu	5.1	3.6	1.5	11,642	71.5	10.9	6.7	9.3	591
Muslim	5.8	4.6	1.2	797	78.5	6.3	11.1	2.2	46
Christian	3.1	3.1	0.0	31	*	*	*	*	1
Sikh	6.5	5.3	1.2	152	(80.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	10
Other	(14.3)	(0.0)	(14.3)	14	*	*	*	*	2
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled Castes	3.9	2.7	1.2	2,569	70.1	11.0	9.0	7.9	101
Scheduled Tribes	4.3	1.8	2.5	279	(41.7)	(16.7)	(8.3)	(33.3)	12
Other Backward classes	5.9	4.1	1.8	1,679	69.7	11.0	9.4	8.9	98
Others	5.4	4.0	1.4	8,100	73.8	10.0	6.0	7.9	439
Wealth index									
Lowest	7.1	5.6	1.5	393	78.8	17.7	3.5	0.0	28
Second	6.3	4.5	1.8	1,396	71.5	14.8	8.1	5.6	89
Middle	5.5	3.9	1.6	3,048	70.7	12.0	6.6	7.8	169
Fourth	4.9	3.7	1.2	4,208	75.9	7.7	6.3	8.2	205
Highest	4.5	3.0	1.5	3,591	67.5	8.7	8.5	13.0	159
Uttarakhand (15-49)									
Uttarakhand (15-44) [†]	5.2	3.7	1.5	12,636	72.0	10.5	7.0	8.6	650
	5.0	3.5	1.5	11,126	70.1	10.5	8.0	9.3	560

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

^a Literates 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, Uttarakhand, 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	1.4	1.1	8,097	1.3	1.0	2,074
Urban	1.7	1.3	1,773	1.1	1.1	527
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	0.7	0.6	3,527	1.3	1.1	985
18 years & above	1.8	1.4	6,343	1.2	0.9	1,616
Marital Duration						
5-9	3.2	2.4	2,203	*	*	2
10-14	1.2	1.1	2,214	(5.7)	(5.7)	18
15+	0.8	0.6	5,453	1.2	0.9	2,581
Education						
Non-literate ^a	1.4	1.1	4,081	1.4	1.1	1,391
Less than 5 yrs	0.7	0.7	283	1.2	1.2	84
5-9 years	1.4	1.1	3,378	1.0	0.8	735
10 or more years	1.7	1.2	2,128	1.1	0.8	391
Husband's Education						
Non-literate ^a	1.2	0.7	1,325	1.2	0.7	412
Less than 5 years	1.6	0.8	253	2.3	1.2	88
5-9 years	1.4	1.2	3,601	1.7	1.6	967
10 or more years	1.5	1.2	4,691	0.8	0.6	1,134
Religion						
Hindu	1.4	1.1	9,096	1.2	1.0	2,401
Muslim	1.6	1.1	626	2.0	2.0	151
Christian	0.0	0.0	26	*	*	8
Sikh	3.6	2.7	109	0.0	0.0	34
Others	(8.3)	(0.0)	13	*	*	7
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	0.9	0.6	2,044	0.8	0.6	467
Scheduled Tribes	2.3	0.9	221	0.0	0.0	45
Other Backward Classes	1.6	1.3	1,279	1.6	1.6	313
Others	1.5	1.2	6,317	1.3	1.0	1,772
Wealth index						
Lowest	0.3	0.0	299	0.0	0.0	60
Second	1.3	1.0	1,131	0.8	0.8	240
Middle	1.5	1.3	2,436	1.2	1.0	597
Fourth	1.4	1.1	3,194	1.2	0.8	850
Highest	1.6	1.2	2,810	1.6	1.3	854
Uttarakhand	1.4	1.1	9,870	1.2	1.0	2,601

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
¹ Women with no living children and reported problem in conceiving (involuntary infertility).

TABLE 7.16 TREATMENT FOR INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who sought treatment for primary/secondary infertility problem, according to selected background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	*	*	7	*	*	3
20-24	60.5	56.1	71	67.2	55.9	27
25-29	78.5	70.9	92	65.8	61.4	43
30-34	70.0	61.3	82	73.2	64.1	45
35-39	65.7	62.1	84	84.5	75.5	33
40-44	63.6	56.7	76	(68.4)	(57.9)	20
45-49	65.9	52.1	57	(50.0)	(50.0)	10
Residence						
Rural	64.7	58.2	408	69.5	62.0	148
Urban	82.9	71.5	61	76.3	67.5	33
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	62.8	51.9	175	69.8	58.9	56
18 years & above	69.6	64.8	294	71.2	64.8	125
Marital duration						
0-4	54.0	47.5	63	66.0	62.7	28
5-9	73.8	71.6	91	66.3	56.8	42
10-14	73.9	62.5	80	80.2	69.1	45
15+	65.7	58.0	235	69.3	63.0	66
Education						
Non-literate ^a	58.6	48.2	212	68.8	58.3	77
Less than 5 yrs	(66.7)	(60.0)	15	*	*	6
5-9 years	72.9	69.1	168	72.4	64.9	54
10 or more years	78.6	73.0	74	74.8	70.4	44
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	56.7	41.6	67	71.8	46.8	29
Less than 5 years	(63.6)	(45.5)	11	*	*	6
5-9 years	67.6	60.7	187	63.0	59.7	59
10 or more years	70.3	66.2	204	79.4	74.7	87
Religion						
Hindu	65.4	58.7	424	69.5	62.9	167
Muslim	86.3	75.0	36	(100.0)	(70.0)	10
Christian	*	*	1	nc	nc	0
Sikh	*	*	8	*	*	2
Other	nc	nc	0	*	*	2
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	67.7	56.3	71	50.4	50.4	30
Scheduled Tribes	*	*	5	*	*	7
Other Backward classes	78.9	65.9	68	73.4	66.8	30
Others	64.8	59.8	325	76.3	65.7	114
Wealth index						
Poorest	(27.3)	(22.7)	22	*	*	6
Second	48.3	42.1	64	56.3	40.2	25
Middle	62.7	55.1	120	75.4	68.9	49
Fourth	70.6	60.0	155	72.2	66.3	50
Highest	85.5	83.0	108	74.4	68.7	51
Uttarakhand	67.1	60.0	469	70.8	63.0	181

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 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, Uttarakhand, 2007-08

Districts	Who have menstruation problem	Who have infertility problem ¹	Who sought treatment for infertility
Uttarkashi	12.3	3.6	76.5
Chamoli	16.2	3.4	70.3
Rudraprayag	19.8	3.2	86.9
Tehri Garhwal	18.3	7.3	63.1
Dehradun	14.2	4.5	78.4
Garhwal	17.3	2.8	49.4
Pithoragarh	17.2	3.3	66.8
Bageshwar	15.6	9.3	49.3
Almora	17.6	6.9	60.8
Champawat	23.2	9.0	67.1
Nainital	17.1	3.9	70.1
Udham Singh Nagar	14.9	3.6	85.3
Hardwar	17.1	6.0	83.1
Uttarakhand (15-49)	16.9	5.2	68.0
Uttarakhand (15-44)[†]	16.6	5.0	69.9

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

TABLE 8.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN			
Percent distribution of unmarried women age 15-24 years, according to selected background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2007-08			
Background characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	73.5	75.8	64.5
20-24	26.5	24.2	35.5
Education			
Non-literate ^a	2.8	2.6	3.4
Less than five years	1.4	1.3	1.8
5-9 years	42.3	47.0	24.4
10 or more years	53.5	49.1	70.4
Religion			
Hindu	89.0	94.5	68.2
Muslim	9.4	4.1	29.6
Christian	*	*	*
Sikh	1.3	1.3	1.4
Others	*	*	*
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	18.5	18.9	17.1
Scheduled tribes	2.4	2.4	2.6
Other backward classes	15.5	11.9	29.2
Others	63.4	66.7	51.0
Wealth index			
Lowest	1.6	2.0	0.0
Second	8.4	10.4	0.5
Middle	22.7	27.3	5.1
Fourth	36.6	40.6	21.2
Highest	30.8	19.7	73.2
Uttarakhand**	4,658	3,688	970
** Unweighted cases.			
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.			

