

District Level Household and Facility Survey

2007-08

West Bengal



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



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare,
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IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO READERS:

This report is based on data collected from 22,213 households from West Bengal during 2007-08. From these households, 21,878 ever-married women aged 15-49 years and 4,325 unmarried women aged 15-24 years were interviewed. Most of the tables and analysis presented in the report is based on ever-married women aged 15-49 years. However, for the purpose of comparison with DLHS-2 (2002-04) and the Fact Sheet of DLHS-3, we also provided some indicators based on currently married women aged 15-44 years in selected tables. We request the readers to keep this distinction in mind while using and comparing the DLHS-3 indicators with other surveys.

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

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Preface and Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

**DLHS-3 Coordinators
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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 new born care, immunization, antenatal care, institutional delivery and post-partum care.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) foundation is built on community involvement in drawing a village health plan under the auspices of 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. 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 the 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 and sanitation 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
- Unmet need for family planning
- Awareness about RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS
- Family life education among unmarried adolescent girls
- ASHA's involvement
- 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 depending upon 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 various stages of randomization pertaining to the i^{th} PSU of a district were the main inputs to generate of design weight. These selection probabilities are defined as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$f_2^i = \text{probability of selecting a household from the total listed households of a PSU or in segment(s) of a PSU}$$

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

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 non-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 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 and Economic Information Technology, Kolkata, was designated as regional agency (RA) for implementation of DLHS-3 in West Bengal. Data from the selected PSUs were collected by a team of five 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 provisioned 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 up pointed by the Nodal Agency by way of spot and back checks by an independent team. The Quality team comprised of two females and one male investigator and was headed by a Research Officer from the monitoring agency. One Research Officer from IIPS was stationed in each state throughout the period of the field work for supervising the survey operations.

SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

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

Household Questionnaire

The household questionnaire lists all usual residents in each sample household including visitors who had stayed the night before the interview. For individual household member information on age, sex, marital status, education and relationship to the head of the household were collected. Marriages and deaths of members of household were also recorded. Efforts were made to get information about maternal deaths. For household, Information was also

collected on the main source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, source of lighting, type of cooking fuel, ownership of durable goods in the household, religion and caste of household head. The other information collected relates to awareness of government programmes.

Ever Married Women's Questionnaire

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

Unmarried Women's Questionnaire

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

Village Questionnaire

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

Facility Survey Questionnaires

In the facility survey, the information collected at the Sub-centre level were availability of human resources, physical infrastructure, equipments and essential drugs and RCH service provided during the one month preceding the survey. Additional information collected at Primary Health Centre (PHC) level was availability of Lady Medical Officer, functional labour room, operation theatre (OT), 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. Information on Physical infrastructures of CHC such as, water supply, electricity, communication, waste disposal facilities, operation theatre, 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 22,213 households, 21,878 ever-married women and 4,325 unmarried women in West Bengal (Table 1.1). The response rates are 96.4, 93.1 and 89.8 percent for households, ever-married and unmarried women respectively. The household response rate varies from 90.5 percent in Kolkata to 98.4 percent in Hugli. The response rate of ever-married women varied from 88.8 percent in Kolkata to 96.7 percent in Hugli. The response rate for both household and ever-married women is the lowest in Kolkata. On the contrary, the response rate for unmarried women is the highest in Hugli (96.8 percent) and the lowest in North Twentyfour Parganas (80.4 percent). The selected demographic indicators West Bengal (Table 1.2) noted, from 2001 census shows that the overall sex ratio of 934 female per 1,000 males is above the national sex ratio of 933. In Barddhaman district, North Twentyfour Parganas, Haora and Kolkata district of West Bengal, the sex ratio is well below the national figure.

Village Characteristics

With regard to regards the accessibility of health facilities to the sampled villages, 38.6 percent of villages have Sub-Centres within the village itself and as many as 95.7 percent of the villages have a Sub-Centre within 5 km distance. In West Bengal, 53.7 percent of the villages have a government dispensary within the village, 5.0 percent have a Primary Health Centres (PHC) and 19.7 percent of the sampled villages have private clinics within the villages (Table 2.11). In West Bengal, 40.0 percent of villages have a governmental health facility. There is dearth of doctors, with only 19.2 percent of villages having doctors. It varies from 7.0 percent in Dakshin Dinajpur to 60.6 percent in Hugli. Only 13.0 percent of villages in West Bengal have an ASHA and 95.4 percent of villages have *Anganwadi* worker (Table 2.12).

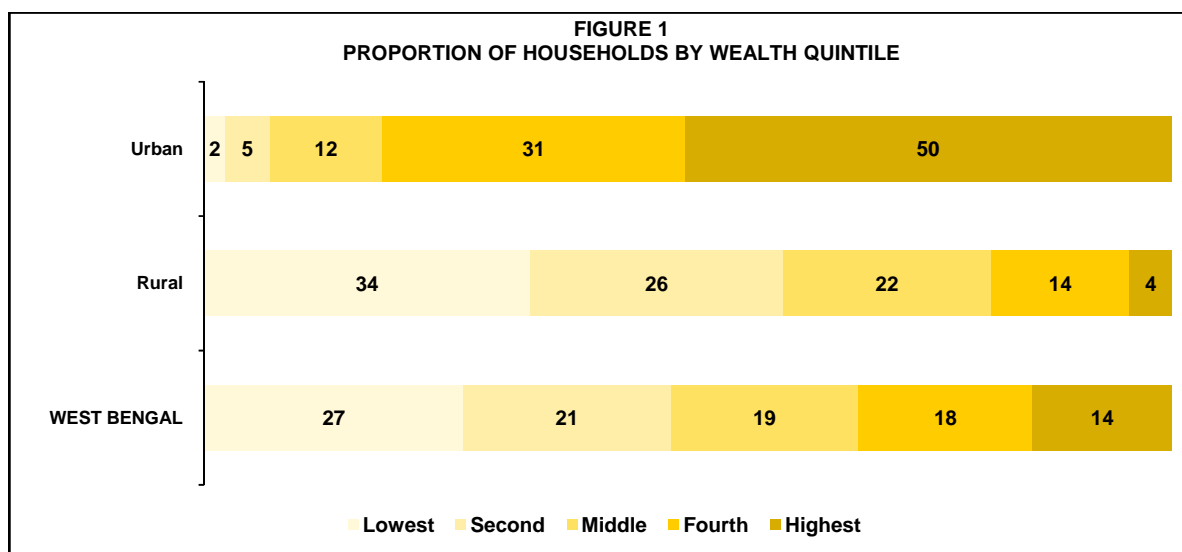
Household Characteristics

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 1, 05,558 persons (Table 2.1) from 22,213 households in West Bengal covering all the nineteen districts (Table 2.8). About four-fifths of households (79.5 percent) are concentrated in rural areas and one-fifth of the households (20.5 percent) are in urban areas. In West Bengal, majority of the households belong to the Hindu religion (74.9 percent), 23.1 percent comes from Muslims (Table 2.7). Only 13.5 percent household heads are female. Forty-six percent of the household heads belong to others caste, 33.4 percent of household heads belong to scheduled castes, and 11.4 percent to other backward classes, 9.2 percent belong to scheduled tribes (Table 2.7). The median age of household head is 45 years. The average household size in the state is 4.8 persons, which is same as rural area but in urban area it is 4.5 persons.

Fifty-two percent of the households in West Bengal have electricity connection, 91.2 percent of households have access to improved source of drinking, with 7.9 percent of them having access to tap water for drinking into dwelling/yard/plot, 37.6 percent of households have provision for flush toilet, only 12.8 percent of households use LPG for cooking, 26.4 percent live in *pucca* houses and forty-five percent have at least three rooms (Table 2.8). Only 28.0 percent of households in West Bengal have BPL (below poverty line) cards and it varies from 6.6 percent in Kolkata to 41.0 percent in Koch Bihar (Table 2.9).

Household Wealth Index

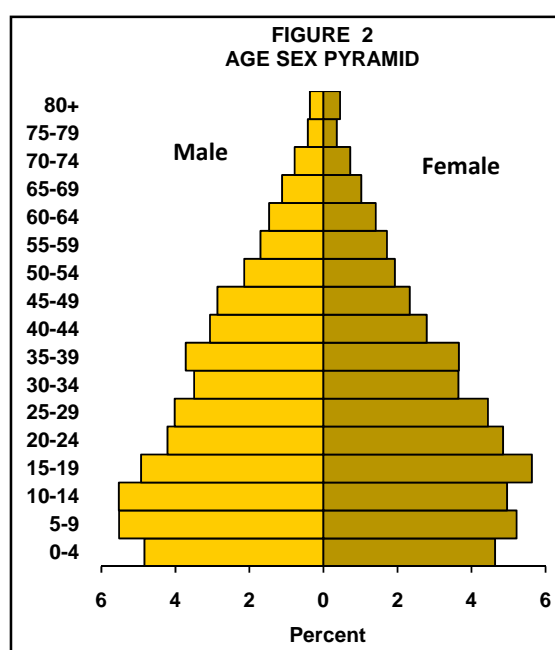
Combining household amenities, assets and durable goods, a wealth index is computed at the national level and divided into quintiles. Households are categorized from the poorest to the richest groups corresponding to the lowest to the highest quintile at the national level. Based on national cut-off points, in West Bengal, 27 percent of households are in the lowest wealth quintile and 14 percent of households are in the highest wealth quintile. Half of the households (50 percent) in urban areas are in the highest wealth quintile whereas in rural areas it is only four percent. Percent distribution of households by wealth quintile is shown in Fig. 1.



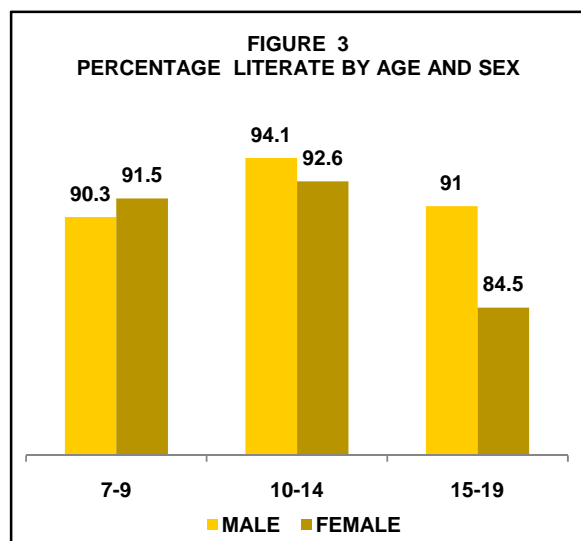
Age-Sex Composition

The overall sex ratio in West Bengal is 992 females per 1000 males (Table 2.1). The age-sex pyramid (Fig.2) depicts a scenario of declining fertility with shrinking base of 31 percent of the total population below 15 years and indicates a gradually aging population with five percent of the population being above the age of 65 years. The remaining percent of the 64 population is in the 15-64 years age group. There is rural-urban difference by nine percent point in the proportion of population below 15 years and above 65 years.

The mean age at marriage for boys and girls in West Bengal are 24.6 years and 18.4 years respectively. In West Bengal, 21.8 percent of boys and 42.0 percent of girls were married before attaining the minimum legal age at marriage (Table 2.3).



Literacy by Age and Sex



Twenty-eight percent of the population seven years and above are non-literate; it is 35.6 percent for females and 20.1 percent for males (Table 2.4). The gender gap in literacy rate is narrow for the two broad age groups 7-9 years and 10-14 years. However, for the age group 20-29 years, there is considerable gender gap in literacy rate by 14 percentage points (Table 2.4), also shown in Fig. 3. The information on main reasons for dropping out of school was also collected in DLHS-3. For girls below 18 years as many as 29.8 percent stated that cost is too much followed by 16.5 percent who cited disinterest in studies and 15.8 stated that they were required for household work as the main reason for dropping out of school (Table

2.6). On the other hand, 26.6 percent of boys cited disinterest in studies as the main reason for dropping out of school followed by 25.5 percent who stated that cost is too much.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

Age at consummation of marriage is at least 18 years for 40.5 percent of ever-married sampled women between 15-49 years irrespective of residence background (Table 3.1). There are more non-literate women in rural areas (44.2 percent) than in urban areas (19.8 percent). Non-literate husbands are less by 12 percent points compared to non-literate wives/women in rural areas. About 40 percent of women are illiterate and 11.2 percent of women are educated at least for 10 years. The proportion of husbands with 10 years or more schooling is 18.1 percent. About 47 percent of the ever-married women were married for 15 years or more and the distribution of ever-married women in the categories of less than 5 years, 5-9 years and 10-14 years marital duration are almost uniform, with at least 17 percent in each category.

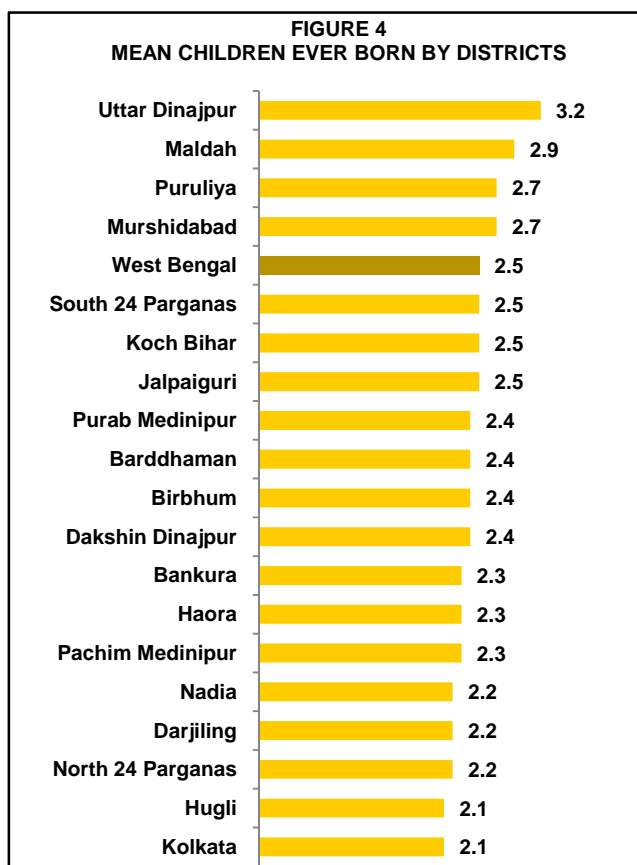
In West Bengal, 26.1 percent and 21.7 percent of women belong to households in the lowest and second lowest wealth quintiles respectively. The corresponding proportions of women belonging to these wealth quintile categories in rural areas are respectively 31.7 percent and 25.7 percent while in urban areas these are only 2.3 and 4.6 percent respectively. Thirteen percent of women belong to the highest wealth quintile, with only 4.8 percent in rural area and 48.6 percent in urban area.

Mean Children Ever Born by Districts

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever-married women aged 15-49 years is found to be 2.5 with marginal differential by residence, while it is 3.2 for non-literate and 1.3 for women with at least 10 years of education (Table 3.5). The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever-married women aged 40-49 years is 3.6.

The mean children ever born to ever-married women by district is shown in Fig.4 and it varies from 2.1 children in Kolkata district to 3.2 children in Uttar Dinajpur district, while the state average is 2.5 children.

Out of the total births to ever-married women during the three years preceding the survey, 27.8 percent were of third or higher order births and the corresponding figures were 44.3 and 28.5 percent respectively for non-literate and with less than 5 years of schooling (Table 3.3). The births of third and higher order were more among the ever-married women who are non-literate (44.3 percent), belonging to lowest wealth index (37.1 percent), those belonging to scheduled tribes (30.5 percent), and among older women aged 30-39 years (67.9 percent), compared to ever-married women educated at least up to 10 years (4.9 percent), those belonging to highest wealth index (8.6 percent), those belonging to other castes (31.1 percent) and younger women 15-24 years (1.4 to 15.8 percent). The third and higher order births are highest in Uttar Dinajpur district (48.9 percent) and lowest in Hugli district (11.1 percent) (Table 3.4).

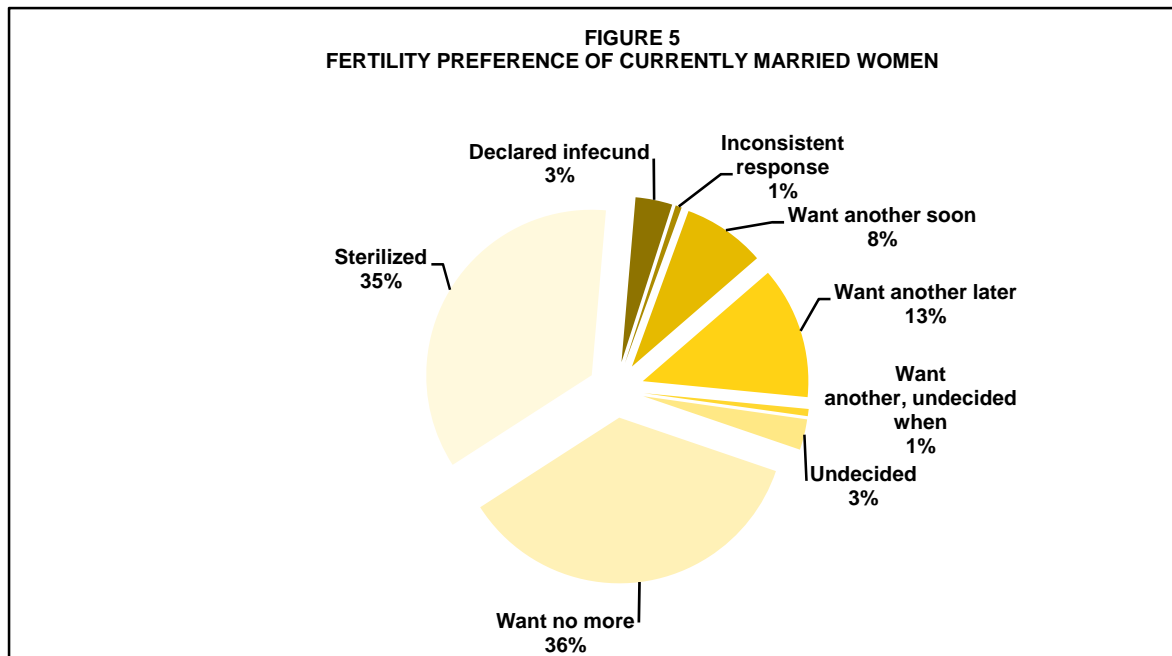


In West Bengal, most of the outcomes (91 Percent) of pregnancies which occurred during the three years preceding the survey to currently married women aged 15-49 years turned to be live births. Only 4.3 percent of the pregnancies in the three years preceding the survey resulted in spontaneous abortion and varies from 1.9 percent in Koch Bihar to 6.6 percent in Kolkata district (Table 3.7).

Fertility Intention and Preference of Currently Married Women

Fertility preferences of currently married women in terms of desire for additional child and timing to have the desired additional child by number of living children are given in Table 3.6. Among those with no living children, about two-third of women (52.2 percent) want a child soon (within the next two years) and 26 percent want a child two or more years later. Among the currently married women with one living child, the proportion wanting an additional child soon within two years is 9.6. Most of the currently married women with two or more living children are either sterilized or want no more children.