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

Percentage of unmarried women age 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, Uttarakhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women			At what age family life education should be introduced ^b					From which standard family life education should be introduced ^b				Number of women who perceived family life education is important**
	Aware of family life education	Perceived family life education is important	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	70.4	77.2	3,425	6.1	25.8	44.3	23.9	100.0	13.5	41.1	45.4	100.0	2,640
20-24	82.2	86.0	1,233	5.6	19.4	47.9	27.1	100.0	9.9	36.1	54.0	100.0	1,060
Residence													
Rural	71.8	78.9	3,688	6.2	22.6	45.2	26.0	100.0	12.9	39.1	48.0	100.0	2,905
Urban	80.2	82.1	970	5.0	29.0	45.6	20.4	100.0	11.0	41.4	47.7	100.0	795
Education													
Non-literate ^a	33.3	39.0	127	1.8	14.0	35.0	49.2	100.0	8.5	23.0	68.6	100.0	49
Less than five years	30.6	43.6	65	0.0	22.9	39.1	38.0	100.0	16.0	34.4	49.6	100.0	28
5-9 years	62.9	70.6	1,973	6.7	24.1	43.1	26.1	100.0	15.6	43.7	40.8	100.0	1,391
10 or more years	85.2	89.7	2,493	5.7	24.1	47.0	23.2	100.0	10.6	37.5	51.9	100.0	2,232
Religion													
Hindu	75.1	80.8	4,154	5.8	23.9	45.8	24.5	100.0	12.3	39.7	48.0	100.0	3,352
Muslim	59.5	67.1	428	7.6	23.9	38.8	29.7	100.0	13.1	39.1	47.8	100.0	287
Christian	*	*	8	11.4	52.6	*	*	*	25.1	49.6	*	*	8
Sikh	65.4	76.1	63	8.5	16.6	51.0	23.9	100.0	14.6	37.3	48.0	100.0	48
Others	*	*	5	0.0	60.5	*	*	*	21.0	60.5	*	*	5
Castes/tribes[#]													
Scheduled castes	68.3	76.0	855	6.6	25.0	43.1	25.4	100.0	12.8	42.5	44.7	100.0	646
Scheduled tribes	66.6	70.7	114	4.0	24.9	48.8	22.3	100.0	9.9	46.0	44.1	100.0	80
Other backward classes	67.0	76.1	709	4.5	26.0	41.0	28.5	100.0	12.5	40.5	47.0	100.0	539
Others	77.0	81.8	2,975	6.1	23.1	46.8	23.9	100.0	12.5	38.4	49.1	100.0	2,432
Wealth index													
Lowest	49.4	62.9	75	12.7	16.7	37.4	33.1	100.0	22.6	40.4	37.0	100.0	47
Second	58.7	67.3	392	5.9	24.2	40.1	29.8	100.0	14.4	45.0	40.6	100.0	264
Middle	63.9	72.3	1,055	5.7	21.6	45.9	26.8	100.0	13.6	40.8	45.6	100.0	762
Fourth	74.9	80.0	1,690	6.3	23.6	45.6	24.5	100.0	12.9	38.8	48.3	100.0	1,351
Highest	84.4	88.5	1,446	5.5	25.9	46.1	22.5	100.0	10.6	38.6	50.8	100.0	1,276
Uttarakhand	73.6	79.5	4,658	6.0	23.9	45.3	24.8	100.0	12.5	39.6	47.9	100.0	3,700

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates 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 age 15-24 years who perceived family life education to be important and sources of family life education, according to selected background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Perceived family life education to be important	Number of women**	Sources of family life education								Number of women who perceived family life education to be important**	
			Parents	Brother/sister/sister in law	Husband/partner	Friends/peers	Health care provider/sex education experts	Youth club/mandall/NGO worker	Teacher/school/college	Other		
Age group												
15-19	77.2	3,425	69.8	64.6	9.3	31.8	14.2	8.1	61.4	0.9	2,640	
20-24	86.0	1,233	71.1	66.8	11.4	31.8	20.0	13.5	62.4	1.0	1,060	
Residence												
Rural	78.9	3,688	69.8	66.1	10.4	33.2	15.3	9.6	61.0	1.0	2,905	
Urban	82.1	970	71.5	61.8	8.2	26.8	17.9	9.9	64.4	0.8	795	
Education												
Non-literate ^a	39.0	127	63.9	49.0	6.1	25.9	4.0	8.7	6.3	0.0	49	
Less than five years	43.6	65	79.4	48.2	0.0	12.0	7.1	0.0	45.7	0.0	28	
5-9 years	70.6	1,973	68.4	66.7	9.4	29.8	10.1	6.9	55.1	0.9	1,391	
10 or more years	89.7	2,493	71.2	64.8	10.4	33.4	19.8	11.4	67.2	1.0	2,232	
Religion												
Hindu	80.8	4,154	69.6	65.9	10.2	32.2	16.3	10.1	62.7	1.0	3,352	
Muslim	67.1	428	74.6	59.2	7.0	28.1	12.1	4.4	53.3	0.7	287	
Christian	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	
Sikh	76.1	63	84.2	52.6	4.1	22.7	13.7	11.9	47.1	0.0	48	
Others	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	
Castes/tribes[#]												
Scheduled castes	76.0	855	68.4	65.6	11.1	27.4	14.9	9.2	58.1	1.1	646	
Scheduled tribes	70.7	114	78.2	73.6	9.6	28.5	8.5	7.3	43.7	0.0	80	
Other backward classes	76.1	709	75.0	55.6	7.1	29.5	11.7	7.1	54.7	0.8	539	
Others	81.8	2,975	69.3	67.0	10.2	33.6	17.4	10.4	64.9	1.0	2,432	
Wealth index												
Lowest	62.9	75	55.0	44.9	8.9	29.1	0.0	4.4	49.0	2.1	47	
Second	67.3	392	66.1	65.7	5.0	27.0	6.9	6.7	50.6	0.3	264	
Middle	72.3	1,055	68.7	68.6	11.0	31.4	12.9	9.8	56.9	1.1	762	
Fourth	80.0	1,690	68.5	66.4	10.9	32.4	16.9	9.3	63.4	0.4	1,351	
Highest	88.5	1,446	74.2	62.5	9.2	32.5	19.0	10.7	65.5	1.5	1,276	
Uttarakhand	79.5	4,658	70.1	65.2	9.9	31.8	15.9	9.6	61.7	0.9	3,700	

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

* Percentage not shown, bases 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 age 15-24 years who ever received family life education by sources, according to selected background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	47.7	3,425	4.7	5.7	83.3	13.0	17.4	1,637
20-24	57.2	1,233	8.0	11.9	84.4	18.6	14.4	709
Residence								
Rural	49.1	3,688	6.5	6.5	82.3	14.8	16.7	1,812
Urban	54.6	970	3.0	11.2	88.1	14.4	15.9	534
Education								
Non-literate ^a	12.2	127	(13.3)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(66.7)	15
Less than five years	14.9	65	(0.0)	(10.0)	(30.0)	(10.0)	(60.0)	10
5-9 years	38.6	1,973	4.3	3.1	74.6	14.7	24.2	764
10 or more years	62.4	2,493	6.4	9.8	89.2	14.7	12.0	1,557
Religion								
Hindu	51.8	4,154	6.0	7.7	84.8	14.9	15.2	2,154
Muslim	36.4	428	2.3	4.9	66.2	9.3	33.8	156
Christian	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	6
Sikh	42.6	63	7.1	14.4	92.7	37.0	22.5	27
Others	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	45.7	855	6.5	6.1	77.7	14.4	18.7	389
Scheduled tribes	42.2	114	17.7	0.0	85.1	12.5	19.7	48
Other backward classes	43.9	709	6.3	4.4	75.2	12.3	28.8	312
Others	53.4	2,975	5.1	8.8	86.7	15.4	13.5	1,593
Wealth index								
Lowest	26.9	75	(0.0)	(0.0)	(90.0)	(15.0)	(20.0)	20
Second	38.1	392	7.2	4.6	78.3	13.1	19.1	150
Middle	41.0	1,055	6.5	5.7	75.8	13.7	18.9	433
Fourth	50.6	1,690	6.2	6.2	84.1	15.1	15.2	854
Highest	61.1	1,446	4.7	10.5	87.8	15.2	16.2	889
Uttarakhand	50.2	4,658	5.7	7.6	83.6	14.7	16.5	2,346