Figure 5 depicts the fertility preference of all currently married women regardless of number of living children. Thirty six percent of currently married women want no more children, eight percent want a child soon, three percent is undecided and 35 percent have undergone sterilization.



Among the currently married women with no living children but want a child, 42.9 percent reported that sex of the child does not matter, 35.4 percent say it is up to God while 15 and 6 percent want a boy and a girl respectively. With increasing number of living children, longing for an additional male child becomes more and more magnified from 37.9 percent among currently married women with one child to 68.7 percent among currently married women with three living children (Table 3.6).

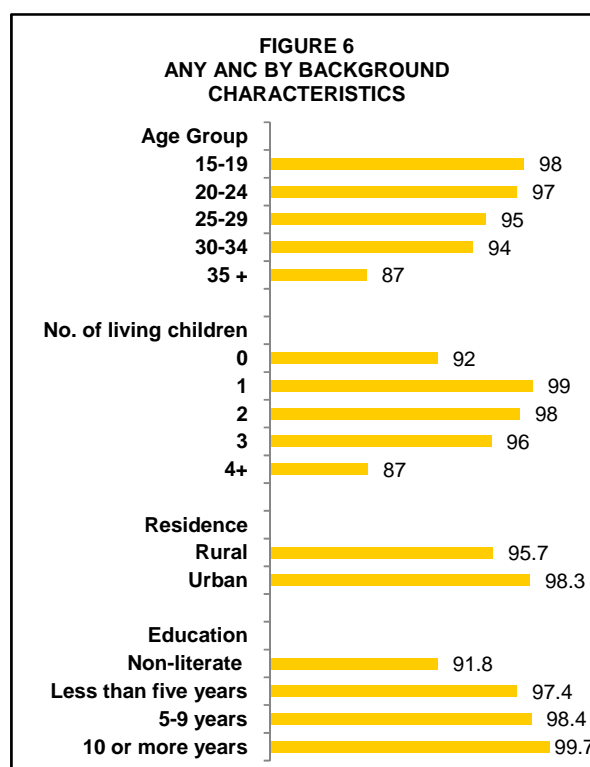
MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

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

Any ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

In West Bengal 96 percent of the women who had their last birth during the three years period preceding the survey, had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service. Majority of women (80 percent) had received the service from a government health facility and little over one-third of women (37.2 percent) had received the ANC service from a private health facility (Table 4.1).

Any ANC coverage by selected background characteristics are diagrammatically depicted in Fig.6. In West Bengal, ANC coverage is reasonably good with more than 90 percent of women receiving any ANC irrespective of socio-economic background. A distinctive feature is that any ANC increases sharply with education and wealth index. Any ANC is 92 percent among non-literate as against universal among women educated for 10 or more years and 93 percent among lowest wealth index as against 99.7 percent among women in highest wealth index. There is only a marginal rural-urban gap of 2.6 percentage points in availing any ANC, with 98.3 percent among urban residents and 95.7 percent among rural residents.

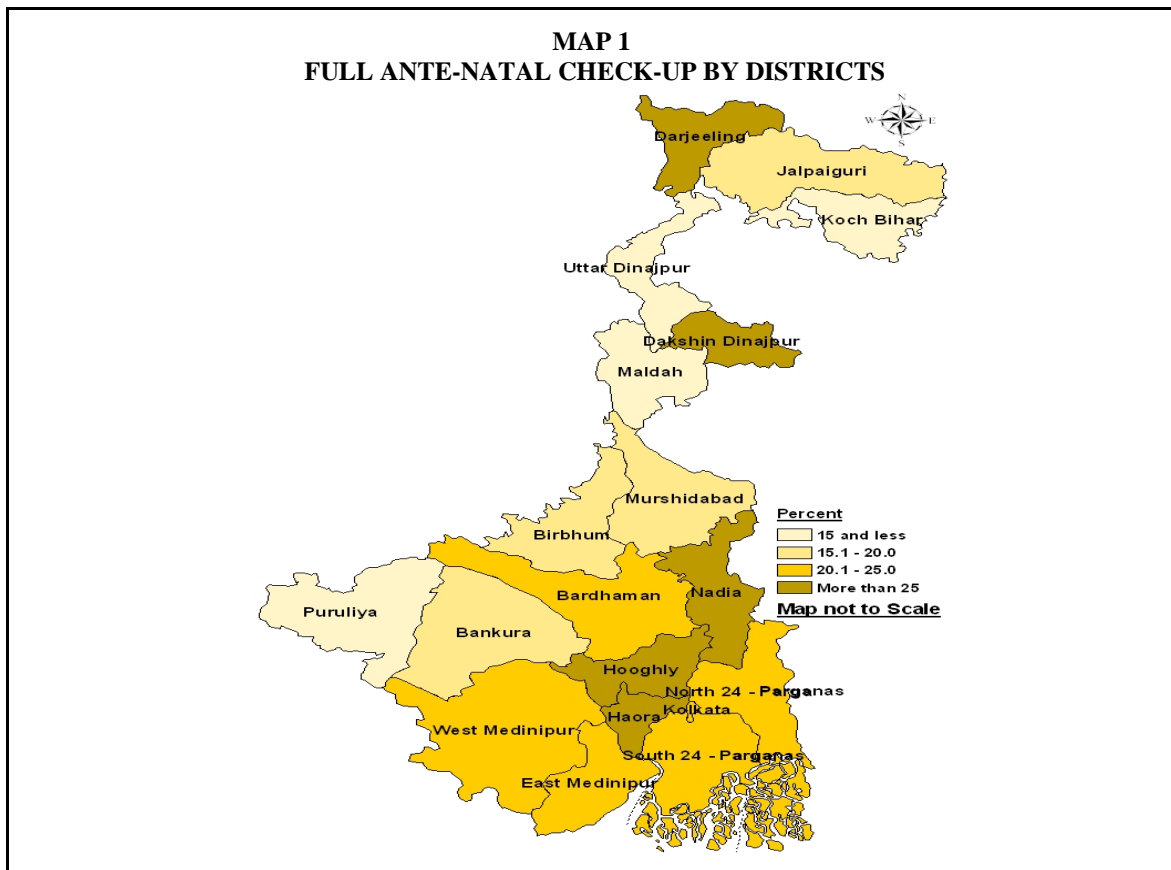


The coverage of any ANC is highest in South Twenty-four paragona (99.1 percent), and lowest in Uttar Dinaipur district (91 percent). In all districts of West Bengal, women

availed ANC services either from a government health facility, private health facility or from community based services. Women in Koch Bihar district stands highest in the state for availing ANC from a government health facility (87.8 percent) while Hugli district stands highest in availing ANC from a private health facility (67.7 percent) (Table 4.2).

The proportion of women who received at least three ANC is 66.9 percent (Table 4.5A) and 42.5 percent of women had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy. Ninety-five percent women had received at least one TT injection whereas 19.6 percent of the women received full ANC in West Bengal (Table 4.5B). The proportions of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets/syrup and received at least one TT injection are 26.8 percent and 94.8 percent respectively (Table 4.6).

The utilization of antenatal care services differ by districts. In West Bengal, the proportion of women who received full ANC is lowest in Uttar Dinajpur district (8.2 percent) and is highest in Hugli (32.6 percent) (Table 4.6). Hugli ranks highest in the percentage of women with antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy (65.5 percent). Three or more antenatal care visits is the highest in Kolkata district (90.8 percent) and lowest in Uttar Dinajpur district (53.4 percent). Almost universal women in South Twentyfour Parganas had at least one tetanus toxoid injection, while women in Hugli district ranks highest in percentage of women who had 100+IFA tablets/syrup (38.6 percent) and Uttar Dinajpur (9.1 percent) ranks lowest in the percentage of women who had 100+IFA tablets/syrup. District-wise variation in coverage of full ANC is shown in the Map 1.

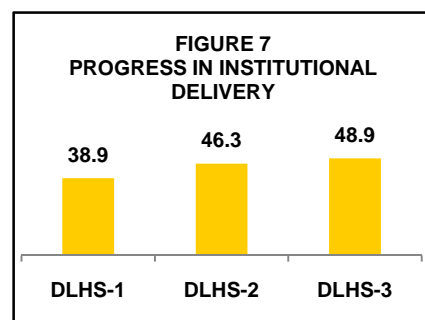


Even when women receive ANC, all recommended components of ANC to monitor high risk pregnancy, are not availed by women during pregnancy. Among women receiving ANC, 84.7 percent had their weight measured, 68 percent had their blood pressure checked and 46 percent had an abdominal examination. Blood and urine test were conducted for 53.1 and 51.9 percent of women respectively (Table 4.3).

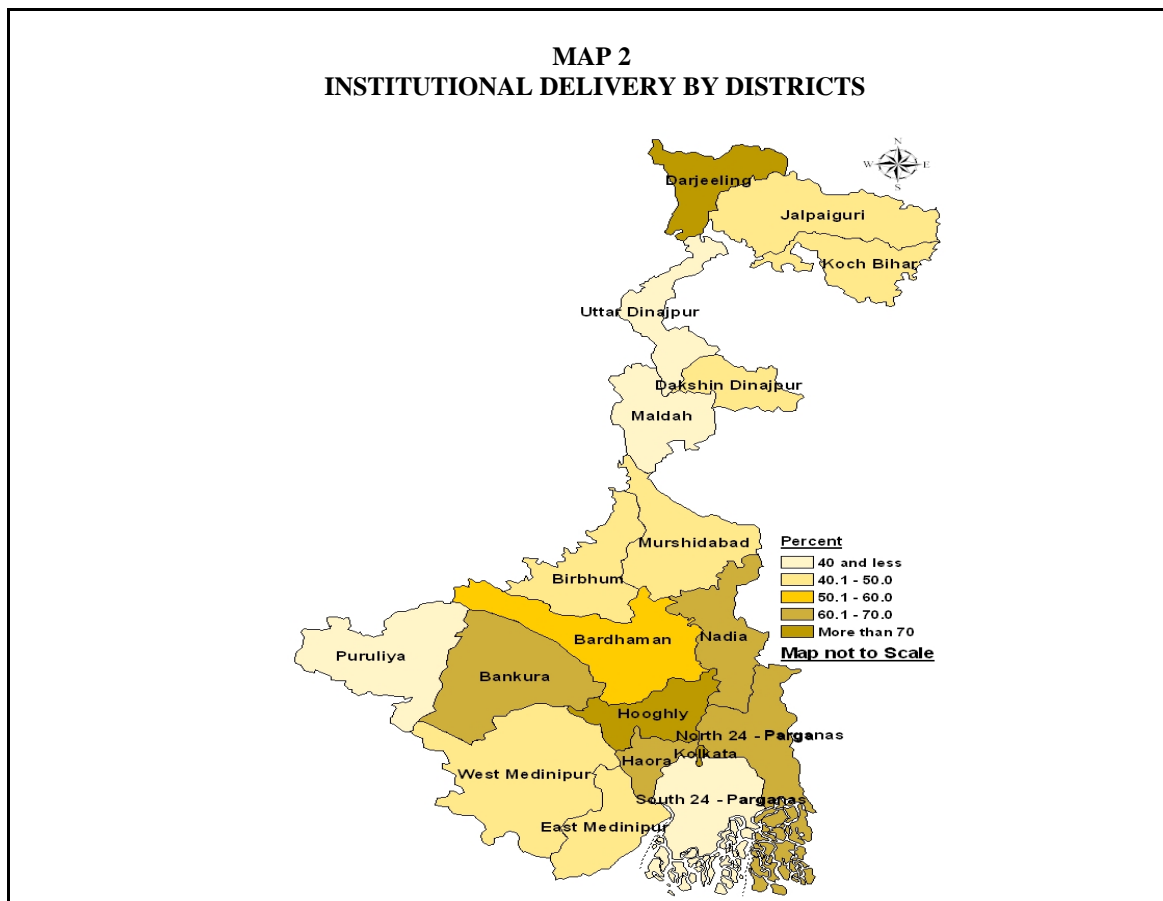
All components of ANC are more likely to be received by women in urban areas, more educated women and women in the higher wealth index. Information on sonography/ultrasound test during pregnancy was also collected during the survey. For the state as a whole, 18.5 percent of the total pregnancies ending in either still or live birth were subjected to a sonography/ultrasound test (Table 4.3). The percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test was more in urban areas (48.2 percent) compared to rural area (13.2 percent). It is also high among women belonging to the highest wealth quintile (71.5 percent), women with 10 or more years of schooling (60.5 percent), and women belonging to other category of castes/tribes (22.3 percent) (Table 4.3).

Institutional Delivery

In West Bengal, the institutional delivery improved progressively from 39 percent in DLHS-1 and 46 percent in DLHS-2 to 49 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08). The progress in institutional delivery is presented in the Fig. 7.



About half of the deliveries (49.1 percent) in the three years period preceding the survey which resulted either in still or live births were in health facilities, either public or private (Table 4.7). The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 27.6 percent in Uttar Dinajpur district to 87.6 percent in Kolkata (Table 4.9). District-wise variation in institutional delivery is presented in the Map 2 given below.



In West Bengal, 51.5 percent of deliveries, either institutional or home deliveries were safe delivery, assisted by skilled person. The better performing districts, in terms of safe delivery are Kolkata (89.9 percent), Hugli (84.9 percent) and Darjeeling (73.9 percent) (Table 4.9). For 50 percent of women who had home deliveries, the main reasons cited for not delivering their child in a health facility were not necessary to go to health facility (40.5 percent), no time to go (30.2 percent) and cost too much (15.5 percent) (Table 4.10).

In West Bengal, 19.5 percent of the deliveries which took place in institutions after January 1, 2004 have been provided with JSY financial assistance (Table 4.8). The mean cost of delivery at government health facility is lower (Rs. 2,366/-) as compared to private health facility (Rs. 9,625/-). Forty-two percent of women who had institutional delivery used an ambulance or a jeep or a car as the mode of transport and mean cost of transportation is Rs. 260/- (Table 4.8).

Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

Women who either do not receive ANC or have received an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In West Bengal, as much as 72 percent of women who had still/live births in the three years preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy. This varies from 62 percent in Dakshin Dinajpur to 79.2 percent in Pachim-Medinipur district (Table 4.6). Sixty four percent who had complications sought treatment for the problem in West Bengal (Table 4.15).

About three-fourths of the women (73.1 percent) in West Bengal had faced at least one delivery complication. The main cause of delivery complications experienced by women who had still or live births in the three years period preceding the survey are obstructed labour (73.2 Percent), premature labour (43.2 percent) and prolonged labour (38.9 Percent). Reporting of delivery complication is slightly higher among the women who live in rural areas (73.4 percent) as compared to their urban counterparts (71.4 percent) (Table 4.11). Delivery complications vary from a low of 57 percent in Nadia to a high of 88.1 percent in Birbhum district (Table 4.15).

About half of the women in West Bengal had post-delivery complications (46 percent). The major type of post delivery complication is lower abdominal pain (62.5 percent) followed by other problems (53.6 percent) and high fever (43.1 percent) (Table 4.12). Among those women who had post-delivery complications, about half of them (61.6 percent) had sought treatment (Table 4.14).

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, NRHM envisages newborn care, breastfeeding and food supplementation at the right age and a complete package of immunization for children. More than half of the newborns during the three years preceding the survey were examined within 24 hours of birth (Table 5.1). More newborns to women of urban residents, women educated up to 10 or more years belonging to other castes and to women in highest wealth index received primary health more newborn care within 24 hours compared to others. Among those women who availed newborn care, about three-fifths (56.1 percent) received newborn care from a government health facility, 19.7 percent from a private health facility, and 15.1 percent received newborn care from others facilities (Table 5.1).

Eighty percent of children under age of 3 years, born after January 1, 2004 were fed with colostrum and there is 5 percent variation between rural and urban place of residence (Table 5.2). There is visible variation across districts with at least 92.4 percent of children being fed with colostrums in the districts of Purab Medinipur, 87 percent in Dakshin Dinajpur, Hugli, Nadia and South Twentyfour Paragana while in the other districts it is in the range of 73 to 84 percent. Feeding of colostrums is the lowest in Jalpaiguri district (72.7 percent) (Table 5.5).

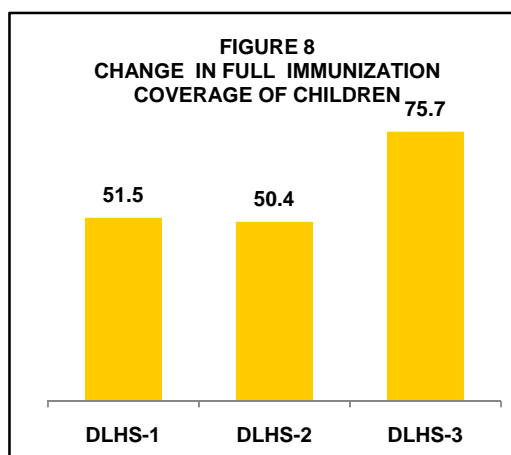
About Two-fifths of the women (38.2 percent) had initiated breast milk within one hour of birth of the child. The initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth is least practised among women in Hugli district (25.1 percent) and most widely practiced in Nadia (52.7 percent). Eighty percent of women initiate breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children in West Bengal, ranging from 62.6 percent in Uttar Dinajpur to 90.6 percent in Darjiling (Table 5.5).

Sixty two percent of children under two months of age are exclusively breastfed. Median duration of exclusive breastfeeding of the youngest surviving child in West Bengal is very short, only 2.57 months (Table 5.3). For those children who had started food supplementation while still breastfeeding, median age in months at the time of other fluids, semi-solid food and solid food supplementation are 3.9 months, 7.2 months and 9.6 months respectively. The proportion of youngest surviving children below six months of age who were exclusively breastfed was estimated 43.9 percent (Table 5.4).

Immunization Coverage of Children Aged 12-23 Months

In DLHS-3 vaccination coverage of children aged 12-23 months has been recorded either from vaccination card or by asking the women in case the card was not shown. For 81.5 percent of children aged 12-23 months, immunization coverage of children was recorded from the card. Seventy-six percent of children aged 12-23 months received full immunization comprising of BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and Measles. Only 1.6 percent of children have not received any kind of immunization (Table 5.6).

The coverage of full immunization dropped by 1.1 percentage points from 51.5 percent in DLHS-1 to 50.4 percent in DLHS-2. There is however, a significant increase of 25 percentage points from 50.4 percent in DLHS-2 to 75.7 percent in DLHS-3 as depicted in Fig. 8.