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, bases 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 age 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, Uttarakhand, 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 20	More than 20	Total	Less than 18	More than 18	Total	
Age group									
15-19	91.5	92.5	5.3	94.7	100.0	1.3	98.7	100.0	3,425
20-24	94.9	95.6	3.0	97.0	100.0	0.5	99.5	100.0	1,233
Residence									
Rural	92.1	93.0	4.8	95.2	100.0	1.3	98.7	100.0	3,688
Urban	93.7	94.6	4.2	95.8	100.0	0.4	99.6	100.0	970
Education									
Non-literate ^a	53.5	57.4	18.7	81.3	100.0	1.3	98.7	100.0	127
Less than five years	59.9	61.3	10.1	89.9	100.0	3.4	96.6	100.0	65
5-9 years	88.3	89.6	7.2	92.8	100.0	1.9	98.1	100.0	1,973
10 or more years	98.6	99.0	2.3	97.7	100.0	0.4	99.6	100.0	2,493
Religion									
Hindu	93.4	94.2	4.2	95.8	100.0	1.2	98.8	100.0	4,154
Muslim	82.9	85.1	9.7	90.3	100.0	0.3	99.7	100.0	428
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Sikh	93.6	96.9	3.3	96.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	63
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	89.7	90.4	4.8	95.2	100.0	0.6	99.4	100.0	855
Scheduled tribes	93.0	93.0	7.7	92.3	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	114
Other backward classes	86.9	88.6	8.1	91.9	100.0	0.7	99.3	100.0	709
Others	94.5	95.4	3.7	96.3	100.0	1.3	98.7	100.0	2,975
Wealth index									
Lowest	82.8	82.8	14.1	85.9	100.0	1.5	98.5	100.0	75
Second	85.8	87.0	7.1	92.9	100.0	2.3	97.7	100.0	392
Middle	87.6	88.8	6.7	93.3	100.0	1.3	98.7	100.0	1,055
Fourth	94.1	95.1	4.3	95.7	100.0	1.1	98.9	100.0	1,690
Highest	96.3	96.9	2.7	97.3	100.0	0.5	99.5	100.0	1,446
Uttarakhand	92.4	93.3	4.7	95.3	100.0	1.1	98.9	100.0	4,658

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

* Percentage not shown, bases on less than 10 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, Uttarakhand, 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	18.9	3,425	5.4	91.8	6.6	9.9	6.6	2.6	0.5	6.2	599	
20-24	18.4	1,233	6.1	93.4	5.3	10.2	4.4	3.6	2.2	7.1	223	
Residence												
Rural	19.5	3,688	5.9	92.4	6.3	10.0	6.1	2.5	0.9	6.2	671	
Urban	16.1	970	4.2	91.9	5.8	9.9	5.9	4.6	1.3	7.4	151	
Education												
Non-literate ^a	17.0	127	(5.0)	(100.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)	(5.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	20	
Less than five years	25.3	65	(0.0)	(100.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15	
5-9 years	19.8	1,973	4.3	93.1	4.8	11.6	7.1	2.3	0.9	4.1	348	
10 or more years	18.0	2,493	6.9	91.0	6.8	8.8	5.4	3.1	1.1	8.6	439	
Religion												
Hindu	18.8	4,154	5.5	92.8	5.5	8.6	6.0	2.0	0.8	6.7	734	
Muslim	18.2	428	6.3	90.8	12.2	24.0	4.2	9.2	1.4	4.2	75	
Christian	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	
Sikh	16.3	63	(10.0)	(80.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	10	
Others	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	
Castes/tribes[#]												
Scheduled castes	21.0	855	2.9	95.4	6.9	6.3	4.7	1.8	0.0	3.3	171	
Scheduled tribes	13.7	114	(6.7)	(86.7)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.3)	15	
Other backward classes	20.4	709	4.0	90.2	5.8	13.8	6.5	5.7	0.7	3.5	140	
Others	17.9	2,975	7.0	91.9	6.3	10.1	6.3	2.6	1.4	8.2	496	
Wealth index												
Lowest	17.0	75	(10.0)	(90.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	10	
Second	20.7	392	4.1	91.9	4.2	5.5	2.5	3.7	2.8	4.0	74	
Middle	19.7	1,055	6.7	92.2	6.3	13.8	8.3	3.2	0.0	4.9	191	
Fourth	18.1	1,690	5.8	93.0	6.2	7.9	5.9	1.4	1.0	7.8	289	
Highest	18.4	1,446	4.9	91.7	6.5	11.2	5.7	4.3	1.2	6.6	258	
Uttarakhand	18.8	4,658	5.6	92.3	6.2	10.0	6.0	2.9	1.0	6.4	822	

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

TABLE 8.7 PRACTICES DURING MENSTRUAL PERIOD

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

Background characteristics	Practices during menstrual period				Number of women currently menstruating**
	Used cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Use sanitary napkins	Used other	
Age group					
15-19	78.5	18.7	18.2	0.1	3,425
20-24	65.4	28.8	26.5	0.1	1,233
Residence					
Rural	82.4	16.4	17.5	0.1	3,688
Urban	47.0	40.5	31.4	0.0	970
Education					
Non-literate ^a	95.6	1.6	3.5	0.8	127
Less than five years	90.4	6.3	6.5	0.0	65
5-9 years	89.3	9.9	9.9	0.1	1,973
10 or more years	63.0	31.4	29.3	0.1	2,493
Religion					
Hindu	74.7	22.0	20.6	0.1	4,154
Muslim	79.3	16.5	17.2	0.0	428
Christian	*	*	*	*	8
Sikh	61.0	27.0	31.1	0.0	63
Others	*	*	*	*	5
Castes/tribes[#]					
Scheduled castes	81.3	17.5	14.9	0.1	855
Scheduled tribes	83.5	23.5	19.0	0.0	114
Other backward classes	77.9	15.8	18.6	0.0	709
Others	71.8	24.1	22.7	0.1	2,975
Wealth index					
Lowest	96.8	5.1	5.0	0.0	75
Second	89.2	9.6	6.8	0.3	392
Middle	93.5	10.5	7.3	0.1	1,055
Fourth	83.8	18.2	17.7	0.1	1,690
Highest	46.7	37.0	37.1	0.1	1,446
Uttarakhand	74.8	21.6	20.5	0.1	4,658

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.

TABLE 8.8 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who know any contraceptive method by specific methods, according to selected background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	93.4	93.3	76.7	87.6	47.4	80.9	27.7	37.0	73.6	13.2	8.7	4.2	1.2	3,425
20-24	97.7	97.7	88.6	94.8	66.8	89.8	44.5	53.3	86.5	19.3	16.7	5.1	1.0	1,233
Residence														
Rural	94.2	94.0	78.8	89.0	49.7	81.8	28.6	39.3	75.6	13.2	9.9	4.1	1.2	3,688
Urban	96.2	96.1	83.8	91.5	63.4	88.5	45.6	49.2	82.3	21.0	14.1	5.4	1.2	970
Education														
Non-literate ^a	73.8	73.0	50.8	65.8	25.2	53.3	11.4	17.9	33.8	4.5	3.2	1.6	0.0	127
Less than five years	78.2	78.2	55.2	71.6	29.6	58.3	15.4	26.4	51.0	7.8	4.7	1.6	1.6	65
5-9 years	91.8	91.6	71.2	84.8	37.9	75.2	19.5	29.3	66.2	8.8	6.5	2.1	0.7	1,973
10 or more years	98.3	98.3	88.9	94.8	66.2	91.8	43.7	52.5	88.4	20.3	14.7	6.5	1.6	2,493
Religion														
Hindu	95.3	95.2	81.3	90.4	53.5	84.2	32.1	41.5	77.6	15.1	10.5	4.4	1.2	4,154
Muslim	88.6	88.4	68.1	81.1	45.1	75.0	31.6	38.5	70.9	11.4	11.8	4.6	0.9	428
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Sikh	84.2	84.2	62.5	82.6	46.9	75.5	36.0	43.9	72.6	22.3	20.5	3.1	0.0	63
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Castes/tribes[#]														
Scheduled castes	93.9	93.8	75.4	86.4	47.3	80.9	27.4	37.6	71.6	11.8	7.7	2.9	0.8	855
Scheduled tribes	94.9	94.9	76.3	87.4	50.6	84.4	27.5	41.7	71.5	19.6	7.8	4.9	1.9	114
Other backward classes	89.6	89.5	70.6	83.2	48.3	78.4	30.8	38.4	72.4	16.7	11.4	4.2	0.8	709
Others	96.0	95.9	83.6	92.0	55.3	85.1	34.1	43.1	79.9	15.1	11.7	4.9	1.3	2,975
Wealth index														
Lowest	75.3	75.3	54.0	72.7	21.8	58.1	10.6	23.0	44.8	7.9	5.4	1.3	0.0	75
Second	88.8	88.8	69.7	81.4	39.6	73.4	19.9	28.7	62.3	8.9	6.3	2.6	0.8	392
Middle	93.2	92.9	75.9	87.1	39.4	78.0	19.2	33.2	70.3	9.4	6.7	2.7	1.3	1,055
Fourth	95.0	94.9	80.2	89.7	53.9	82.7	32.0	41.8	77.6	13.4	10.2	3.4	1.1	1,690
Highest	97.7	97.6	86.4	94.0	65.7	91.6	46.4	51.2	86.8	22.5	16.0	7.5	1.3	1,446
Uttarakhand	94.6	94.4	79.9	89.5	52.6	83.2	32.2	41.3	77.0	14.8	10.8	4.4	1.2	4,658

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.