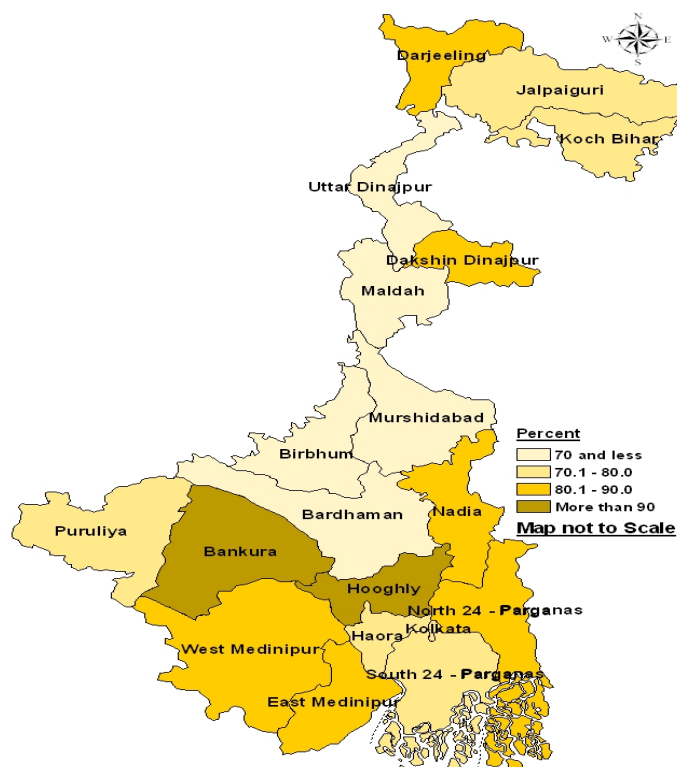


Full immunization coverage would have been well above 90 percent, if immunization against DPT did not drop down from 94 to 84 percent for first and third doses and had vaccination against polio not dropped from 96 to 84 percent for first and third dose. The key to improvement in full immunization coverage is to monitor drop out at any stage of vaccination before completion of full course of immunization. The dropout rates for DPT and polio are slightly lower in urban areas than in the rural areas. There is no urban-rural gap in full vaccination. Girls (76.2 percent) are slightly more likely than boys (75.2 percent) to be fully vaccinated.

Birth order and vaccination shows negative relationship, with more vaccination coverage among the first birth order children. However, mother's education and wealth index has strong positive relationship with vaccination coverage. Sixty-six percent of children whose mothers are illiterate and seventy-one percent of children in the lowest wealth index are fully vaccinated compared respectively with 88.4 percent of children of mothers with 10 or more years and 82.7 percent of children from households in the highest wealth index (Table 5.6).

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

MAP 3
FULL IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS BY DISTRICTS



The percentage of children who are fully vaccinated ranges from 54.1 percent in Uttar Dinajpur to 98.0 percent in Hugli district. Nadia (89.2 percent), Dakshin Dinajpur (87.9 percent) and Darjiling district (85.5 percent) stand out in full vaccination as more than 85 percent of children in each of these districts are fully vaccinated. Uttar Dinajpur (54.1percent), Murshidabad (63 percent) and Birbhum (63.6 percent) have lower percentage of children fully vaccinated, much below the state average of 75.7 percent (Table 5.7). Similarly for individual vaccines there are inter-district differentials. The coverage of BCG in all the districts of West Bengal is above 90 percent except in Uttar Dinajpur (87.6 percent). All children in Darjiling and Bankura district have received BCG vaccination. The coverage of measles vaccination is the lowest in Uttar Dinajpur district (61.2 percent) and highest in Hugli district (97.4 percent). Coverage of third dose of DPT and third dose of Polio vaccination both was the lowest in Uttar Dinajpur district.

As regards to the place of immunization, sixty-seven percent received vaccination from government hospital/dispensary/UHC/UHP/UFWC/CHC/rural hospital/mobile clinic/*anganwadi* or ICDS centre/pulse polio centre/ayush hospital or clinic/other government health facility/centre. Sub-Centre (76.4 percent) and other government health facility (23.6 percent) are two main sources of vaccination among children (Table 5.8).

In West Bengal, 82.5 and 25.3 percent of children between aged 12-35 months had received at least one dose and 3-5 doses of vitamin A supplementation respectively (Table 5.9). Children whose mother's education is 10 or more years (87.4 percent), children from richest households (87.5 percent), children from scheduled tribe (88.2 percent), and children at first birth order

(86.9 percent) are more likely to receive at least one dose of Vit.-A than children of non-literate mothers (75.9 percent), children from poorest households (81.0 percent), other caste groups children (81.6 percent), and children of four or more birth order (65.5 percent).

In nineteen districts of West Bengal, namely Uttar Dinajpur (63.4 percent), Murshidabad (72.7 percent), Haora (74.6 percent), Maldah (75.4 percent), Bardhaman (79.2 percent), Birbhum (79.9 percent) and Darjiling (81.5 percent) the coverage of Vit.-A, is below the state average of 81.8 percent. In Dakshin Dinajpur, Nadia, Hugli, Bankura and Purab Medinipur, the coverage of Vit.-A, is above 90 percent (Table 5.7).

Twenty- four percent of children received Hepatitis-B vaccination in West Bengal. Children living in urban areas, lower birth order, mother's having 10 or more years of education, and those from richest households are more likely to receive Hep.-B injection than children living in rural areas, four or more birth order, non-literate mothers, and those from the poorest quintile households of wealth index (Table 5.9).

Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Management

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

According to UNICEF, diarrhoea can be managed at home by providing children with an increased amount of fluid or ORT, and a combination of usual feeding. In case of West Bengal, a sizable percentage (53.4 and 83.5 percent) of women are aware about ORS and salt and sugar solution for treating children with diarrhoea. About two-fifths of women (37.8 percent) are aware of other treatments for diarrhoea management (Table 5.10). Eighty two percent of children suffering from diarrhoea sought advice/treatment while forty-six percent of children suffering from diarrhoea were actually treated with ORS. Forty-four percent of children with diarrhoea sought advice/treatment from other sources, 34.6 percent from private health facility and 25.6 percent sought advice/treatment from a government health facility (Table 5.11).

Less than half of women (43 percent) were aware of danger signs of ARI in West Bengal. Awareness of various danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ranges from 21 to 71 percent. Women were aware of difficulty in breathing (71 percent) pain in chest and productive cough (58.1 percent) and rapid breathing (24.4 percent) (Table 5.12).

Twenty-five percent of children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Eighty-two percent of the children who suffered from ARI or fever two weeks prior to the survey had sought advice/treatment either from a private (45.6 percent) or others health facility (39.7 percent) (Table 5.12).

The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea in the last two weeks prior to the survey varies from three percent in Haora to 12 percent in Pachim Medinipur district (Table 5.13). The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea who sought advice/treatment is lowest in

Darjiling (65.4 percent) and all children suffering from diarrhoea received treatment in North Twentyfour Parganas and Haora district (100.0 percent). The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 11.7 percent in Kolkata to 34.1 percent in Barddhaman district. The percentage of children who sought advice/treatment for ARI or fever ranges from 71.4 percent in Kolkata to 90.1 percent in Hugli.

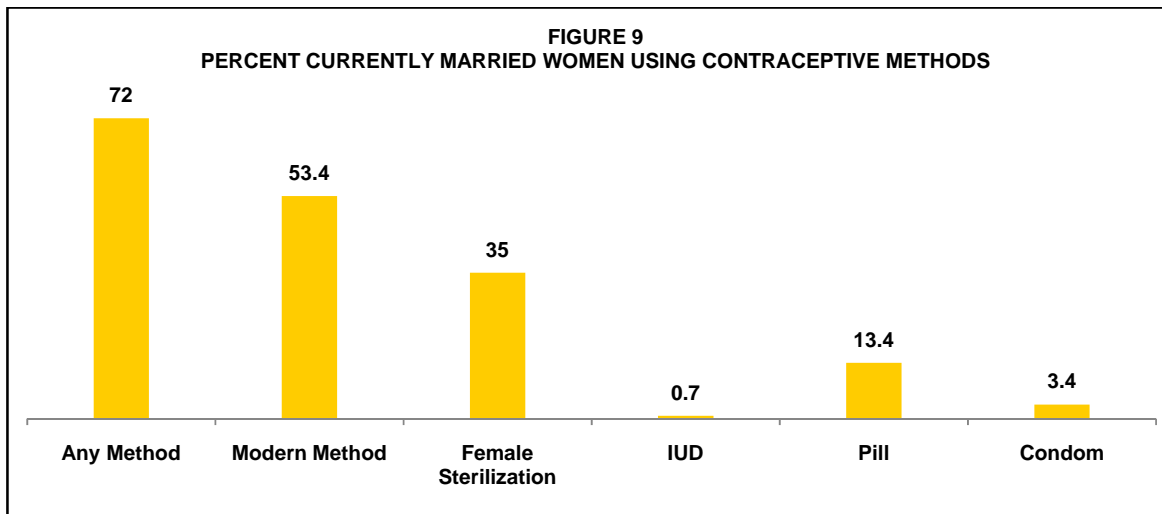
FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

To achieve population stabilization and promote healthy married life, NRHM promotes contraceptive use on voluntary basis through a comprehensive package of improved accessibility and incentive programme. The knowledge of any modern contraceptive method among currently married women is universal in West Bengal (Table 6.1). There is near universal awareness of female sterilization for limiting and it is the most widely known contraceptive method in West Bengal. Pill is widely known contraceptive method for spacing, with 96.4 percent of women knew about it. Other popular modern contraceptive methods for spacing are male condom (81.2 percent) and IUD (70.9 percent) (Table 6.1). Emergency contraceptive pill is least known contraceptive method (21.3 percent). Similar pattern of knowledge and awareness of different contraceptives are also found in all the districts of West Bengal (Table 6.3).

Eighty eight percent of currently married women in West Bengal had ever used any contraceptive either modern or traditional method (Table 6.4). The proportion of currently married women who ever used any modern method is 70 percent and 87 percent had ever used traditional method. Rhythm method is the predominant limiting method being used by 50.0 percent of currently married women between 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary method like condom/*nirodh* has ever been used by 14.6 percent of husbands of currently married women. Oral pills and IUD are being ever used by 34.4 and 3.2 percent of currently married women respectively (Table 6.4). Ever use of contraceptive method is five percentage points higher in urban areas than in rural areas (rural 86.7 percent and urban 92.0 percent). Similarly, ever use of different contraceptive methods including traditional methods is marginal higher in urban areas than in the rural areas (Table 6.4).

Contraceptive Use

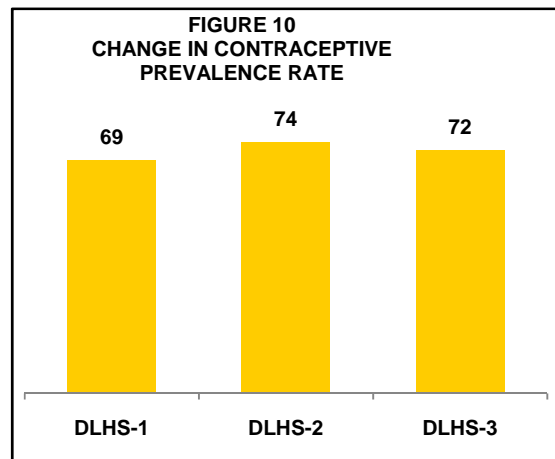
The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husbands shows (Fig. 9) that 72 percent of them are using any method and 53 percent are using modern method at the time of survey. Female sterilization is 35 percent; condom/*nirodh* is in use by 3.4 percent of currently married women's husbands. Use of IUD and male sterilization is less than one percent. More than half of the women aged between 35 and 49 years were sterilized (Table 6.5A).



Female sterilization, regardless of family size, is more among currently married women who have one or more living sons compared to those with no living son. Thirteen percent of women aged 20-24 years, 31.4 percent of women between 25-29 years and 44.5 percent of women aged 30-34 years have undergone sterilization at the time of survey (Table 6.5A). Mean age of women at sterilization was 25.3 years (Table 6.6). Among the currently married women, the proportion continuing IUD for less than two, two to three years and four or more years are 42.1, 32.3 and 25.6 percent respectively (Table 6.5B). Oral pill users continuing for more than six months constitute 78.4 percent of the total users and 68.4 percent of condom users have been continuing for longer than six months (Table 6.5B).

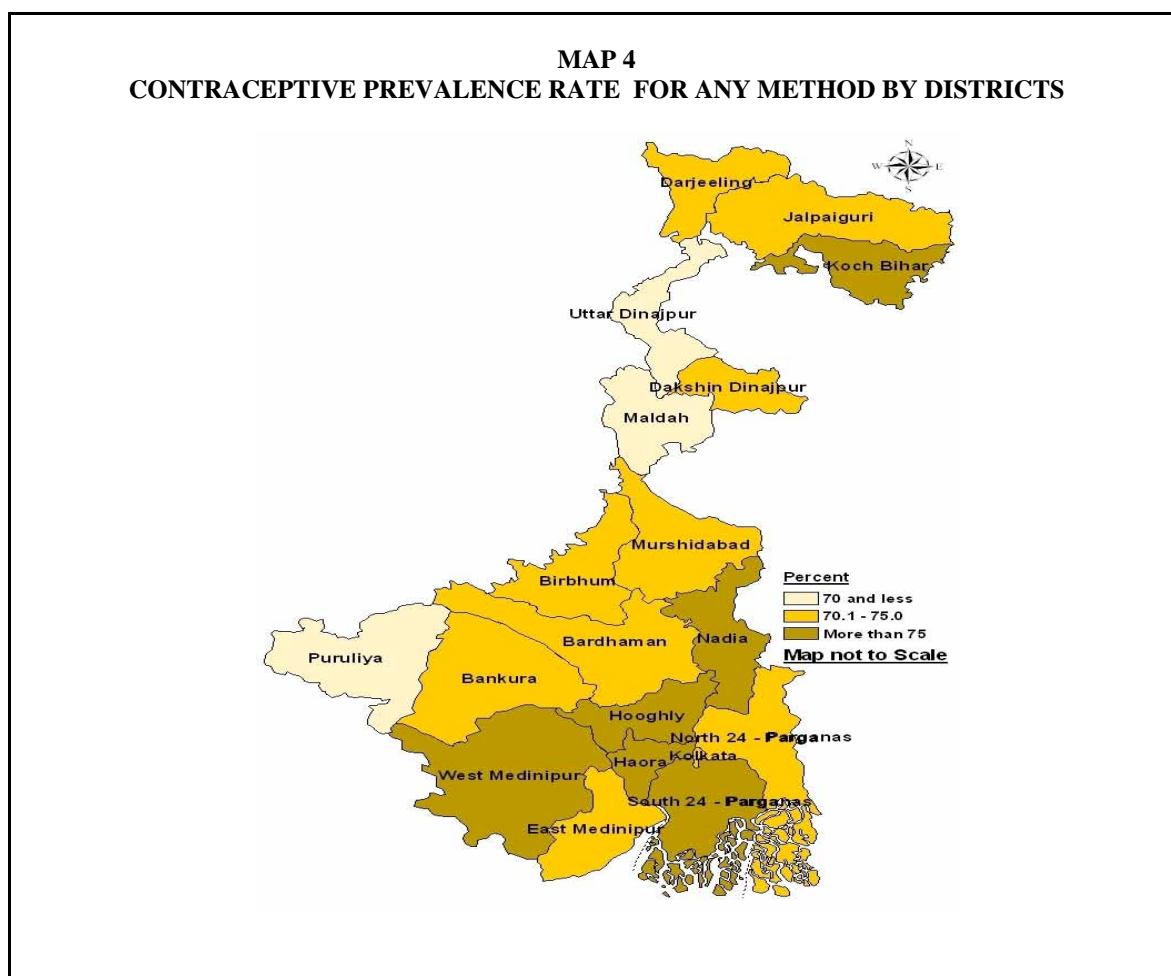
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Any Method

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women is 72 percent, improved from 69 percent in DLHS-1 but dropped slightly from DLHS-2 (74 percent) (Fig.10).



The prevalence of female sterilization in South Twentyfour Parganas district (21.7 percent) is below the state average of 35 percent and stands the lowest in the state. Female sterilization is the highest in Bankura district (51.2 percent). In West Bengal, the use of modern spacing methods (IUD and ECP) is relatively poor, with less than one percent of currently women using it. Women currently using pill is 13.4 percent in West Bengal. Women currently using pill is highest in Purab Medinipur district (25.8 percent each) and lowest in Puruliya district (6.2 percent). Condom use is highest in Kolkata district with 11.2 percent which is eight percent above than state average. Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any method is the lowest in Uttar Dinajpur district (54.9 percent) and is the highest in Pachim Medinipur (78.3 percent each). CPR for any method is less than 65 percent Uttar Dinajpur, Maldah and Puruliya district. While in Kuch Bihar, Nadia, Hugli, Pachim Medinipur, Haora and South Twenty four Parganas, CPR for any method is above 75

percent ranging from 75.2 percent to 78.3 percent. District-wise variation in CPR of any method is depicted spatially in Map 4.



The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary contraceptive methods is found in the state where 90.6 percent of sterilization has been done in government health facility, whereas only 13.6 percent of women have availed of government health services for spacing methods (Table 6.8). Eighty-one percent of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men received monetary benefits for sterilization, with variation of 60.3 percent in Kolkata and 90.8 percent in Dakshin Dinajpur district (Table 6.9).

In West Bengal, 81.4 percent of women who had undergone sterilization three years preceding the survey had received monetary benefit and as much as 87.7 percent of them received it at the time of discharge (Table 6.9).

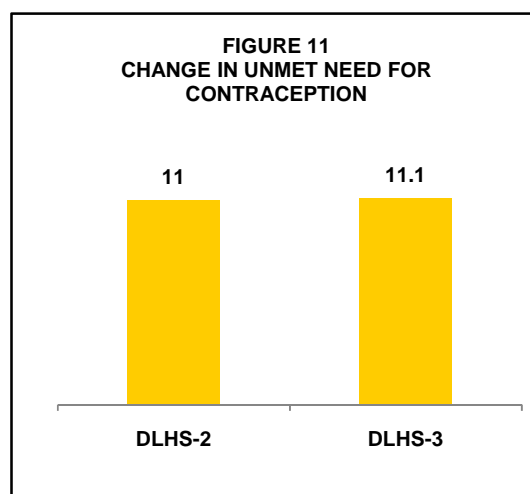
In West Bengal, 18.3, 33.4 and 31.9 percent of sterilized women, users of IUD and Pills were respectively informed about the side-effects before the adoption and 27.9, 18.3 and 28.9 percent of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side-effects or health problems (Table 6.10). The main health problems/side-effects faced by women who have undergone sterilization are Weakness/inability to work (60.3) and Dizziness (54.9 percent),

body ache/ back ache and Abdominal pain (33.5 percent each) followed by irregular periods (11.2 percent) as shown in the (Table 6.10).

Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception the most frequently cited reason was related to fertility (64.6 percent), while 8.3 percent mentioned side effects and 27.1 percent cited other reasons (Table 6.11). For the younger women aged 15-29 years, reasons for discontinuation of contraception are mostly fertility related and it is also true for women with no living children and women belongs to lowest wealth index. Nine percent of currently married women aged 15-49 years not using any contraceptive intend to adopt spacing method and 7.6 percent intends to adopt a limiting method in future (Table 6.12). Among the women who intend to a contraceptive method in future, 43.9 percent want to use it within 12 months and 11.3 percent want to use it after 12 months. Hence, more than two-fifths of women (45 percent) could not decided about the timing for adopting any family planning method.

Unmet Need for Contraception

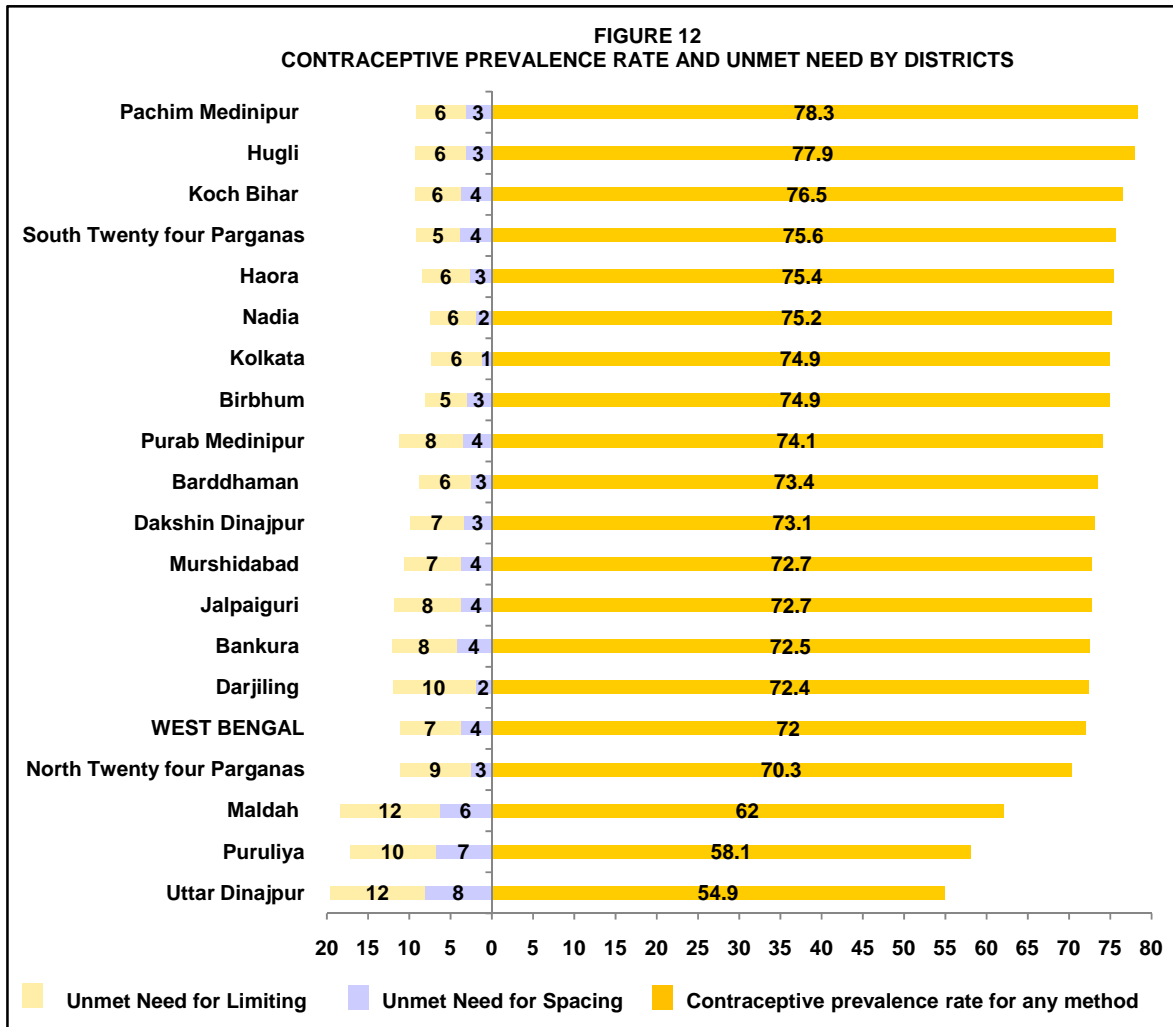
In West Bengal, the total unmet need for contraception, either for spacing or limiting is 11.1 percent, almost same as it was at the time of DLHS-2 (11 percent). The Unmet need for contraception during DLHS-2 to DLHS-3 increased by 0.1 percentage points as shown in the Fig. 11. The unmet need for limiting is 7.3 percent and the unmet need for spacing 3.8 percent (Table 6.15).



Currently married women physiologically fertile for conceiving and who want more children after two or more years are considered to have unmet need for spacing. Unmet need for spacing is 5.7 percent for women belonging to scheduled tribes, 10-17 percent for women under 25 years, 4.3 percent for rural women, 11.6 percent for women with one living child and 5.2 percent for women in the lowest wealth index. The unmet need for spacing was the highest in Uttar Dinajpur district (8.1 percent) and lowest in Kolkata district (1.2 percent). Currently married women who still are physiologically fertile for conceiving and want no more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting. The unmet need for limiting method is 7.3 percent in the state; it is highest, 12 percent in Maldah district, and lowest in Birbhum district (5.0 percent) (Table 6.16). Fig. 12 shows the association between unmet need and contraceptive prevalence rates by districts. It can be noted that unmet need for contraception is low for districts with higher contraceptive prevalence rates.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate and Unmet Need by Districts

Unmet need is 19.6 percent in Uttar Dinajpur, the highest amongst the districts and the lowest in Kolkata district (7.3 percent). Unmet need for spacing methods ranges from a low of 1.2 percent in Kolkata to a high of 8.1 percent in Uttar Dinajpur district (Table 6.16). District-wise distribution of contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for spacing and limiting are depicted in Fig. 12. Similar to the state pattern, in most districts of West Bengal, the unmet need for limiting methods is higher than that for spacing methods.

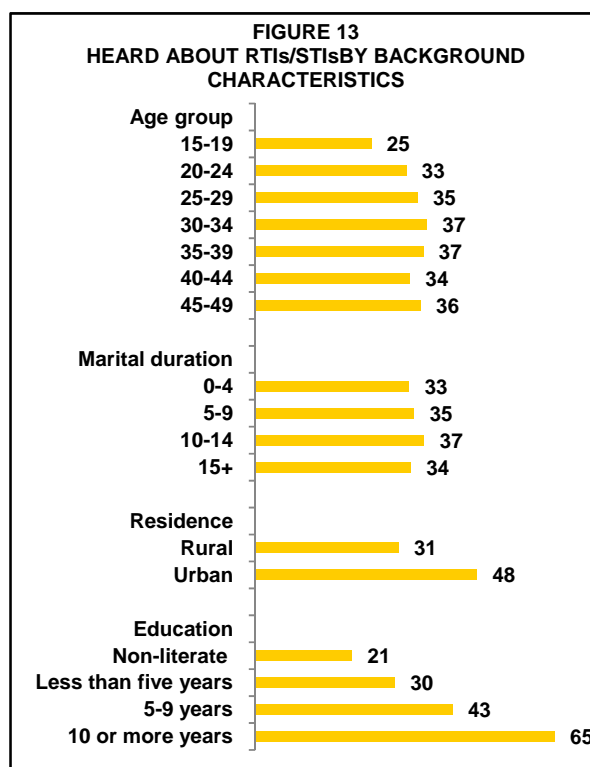


REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND AWARENESS OF RTIs/STIs AND HIV/AIDS

RTIs/STIs

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

Among ever-married women aged 15-49 years, 34.2 percent have experienced one or the other menstruation related problems, largely painful periods (56.2 percent) followed by scanty bleeding (33.6 percent), irregular periods (30.5 percent) and Blood clots/excessive bleeding (16.2 percent) invariant of the background of the women (Table 7.1). Less than 35 percent of ever-married women have heard about RTIs/STIs and it is more often heard by urban women (48.1 percent), women with 10 or more years of education (65 percent), women married to more educated husbands (54.1 percent) and women in the highest wealth index (57.9 percent) compared to rural women (31.1 percent), non-literate women (21.0 percent), those married to non-literate husbands (22.5 percent) and women in the lowest wealth index (22.1 percent) (Table 7.2), also shown in Fig. 13.



In West Bengal relative/friends are the major source of RTIs/STIs information (58.4 percent). The other sources from where women have heard about RTIs/STIs are television (32.3 percent), health personnel (21.9 percent), radio (14 percent), print media (12.8 percent), husbands (6.6 percent) and leaders/community meetings (1.8 percent). Less than one percent of women have heard of RTIs/STIs from school/adult education programmes (Table 7.2). Among those who have heard of RTIs/STIs, 48.1, 33.6, 17.1, 11.8, 9.5 and 6.7 percent have reported unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, unsafe sex with sex worker, unsafe delivery, unsafe abortion, unsafe IUD insertion and unsafe sex with homosexuals respectively as the reasons for transmission of RTIs/STIs (Table 7.3). The knowledge about transmission varies by residence, educational attainment, husband's education and wealth index.

Twenty-six percent of ever-married women aged 15-49 years have reported having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and 21.5 percent have experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. Among women who had RTIs/STIs symptoms, 10.7, 9.8 and 4.7 percent of women have itching or irritation over vulva, pain in lower abdomen not related to period, and pain during sexual intercourse (Table 7.4). Almost three-fourth of women (72.7 percent) have discussed RTIs/STIs related problems with their husbands and among the women having RTIs/STIs symptoms; more than two-fifth of women (43.3 percent) have sought treatment, either from a government (19 percent) or private doctor (48.3 percent) (Table 7.5).

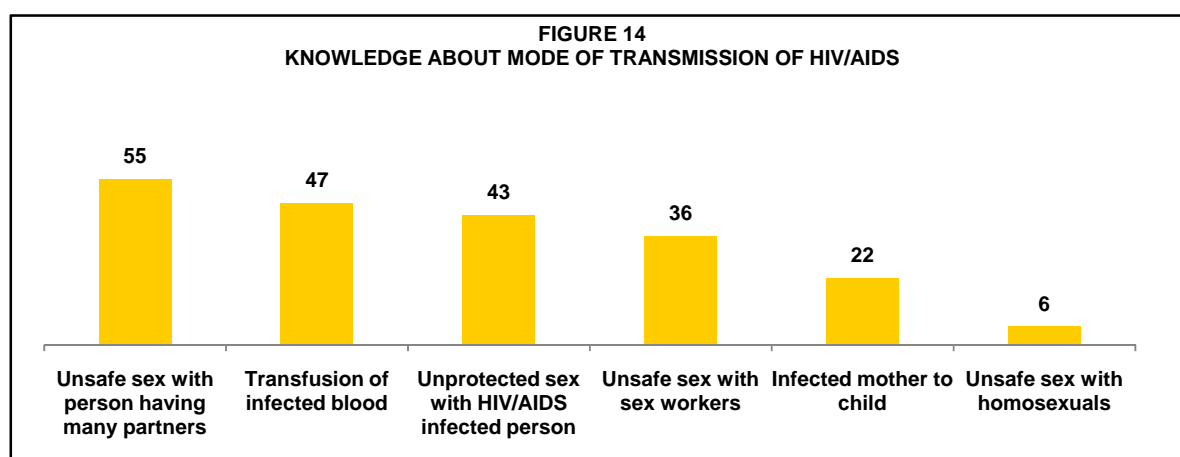
Uttar Dinajpur and North Twenty-four Parganas are the two extreme districts regarding awareness about RTIs/STIs are concerned, with 21.7 and 55.1 percent having heard of it (Table 7.6). Four districts where the knowledge of RTIs/STIs is above 40 percent are Birbhum, Nadia, North twenty-four Parganas and Kolkata. Women who have reported to have abnormal vaginal discharge are least in Darjiling district (11.7 percent) and the highest in Maldah district (34.5 percent). The percentage of women having any other symptom of RTIs/STIs is the least in

Kolkata district (16.9 percent) and is the highest in Pachim Medinipur district (40.1 percent). Only 37.4 percent of women with symptoms of RTIs/STIs sought treatment in Birbhum while 51.7 percent of women in Haora district sought treatment for RTIs/STIs problem (Table 7.6).

HIV/AIDS

About half (48.1 percent) of the ever-married women aged 15-49 years have heard of HIV/AIDS. The main sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS in West Bengal are TV (71.9 percent), and relatives/friends (39.3 percent). Thirty percent of women have heard of it from radio, 23.6 percent from print media, 17.9 percent from health personnel, 7.6 percent of women have heard of it from their husbands and 2.5 percent from leaders/community meeting. Similar to source of information for RTIs/STIs, school/adult education program (1.7 percent) is not a popular source of knowledge for HIV/AIDS too (Table 7.7).

The main mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS reported by women are unsafe sex with person having multiple partners (55.3 percent), transfusion of infected blood (46.8 percent), unprotected sex with an HIV/AIDS infected person (42.5 percent), unsafe sex with sex worker (36 percent), mother to child (22 percent), and unsafe sex with homosexuals (6.0 percent) (Table 7.8); also presented in Fig.14. Less than one-fifth of women in Puruliya district have heard of HIV/AIDS (17.6 percent) while 84.6 percent of women in Kolkata have heard of HIV/AIDS (Table 7.13).



At the state level, only 22 percent of women have the right knowledge regarding the possibility of HIV/AIDS transmission from infected mother to child. Murshidabad, Pachim Medinipur, Kolkata and South twenty-four Parganas are the districts where the correct knowledge regarding the possibility of HIV/AIDS transmission from infected mother to child is above 30 percent. Only 9.9 percent of women in Darjiling district know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from infected mother to her baby (Table 7.13).

Among women who have heard of HIV/AIDS and reported that transmission of HIV/AIDS can be prevented by having sex with one partner or avoiding sex with homosexuals constitute 44.8 percent, using condom correctly in each sexual act makes up 42.4 percent, safe blood transmission or avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs comprises of 37.8 percent, and abstinence from sex (17.7 percent) (Table 7.9). The right knowledge that HIV/AIDS transmission can be prevented by using condom is lowest in Purab Medinipur district (32.5 percent) and highest in Kolkata (64.5 percent) (Table 7.13).

The most common misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS among the ever-married women is that one can get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bug bites as reported by 36.1 percent of them (Table 7.10). This misconception is more among rural, among non-literates, women with less than five years of education and women in the second wealth quintile of households. The proportion of women who have the misconceptions that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by shaking hand, hugging, sharing clothes, sharing food and stepping on others urine/stool are 9.4, 12, 17, 23.3, and 21.4 percent respectively. Regardless of background characteristics, more than one-third of ever-married women (38.2 percent) know the place where HIV/AIDS can be tested. More than 45 percent women in Darjiling, Jalpaiguri, Koch Bihar Dakshin Dinajpur, Birbhum and South Twentyfour Parganas district know the place for testing and only 18.2 percent of women in Purab Medinipur are aware of the same (Table 7.13).

INFERTILITY AND CHILDLISSNESS

Women who had primary and secondary infertility constitute 11.7 and 2.4 percent respectively of ever married women aged 15-49 years. Among those who had primary and secondary infertility a sizeable 83.1 percent of ever married women reported to have experience of problems in conceiving for the first time, 9.3 percent had problems in conceiving after still/live birth and 5 percent after undergoing induced abortion (Table 7.14). Except for the five districts in West Bengal, namely Dakshin Dinajpur, Maldah, Birbhum, Pachim Medinipur and Purab Medinipur where the infertility problem among ever married women is more than 15 percent, the remaining districts have infertility problem including primary and secondary infertility among ever-married women ranging between 10 to 15 percent (Table 7.17).

Two percent of women aged 20-49 years, who have been married for at least five years, are childless. Among the ever married women between 40-49 years, 2.3 percent of them are childless (Table 7.15). Some women have problems in conceiving in the absence of contraception and such women constitute 2.1 and 2 percent women aged 20-49 years and 40-49 years respectively.

Among ever-married women who have infertility problem, 87.7 percent of them have taken treatment (Table 7.17), 89.3 percent for primary sterility and 79.9 percent for secondary sterility (Table 7.16). Treatment seeking behavior vary by background characteristics of women. Women in urban areas, women with 10 or more years of education, women whose husband's education is 10 years and above, and women in the highest wealth index are more likely to seek treatment for infertility problem. More than 90 percent of women with an infertility problem have sought treatment in Purab Medinipur, Kolkata, Haora, Hugli, North Twentyfour Parganas and Birbhum (Table 7.17). Thirty four percent of women in West Bengal have menstruation problem ranging from 25.2 percent in Kolkata to 40.2 percent in Koch Bihar district.

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

The objective of family life education is to provide knowledge regarding 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 sources of information

about RTIs/STIs, HIV/AIDS, family planning, family life education, marriage and reproductive health were collected from unmarried women aged 15-24 years.

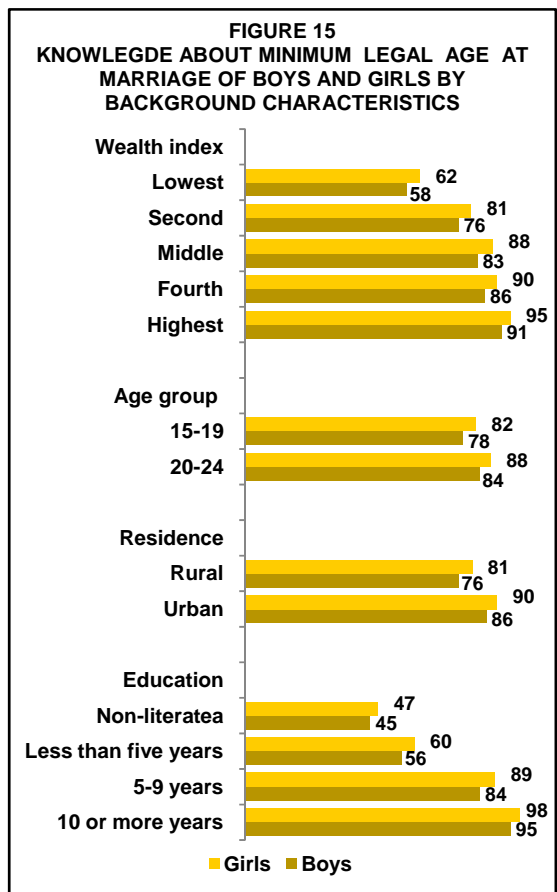
In all 4,325 unmarried women were interviewed in West Bengal, of which 81.4 percent were in age between 15-19 years and the remaining 18.8 were between 20-24 years. The proportion of unmarried woman in the later age group is 14.5 percent in rural areas against 30.5 percent in urban areas. About one-fourth of the unmarried women (23.5 percent) have 10 or more years of education and this proportion is 41.8 percent among urban unmarried women (Table 8.1).

Eighty-six percent of women were aware of family life education. Non-literate women and women in the lowest wealth index are more than 15 percent less likely to be aware of family life education compared to women with 10 or more years of education and women in the highest wealth index (Table 8.1). Less than two-fifths (38.1 percent) of women were of the opinion that family life education should be given between age 12 to 14 years. About 37.8 percent of unmarried women felt it is important to provide family life education after reaching eighth standard while 29.3 percent felt it important to introduce by 10 or more standard (Table 8.2).