TABLE 8.9 SOURCES FROM WHERE TO GET PILL AND CONDOM

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

Background characteristics	Sources from where to get pills and condoms			Number of women**
	Government facility	Private facility	Other	
Age group				
15-19	77.0	28.3	0.6	3,425
20-24	84.8	35.5	0.5	1,233
Residence				
Rural	79.3	27.5	0.5	3,688
Urban	78.4	40.6	0.6	970
Education				
Non-literate ^a	49.2	21.5	0.0	127
Less than five years	57.4	16.5	0.0	65
5-9 years	73.7	24.0	0.6	1,973
10 or more years	85.5	36.0	0.6	2,493
Religion				
Hindu	80.3	29.2	0.6	4,154
Muslim	69.8	39.3	0.3	428
Christian	*	*	*	8
Sikh	61.4	31.7	0.0	63
Others	*	*	*	5
Castes/tribes[#]				
Scheduled castes	76.2	25.8	0.3	855
Scheduled tribes	74.0	39.3	2.2	114
Other backward classes	73.3	36.5	0.5	709
Others	81.6	29.7	0.6	2,975
Wealth index				
Lowest	58.3	10.3	0.0	75
Second	71.8	19.5	0.7	392
Middle	74.9	26.5	0.6	1,055
Fourth	80.0	28.4	0.7	1,690
Highest	84.1	39.1	0.4	1,446
Uttarakhand	79.1	30.3	0.6	4,658

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
^{*} Percentage not shown, bases on less than 10 unweighted cases.
^{**} Unweighted cases.
^a Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.

TABLE 8.10 DISCUSSION ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHOD BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION

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

Background characteristics	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**	Sources of information on family planning							Number of women ever discussed about family planning with any one**
			Parents	Brother/Sister/Sister in law	Friends/peers	Health care provider/sex education experts	Youth club/mandal/NGO worker	Teacher/school/college	Other	
Age group										
15-19	20.2	3,425	12.4	48.4	84.5	8.2	1.1	12.4	0.6	694
20-24	28.4	1,233	12.7	57.9	84.8	15.4	1.4	12.0	0.6	350
Residence										
Rural	22.4	3,688	11.7	51.9	83.8	10.8	1.4	10.4	0.6	828
Urban	22.1	970	15.6	50.6	87.8	10.1	0.4	19.4	0.4	216
Education										
Non-literate ^a	8.2	127	(36.4)	(63.6)	(63.6)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Less than five years	4.6	65	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
5-9 years	16.5	1,973	11.4	58.4	82.9	7.0	0.9	8.2	0.6	327
10 or more years	28.2	2,493	12.7	48.3	85.7	12.4	1.4	14.4	0.6	703
Religion										
Hindu	23.4	4,154	12.0	51.2	85.2	11.0	1.3	12.1	0.6	972
Muslim	12.7	428	15.8	63.0	79.0	3.6	0.0	11.0	0.0	55
Christian	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Sikh	21.6	63	(28.9)	(42.9)	(64.3)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(35.7)	(0.0)	14
Others	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	21.8	855	14.3	54.0	80.2	9.9	1.1	9.7	0.6	184
Scheduled tribes	24.5	114	21.7	40.5	89.2	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	27
Other backward classes	19.1	709	9.2	52.3	73.9	9.0	0.8	12.8	1.5	136
Others	23.2	2,975	12.3	51.4	87.8	11.7	1.4	13.1	0.4	695
Wealth index										
Lowest	10.8	75	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Second	17.1	392	10.5	53.5	83.7	4.7	0.0	7.3	0.0	67
Middle	18.6	1,055	11.6	50.1	83.2	7.2	1.5	7.6	0.5	196
Fourth	22.9	1,690	11.0	56.0	84.9	11.5	1.3	11.0	0.5	388
Highest	26.5	1,446	14.9	48.1	85.2	12.8	1.2	17.0	0.8	385
Uttarakhand	22.4	4,658	12.5	51.6	84.6	10.7	1.2	12.3	0.6	1,044

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.

Table 8.11 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI AND STI BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who are aware of RTI/STI and source of information, according to selected background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	25.6	3,425	30.7	70.8	8.0	55.0	16.2	8.1	34.5	46.4	6.9	2.5	882	
20-24	39.9	1,233	31.7	79.4	12.4	70.8	22.6	5.7	34.5	42.6	10.2	3.6	491	
Residence														
Rural	28.0	3,688	33.5	70.0	7.8	56.0	17.3	7.8	38.3	44.8	8.4	1.4	1,032	
Urban	34.7	970	23.5	85.9	15.3	75.0	22.2	5.2	22.7	45.9	7.2	7.3	341	
Education														
Non-literate ^a	9.3	127	(16.7)	(41.7)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(58.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12	
Less than five years	3.1	65	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	
5-9 years	18.8	1,973	26.2	61.3	4.0	41.2	13.9	7.0	43.0	35.9	7.6	1.1	375	
10 or more years	39.4	2,493	33.1	79.2	11.8	68.9	20.6	7.4	30.9	49.2	8.4	3.6	984	
Religion														
Hindu	30.3	4,154	31.5	73.7	9.8	61.3	18.8	7.4	35.3	46.5	8.1	2.5	1,261	
Muslim	20.3	428	27.2	75.6	6.9	48.3	10.5	3.3	24.3	25.0	5.3	7.6	88	
Christian	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	
Sikh	31.0	63	(25.0)	(80.0)	(15.0)	(70.0)	(35.0)	(10.0)	(30.0)	(35.0)	(15.0)	(5.0)	20	
Others	*	5	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	
Castes/tribes^a														
Scheduled castes	25.2	855	30.9	71.0	6.4	51.4	20.0	9.5	30.6	41.5	4.8	3.3	216	
Scheduled tribes	20.8	114	(39.1)	(73.9)	(13.0)	(47.8)	(4.3)	(8.7)	(39.1)	(56.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	23	
Other backward classes	23.7	709	18.7	68.1	10.0	52.9	11.0	4.5	33.5	29.3	3.3	4.6	170	
Others	32.3	2,975	33.1	75.6	10.2	64.5	19.9	7.1	35.5	48.5	9.9	2.5	963	
Wealth index														
Lowest	10.8	75	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	
Second	17.3	392	25.9	52.9	5.8	34.5	13.2	7.3	42.8	41.7	4.5	1.5	68	
Middle	22.9	1,055	32.4	53.1	5.4	44.7	15.1	10.8	46.3	42.5	8.7	0.4	241	
Fourth	28.2	1,690	35.1	76.5	9.3	61.4	16.8	7.5	34.5	44.9	9.0	2.4	477	
Highest	39.8	1,446	27.6	82.9	12.2	69.9	22.3	5.5	28.7	47.1	7.6	4.5	579	
Uttarakhand	29.4	4,658	31.0	73.9	9.6	60.7	18.5	7.2	34.5	45.0	8.1	2.9	1,373	

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

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.12 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI/STI TRANSMISSION

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who know about transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	36.7	23.3	16.8	30.6	69.1	27.0	6.2	882
20-24	44.6	29.6	21.2	34.0	69.1	32.1	4.3	491
Residence								
Rural	39.4	26.3	16.6	28.5	70.7	28.4	4.9	1,032
Urban	40.8	24.1	23.5	40.8	65.0	30.5	6.9	341
Education								
Non-literate ^a	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
Less than five years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
5-9 years	33.4	21.0	15.0	30.1	68.1	20.7	4.9	375
10 or more years	41.7	27.1	19.5	32.4	69.3	31.5	5.6	984
Religion								
Hindu	40.0	25.8	18.3	31.8	69.9	28.7	5.6	1,261
Muslim	35.4	19.8	16.5	28.6	61.4	29.4	3.0	88
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Sikh	(42.1)	(36.8)	(36.8)	(42.1)	(57.9)	(42.1)	(5.3)	20
Others	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	41.1	24.7	17.5	28.9	69.5	29.3	5.3	216
Scheduled tribes	(31.3)	(31.3)	(31.3)	(37.5)	(62.5)	(12.5)	(6.3)	23
Other backward classes	31.6	25.1	20.0	36.2	61.7	28.7	6.2	170
Others	40.9	26.0	18.3	31.9	70.2	29.3	5.3	963
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Second	35.3	28.1	16.5	19.0	67.2	34.6	9.2	68
Middle	36.1	24.1	12.1	30.5	72.8	18.9	6.4	241
Fourth	37.7	24.9	18.5	26.8	70.5	26.8	2.3	477
Highest	42.6	26.9	20.9	37.4	67.2	33.1	7.3	579
Uttarakhand	39.8	25.7	18.5	31.9	69.1	28.9	5.4	1,373

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

Table 8.13 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY SOURCES

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

Background characteristics	Ever heard of HIV/AIDS	Number of women**	Source of information					Adult education programme	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	Television	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel		
Age group									
15-19	82.8	3,425	33.6	81.8	8.8	54.0	18.0	2.5	2,832
20-24	90.3	1,233	38.7	88.5	12.9	64.2	21.1	4.0	1,115
Residence									
Rural	83.5	3,688	37.3	80.3	8.4	53.0	17.3	2.9	3,074
Urban	89.6	970	27.1	95.5	15.3	70.5	24.5	3.0	873
Education									
Non-literate ^a	31.4	127	16.6	76.9	4.7	2.7	9.8	2.3	40
Less than five years	46.8	65	22.1	83.4	0.0	23.6	16.5	3.0	30
5-9 years	74.9	1,973	31.6	76.3	5.6	43.6	14.1	1.5	1,475
10 or more years	96.3	2,493	37.6	88.3	12.9	66.3	22.0	3.9	2,402
Religion									
Hindu	86.0	4,154	36.1	82.9	10.0	57.4	18.8	2.8	3,568
Muslim	73.5	428	25.8	90.1	6.9	49.9	19.8	2.4	315
Christian	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Sikh	80.7	63	24.7	89.8	20.4	59.6	19.3	15.5	51
Others	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	79.0	855	32.8	82.7	9.3	48.9	21.2	2.2	673
Scheduled tribes	82.1	114	36.8	72.3	5.9	49.2	12.2	3.2	94
Other backward classes	77.6	709	25.1	88.7	10.3	50.6	19.6	2.5	550
Others	88.4	2,975	37.7	83.2	10.2	60.5	18.4	3.2	2,627
Wealth index									
Lowest	35.6	75	42.0	50.2	0.0	26.8	8.0	0.0	26
Second	62.9	392	26.1	58.0	3.2	38.4	12.2	0.4	246
Middle	76.7	1,055	35.8	68.8	6.5	48.5	15.0	2.3	809
Fourth	87.7	1,690	38.0	86.1	9.4	55.6	18.0	2.8	1,481
Highest	95.7	1,446	32.9	95.0	14.0	67.0	23.6	4.0	1,385
Uttarakhand	84.8	4,658	35.0	83.6	10.0	56.9	18.9	2.9	3,947

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.14 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS TRANSMISSION

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who know about transmission of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	23.6	50.6	21.7	45.7	50.0	73.0	8.4	2,832
20-24	27.6	62.4	26.9	52.8	55.5	77.9	8.7	1,115
Residence								
Rural	24.1	52.1	22.5	46.1	48.5	73.6	8.6	3,074
Urban	26.9	61.1	26.0	53.8	62.4	77.7	8.0	873
Education								
Non-literate ^a	17.9	52.0	13.6	20.3	35.5	51.5	3.2	40
Less than five years	47.1	52.0	5.2	37.2	42.5	52.1	5.5	30
5-9 years	20.7	48.0	19.7	42.7	46.4	68.3	6.6	1,475
10 or more years	26.8	57.4	25.4	50.9	54.6	78.2	9.5	2,402
Religion								
Hindu	25.0	54.3	23.2	47.9	51.3	75.1	8.5	3,568
Muslim	21.0	48.7	22.6	48.2	55.3	68.6	7.7	315
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Sikh	28.6	67.6	29.8	42.8	52.5	57.4	10.9	51
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	23.9	54.1	23.1	44.0	50.7	71.5	8.1	673
Scheduled tribes	21.9	56.5	21.6	40.1	42.2	74.1	7.8	94
Other backward classes	24.5	55.1	25.7	45.0	47.8	66.5	11.4	550
Others	25.2	53.9	22.9	49.6	52.9	76.9	7.9	2,627
Wealth index								
Lowest	42.3	36.9	26.1	21.0	47.2	73.7	0.0	26
Second	24.6	53.9	21.3	38.1	37.6	62.0	8.8	246
Middle	21.3	49.6	22.2	45.2	44.1	69.6	7.2	809
Fourth	23.7	50.7	21.2	47.5	52.3	77.3	7.8	1,481
Highest	27.4	60.4	26.3	51.4	57.2	76.2	9.8	1,385
Uttarakhand	24.8	54.1	23.3	47.8	51.6	74.5	8.5	3,947

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.15 MISCONCEPTION OF HIV/AIDS

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

Background characteristics	Shaking hands	Hugging	Kissing	Sharing cloths	Sharing food	Stepping on urine/stool of someone who has AIDS	Mosquito/ flea or bedbugs bites	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	3.1	3.5	6.0	5.7	6.7	7.4	10.6	2,832
20-24	2.2	2.5	5.0	4.0	4.7	5.1	7.2	1,115
Residence								
Rural	3.3	3.7	6.4	6.1	7.3	7.9	11.1	3,074
Urban	1.3	1.4	3.6	1.8	2.0	2.6	4.8	873
Education								
Non-literate ^a	4.9	7.3	12.4	5.0	2.4	7.3	7.2	40
Less than five years	13.4	16.9	16.0	9.9	16.7	16.3	23.3	30
5-9 years	5.0	5.6	8.7	8.9	10.9	10.4	13.3	1,475
10 or more years	1.4	1.5	3.7	2.8	3.1	4.4	7.3	2,402
Religion								
Hindu	2.7	3.1	5.6	5.3	6.2	6.8	9.7	3,568
Muslim	4.5	5.1	8.5	4.8	5.7	7.7	11.1	315
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Sikh	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	3.9	51
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	3.6	4.0	6.8	6.5	8.0	8.5	11.0	673
Scheduled tribes	1.1	1.1	10.8	3.4	7.2	10.8	15.5	94
Other backward classes	3.6	3.6	6.6	5.1	5.2	7.0	8.1	550
Others	2.5	3.0	5.1	4.9	5.8	6.1	9.5	2,627
Wealth index								
Lowest	15.5	15.5	19.4	19.2	7.9	19.0	11.4	26
Second	3.2	3.6	8.1	7.8	9.8	10.0	11.3	246
Middle	4.9	5.4	8.5	8.3	9.5	10.5	13.6	809
Fourth	3.0	3.4	6.3	5.1	6.7	6.9	10.2	1,481
Highest	1.1	1.5	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.6	6.4	1,385
Uttarakhand	2.8	3.2	5.8	5.2	6.1	6.8	9.7	3,947

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
^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 age 15-24 years who know how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	27.4	51.1	54.1	61.8	20.6	1.9	2,832
20-24	29.4	56.4	67.8	72.6	23.6	2.1	1,115
Residence							
Rural	28.0	51.9	56.7	62.4	20.5	1.8	3,074
Urban	28.1	55.3	62.3	73.4	24.9	2.4	873
Education							
Non-literate ^a	26.1	44.8	28.4	35.5	4.4	0.0	40
Less than five years	45.8	41.7	29.7	30.2	0.0	0.0	30
5-9 years	27.6	47.6	47.0	53.7	18.9	2.1	1,475
10 or more years	28.1	55.5	65.6	72.7	23.2	1.9	2,402
Religion							
Hindu	27.6	53.2	58.8	65.4	22.0	1.8	3,568
Muslim	32.0	44.9	46.6	56.8	15.2	3.6	315
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Sikh	35.1	71.0	64.2	72.4	16.1	4.0	51
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Castes/tribes[#]							
Scheduled castes	30.3	54.2	53.7	59.8	23.8	2.1	673
Scheduled tribes	21.7	46.7	51.9	61.6	22.6	0.0	94
Other backward classes	29.1	53.3	50.7	59.2	14.9	2.4	550
Others	27.5	52.5	60.9	67.5	22.2	1.9	2,627
Wealth index							
Lowest	31.0	37.0	42.4	54.0	5.3	0.0	26
Second	28.0	47.1	48.6	49.6	14.3	1.1	246
Middle	27.2	50.9	52.5	55.9	16.4	1.6	809
Fourth	28.8	49.1	56.9	64.7	22.6	1.8	1,481
Highest	27.7	58.4	64.3	73.2	24.3	2.5	1,385
Uttarakhand	28.0	52.7	58.0	64.9	21.5	2.0	3,947
[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. [*] Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ^{**} Unweighted cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.							