As regards the opinion on ideal persons who should impart family life education, 72.6 percent of unmarried women felt that parents should provide them family life education, while 60.2 of them felt that brother/sister/sister-in-law should provide family life education and half of unmarried women were of the view that family life education should be provided to them by friends/peers (Table 8.3). One-third of the women said that it should be provided by teacher/school/college. Only five percent of unmarried women mentioned that healthcare provider/sex education experts were ideal to provide such education.

Less than half of the unmarried women (47.0 percent) in West Bengal had received family life education. The main source of education is other (67.9 percent), followed by school/college (44 percent) and 4.1 percent had received family life education from a government programme/camp (Table 8.4).

It has been observed that around 83.3 percent of unmarried women aged 15-24 years have the knowledge of minimum legal age of marriage for girls (Table 8.5). Seventeen percent reported ideal age of marriage for boys as less than 21 years while the remaining 82.6 percent reported more than 21 years. On the other hand, almost 96 percent women in the age group of 15-24 years reported the ideal age of marriage for girls is 18 years and above (Table 8.5).



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

In DLHS-3, the status of menstruation and menstruation related problems experienced by unmarried women in the three months preceding the survey were collected. About two-fifths of unmarried women aged 15-24 (38 percent) had menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey (Table 8.6). Eighty-three percent of unmarried women had menstruation related problems of which painful periods were significant one and 22.1 percent had irregular periods. Some women had problems like prolonged bleeding, blood clots/excessive bleeding and scanty bleeding during menstruation. Not many women had problems of no period, frequent or short periods and inter-menstrual bleeding.

The practices followed during menstruation period are important from the consideration of RTI and personal hygiene. Women were asked about the practices followed during the menstrual period. Eight-five percent unmarried women used clothes while 24.4 percent used sanitary napkins, another one percent used locally prepared napkins during menstruation (Table 8.7).

Education on contraceptive means and methods is an integral component of family life education. It is imperative to assess the knowledge of contraceptive means and methods among the unmarried women. Nearly half (52 percent) of unmarried women aged 15–24 years had the knowledge of male sterilization while 92.1 percent had knowledge of female sterilization (Table 8.8). As regards spacing methods, 86 percent of women had knowledge of pills, 66.7 percent had knowledge of condom/*nirodh* while 30 percent of them had knowledge of IUD. It is noteworthy that about one-fourth (23.8 percent) of unmarried women had knowledge of emergency contraception while 45.3 percent of them are aware of injectables. With regard to source of availing pill and condom, half of women were of the opinion that pill and condom can be obtained from government health facilities while 70 percent of them said it can be sought from private health facility (Table 8.9).

The unmarried women were further asked about their involvement in discussion on family planning. It has been found that 48.9 percent women had ever discussed about family planning with anyone. Among those who ever discussed about family planning, 76.6 percent women had discussed with friends/peers, 2.5 percent had discussed with teacher/school/college, 49.5 percent had discussed with brother/sister/sister-in-law and 13.6 percent had discussed with parents (Table 8.10).

Thirty percent of unmarried women had heard of RTIs/STIs (Table 8.11). In West Bengal, friends/relatives (48.5 percent) are the major source of RTIs/STIs information for unmarried women. Other popular sources of RTIs/STIs information are T.V. (47.6 percent), print media (38.1 percent), Adult Education programme/school teacher (16.3 percent) and health personnel (7.7 percent) (Table 8.11)

Fifty-five percent of unmarried women mentioned that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners; 45.9 percent were of the opinion that it transmits through unsafe sex with sex worker and another 4-12 percent were of opinion that RTIs/STIs gets transmitted through unsafe IUD insertion, unsafe abortion and unsafe delivery (Table 8.12).

Sixty-eight percent of unmarried women were aware of HIV/AIDS (Table 8.13). Seventy-nine percent of unmarried women heard of HIV/AIDS from T.V., 44.8 percent heard from newspaper books/magazines (print media) and another 6.8 percent heard from health personnel. Twenty seven percent of unmarried women had heard about HIV/AIDS from radio, four percent from cinema and negligible few (0.9 percent) from adult education. Fifty-nine percent of unmarried women said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by transfusion of blood, 49.8 percent said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners and 32 percent of them said that it gets transmitted through unsafe sex with sex worker (Table 8.14). Forty-two percent of women were of the opinion that it can be transmitted by unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected persons while nearly one-fourth of women were of the opinion that it can also be transmitted from infected mother to child.

There are many misconceptions about transmission of HIV/AIDS. Eight to 36 percent of unmarried women opined that one could get HIV/AIDS by shaking hands, hugging, sharing cloths, kissing, sharing food, stepping on urine/stools of someone who has AIDS, and by mosquito/flea or bedbugs bites (Table 8.15). These women were further asked about how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS. About half of the unmarried women felt that it can be avoided by avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs (48.4 percent) and by limiting sex with one partner/avoid sex with sex workers (39.9 percent) (Table 8.16). Sixteen percent felt that pregnancy should be avoided when infected with HIV/AIDS while 43 percent of women were of the view that chances of getting HIV/AIDS can be avoided if a condom is used correctly during each sexual intercourse and another 12.6 percent of women felt that one should abstain from sex (Table 8.16). Forty-three percent of unmarried women were aware of the place where HIV/AIDS could be tested (Table 8.17). They knew that it can be done at the government hospital (84.7 percent), private hospitals (19.6 percent), CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre (18.9 percent) and VCT/ICTC clinics (1- 4 percent).

In West Bengal, sixty percent of unmarried women knew that it was possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby was born through a medical test (Table 8.18). Majority of unmarried women knew that pregnancy cannot occur after kissing or hugging while 28 percent of women knew that it can occur when a woman has intercourse. Thirty percent of women were of the opinion that a woman was most likely to get pregnant if she had sexual intercourse half way through her two menstrual periods.

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

For the first time, a population linked facility survey has been conducted in DLHS-3. At the district level, all Community Health Centres (CHCs) and the District Hospitals (DH) were covered. Further, all Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which were expected to serve the sampled population of selected PSU were also covered. The basic objective of facility survey is to collect data on health personnel, availability of drugs/medicines, equipments, basic RCH care amenities, communication means and infrastructure at the level of, 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 West Bengal are 6,869; 37,867 and 1,96,478 respectively (Table 9.1). In total, 725 villages were surveyed in DLHS-3 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 688 Sub-Centre, 290 PHCs and 335 CHCs.

About two-fifths of sampled villages (38.6 percent) have Sub-Centre within the villages, while the corresponding proportion is 73.2 percent in Jalpaiguri district to 17.4 percent of Sub-Centre within the village in Bankura district (Table 9.2). Around 89.7 percent of sampled Sub-Centre have an ANM/Female Health Worker (FHW) in position, and in most of the districts more than 80 percent of sampled Sub-Centre have an ANM/FHW in position. In 14.7 percent of the sampled Sub-Centre which have an ANM, residing in Sub-Centre quarter. In the sampled Sub-Centre of West Bengal, almost all of ANMs residing in Sub-Centre quarter, in Jalpaiguni, Maldah and Puruliya whereas no one of ANMs staying in Sub-Centre quarter in districts of Darjiling, Koch Bihar, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Murshidabad, Barddhaman, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Pachim Medinipur, Haora and South 24 Parganas. Out of the 315 Sub-Centre in government building, 22 percent (68 Sub-Centre) have regular electricity. In 34 (10.8 percent) of the Sub-Centre located in government buildings, there are labor rooms (Table 9.3) and out of this, five (14.7 percent) of the labor rooms are currently in use. There is toilet facility available in 195 (61.9 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centre located in public buildings and 75.2 percent of Sub-Centre running in government buildings have provision for water.

In order to assess the adequacy of the equipments in the sampled Sub-Centre, the Sub-Centre having 60 percent of essential equipments for RCH services are categorized as adequately equipped, otherwise inadequately equipped. A similar categorization of Sub-Centre having adequate stock of essential drugs for RCH services is followed. Distribution of adequately equipped Sub-Centre and Sub-Centre having adequate stock of essential drugs by districts are shown in Table 9.4. It is being noted that 675(98.1 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centre in West Bengal are adequately equipped. In all the 19 districts of West Bengal, the Sub-Centre is adequately equipped ranging from 21 percent in district Darjiling to 48 percent in district Pachim Medinipur. Six hundred twelve (89.0 percent) of the total 688 sampled Sub-Centre have adequate stock/supply of essential drugs for RCH services. Citizen's charter is displayed in 289 (42.0 percent) of the sampled 688 Sub-Centre (Table 9.5). The proportion of sampled Sub-Centre facilitated by Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) and those that received untied funds is 49.8 and 93.8 percent respectively.

Except for the district of Darjiling, the number of PHCs having Medical Officer serving to sampled villages in the all districts of West Bengal were more than 10 (Table 9.6). Lady Medical Officer (LMO) was available in all the sampled PHCs except Uttar Dinajpur and Nadia districts. There are LMOs in position in only 28 (9.7 percent) of the 290 sampled PHCs and Medical Officers (MO) in position in 233 (80.3 percent) of the 290 sampled PHCs. Fifty-four PHCs have AYUSH doctors in position (18.6 percent) and 76.9 percent of the PHCs have Pharmacists.

Only 240 (82.8 percent) of the 290 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for MO (Table 9.7). One-fourth (25.9 percent) of the sampled PHCs is on a 24 hour basis. More than one-fourth of the sampled PHCs catering to the sample villages have at least four beds. In contrast to the condition of Sub-Centre, PHCs are slightly better off in having regular power supply. About 37 percent sampled PHCs have regular power supply but only 25 (8.6 percent) have functional vehicles. Newborn care equipments are available in 7.6 percent of the sampled PHCs, 25.2 percent have functional OTs and 45.3 percent provide referral services for delivery case (Table 9.8).

Nearly 43.1 percent of the 290 total sampled PHCs in West Bengal have at least 60 percent of essential drugs and 94 percent have at least 60 percent of essential cold storage systems. In all districts except Hugli, PHCs have conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month with 33.3 percent of the PHCs in West Bengal having conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month. Untied funds have been utilized by 83 percent of the sampled PHCs (240 of the 290 sampled PHCs) (Table 9.9). Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) has been constituted in 276 (95.2 percent) of the sampled 290 PHCs and Citizen's Charter displayed in 75 (26.0 percent) of sampled PHCs.

Not a single sampled CHC, which caters to the RCH services of sampled villages, have a gynecologist in position in Uttar Dinajpur (Table 9.10). The proportion of sampled CHCs which have a Pediatrician, Anesthetist and Health Manager are 5.7, 13.4 and 4.8 percent respectively. In all districts except Bardhaman, Nadia and Pachim Medinipur, none of the sampled CHCs serving to sampled villages have blood storage facility (Table 9.11). For the state as a whole, six (10 percent) of the sampled 335 CHCs have blood storage facility. Only 17.9 percent of the sampled CHCs in West Bengal are designated FRUs. Out of the 335 sampled CHCs, 155 (46.3 percent), 52 (86.7 percent) and 101 (30.1 percent) have functional OTs, newborn care and low birth weight (LBW) management facilities. Out of all the sampled CHCs, 294 (87.8 percent) have utilized untied funds (Table 9.12). Three hundred twenty seven sampled CHCs, constituted RKS and 93.6 percent of RKS are monitored regularly.

**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, West Bengal, 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
West Bengal	22,213	17,362	4,851	96.4	21,878	17,718	4,160	93.1	4,325	3,216	1,109	89.8
Darjiling	1,051	717	334	95.5	908	643	265	93.7	280	181	99	86.7
Jalpaiguri	1,078	885	193	98.0	1,027	823	204	95.7	292	242	50	95.4
Koch Bihar	1,315	1,184	131	97.4	1,270	1,153	117	96.0	229	203	26	95.8
Uttar Dinajpur	1,614	1,424	190	97.6	1,615	1,442	173	93.5	328	285	43	90.1
Dakshin Dinajpur	1,059	915	144	96.3	985	859	126	92.5	164	135	29	91.1
Maldah	1,306	1,203	103	96.7	1,270	1,189	81	93.5	235	208	27	93.3
Murshidabad	1,614	1,421	193	97.3	1,631	1,453	178	94.0	240	188	52	92.3
Birbhum	1,307	1,204	103	96.8	1,372	1,289	83	93.0	176	157	19	86.7
Bardhaman	1,046	688	358	95.0	1,075	747	328	90.6	209	122	87	88.6
Nadia	1,059	829	230	96.3	979	793	186	90.8	186	147	39	86.1
North Twentyfour Parganas	1,070	497	573	97.2	1,013	499	514	91.0	189	89	100	80.4
Hugli	1,091	726	365	98.4	1,066	749	317	96.7	213	138	75	96.8
Bankura	1,078	995	83	98.0	1,136	1,037	99	94.0	187	170	17	87.8
Puruliya	1,067	960	107	96.6	1,191	1,091	100	91.8	192	169	23	86.9
Pachim Medinipur	1,061	1,040	21	96.4	1,137	1,121	16	92.9	189	181	8	89.2
Haora	1,027	527	500	93.4	1,013	555	458	90.0	260	131	129	87.0
Kolkata	995	0	995	90.5	697	0	697	88.8	231	0	231	86.2
South Twentyfour Parganas	1,321	1,114	207	97.5	1,331	1,137	194	94.5	302	251	51	93.2
Purab Medinipur	1,054	1,033	21	95.7	1,162	1,138	24	92.7	223	219	4	90.7

Note: Table based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.2 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORSBasic demographic indicators of West Bengal and its districts¹, Census 2001, India

State/district	Population (in thousands)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate ¹	Sex ratio ²	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
West Bengal	80,176	28.0	17.8	934	77.0	59.6	68.6
Darjiling	1,605	32.3	23.5	937	80.1	62.9	71.8
Jalpaiguri	3,406	17.8	21.5	942	72.8	52.2	62.9
Koch Bihar	2,478	9.1	14.2	949	75.9	56.1	66.3
Uttar Dinajpur	2,442	12.1	28.7	938	58.5	36.5	47.9
Dakshin Dinajpur	1,503	13.1	22.1	951	72.4	54.3	63.6
Maldah	3,290	7.3	24.8	948	58.8	41.3	50.3
Murshidabad	5,864	12.5	23.7	952	60.7	47.6	54.3
Birbhum	3,012	8.6	17.9	950	70.9	51.6	61.5
Barddhaman	6,920	36.9	14.4	922	78.6	61.0	70.2
Nadia	4,603	21.3	19.5	946	72.3	59.6	66.1
North Twentyfour Parganas	8,930	51.3	22.6	926	73.7	36.5	78.1
Hugli	5,040	33.5	15.7	947	82.6	67.2	75.1
Bankura	3,192	7.4	13.8	952	76.8	49.4	63.4
Puruliya	2,535	10.1	14.0	954	79.2	59.0	55.6
Pachim Medinipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haora	4,274	50.4	14.6	906	83.2	70.1	77.0
Kolkata	4,580	100.0	4.1	829	83.8	77.3	80.9
South Twentyfour Parganas	6,909	15.7	20.9	937	83.9	71.7	69.4
Purab Medinipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

¹ 1991-2001² 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, West Bengal, 2007-08

Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.4
1-4	7.5	7.6	7.4	8.0	8.1	7.8	5.6	5.7	5.5
5-9	10.7	11.0	10.5	11.5	11.8	11.2	7.8	8.0	7.6
10-14	10.5	11.0	9.9	10.9	11.5	10.4	8.7	9.1	8.2
15-19	10.6	9.8	11.3	10.8	10.0	11.6	9.6	9.1	10.2
20-24	9.1	8.4	9.8	9.0	8.2	9.8	9.4	9.2	9.7
25-29	8.5	8.0	8.9	8.4	7.9	8.8	8.9	8.5	9.4
30-34	7.1	7.0	7.3	6.9	6.7	7.1	8.0	7.9	8.0
35-39	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.9	7.6	8.2
40-44	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.3	6.8	6.9	6.6
45-49	5.2	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.5	4.4	6.2	6.6	5.7
50-54	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.6	5.2	5.3	5.0
55-59	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.3	4.2	4.4
60-64	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.6	3.7	3.4
65-69	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.5
70-74	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.7
75-79	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
80+	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.3
Below 15	30.7	31.6	29.7	32.5	33.5	31.5	23.5	24.3	22.7
Number of Persons**	1,05,558	52,982	52,576	8,3871	41,909	41,962	21,687	11,073	10,614
Sex ratio ¹	992	na	na	1,001	na	na	959	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 (aged 10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, West Bengal, 2007-08

Age	Marital status				Total percent	Number of persons**
	Never married	Currently married	Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	Widowed/divorced/separated		
Total						
10-14	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,079
15-19	80.3	19.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	11,146
20-24	42.2	56.7	0.0	1.0	100.0	9,574
25-29	19.4	78.7	0.0	1.8	100.0	8,933
30-44	4.9	91.0	0.0	4.1	100.0	21,514
45-59	1.8	86.0	0.0	12.2	100.0	13,397
60+	1.0	58.1	0.0	40.9	100.0	8,574
Total	32.2	60.2	0.0	7.6	100.0	84,217
Male						
10-14	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,839
15-19	97.3	2.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,203
20-24	70.0	29.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	4,450
25-29	34.7	64.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	4,242
30-44	7.3	91.5	0.0	1.2	100.0	10,857
45-59	1.6	95.5	0.0	2.8	100.0	7,081
60+	1.2	85.6	0.0	13.2	100.0	4,375
Total	39.0	58.7	0.0	2.3	100.0	42,047
Female						
10-14	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,240
15-19	65.4	33.6	0.2	0.9	100.0	5,943
20-24	18.0	80.2	0.0	1.7	100.0	5,124
25-29	5.6	91.5	0.0	2.9	100.0	4,691
30-44	2.4	90.4	0.0	7.2	100.0	10,657
45-59	1.9	75.4	0.0	22.7	100.0	6,316
60+	0.8	29.5	0.0	69.7	100.0	4,199
Total	25.3	61.8	0.0	12.8	100.0	42,170
** 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, West Bengal, 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					
Darjiling	25.0	20.5	12.7	22.7	34.0
Jalpaiguri	24.9	20.3	19.5	17.1	44.8
Koch Bihar	23.9	18.1	27.6	46.4	60.8
Uttar Dinajpur	24.6	18.3	25.0	38.2	56.8
Dakshin Dinajpur	24.1	18.1	24.7	48.7	59.1
Maldah	23.4	17.3	32.0	55.1	64.5
Murshidabad	23.3	16.9	30.6	61.6	68.2
Birbhum	23.2	17.4	30.8	57.2	63.6
Bardhaman	24.3	18.8	16.9	38.9	54.6
Nadia	24.5	18.6	22.7	40.4	64.3
North Twentyfour Parganas	25.6	19.4	16.1	27.1	53.6
Hugli	26.5	19.4	14.0	26.7	40.0
Bankura	25.5	17.9	15.6	49.7	56.6
Puruliya	24.0	17.8	31.5	51.9	63.9
Pachim Medinipur	24.7	18.2	17.4	45.8	58.7
Haora	26.0	19.3	10.2	30.7	33.9
Kolkata	27.0	20.9	17.0	19.1	34.9
South Twentyfour Parganas	23.7	18.2	24.9	39.9	49.5
Purab Medinipur	24.9	18.4	14.2	38.9	48.9
Rural	24.1	18.0	23.9	45.7	57.9
Urban	26.8	21.0	12.7	20.7	36.2
West Bengal	24.6	18.4	21.8	42.0	54.7

Reference period: January 1st, 2004 to survey date.

TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population aged 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, West Bengal, 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	9.1	97.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	6,597
10-14	6.6	70.6	27.6	1.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	11,079
15-19	12.5	27.9	37.2	23.7	10.5	0.8	100.0	11,146
20-29	23.5	29.8	29.2	19.6	20.4	1.0	100.0	18,507
30-39	34.6	32.8	27.9	19.3	18.7	1.4	100.0	15,330
40-49	42.1	36.8	25.0	19.2	17.1	2.0	100.0	11,674
50+	48.5	40.4	21.6	17.2	18.6	2.2	100.0	16,481
Total	27.9	44.7	25.8	15.1	13.0	1.3	100.0	90,814
Male								
7-9	9.7	97.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	3,331
10-14	5.9	69.1	28.9	1.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	5,839
15-19	9.0	27.7	34.9	24.2	12.6	0.6	100.0	5,203
20-29	16.4	27.5	28.3	20.0	23.5	0.7	100.0	8,692
30-39	25.2	30.4	26.6	20.4	21.3	1.3	100.0	7,619
40-49	31.8	34.4	24.5	19.8	19.3	2.1	100.0	6,262
50+	31.5	36.8	21.7	18.7	20.8	2.0	100.0	8,432
Total	20.1	42.4	25.1	15.9	15.3	1.2	100.0	45,378
Female								
7-9	8.5	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	3,266
10-14	7.4	72.3	26.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	100.0	5,240
15-19	15.5	28.0	39.4	23.2	8.4	1.0	100.0	5,943
20-29	29.8	32.2	30.1	19.2	17.0	1.4	100.0	9,815
30-39	43.8	35.9	29.6	17.9	15.1	1.5	100.0	7,711
40-49	53.9	40.8	25.8	18.1	13.4	1.9	100.0	5,412
50+	66.4	47.9	21.4	13.9	14.1	2.6	100.0	8,049
Total	35.6	47.5	26.7	14.1	10.1	1.5	100.0	45,436

Contd.....

TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION — continued

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

Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate					Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more	Missing		
Rural								
7-9	9.9	97.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	5,615
10-14	7.0	72.4	25.9	0.9	0.0	0.8	100.0	9,191
15-19	13.4	30.4	38.6	22.0	8.3	0.8	100.0	9,052
20-29	27.0	34.1	31.1	19.0	14.6	1.1	100.0	14,524
30-39	40.1	39.4	29.7	17.7	11.5	1.7	100.0	11,892
40-49	49.1	45.2	26.5	16.4	9.6	2.3	100.0	8,862
50+	57.1	50.9	23.7	14.0	9.0	2.4	100.0	12,234
Total	31.4	50.4	26.8	13.4	8.0	1.4	100.0	71,370
Male								
7-9	10.7	97.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	2,825
10-14	6.1	70.6	27.4	1.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	4,826
15-19	9.5	30.2	35.8	22.7	10.7	0.6	100.0	4,190
20-29	18.7	30.9	29.8	19.9	18.6	0.8	100.0	6,739
30-39	29.4	35.9	28.5	19.4	14.6	1.6	100.0	5,906
40-49	37.3	41.0	25.9	18.1	12.5	2.5	100.0	4,761
50+	37.8	45.7	24.5	16.3	11.1	2.4	100.0	6,243
Total	22.9	47.5	26.1	14.6	10.4	1.4	100.0	35,490
Female								
7-9	9.0	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	2,790
10-14	8.0	74.4	24.2	0.6	0.0	0.8	100.0	4,365
15-19	16.7	30.5	41.3	21.3	6.0	0.9	100.0	4,862
20-29	34.2	37.5	32.5	18.1	10.4	1.4	100.0	7,785
30-39	50.6	44.3	31.4	15.3	7.0	1.9	100.0	5,986
40-49	62.8	53.3	27.7	13.0	4.0	2.0	100.0	4,101
50+	77.2	65.6	21.4	7.3	3.1	2.7	100.0	5,991
Total	39.9	54.0	27.6	11.9	5.0	1.5	100.0	35,880

Contd.....

TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION — <i>continued</i>								
Percent distribution of household population aged 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, West Bengal, 2007-08								
Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate					Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more	Missing		
Urban								
7-9	4.9	98.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	982
10-14	4.5	62.1	35.4	1.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,888
15-19	8.7	17.5	31.2	30.9	19.5	0.9	100.0	2,094
20-29	10.7	16.9	23.3	21.3	37.6	0.8	100.0	3,983
30-39	15.4	16.3	23.3	23.4	36.4	0.5	100.0	3,438
40-49	19.9	19.9	21.8	24.8	32.2	1.3	100.0	2,812
50+	23.9	23.3	18.3	22.4	34.3	1.8	100.0	4,247
Total	14.7	28.0	23.1	20.2	27.7	1.0	100.0	19,444
Male								
7-9	4.4	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	506
10-14	4.7	62.0	36.1	1.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,013
15-19	7.2	17.5	31.2	30.2	20.6	0.6	100.0	1,013
20-29	8.6	17.1	23.4	20.2	38.8	0.5	100.0	1,953
30-39	10.7	15.0	21.3	23.4	39.8	0.4	100.0	1,713
40-49	14.4	18.9	21.1	23.8	35.2	1.0	100.0	1,501
50+	13.5	18.8	16.0	23.5	40.5	1.2	100.0	2,189
Total	10.2	26.7	22.1	19.9	30.6	0.7	100.0	9,888
Female								
7-9	5.6	98.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	476
10-14	4.3	62.1	34.6	2.2	0.0	1.1	100.0	875
15-19	10.1	17.5	31.3	31.6	18.5	1.1	100.0	1,081
20-29	12.7	16.7	23.3	22.5	36.4	1.1	100.0	2,030
30-39	20.2	17.8	25.5	23.5	32.5	0.7	100.0	1,725
40-49	26.1	21.3	22.9	26.1	28.2	1.6	100.0	1,311
50+	35.0	29.7	21.5	20.7	25.4	2.6	100.0	2,058
Total	19.3	29.5	24.2	20.4	24.4	1.4	100.0	9,556
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 , Andhra Pradesh, 2007-08

Age (years)	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
6-10	98.3	98.7	98.4	98.3	98.7	98.4	98.3	98.7	98.3
11-13	88.0	92.0	88.7	87.3	90.6	87.9	88.8	93.5	89.6
14-17	61.4	72.2	63.4	62.1	72.5	64.1	60.6	71.9	62.7
6-11	97.7	98.1	97.7	97.5	98.2	97.6	97.8	98.1	97.9
12-17	70.5	78.6	71.9	70.4	78.1	71.8	70.6	79.1	72.1
Total	85.0	88.5	85.6	85.0	88.3	85.6	85.1	88.6	85.7

TABLE 2.6 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL

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

Reasons	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
School too far	0.4	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.7	1.2
Transport not available	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0
Further education not necessary	3.9	3.0	3.7	2.8	5.3	4.2
Required for household work	8.0	15.8	8.5	16.4	4.9	11.9
Required for work on family/business	5.6	1.1	6.2	1.3	2.2	0.0
Required for outside work	13.9	2.7	12.9	2.8	20.1	2.6
Cost too much	25.5	29.8	25.5	27.7	25.0	43.7
No proper school	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.2
Not safe to send girls	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.8
For taking care of siblings	5.4	4.0	5.5	3.8	4.9	5.4
Not interested in studies	26.6	16.5	26.4	16.9	27.5	14.0
Repeated failures	7.1	5.3	7.4	5.8	5.2	1.6
Got married	0.0	13.4	0.0	14.9	0.0	4.2
Others	3.4	5.6	3.3	5.1	3.9	9.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	1,891	1,792	1,621	1,550	270	242

**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS			
Percent distribution of the households by selected characteristics of the household head and household size by residence, West Bengal, 2007-08			
Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	86.5	87.2	83.8
Female	13.5	12.8	16.2
Age (years)			
< 30	10.1	11.1	6.5
30-44	37.0	38.8	30.6
45-59	32.5	31.5	36.4
60+	20.4	18.7	26.4
Median age	45.0	45.0	49.0
Religion			
Hindu	74.9	72.5	83.7
Muslim	23.1	25.5	14.3
Christian	0.7	0.7	0.7
Sikh	0.1	0.0	0.1
Buddhist	0.7	0.6	1.2
Jain	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.5	0.6	0.0
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	33.4	37.6	19.2
Scheduled tribes	9.2	11.1	3.0
Other backward classes	11.4	11.1	12.5
Others	45.9	40.2	65.3
Number of usual members			
1	3.0	2.7	4.0
2	8.9	8.2	11.2
3	16.3	15.1	20.6
4	24.1	24.0	24.7
5	19.4	20.3	16.2
6	12.0	12.8	9.4
7	6.4	6.7	5.2
8	3.8	4.0	3.2
9+	6.0	6.1	5.5
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.8	4.8	4.5
Number of households**	22,213	17,362	4,851
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, West Bengal 2007-08

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity connection	51.5	40.7	89.9
Source of drinking water			
Improved source	91.2	89.6	97.0
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	7.9	1.6	30.1
Public tap/standpipe	12.3	6.9	31.7
Tube Well or borehole	2.2	1.7	3.9
Other improved	68.9	79.4	31.4
Non improved sources	8.8	10.4	3.0
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation	53.9	43.6	90.6
Flush to sewer/septic/pit	37.6	25.5	80.8
Pit with slab	15.7	17.5	9.3
Pit ventilated improved	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.5	0.5	0.4
Not improved	46.1	56.4	9.4
Flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit	0.9	0.6	2.1
Pit without slab	1.6	1.8	0.9
Dry toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0
No toilet/open space	43.7	54.1	6.5
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	12.8	2.7	48.9
Electricity	0.1	0.0	0.2
Kerosene	1.9	0.2	7.9
Wood	25.4	29.1	12.1
Others	59.9	67.9	30.9
Type of house			
<i>Kachha</i>	41.1	50.2	8.4
<i>Semi - pucca</i>	32.6	33.8	28.2
<i>Pucca</i>	26.4	16.0	63.4
Number of rooms			
1	26.1	26.2	25.6
2	30.4	32.9	21.5
3+	43.6	40.9	52.9
Household assets			
Fan	39.2	27.6	80.8
Radio/transistor	20.9	19.0	27.9
Sewing machine	5.4	2.6	15.7
Television	32.6	21.5	72.2
Telephone	27.9	18.1	62.7
Bicycle	60.3	61.9	54.4
Motor cycle/ scooter	7.4	5.0	15.7
Car / Jeep	1.1	0.3	3.8
Tractor	0.5	0.5	0.2
Wealth Index			
Lowest	26.8	33.7	2.2
Second	21.4	26.1	4.6
Middle	19.4	21.5	11.6
Fourth	18.0	14.3	31.3
Highest	14.4	4.4	50.2
Number of households**	22,213	17,362	4,851

**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.9 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of households with selected characteristics by district, West Bengal, 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
Darjiling	82.4	73.4	80.1	35.2	51.9	27.4
Jalpaiguri	51.6	69.9	59.0	16.5	30.7	33.6
Koch Bihar	28.2	94.1	70.7	7.5	9.1	41.0
Uttar Dinajpur	36.6	99.3	30.9	6.1	14.5	39.4
Dakshin Dinajpur	39.0	98.9	35.0	6.5	11.8	31.4
Maldah	35.7	74.9	31.3	6.4	18.8	24.9
Murshidabad	46.7	99.9	48.3	5.3	23.5	20.9
Birbhum	43.3	91.5	25.2	4.9	17.3	26.0
Bardhaman	65.1	94.7	60.6	11.0	35.6	13.4
Nadia	49.1	99.8	82.9	9.6	25.0	25.7
North Twentyfour Parganas	73.9	99.8	95.4	25.4	42.1	17.2
Hugli	81.6	99.3	80.2	21.6	39.2	24.3
Bankura	39.4	89.8	16.4	3.2	18.2	30.2
Puruliya	27.5	60.0	10.0	4.5	17.1	27.1
Pachim Medinipur	44.8	82.5	45.3	3.4	10.2	40.3
Haora	75.6	99.7	82.9	22.7	51.7	26.1
Kolkata	95.2	99.8	99.8	54.1	67.8	6.6
South Twentyfour Parganas	53.4	100.0	71.0	8.6	26.2	30.2
Purab Medinipur	44.3	99.8	94.2	2.7	14.6	38.8
West Bengal	52.0	91.2	57.4	12.8	26.6	28.0

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, West Bengal , 2007-08					
Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Total percent
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	90.1	9.5	0.3	0.1	100.0
Middle school	17.5	65.2	12.4	4.8	100.0
Secondary school	18.1	63.0	16.6	2.5	100.0
Higher secondary school	10.6	54.8	26.5	8.1	100.0
College	1.5	10.3	25.1	62.9	100.0
Madarasa	12.0	40.4	18.3	29.2	100.0
Number of villages**	725				
Note: Distance from the village is calculated for only those villages which do not have the facility within the village. Table based on unweighted cases.					

TABLE 2.11 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY					
Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest health facility, West Bengal , 2007-08					
Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village ¹			
		Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km	More than 10km
Sub-Centre	38.6	85.5	95.7	99.4	0.6
Primary Health Centre	5.0	43.0	60.8	86.3	13.7
Community Health Centre	2.9	28.4	35.2	60.6	39.4
District/Govt. Hospital	0.1	11.9	12.4	16.1	83.9
Government Dispensary	3.7	39.0	46.6	60.8	39.2
Private Clinic	19.7	48.1	61.0	82.9	17.1
Private Hospital	2.1	11.3	19.9	40.6	59.4
AYUSH Health Facility	18.6	52.3	59.9	73.5	26.5
¹ including facilities within village.					

TABLE 2.12 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT

Percentage of villages with facilities and health personnel by districts, West Bengal, 2007-08

District	Percentage of villages with										
	Primary or middle school	Sub-Centre	PHCs	Any government health facility ¹	Doctor	ASHA	Anganwadi workers	JSY beneficiary	VHSC	Aware of Untied fund ²	Number of villages
Darjiling	87.9	42.4	12.1	48.5	15.2	33.3	93.9	78.8	6.1	39.4	33
Jalpaiguri	87.8	73.2	7.3	73.2	12.2	24.4	97.6	100.0	12.2	41.5	41
Koch Bihar	95.6	42.2	8.9	42.2	26.7	15.6	97.8	100.0	31.1	33.3	45
Uttar Dinajpur	90.9	25.0	2.3	25.0	20.5	15.9	100.0	100.0	6.8	40.9	44
Dakshin Dinajpur	88.4	23.3	0.0	23.3	7.0	27.9	97.7	90.7	2.3	11.6	43
Maldah	82.6	30.4	4.3	30.4	10.9	13.0	97.8	91.3	2.2	43.5	46
Murshidabad	97.7	43.2	6.8	43.2	15.9	13.6	100.0	90.9	11.4	22.7	44
Birbhum	87.0	47.8	10.9	50.0	13.0	26.1	89.1	100.0	23.9	56.5	46
Barddhaman	93.8	50.0	6.3	53.1	18.8	18.8	90.6	96.9	62.5	62.5	32
Nadia	100.0	51.3	5.1	51.3	15.4	5.1	97.4	89.7	28.2	56.4	39
North Twentyfour Parganas	91.3	43.5	0.0	56.5	17.4	13.0	100.0	100.0	39.1	73.9	23
Hugli	97.0	27.3	0.0	27.3	60.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	21.2	21.2	33
Bankura	84.8	17.4	4.3	21.7	19.6	8.7	97.8	89.1	21.7	56.5	46
Puruliya	91.1	28.9	6.7	31.1	15.6	0.0	86.7	88.9	2.2	40.0	45
Pachim Medinipur	71.4	24.5	2.0	24.5	14.3	12.2	91.8	91.8	16.3	38.8	49
Haora	100.0	64.0	4.0	64.0	24.0	0.0	96.0	100.0	28.0	60.0	25
Kolkata	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
South Twentyfour Parganas	100.0	57.1	7.1	57.1	28.6	4.8	97.6	92.9	4.8	16.7	42
Purab Medinipur	87.8	26.5	0.0	26.5	20.4	0.0	89.8	00.0	22.4	46.9	49
West Bengal	90.2	38.6	5.0	40.0	19.2	13.0	95.4	94.3	17.7	41.1	725

** 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, West Bengal, 2007-08.

Health programmes	Women aware about programmes	Sources of knowledge									Number of women**
		T.V.	Radio	News paper/ books, etc.	Drama/Song/ Dance, etc.	Exhibition/ <i>mela</i>	Group meeting/ Programmes	Doctor/ANM/A WW/ ASHA	Friends/ Relatives	Others	
Antenatal care	90.7	31.2	16.1	7.4	0.1	0.1	1.5	79.8	58.0	5.4	19,823
Institutional delivery	84.5	28.0	13.2	5.9	0.1	0.1	1.6	76.6	56.8	4.6	18,467
Breastfeeding	88.6	31.7	18.0	8.5	0.1	0.1	1.4	74.2	62.4	4.6	19,372
Immunization	98.1	39.9	21.7	12.1	0.2	0.1	1.5	87.8	44.3	23.2	21,468
Family planning	88.6	42.4	23.2	14.3	0.3	0.2	2.0	68.3	53.0	6.6	19,375
Personal hygiene	83.7	34.1	17.4	10.9	0.2	0.1	2.2	58.3	62.8	10.3	18,288
Sanitation/safe drinking water	86.7	36.8	20.0	8.7	0.1	0.1	1.9	67.9	51.5	8.4	18,942
Prevention of sex selection	40.4	53.1	17.2	13.6	0.2	0.2	1.3	42.7	46.2	3.3	8,792
Awareness about Government health programmes (based on response from household questionnaire)											Number of household **
DOTS (Tuberculosis)	60.6	43.7	19.8	20.8	0.2	0.3	1.7	43.0	40.0	7.5	13,440
Leprosy eradication	57.9	56.5	22.8	27.5	0.5	0.4	2.7	36.2	29.1	8.8	12,843
Malaria/Dengue/Chikun Guinea	77.4	46.9	24.1	20.9	0.2	0.2	1.6	41.8	38.6	9.5	17,165
Prevention of sex selection	36.2	57.3	19.5	25.0	0.2	0.2	1.5	30.8	34.8	3.1	8,015