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

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who are aware where to get tested for HIV/AIDS and place for testing HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Uttarakhand, 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	41.5	2,832	80.3	24.2	1.2	3.5	13.8	1.3	0.4	1,174
20-24	52.2	1,115	83.3	23.5	1.9	5.3	16.8	1.4	0.5	579
Residence										
Rural	43.7	3,074	80.6	25.8	0.9	2.3	12.5	0.7	0.4	1,342
Urban	47.4	873	83.6	17.8	3.4	10.0	22.1	3.3	0.7	411
Education										
Non-literate ^a	28.4	40	(81.8)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Less than five years	27.6	30	51.4	35.9	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	8
5-9 years	34.9	1,475	79.6	24.6	0.2	3.5	12.0	0.8	0.4	513
10 or more years	51.0	2,402	82.2	23.6	2.0	4.4	16.0	1.5	0.5	1,221
Religion										
Hindu	45.1	3,568	81.5	24.4	1.4	3.5	12.8	1.3	0.4	1,605
Muslim	38.5	315	77.8	17.8	1.5	12.5	37.6	1.5	0.9	121
Christian	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Sikh	41.3	51	(90.5)	(23.8)	(4.8)	(4.8)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	21
Others	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	44.0	673	77.3	26.7	1.4	4.2	11.2	1.0	0.4	293
Scheduled tribes	43.3	94	57.4	45.0	2.3	0.0	10.2	2.3	0.0	40
Other backward classes	47.6	550	83.0	21.9	2.9	6.8	22.8	2.4	0.4	262
Others	44.1	2,627	82.8	22.9	1.1	3.6	14.0	1.1	0.5	1,157
Wealth index										
Lowest	34.4	26	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Second	39.6	246	72.3	30.8	0.0	1.1	7.0	0.0	1.1	97
Middle	36.9	809	79.4	28.7	0.3	2.0	9.3	0.3	0.3	297
Fourth	42.0	1,481	81.2	23.5	1.4	3.2	11.7	0.5	0.2	619
Highest	52.9	1,385	83.3	21.6	2.2	6.3	20.8	2.6	0.7	731
Uttarakhand	44.5	3,947	81.3	23.9	1.5	4.1	14.8	1.3	0.5	1,753

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

TABLE 8.18 KNOWLEDGE OF SOME SELECTED STATEMENTS

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

Background characteristics	Selected statements to test the level of awareness										Number of women*
	It is possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby is born by medical test		Pregnancy can occur after kissing or hugging		When a woman has intercourse for the first time she has to bleed		A women can get pregnant on the very first time she has sexual intercourse		A woman is most likely to get pregnant if she has sexual intercourse half way between her menstrual periods		
	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	
Age group											
15-19	64.5	11.6	4.7	20.8	17.7	62.0	22.7	60.5	19.0	71.4	3,425
20-24	68.0	6.2	3.2	12.5	19.8	51.4	26.2	52.7	24.5	64.6	1,233
Residence											
Rural	66.4	10.9	4.3	19.2	18.7	60.0	24.1	57.7	20.4	70.0	3,688
Urban	61.9	7.7	4.3	16.4	16.5	55.9	21.6	61.3	20.6	68.0	970
Education											
Non-literate ^a	45.8	36.1	7.8	45.4	16.1	70.6	14.5	73.7	12.2	79.1	127
Less than five years	49.0	26.1	6.9	40.8	13.7	71.5	17.6	65.4	17.0	74.0	65
5-9 years	61.0	15.0	5.3	23.4	17.8	65.9	21.1	64.5	16.9	74.8	1,973
10 or more years	70.4	4.6	3.3	12.9	18.9	52.9	26.3	52.7	23.8	64.9	2,493
Religion											
Hindu	66.4	9.7	4.1	18.3	18.5	58.6	23.8	57.7	20.6	69.4	4,154
Muslim	56.9	14.7	6.6	21.0	18.6	63.9	23.4	63.7	19.9	70.3	428
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Sikh	55.7	11.4	3.1	27.3	4.9	62.6	11.8	68.0	14.6	74.4	63
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	62.9	11.9	4.1	20.8	19.0	57.9	24.8	58.5	19.2	70.4	855
Scheduled tribes											
Other backward classes	60.4	9.8	5.2	17.4	17.6	60.3	25.3	53.6	18.5	64.3	114
Others	56.4	13.6	5.2	21.2	19.6	62.5	21.4	61.9	24.4	66.8	709
	68.6	8.8	4.1	17.4	17.8	58.6	23.7	57.8	19.9	70.2	2,975
Wealth index											
Lowest	44.7	24.8	9.5	32.9	15.0	62.8	16.5	67.7	12.3	80.2	75
Second	56.3	19.8	5.1	27.7	17.5	66.6	18.6	64.0	15.3	75.6	392
Middle	62.4	15.9	4.9	22.8	20.3	61.9	23.9	60.4	20.6	70.7	1,055
Fourth	67.9	8.1	4.4	16.8	18.9	57.9	24.9	56.6	20.0	70.8	1,690
Highest	68.3	5.2	3.3	14.5	16.4	56.4	23.6	57.3	22.6	65.3	1,446
Uttarakhand	65.4	10.2	4.3	18.6	18.3	59.2	23.6	58.5	20.4	69.6	4,658

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.19 AWARENESS OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ISSUES

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who perceived family life education is important, having menstruation related problems, are aware of specific contraceptive methods and who have ever discussed about family planning with any one by district, Uttarakhand, 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**
Uttarkashi	70.4	14.0	83.7	29.3	16.0	381
Chamoli	79.5	18.8	83.5	30.2	17.8	393
Rudraprayag	80.2	23.3	82.4	21.8	24.8	404
Tehri Garhwal	77.7	19.1	82.9	36.5	26.1	310
Dehradun	88.3	19.7	86.4	52.6	28.1	366
Garhwal	76.9	16.1	78.8	29.5	24.8	334
Pithoragarh	81.9	20.1	88.5	19.7	19.1	305
Bageshwar	84.8	20.2	86.0	29.9	37.3	271
Almora	83.5	18.7	93.9	41.1	39.7	358
Champawat	87.2	19.4	76.7	32.4	19.1	256
Nainital	75.7	18.9	82.6	36.9	20.2	436
Udham Singh Nagar	67.4	16.6	75.4	33.7	13.3	338
Hardwar	81.3	20.4	78.3	31.0	16.6	506
Uttarakhand	79.6	18.8	83.2	32.2	22.3	4,658

** Unweighted cases.

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

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

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Centre	PHC	CHC
Uttarkashi	4,274	4,785	41,613
Chamoli	3,537	--	42,427
Rudraprayag	4,440	17,660	84,871
Tehri Garhwal	5,272	22,332	71,777
Dehradun	3,758	30,324	91,896
Garhwal	3,017	13,642	46,070
Pithoragarh	3,141	7,602	54,019
Bageshwar	4,132	14,940	79,219
Almora	3,135	19,552	48,831
Champawat	7,729	--	38,132
Nainital	3,375	30,963	62,707
Udham Singh Nagar	9,976	34,529	1,68,494
Hardwar	7,848	39,851	2,01,914
Uttarakhand	4,801	24,410	76,344

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

TABLE 9.2: PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES HAVING SUB-CENTRE WITHIN VILLAGES & ANM AVAILABLE AT SUB-CENTRE AND STAYING IN SUB-CENTRE QUARTER BY DISTRICTS, UTTARAKHAND, 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
Uttarkashi	19.6	46	96.4	76.0	28
Chamoli	37.2	43	100.0	100.0	34
Rudraprayag	40.8	49	100.0	54.6	31
Tehri Garhwal	22.2	45	97.4	30.8	38
Dehradun	33.3	24	100.0	60.9	24
Garhwal	15.9	44	100.0	80.0	36
Pithoragarh	34.1	44	100.0	77.3	35
Bageshwar	16.7	48	100.0	23.5	35
Almora	34.8	46	100.0	30.8	34
Champawat	19.0	42	100.0	82.4	27
Nainital	37.5	32	100.0	60.0	31
Udham Singh Nagar	38.2	34	100.0	70.0	30
Hardwar	42.9	35	100.0	31.6	29
Uttarakhand	29.5	532	99.5	63.5	412