**Unweighted cases.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN
AND FERTILITY**

TABLE 3.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	8.5	9.6	4.0
20-24	17.8	18.8	13.5
25-29	18.7	18.8	18.6
30-34	16.4	16.0	18.0
35-39	15.7	15.2	17.9
40-44	12.9	12.2	15.7
45-49	10.0	9.5	12.3
Age at consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	59.5	64.2	39.7
18 years & above	40.5	35.9	60.3
Marital duration			
Less than 5 years	18.5	18.7	17.3
5-9 years	17.8	18.0	17.3
10-14 years	17.0	16.9	17.5
15 or more years	46.7	46.4	47.9
Woman's education			
Non-literate ^a	39.5	44.2	19.8
Less than 5 years	18.6	20.2	12.0
5-9 years	30.6	29.3	36.3
10 or more years	11.2	6.4	31.9
Non-literate ^{a†}	37.2	41.6	17.8
10 or more years [†]	11.7	7.0	32.9
Husband's education			
Non-literate ^a	29.1	32.8	13.4
Less than 5 years	19.7	21.6	11.2
5-9 years	31.7	31.5	32.6
10 or more years	18.1	12.7	41.4
Religion			
Hindu	74.2	72.3	82.3
Muslim	24.1	26.0	16.4
Christian	0.6	0.6	0.4
Others	0.6	0.5	0.8
	0.5	0.6	0.1
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	29.8	32.5	18.7
Scheduled tribes	7.8	9.1	2.2
Other backward classes	10.1	9.8	11.3
Others	52.3	48.6	67.9
Wealth index			
Lowest	26.1	31.7	2.3
Second	21.7	25.7	4.6
Middle	20.2	22.3	11.0
Fourth	19.0	15.6	33.5
Highest	13.1	4.8	48.6
Number of women (15-49)**	21,878	17,718	4,160
Number of women (15-44)**	18,686	15,233	3,453
**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 aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and years of schooling, West Bengal, 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	34.1	0.2	22.5	29.6	11.7	1.8	100.0	1,866
20-24	38.3	0.5	17.4	24.4	13.3	5.9	100.0	3,899
25-29	42.5	0.4	17.3	20.1	11.5	7.9	100.0	4,095
30-34	47.7	0.5	15.4	17.7	9.6	8.7	100.0	3,576
35-39	52.1	0.8	14.9	15.6	8.9	6.8	100.0	3,434
40-44	59.7	0.7	12.9	11.4	8.2	5.5	100.0	2,821
45-49	57.8	0.8	12.1	12.8	7.9	6.2	100.0	2,187
Place of residence								
Rural	52.7	0.5	16.7	18.1	8.3	3.0	100.0	17,718
Urban	23.5	0.8	12.9	21.4	19.1	21.5	100.0	4,160
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	80.0	0.9	12.2	5.5	0.9	0.1	100.0	6,402
Less than 5 years	55.4	0.5	24.0	15.5	3.4	0.2	100.0	4,299
5-9 years	32.8	0.5	19.9	31.8	11.8	2.3	100.0	6,916
10 or more years	8.5	0.1	6.7	21.5	31.0	31.7	100.0	3,953
Religion								
Hindu	45.2	0.5	15.0	19.3	11.4	7.9	100.0	16,199
Muslim	52.9	0.8	19.3	16.9	7.1	2.1	100.0	5,305
Christian	51.2	0.0	15.3	20.6	7.0	6.0	100.0	132
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	19.2	3.1	18.7	29.1	16.8	13.1	100.0	130
Others	80.2	0.0	6.1	4.5	3.7	4.6	100.0	112
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	60.4	0.6	15.4	15.3	5.7	2.3	100.0	6,561
Scheduled tribes	77.4	0.4	9.8	7.4	3.1	1.8	100.0	1,720
Other backward classes	34.1	0.5	17.6	24.6	15.0	7.4	100.0	2,205
Others	37.6	0.6	17.0	21.2	13.1	9.5	100.0	11,392
Wealth index								
Lowest	77.8	0.4	12.6	7.4	1.3	0.2	100.0	5,756
Second	59.1	0.8	19.4	15.6	3.6	0.6	100.0	4,735
Middle	42.6	0.6	21.0	24.8	8.7	1.5	100.0	4,401
Fourth	24.1	0.8	17.6	30.3	19.4	6.9	100.0	4,133
Highest	6.8	0.3	7.1	20.2	28.8	36.3	100.0	2,853
West Bengal	47.2	0.6	16.0	18.7	10.3	6.5	100.0	21,878

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

** 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 aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, West Bengal, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Distribut ion of births [†]	Birth order					Total	Number of births ^{**}
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above [†]		
Age group								
15-19	14.4	81.2	17.5	1.3	0.1	18.5	100.0	1,054
20-24	44.0	46.6	37.5	12.3	3.5	49.9	100.0	2,603
25-29	27.4	20.2	33.6	24.9	21.2	79.4	100.0	1,446
30-34	10.1	10.7	21.5	19.2	48.7	88.6	100.0	515
35-39	3.5	4.6	14.5	16.6	64.3	93.3	100.0	178
40-44	0.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	89.9	98.1	100.0	30
45-49	na	*	*	*	*	na	100.0	5
Place of residence								
Rural	85.6	40.3	30.9	14.6	14.2	60.4	100.0	5,005
Urban	14.4	49.1	29.0	11.6	10.2	52.1	100.0	826
Education								
Non-literate ^a	36.5	26.0	29.6	18.6	25.7	74.2	100.0	2,106
Less than 5 years	19.5	39.7	31.8	16.6	11.9	62.4	100.0	1,166
5-9 years	33.4	50.9	32.3	11.0	5.9	49.5	100.0	1,966
10 or more years	10.6	68.9	26.2	4.2	0.7	32.4	100.0	593
Religion								
Hindu	66.9	45.4	33.2	13.6	7.8	55.2	100.0	3,839
Muslim	31.7	33.1	25.6	15.6	25.7	68.3	100.0	1,905
Christian	0.4	59.3	26.2	3.5	11.0	43.8	100.0	27
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	0.4	66.8	25.9	3.6	3.8	38.2	100.0	27
Others	0.6	45.7	23.9	9.1	21.3	54.5	100.0	33
Caste/tribes								
Scheduled castes	30.9	41.9	33.9	15.8	8.4	58.9	100.0	1,773
Scheduled tribes	8.6	37.6	31.9	16.8	13.7	63.1	100.0	519
Other backward classes	8.5	47.8	34.4	10.5	7.2	52.8	100.0	494
Others	52.0	41.1	27.8	13.3	17.8	59.8	100.0	3,045
Wealth index								
Lowest	31.1	31.8	31.1	17.9	19.2	68.7	100.0	1,842
Second	24.2	36.8	29.9	16.7	16.6	63.8	100.0	1,422
Middle	19.7	46.0	30.9	11.4	11.6	56.3	100.0	1,150
Fourth	16.6	51.7	31.0	10.6	6.7	48.3	100.0	937
Highest	8.4	62.5	28.9	5.9	2.7	39.4	100.0	480
West Bengal								
	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7,776	41.6	30.6	14.1	13.7	59.2	100.0	5,831

Note: * 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 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 aged 15-49 years by birth order and district, West Bengal , 2007-08

District	Birth order				Number of births**
	1	2	3	4+	
Darjiling	51.7	26.3	8.7	13.3	213
Jalpaiguri	42.1	32.3	13.4	12.3	268
Koch Bihar	40.7	29.5	17.7	12.1	392
Uttar Dinajpur	27.0	24.2	17.4	31.5	657
Dakshin Dinajpur	46.0	32.4	10.5	11.1	229
Maldah	32.8	26.0	19.5	21.7	372
Murshidabad	35.1	29.3	15.7	20.0	456
Birbhum	42.5	31.5	14.6	11.4	379
Barddhaman	46.9	32.0	10.0	11.1	260
Nadia	51.4	31.3	11.6	5.8	208
North Twenty four Parganas	44.2	32.7	15.0	8.2	231
Hugli	59.5	29.4	8.2	2.9	196
Bankura	41.2	39.3	13.3	6.2	289
Puruliya	36.0	33.3	13.6	17.1	356
Pachim Medinipur	51.3	28.2	12.5	7.9	273
Haora	49.9	26.4	12.5	11.2	236
Kolkata	42.2	30.3	18.3	9.2	147
South Twenty four Parganas	39.6	31.7	13.2	15.5	375
Purab Medinipur	45.8	34.3	11.9	7.9	294
West Bengal	41.6	30.6	14.1	13.7	5,831

Note: * 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 aged 15-49 years and 40-49 years, West Bengal, 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	0.65	0.33	0.32	1,866	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.47	0.75	0.72	3,899	na	na	na	na	na
25-29	2.17	1.14	1.03	4,095	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	2.69	1.41	1.28	3,576	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	3.09	1.61	1.48	3,434	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	3.51	1.83	1.68	2,821	3.51	1.83	1.68	2,821	3.57
45-49	3.77	1.94	1.83	2,187	3.77	1.94	1.83	2,187	na
Residence									
Rural	2.58	1.34	1.24	17,718	3.88	2.02	1.86	3,842	3.82
Urban	2.07	1.08	0.99	4,160	2.79	1.43	1.36	1,166	2.74
Education									
Non-literate ^a	3.18	1.65	1.53	8,689	4.16	2.16	2.00	2,619	4.17
Less than 5 years	2.57	1.34	1.23	4,073	3.80	2.01	1.79	887	3.76
5-9 years	1.94	1.00	0.94	6,674	2.98	1.48	1.50	1,025	2.82
10 or more years	1.32	0.71	0.61	2,442	1.80	0.98	0.82	477	1.67
Religion									
Hindu	2.28	1.19	1.09	16,199	3.21	1.67	1.54	3,795	3.15
Muslim	3.09	1.59	1.50	5,305	5.07	2.59	2.48	1,106	4.94
Christian	2.56	1.43	1.13	132	3.71	2.38	1.33	37	3.85
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	2.03	1.12	0.91	130	2.86	1.53	1.33	47	2.64
Others	2.65	1.31	1.34	112	(3.69)	(1.89)	(1.80)	23	4.80
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	2.50	1.31	1.19	6,561	3.70	1.95	1.75	1,364	3.65
Scheduled tribes	2.52	1.30	1.22	1,720	3.74	1.96	1.78	385	3.94
Other backward classes	2.24	1.18	1.06	2,205	3.07	1.63	1.44	526	2.92
Others	2.51	1.30	1.21	11,392	3.68	1.88	1.80	2,733	3.60
Wealth index									
Lowest	2.80	1.43	1.37	5,756	4.10	2.05	2.05	1,077	4.20
Second	2.73	1.42	1.31	4,735	4.12	2.10	2.02	1,033	4.10
Middle	2.55	1.33	1.22	4,401	3.97	2.13	1.84	1,011	3.81
Fourth	2.20	1.16	1.04	4,133	3.37	1.79	1.58	1,007	3.16
Highest	1.71	0.91	0.80	2,853	2.38	1.23	1.15	880	2.20
West Bengal	2.48	1.29	1.19	21,878	3.63	1.88	1.75	5,008	3.57

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

na = Not applicable.

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

** Unweighted cases.

^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, West Bengal, 2007-08

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon ¹	52.2	9.6	1.9	0.8	0.9	8.1
Want another later ²	26.0	36.5	5.0	2.0	1.0	12.9
Want another, undecided when	1.6	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7
Undecided	8.9	6.1	1.3	1.1	0.7	3.0
Want no more	4.5	37.6	41.6	32.4	43.7	35.7
Sterilized ³	0.6	4.6	47.6	60.6	45.4	35.5
Declared infecund	4.0	2.8	2.0	3.0	8.2	3.6
Inconsistent response	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.6
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	1,953	4,664	6,506	4,041	3,378	20,542
Wanting no more children (15-44) [†]	4.4	39.0	80.0	84.9	85.3	55.2
Number of women (15-44)** [†]	1,900	4,312	3,234	1,412	1,475	12,333
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	15.4	37.9	62.2	68.7	45.6	33.5
Girl	6.3	28.2	12.4	12.6	9.9	18.1
Doesn't matter	42.9	17.7	10.0	5.2	11.3	25.3
Up to God	35.4	16.2	15.4	13.5	33.1	23.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women ^{4**}	1,601	2,284	490	118	70	4,563
** 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, West Bengal, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Age group						
15-19	90.1	2.0	1.9	6.0	100.0	1,150
20-24	92.6	1.1	2.6	3.7	100.0	2,780
25-29	90.2	1.9	3.9	4.0	100.0	1,589
30-34	86.9	2.7	6.4	4.0	100.0	583
35-39	87.5	2.0	5.4	5.2	100.0	201
40-44	93.8	3.1	0.0	3.1	100.0	32
45-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Sex-composition of living children¹						
One son only	92.9	1.1	3.2	2.8	100.0	1,289
One daughter only	91.4	1.3	2.3	5.0	100.0	1,196
One son, one daughter only	94.1	1.1	3.6	1.3	100.0	1,016
Two sons only	91.0	1.0	5.5	2.4	100.0	495
Three sons only	94.9	1.0	4.1	0.0	100.0	98
Three daughters only	95.7	1.8	1.2	1.3	100.0	161
Four and above	94.5	0.7	2.6	2.1	100.0	713
Woman's Education						
Non-literate ^a	91.1	2.0	2.9	3.9	100.0	2,271
Less than 5 years	91.5	2.1	2.8	3.6	100.0	1,256
5-9 years	91.0	1.2	3.5	4.3	100.0	2,143
10 or more years	88.1	1.1	4.3	6.5	100.0	670
Religion						
Hindu	90.3	1.6	3.7	4.5	100.0	4,207
Muslim	92.3	1.8	2.2	3.7	100.0	2,032
Christian	90.0	0.0	3.2	6.8	100.0	30
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	86.9	0.0	6.6	6.6	100.0	31
Others	82.6	7.5	7.3	2.5	100.0	40
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	91.3	1.7	3.0	4.0	100.0	1,924
Scheduled tribes	88.5	2.6	3.3	5.6	100.0	576
Other backward classes	91.7	0.9	2.8	4.6	100.0	537
Others	90.8	1.6	3.4	4.1	100.0	3,303
Wealth index						
Lowest	92.0	2.0	2.2	3.8	100.0	1,970
Second	91.5	1.9	2.5	4.2	100.0	1,535
Middle	90.6	1.1	4.5	3.8	100.0	1,252
Fourth	90.0	1.8	3.9	4.4	100.0	1,038
Highest	87.3	0.8	5.0	6.9	100.0	545
West Bengal	90.8	1.7	3.2	4.3	100.0	6,340

[#] Women who had their pregnancies 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.
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, West Bengal, 2007-08

Districts/State	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Darjiling	89.3	2.0	2.4	6.4	100.0	242
Jalpaiguri	88.8	2.4	5.4	3.4	100.0	302
Koch Bihar	91.2	2.9	4.1	1.9	100.0	426
Uttar Dinajpur	94.3	1.3	2.0	2.4	100.0	695
Dakshin Dinajpur	91.3	2.0	3.0	3.7	100.0	244
Maldah	90.6	3.8	2.9	2.8	100.0	401
Murshidabad	91.2	2.4	2.7	3.6	100.0	489
Birbhum	91.6	1.1	2.6	4.7	100.0	405
Bardhaman	91.0	0.9	3.0	5.1	100.0	283
Nadia	85.6	2.2	6.7	5.5	100.0	238
North Twenty four Parganas	90.1	1.1	3.2	5.6	100.0	253
Hugli	94.4	0.0	1.1	4.6	100.0	208
Bankura	89.0	2.7	3.3	5.0	100.0	325
Puruliya	89.6	2.7	2.2	5.5	100.0	388
Pachim Medinipur	89.9	0.0	3.7	6.3	100.0	298
Haora	92.4	0.7	2.4	4.6	100.0	254
Kolkata	87.4	2.1	3.8	6.6	100.0	166
South Twenty four Parganas	93.1	1.4	3.1	2.5	100.0	401
Purab Medinipur	90.1	1.0	5.0	3.9	100.0	322
West Bengal	90.8	1.7	3.2	4.3	100.0	6,340

[#] 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, West Bengal, 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	97.9	86.8	36.1	8.3	965
20-24	97.4	81.5	37.8	7.3	2,708
25-29	95.2	77.5	38.0	8.5	1,791
30-34	94.3	72.7	36.4	9.1	680
35+	86.8	75.0	32.8	10.7	292
No. of Living Children					
0	91.8	79.1	32.7	3.2	36
1	98.5	76.9	48.8	6.7	2,460
2	97.6	80.2	35.0	7.4	2,021
3	95.6	86.0	26.8	9.4	997
4+	86.9	82.0	20.0	12.7	922
Residence					
Rural	95.7	83.6	34.1	8.6	5,467
Urban	98.3	60.3	54.3	5.1	969
Education					
Non literate ^a	91.8	87.8	19.5	9.3	2,224
Less than 5 years	97.4	85.4	32.4	8.4	1,242
9-10 years	98.4	78.9	44.7	7.9	2,229
10 or more years	99.7	53.7	71.4	5.0	741
Religion					
Hindu	97.0	80.0	39.3	6.8	4,353
Muslim	94.2	79.7	33.1	11.5	1,986
Christians	96.7	82.6	35.6	3.6	29
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	96.6	86.1	24.3	0.0	30
Others	81.4	96.9	12.7	0.0	38
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	97.4	86.2	32.4	6.2	1,965
Scheduled tribes	90.2	88.8	19.5	5.3	548
Other backward classes	97.5	79.3	39.1	6.3	550
Others	96.0	75.2	42.5	10.0	3,373
Wealth index					
Lowest	93.0	89.1	20.9	7.4	1,939
Second	95.5	86.4	30.0	10.0	1,503
Middle	97.3	83.9	36.9	10.0	1,264
Fourth	98.8	71.8	52.5	6.7	1,131
Highest	99.7	45.6	75.3	4.2	599
West Bengal (15-49)	96.1	80.0	37.2	8.1	6,436
West Bengal (15-44)[†]	96.1	80.0	37.3	8.1	6,430

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

** 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 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, West Bengal, 2007-08					
District	Any antenatal check-up ¹	Place of antenatal check-up ^a			Number of Women**
		Government ¹ health facility	Private ² health facility	Community ³ based services	
Darjeeling	98.1	83.2	27.4	4.8	240
Jalpaiguri	98.6	81.9	37.6	2.8	310
Koch Bihar	97.0	87.8	35.1	0.9	399
Uttar Dinajpur	91.0	69.8	29.9	16.7	659
Dakshin Dinajpur	97.6	85.7	39.4	4.0	274
Maldah	94.5	84.1	28.3	7.9	406
Murshidabad	98.3	82.6	35.6	6.2	490
Birbhum	92.5	69.9	33.5	3.1	401
Bardhaman	96.1	63.7	42.5	4.5	285
Nadia	98.7	77.1	41.3	0.9	240
North Twenty four Parganas	98.4	85.1	41.1	2.3	269
Hugli	98.7	68.6	67.7	9.9	243
Bankura	97.9	80.3	25.4	5.9	312
Puruliya	91.7	77.1	26.0	5.2	384
Pachim Medinipur	92.2	74.9	30.8	14.7	302
Haora	98.8	66.9	58.6	8.5	285
Kolkata	98.9	60.4	39.5	8.7	158
South Twenty four Parganas	99.1	86.0	26.9	15.1	428
Purab Medinipur	98.4	73.8	42.0	22.0	351
West Bengal (15-49)	96.1	80.0	37.2	8.1	6,436
West Bengal (15-44)[†]	96.1	80.0	37.3	8.1	6,430