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

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

District	Number of Sub-Centres					Total number of Sub-Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use ¹	
Uttarkashi	5	16	15	15	15	16
Chamoli	0	11	13	6	4	14
Rudraprayag	10	9	12	5	4	15
Tehri Garhwal	14	15	15	11	9	17
Dehradun	1	10	19	11	7	20
Garhwal	0	25	27	28	28	28
Pithoragarh	1	18	18	13	12	20
Bageshwar	11	16	16	14	12	17
Almora	10	6	11	9	8	12
Champawat	0	9	21	7	4	21
Nainital	4	7	11	8	6	12
Udham Singh Nagar	12	17	21	15	13	21
Hardwar	3	20	21	16	10	26
Uttarakhand (%)	71 (29.7)	179 (74.9)	220 (92.1)	158 (66.1)	132 (83.5)	239 (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, UTTARAKHAND, 2007-08

District	Adequately equipped ¹ (At least 60%)	Essential drugs ² (At least 60%)	Total number of Sub-Centres
Uttarkashi	28	19	28
Chamoli	30	17	34
Rudraprayag	30	3	31
Tehri Garhwal	35	29	38
Dehradun	23	11	24
Garhwal	33	28	36
Pithoragarh	27	22	35
Bageshwar	31	11	35
Almora	33	24	34
Champawat	25	18	27
Nainital	30	0	31
Udham Singh Nagar	30	0	30
Hardwar	24	10	29
Uttarakhand (%)	379 (92.0)	192 (46.6)	412 (100.0)

¹ Equipments include Instrument sterilizer, Auto disposal syringes, Hub cutter, B. P. instrument, Stethoscope, Weighing Machine (infant/adult), hemoglobin meter, 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, UTTARAKHAND, 2007-08				
District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Centres
Uttarkashi	28	25	24	28
Chamoli	34	18	24	34
Rudraprayag	18	31	25	31
Tehri Garhwal	35	33	35	38
Dehradun	22	6	24	24
Garhwal	16	27	33	36
Pithoragarh	13	21	29	35
Bageshwar	25	35	33	35
Almora	31	18	30	34
Champawat	27	9	21	27
Nainital	21	26	28	31
Udham Singh Nagar	19	29	30	30
Hardwar	18	26	27	29
Uttarakhand (%)	307(74.5)	304(96.5)	363(88.1)	412(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, UTTARAKHAND, 2007-08					
District	Human resources Status of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer	AYUSH Doctor	Pharmacist	
Uttarkashi	0	0	1	1	1
Chamoli	0	0	0	0	0
Rudraprayag	1	0	0	5	5
Tehri Garhwal	3	0	0	4	4
Dehradun	5	3	4	9	9
Garhwal	2	0	1	4	4
Pithoragarh	5	0	0	9	10
Bageshwar	6	0	1	8	8
Almora	9	2	0	12	13
Champawat	0	0	0	0	0
Nainital	4	1	1	4	4
Udham Singh Nagar	11	2	0	12	13
Hardwar	11	1	1	12	13
Uttarakhand (%)	57(67.9)	9(10.7)	9(10.7)	80(95.2)	84(100.0)

MO=Medical Officer.

TABLE 9.7: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, UTTARAKHAND, 2007-08

Districts	Number of PHCs having					Total number of PHCs
	Residential Quarter for MO	Functioning 24 hours basis	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
Uttarkashi	1	1	1	0	0	1
Chamoli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rudraprayag	3	5	4	3	1	5
Tehri Garhwal	2	2	2	2	3	4
Dehradun	4	7	6	2	3	9
Garhwal	0	0	2	0	0	4
Pithoragarh	4	6	9	1	0	10
Bageshwar	4	5	8	8	0	8
Almora	10	10	11	12	4	13
Champawat	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nainital	4	4	4	2	2	4
Udham Singh Nagar	9	13	13	12	1	13
Hardwar	8	8	9	2	3	13
Uttarakhand (%)	49(58.3)	61(72.6)	69(82.1)	44(52.4)	17(20.2)	84(100.0)

MO: Medical Officer.

TABLE 9.8 SPECIFIC HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, UTTARAKHAND, 2007-08

District	Number of PHC having						Total number of PHC
	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*	
Uttarkashi	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Chamoli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rudraprayag	2	1	3	4	2	0	5
Tehri Garhwal	1	1	3	3	2	1	4
Dehradun	3	5	9	8	2	1	9
Garhwal	0	4	1	4	0	0	4
Pithoragarh	1	3	2	4	2	0	10
Bageshwar	0	6	2	6	3	0	8
Almora	2	6	8	8	1	0	13
Champawat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nainital	0	3	2	3	1	0	4
Udham Singh Nagar	2	7	5	10	8	6	13
Hardwar	3	5	3	11	5	1	13
Uttarakhand (%)	15(17.9)	42 (50.0)	39 (46.4)	62(73.8)	26(42.6)	9(14.8)	84(100.0)

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

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

² Essential Drugs includes, Antiallergics, Anti hypertensive, Anti Diabetics, Anti anginal, Anti tubercular, Anti leprosy, Anti Filariasis, Anti 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 DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, UTTARAKHAND, 2007-08					
District	Number of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's is charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund	Utilized untied fund	
Uttarkashi	1	1	1	1	1
Chamoli	0	0	0	0	0
Rudraprayag	3	3	5	5	5
Tehri Garhwal	3	3	4	4	4
Dehradun	9	6	8	8	9
Garhwal	1	2	3	3	4
Pithoragarh	5	4	7	7	10
Bageshwar	8	8	8	8	8
Almora	12	5	9	7	13
Champawat	0	0	0	0	0
Nainital	4	3	4	3	4
Udham Singh Nagar	10	13	13	13	13
Hardwar	12	13	13	13	13
Uttarakhand (%)	68(81.0)	61(72.6)	75(89.3)	72(85.7)	84(100.0)

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.

TABLE 9.10: HUMAN RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, UTTARAKHAND, 2007-08					
District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Health Manager	
Uttarkashi	1	1	0	0	6
Chamoli	1	1	1	0	9
Rudraprayag	0	0	1	0	3
Tehri Garhwal	1	1	0	0	10
Dehradun	3	2	2	0	8
Garhwal	0	3	0	0	15
Pithoragarh	2	1	1	0	8
Bageshwar	0	1	0	1	2
Almora	0	3	0	1	6
Champawat	1	2	1	1	4
Nainital	1	0	0	0	10
Udham Singh Nagar	4	4	2	0	8
Hardwar	2	3	0	0	6
Uttarakhand (%)	16(16.8)	22(23.2)	8(8.4)	3(3.2)	95(100.0)

TABLE 9.11: SPECIFIC HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, UTTARAKHAND, 2007-08						
District	Number of CHCs having:					Total number of CHCs
	Functional OT	Designated as FRU	New born care services ¹	LBW babies managed ¹	Blood storage facility	
Uttarkashi	1	4	4	4	0	6
Chamoli	2	3	3	2	0	9
Rudraprayag	3	2	2	2	0	3
Tehri Garhwal	7	7	4	5	0	10
Dehradun	6	2	2	2	0	8
Garhwal	14	6	6	2	0	15
Pithoragarh	7	7	6	4	1	8
Bageshwar	2	1	1	1	0	2
Almora	0	3	3	1	0	6
Champawat	4	1	1	0	0	4
Nainital	7	6	6	2	0	10
Udham Singh Nagar	7	3	3	5	0	8
Hardwar	4	6	4	2	0	6
Uttarakhand (%)	64(67.4)	51(53.7)	45(88.2)	32(33.7)	1(2.0)	95(100.0)

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

TABLE 9.12: NUMBER OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, UTTARAKHAND, 2007-08					
District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's is charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitored regularly*	Utilized untied fund	
Uttarkashi	6	6	6	6	6
Chamoli	9	7	7	7	9
Rudraprayag	2	2	2	3	3
Tehri Garhwal	10	6	6	8	10
Dehradun	8	7	7	8	8
Garhwal	8	14	14	15	15
Pithoragarh	8	8	8	8	8
Bageshwar	2	2	2	2	2
Almora	6	3	3	6	6
Champawat	4	4	4	4	4
Nainital	10	5	5	9	10
Udham Singh Nagar	8	8	8	8	8
Hardwar	6	6	6	5	6
Uttarakhand (%)	87(91.6)	78(82.1)	78(100.0)	89(93.7)	95(100.0)

* RKS monitored regularly is from the number of RKS constituted.

APPENDIX

SAMPLING ERROR FOR SELECTED INDICATORS

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Sampling errors, Uttarakhand, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-49)							
Uttarkashi	0.703	0.020	1,014	1,015	2.792	0.664	0.741
Chamoli	0.716	0.019	860	858	2.644	0.679	0.753
Rudraprayag	0.693	0.024	988	991	3.495	0.645	0.740
Tehri Garhwal	0.572	0.023	796	799	3.947	0.528	0.616
Dehradun	0.614	0.029	1,066	1,067	4.764	0.557	0.672
Garhwal	0.612	0.027	675	677	4.390	0.559	0.665
Pithoragarh	0.686	0.018	962	963	2.573	0.651	0.720
Bageshwar	0.536	0.024	879	877	4.512	0.489	0.584
Almora	0.617	0.021	915	915	3.455	0.576	0.659
Champawat	0.508	0.024	930	929	4.730	0.461	0.555
Nainital	0.668	0.025	924	930	3.682	0.619	0.716
Udham Singh Nagar	0.584	0.034	798	798	5.764	0.518	0.650
Hardwar	0.493	0.029	1,300	1,290	5.822	0.437	0.550
Unmet Need for family planning (Currently Married Women age 15-49)							
Uttarkashi	0.125	0.013	1,014	1,015	10.760	0.098	0.151
Chamoli	0.139	0.016	860	858	11.507	0.107	0.170
Rudraprayag	0.149	0.017	988	991	11.138	0.116	0.182
Tehri Garhwal	0.217	0.017	796	799	7.595	0.185	0.250
Dehradun	0.228	0.025	1,066	1,067	10.766	0.180	0.276
Garhwal	0.174	0.015	675	677	8.847	0.144	0.204
Pithoragarh	0.152	0.013	962	963	8.847	0.126	0.178
Bageshwar	0.262	0.020	879	877	7.530	0.223	0.301
Almora	0.199	0.019	915	915	9.405	0.162	0.235
Champawat	0.289	0.018	930	929	6.328	0.253	0.325
Nainital	0.153	0.018	924	930	11.687	0.118	0.188
Udham Singh Nagar	0.229	0.027	798	798	11.666	0.176	0.281
Hardwar	0.284	0.023	1,300	1,290	8.144	0.238	0.329
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Uttarkashi	0.244	0.037	360	364	15.183	0.171	0.317
Chamoli	0.316	0.041	240	242	13.042	0.235	0.397
Rudraprayag	0.209	0.029	276	277	13.791	0.152	0.265
Tehri Garhwal	0.252	0.038	247	246	14.995	0.178	0.327
Dehradun	0.550	0.054	378	382	9.790	0.444	0.656
Garhwal	0.297	0.047	204	205	15.942	0.204	0.390
Pithoragarh	0.244	0.043	311	310	17.775	0.159	0.329
Bageshwar	0.173	0.021	308	308	12.366	0.131	0.215
Almora	0.249	0.042	285	290	16.879	0.167	0.332
Champawat	0.232	0.029	342	346	12.691	0.175	0.290
Nainital	0.321	0.048	320	311	15.007	0.227	0.416
Udham Singh Nagar	0.387	0.064	278	285	16.596	0.261	0.513
Hardwar	0.368	0.034	562	547	9.174	0.301	0.434

Contd....

Sampling errors, Uttarakhand, 2007-08

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Uttarkashi	0.381	0.037	360	364	9.647	0.309	0.453
Chamoli	0.679	0.053	240	242	7.823	0.575	0.783
Rudraprayag	0.618	0.043	276	277	6.885	0.535	0.702
Tehri Garhwal	0.517	0.042	247	246	8.217	0.434	0.601
Dehradun	0.754	0.041	378	382	5.402	0.674	0.834
Garhwal	0.554	0.065	204	205	11.686	0.427	0.681
Pithoragarh	0.548	0.049	311	310	8.902	0.453	0.644
Bageshwar	0.410	0.043	308	308	10.416	0.326	0.494
Almora	0.497	0.048	285	290	9.635	0.403	0.591
Champawat	0.543	0.040	342	346	7.335	0.465	0.621
Nainital	0.504	0.048	320	311	9.538	0.409	0.598
Udham Singh Nagar	0.583	0.047	278	285	8.137	0.490	0.677
Hardwar	0.599	0.043	562	547	7.231	0.514	0.684
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Uttarkashi	0.235	0.032	360	364	13.504	0.173	0.297
Chamoli	0.416	0.050	240	242	12.130	0.317	0.515
Rudraprayag	0.381	0.047	276	277	12.478	0.287	0.474
Tehri Garhwal	0.329	0.036	247	246	10.891	0.258	0.399
Dehradun	0.575	0.052	378	382	9.051	0.473	0.677
Garhwal	0.342	0.050	204	205	14.568	0.244	0.440
Pithoragarh	0.296	0.043	311	310	14.593	0.211	0.380
Bageshwar	0.222	0.028	308	308	12.574	0.167	0.277
Almora	0.271	0.036	285	290	13.128	0.201	0.341
Champawat	0.225	0.027	342	346	12.028	0.172	0.279
Nainital	0.352	0.052	320	311	14.675	0.250	0.453
Udham Singh Nagar	0.428	0.057	278	285	13.350	0.316	0.541
Hardwar	0.355	0.038	562	547	10.686	0.280	0.429
Birth order 2+ (birth in last three years)							
Uttarkashi	0.432	0.038	346	342	8.824	0.357	0.507
Chamoli	0.201	0.043	226	227	21.424	0.117	0.286
Rudraprayag	0.331	0.037	264	263	11.172	0.259	0.404
Tehri Garhwal	0.377	0.043	228	230	11.341	0.293	0.461
Dehradun	0.529	0.054	364	377	10.188	0.423	0.635
Garhwal	0.282	0.035	200	200	12.285	0.214	0.350
Pithoragarh	0.368	0.035	300	298	9.553	0.299	0.437
Bageshwar	0.429	0.025	288	290	5.764	0.380	0.477
Almora	0.313	0.043	286	293	13.599	0.229	0.397
Champawat	0.443	0.039	327	335	8.902	0.366	0.521
Nainital	0.475	0.047	312	307	9.831	0.383	0.567
Udham Singh Nagar	0.441	0.055	265	265	12.388	0.334	0.549
Hardwar	0.435	0.037	549	545	8.388	0.364	0.507

Contd....

Sampling errors, Uttarakhand, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children (age 12-35 months))							
Uttarkashi	0.910	0.041	128	127	4.484	0.830	0.990
Chamoli	0.961	0.023	87	89	2.396	0.916	1.006
Rudraprayag	0.954	0.023	85	82	2.366	0.910	0.998
Tehri Garhwal	0.949	0.027	81	79	2.883	0.896	1.003
Dehradun	0.948	0.028	123	134	2.996	0.892	1.003
Garhwal	0.892	0.076	71	69	8.485	0.743	1.040
Pithoragarh	0.948	0.033	104	102	3.458	0.884	1.013
Bageshwar	0.858	0.042	99	101	4.862	0.776	0.940
Almora	0.990	0.010	91	96	0.973	0.972	1.009
Champawat	0.875	0.035	107	108	4.016	0.806	0.944
Nainital	0.878	0.046	106	104	5.205	0.788	0.967
Udham Singh Nagar	0.934	0.027	87	86	2.871	0.881	0.986
Hardwar	0.845	0.042	176	166	4.937	0.763	0.927
Received Measles (last and last but one living children (age 12-35 months))							
Uttarkashi	0.788	0.058	128	127	7.356	0.674	0.902
Chamoli	0.951	0.025	87	89	2.624	0.902	1.000
Rudraprayag	0.918	0.032	85	82	3.514	0.855	0.982
Tehri Garhwal	0.836	0.042	81	79	5.047	0.754	0.919
Dehradun	0.847	0.043	123	134	5.082	0.763	0.932
Garhwal	0.842	0.073	71	69	8.619	0.699	0.984
Pithoragarh	0.887	0.032	104	102	3.654	0.823	0.950
Bageshwar	0.724	0.064	99	101	8.813	0.599	0.850
Almora	0.949	0.023	91	96	2.420	0.904	0.994
Champawat	0.738	0.055	107	108	7.431	0.631	0.846
Nainital	0.780	0.064	106	104	8.228	0.654	0.906
Udham Singh Nagar	0.844	0.040	87	86	4.767	0.765	0.923
Hardwar	0.716	0.050	176	166	7.032	0.617	0.815