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-UPPercentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received specific components of antenatal check-up according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	88.6	12.0	69.2	59.6	54.2	46.8	9.3	13.2	965
20-24	87.3	11.4	71.1	56.6	54.6	48.8	10.9	17.8	2,708
25-29	83.6	12.6	66.5	50.0	50.6	44.1	10.2	20.7	1,791
30-34	79.6	11.4	63.6	46.2	47.8	43.5	9.9	23.2	680
35+	67.3	11.5	54.8	33.2	36.0	35.8	8.6	17.6	292
No. of Living Children									
0	80.7	5.7	72.7	67.1	61.8	53.5	11.1	19.3	36
1	91.5	14.4	78.6	71.7	66.3	56.0	13.1	28.1	2,460
2	86.6	13.3	69.7	51.9	51.5	46.8	10.6	17.1	2,021
3	81.5	8.1	58.1	36.5	38.0	35.8	6.8	9.8	997
4+	66.2	5.9	46.5	22.7	28.6	28.2	5.5	5.2	922
Residence									
Rural	83.8	10.6	64.8	48.1	47.6	43.2	9.4	13.2	5,467
Urban	90.0	19.0	85.8	81.0	76.3	62.2	14.8	48.2	969
Education									
Non- literate ^a	75.7	8.1	54.4	33.5	35.3	32.5	7.1	5.1	2,224
Less than five years	84.9	8.8	62.5	45.9	45.3	42.0	8.5	10.2	1,242
5-9 years	89.7	13.8	77.3	65.3	61.7	53.6	11.4	22.3	2,229
10 or more years	96.2	21.9	89.7	86.0	82.4	70.1	19.0	60.5	741
Religion									
Hindu	88.5	13.4	72.5	59.2	55.7	49.1	11.4	21.2	4,353
Muslim	76.8	8.3	58.4	40.0	43.3	39.3	7.7	12.3	1,986
Christians	82.8	3.3	68.7	37.4	52.0	38.1	7.1	27.2	29
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	86.4	19.6	83.0	76.4	89.8	80.2	23.5	49.9	30
Others	65.4	15.7	39.1	20.8	26.1	26.0	5.1	2.6	38
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled Castes	87.1	12.9	67.8	50.8	47.2	44.0	9.2	13.0	1,965
Scheduled Tribes	80.9	11.0	56.9	39.1	41.6	35.3	10.1	7.9	548
Backward Classes	88.9	14.6	75.5	68.7	64.5	53.5	13.8	24.9	550
Others	83.3	10.9	68.7	54.1	54.2	47.7	10.3	22.3	3,373
Wealth index									
Lowest	79.6	8.1	54.9	37.0	36.2	35.7	8.5	5.1	1,939
Second	81.1	9.6	61.4	41.8	41.7	39.6	7.9	8.7	1,503
Middle	85.0	10.0	69.7	53.2	52.8	44.9	7.7	14.1	1,264
Fourth	91.1	15.7	82.7	74.7	71.9	59.2	12.1	30.9	1,131
Highest	97.3	25.8	94.7	91.1	87.5	72.8	23.7	71.5	599
West Bengal (15-49)	84.7	11.8	68.0	53.1	51.9	46.0	10.3	18.5	6,436
West Bengal (15-44)[†]	84.8	11.8	68.0	53.1	51.9	46.1	10.3	18.5	6,430

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

** 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, West Bengal, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Breast feeding	Keep baby warm	Cleanliness	Spacing	Limiting	Nutrition	Institutional delivery	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	65.6	51.0	56.7	40.2	40.7	75.8	62.2	965
20-24	65.6	55.2	62.4	43.7	46.8	77.7	64.8	2,708
25-29	68.6	54.8	62.7	44.4	51.6	80.6	66.0	1,791
30-34	68.6	52.6	60.7	45.7	51.3	77.0	62.9	680
35+	66.4	51.0	52.3	34.4	48.6	71.7	60.3	292
No. of Living Children								
0	62.0	30.2	30.2	12.9	9.1	70.1	42.3	36
1	47.8	56.6	63.9	43.5	42.5	80.9	68.7	2,460
2	70.6	56.9	64.7	46.9	52.2	79.4	65.8	2,021
3	70.4	49.4	57.5	42.0	52.1	74.5	60.6	997
4+	62.1	45.3	48.8	35.7	49.2	69.2	53.1	922
Residence								
Rural	59.0	52.8	59.3	42.6	47.5	76.8	62.5	5,467
Urban	66.8	60.8	70.6	46.3	49.0	83.7	74.6	969
Education								
Non-literate ^a	72.6	47.8	52.8	37.4	44.7	71.8	56.3	2,224
Less than 5 years	60.8	51.6	57.9	41.4	47.3	76.1	61.7	1,242
5-9 years	64.5	57.7	66.0	46.5	49.5	81.2	68.9	2,229
10 or more year	72.9	63.9	74.0	52.3	51.5	87.6	77.2	741
Religion								
Hindu	76.2	56.8	65.3	45.0	48.7	80.4	68.7	4,353
Muslim	71.4	47.7	51.7	38.7	45.2	72.1	54.4	1,986
Christians	59.9	60.8	57.2	60.9	75.4	92.9	78.6	29
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	71.8	86.4	93.4	82.8	82.8	96.5	86.3	30
Others	89.7	9.5	9.4	9.5	16.0	51.8	32.4	38
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	6.3	55.7	62.4	45.2	49.4	79.5	66.3	1,965
Scheduled Tribes	70.2	50.0	59.2	45.1	48.3	72.6	63.5	548
Other backward classes	64.2	57.8	64.3	45.5	48.5	80.6	67.7	550
Others	69.0	53.0	60.0	41.4	46.6	77.3	62.8	3,373
Wealth index								
Lowest	66.4	48.8	53.7	39.4	44.8	72.0	56.6	1,939
Second	62.3	51.4	58.3	41.5	48.6	75.2	61.2	1,503
Middle	65.8	52.0	58.2	42.1	47.1	79.1	63.0	1,264
Fourth	66.3	60.1	70.2	47.2	48.4	82.8	72.6	1,131
Highest	74.1	68.4	78.3	53.4	54.4	90.0	82.6	599
West Bengal	78.9	54.0	61.1	43.2	47.7	77.9	64.4	6,436

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

** 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 according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Number of ANC visits				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number Of Women**
	0	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group								
15-19	2.4	4.2	23.3	70.2	41.3	54.4	2.2	965
20-24	3.0	3.9	24.2	69.0	43.0	52.1	2.0	2,708
25-29	5.3	4.8	24.7	65.2	43.8	48.3	2.8	1,791
30-34	6.1	4.2	24.2	65.4	42.8	46.8	4.3	680
35+	13.6	7.1	27.7	51.7	32.2	47.1	7.1	292
No. of Living Children								
0	8.2	5.5	22.3	64.0	32.6	59.1	0.0	36
1	2.0	3.2	16.0	78.9	52.0	44.7	1.7	2,460
2	2.7	4.5	26.3	66.5	40.6	54.1	2.6	2,021
3	4.8	5.0	32.2	57.9	34.7	57.2	3.2	997
4+	13.8	6.3	34.2	45.7	29.7	51.3	5.3	922
Residence								
Rural	4.8	4.8	27.0	63.4	38.9	53.5	3.0	5,467
Urban	1.9	2.0	9.2	86.9	62.7	34.0	1.3	969
Education								
Non-literate ^a	8.6	5.9	33.5	52.0	31.1	56.2	3.9	2,224
Less than 5 years	2.9	4.5	28.1	64.4	34.8	58.5	3.9	1,242
5-9 years	2.3	3.7	19.0	75.0	47.6	49.0	1.7	2,229
10 or more year	0.4	1.5	7.0	91.1	73.5	25.7	0.5	741
Religion								
Hindu	3.4	3.9	22.2	70.4	42.3	52.2	2.3	4,353
Muslim	6.1	5.4	29.1	59.4	43.0	47.3	3.7	1,986
Christians	3.3	6.8	13.9	76.0	44.4	48.8	3.5	29
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	6.6	3.4	13.2	76.8	66.9	29.7	0.0	30
Others	18.6	2.6	36.8	41.9	18.4	60.4	2.6	38
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	2.8	3.6	26.6	67.0	37.2	57.6	2.4	1,965
Scheduled Tribes	10.3	7.5	27.1	55.1	30.9	55.7	3.5	548
Other backward classes	3.7	4.0	22.2	70.1	43.8	50.9	2.2	550
Others	4.4	4.3	22.9	68.3	47.2	45.7	2.9	3,373
Wealth index								
Lowest	7.3	6.1	32.5	54.1	29.0	60.1	3.7	1,939
Second	4.9	5.6	30.6	58.9	35.9	55.8	3.5	1,503
Middle	3.2	3.9	23.1	69.8	43.1	51.2	2.6	1,264
Fourth	1.8	2.1	13.8	82.3	55.1	41.8	1.6	1,131
Highest	0.7	0.8	5.4	93.1	76.7	22.8	0.2	599
West Bengal (15-49)	4.4	4.3	24.3	66.9	42.5	50.6	2.7	6,436
West Bengal (15-44)[†]	4.4	4.3	24.3	67.0	42.4	50.7	2.7	6,430

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** 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, West Bengal, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup			Number of Women**
	0	1	2+	No IFA/syrup	Consumed IFA for at least 3 months	Full ANC ^b	
Age group							
15-19	2.9	3.8	93.1	7.5	27.7	18.0	965
20-24	3.5	3.9	92.5	6.9	31.0	20.0	2,708
25-29	6.0	4.2	89.5	9.2	33.0	19.4	1,791
30-34	6.8	5.3	87.6	11.2	34.2	21.9	680
35+	15.6	7.1	77.3	13.9	24.8	16.4	292
No. of Living Children							
0	10.9	8.3	80.7	8.1	22.2	17.0	36
1	2.1	2.2	95.5	6.6	38.9	26.2	2,460
2	3.6	4.3	91.8	6.9	30.5	19.3	2,021
3	5.5	6.7	87.8	8.7	24.2	13.8	997
4+	15.1	6.7	78.0	16.3	19.3	8.8	922
Residence							
Rural	5.5	4.3	90.1	7.6	29.0	17.8	5,467
Urban	2.5	3.8	93.4	13.0	43.0	29.7	969
Education							
Non literate ^a	9.7	5.5	84.7	9.6	21.8	11.2	2,224
Less than 5 years	3.7	4.1	91.7	9.8	25.0	13.9	1,242
5-9 years	2.5	3.7	93.7	7.2	35.2	23.2	2,229
10 or more years	0.7	2.3	96.8	6.3	56.3	43.0	741
Religion							
Hindu	4.0	3.7	92.1	5.8	34.9	22.2	4,353
Muslim	7.1	5.3	87.6	14.5	22.6	13.6	1,986
Christians	3.3	3.5	93.2	0.0	37.9	34.5	29
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	3.4	6.8	86.6	0.0	50.0	26.9	30
Others	18.6	8.0	73.4	8.0	13.9	10.5	38
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled castes	3.6	3.7	92.4	5.9	29.1	17.2	1,965
Scheduled tribes	11.2	6.0	82.4	3.9	30.8	15.6	548
Other backward classes	4.4	4.0	91.2	4.7	37.1	24.2	550
Others	4.9	4.3	90.7	11.2	31.3	20.8	3,373
Wealth index							
Lowest	8.3	5.9	85.7	7.0	23.1	11.7	1,939
Second	5.7	4.0	90.2	9.3	25.8	14.8	1,503
Middle	3.5	4.5	92.0	9.2	29.6	20.1	1,264
Fourth	2.6	2.7	94.3	9.0	38.5	26.2	1,131
Highest	0.5	2.3	97.1	7.9	59.2	43.2	599
West Bengal (15-49)	5.0	4.2	90.6	8.4	31.1	19.6	6,436
West Bengal (15-44)[†]	5.0	4.3	90.6	8.4	31.1	19.6	6,430

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.

** 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, West Bengal, 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**
Darjeeling	47.0	70.4	97.9	34.5	30.3	69.0	240
Jalpaiguri	40.3	72.9	97.8	22.1	17.9	68.4	310
Koch Bihar	41.0	55.6	96.0	19.2	13.6	77.1	399
Uttar Dinajpur	39.2	53.3	89.2	19.1	8.2	70.8	659
Dakshin Dinajpur	40.7	78.1	96.1	32.3	27.3	62.0	274
Maldah	41.0	58.4	94.0	22.6	14.5	74.2	406
Murshidabad	47.5	63.5	97.6	22.6	18.2	74.9	490
Birbhum	36.9	59.1	90.7	25.9	15.6	69.6	401
Bardhaman	50.9	68.1	95.3	28.5	21.1	70.4	285
Nadia	45.9	76.3	98.4	30.4	25.9	71.6	240
North Twentyfour Parganas	52.1	85.1	98.4	26.8	24.6	77.1	269
Hugli	65.5	81.1	98.7	38.6	32.6	68.8	243
Bankura	33.6	65.7	93.7	23.1	17.5	69.7	312
Puruliya	32.3	66.1	91.5	24.7	14.5	65.3	384
Pachim Medinipur	33.2	48.0	88.6	38.0	21.3	79.2	302
Haora	55.2	80.4	98.5	30.9	27.8	77.4	285
Kolkata	63.0	91.8	97.6	25.3	23.9	72.3	158
South Twentyfour Parganas	36.1	67.5	99.0	23.3	20.5	78.4	428
Purab Medinipur	38.8	74.9	98.4	28.3	22.0	70.3	351
West Bengal (15-49)	42.5	66.9	94.8	26.8	19.6	72.1	6,436
West Bengal (15-44)[†]	42.4	67.0	94.9	26.9	19.6	72.3	6,430

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, West Bengal, 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	52.3	46.6	2.1	54.4	965
20-24	50.5	48.6	3.0	53.5	2,708
25-29	48.2	51.0	2.1	50.4	1,791
30-34	45.9	53.5	1.9	47.8	680
35+	33.9	65.4	1.7	35.6	292
No. of Living Children					
0	55.6	41.7	2.8	58.3	36
1	68.6	30.4	2.2	70.8	2,460
2	47.1	52.1	2.2	49.3	2,021
3	31.6	67.6	2.5	34.1	997
4+	18.9	80.6	3.3	22.1	922
Residence					
Rural	43.3	55.8	2.6	45.9	5,467
Urban	80.7	18.8	1.4	82.1	969
Education					
Non literate ^a	29.2	70.1	2.4	31.6	2,224
Less than 5 years	40.1	59.1	3.0	43.1	1,242
5-9 years	60.9	38.1	2.5	63.3	2,229
10 or more years	86.9	12.0	1.3	88.3	741
Religion					
Hindu	56.4	42.6	2.3	58.7	4,353
Muslim	33.1	66.4	2.6	35.7	1,986
Christians	44.8	55.2	3.4	48.3	29
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	60.0	40.0	3.3	63.3	30
Others	13.2	84.2	2.6	15.8	38
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	47.7	51.1	1.9	49.6	1,965
Scheduled tribes	30.5	68.6	2.4	32.8	548
Other backward classes	64.9	34.7	4.7	69.6	550
Others	50.0	49.2	2.4	52.4	3,373
Wealth index					
Lowest	28.8	70.3	2.7	31.5	1,939
Second	38.7	60.5	2.4	41.1	1,503
Middle	48.4	50.5	2.6	51.0	1,264
Fourth	73.6	25.7	2.9	76.5	1,131
Highest	94.3	5.2	0.3	94.7	599
West Bengal (15-49)	48.9	50.2	2.4	51.3	6,436
West Bengal (15-44)[†]	49.2	50.0	2.4	51.6	6,430

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.

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

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

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

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) # who had institutional delivery, according to the transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery and transportation arrangement made according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	41.2	1.4	57.4	294	2,184	8,469	26.6	505
20-24	41.1	1.7	57.2	253	2,225	8,312	21.4	1,368
25-29	42.4	2.1	55.6	261	2,521	9,819	13.6	864
30-34	43.6	1.3	55.1	232	3,003	13,858	10.1	312
35+	44.4	3.0	52.5	251	2,420	10,212	6.2	99
No. of Living Children								
0	45.0	0.0	55.0	682	4,294	12,818	15.2	20
1	47.7	1.8	50.4	292	2,679	9,893	23.7	1,687
2	34.6	1.9	63.6	227	2,129	9,991	25.1	952
3	35.6	1.3	63.2	197	1,954	6,526	9.4	315
4+	35.1	1.1	63.8	210	1,541	6,010	3.4	174
Residence								
Rural	42.3	1.7	56.0	282	2,199	8,434	20.6	2,366
Urban	40.4	1.9	57.7	185	3,067	11,732	12.9	782
Education								
Non literate ^a	33.9	1.1	65.0	234	1,699	5,558	18.3	649
Less than 5	35.5	0.6	63.9	228	2,225	6,881	22.6	498
5-9 years	41.9	1.7	56.4	271	2,350	8,798	21.9	1,357
10 or more years	54.5	3.4	42.1	291	3,799	11,795	10.0	644
Religion								
Hindu	42.1	1.7	56.2	262	2,349	10,080	21.8	2,454
Muslim	38.6	1.8	59.6	251	2,491	7,583	14.9	658
Christians	(69.2)	(0.0)	(30.8)	(119)	(733)	(5,032)	(26.3)	13
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	(88.9)	(5.6)	(5.6)	(290)	(1,334)	(4,355)	(26.7)	18
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Castes	37.7	0.6	61.6	246	2,204	9,138	26.7	938
Scheduled Tribes	50.3	2.4	47.3	294	1,286	8,134	23.7	167
Other backward classes	41.2	2.0	56.9	276	2,136	9,111	17.6	357
Others	43.4	2.3	54.4	261	2,655	9,897	14.8	1,686
Wealth index								
Lowest	36.4	0.9	62.7	285	1,756	6,831	19.5	558
Second	32.5	1.2	66.3	247	2,169	6,273	24.0	581
Middle	38.7	1.1	60.1	241	2,150	8,075	24.5	612
Fourth	45.6	1.8	52.6	267	2,690	8,148	15.4	832
Highest	54.5	3.7	41.8	260	3,742	12,309	3.5	565
West Bengal (15-49)	41.8	1.7	56.4	260	2,366	9,625	19.5	3,148
West Bengal (15-44)[†]	41.9	1.7	56.4	261	2,368	9,625	19.0	3,146

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

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

^c Percentage women who got JSY assistance.

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

TABLE 4.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE BY DISTRICT

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by districts, West Bengal, 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**
Darjeeling	72.5	27.0	1.4	73.9	240
Jalpaiguri	48.4	50.2	0.8	49.2	310
Koch Bihar	46.4	52.5	0.8	47.2	399
Uttar Dinajpur	27.6	72.3	2.7	30.3	659
Dakshin Dinajpur	40.4	56.4	2.0	42.4	274
Maldah	28.5	71.2	1.3	29.8	406
Murshidabad	41.6	58.2	2.1	43.7	490
Birbhum	48.7	50.0	1.8	50.5	401
Bardhaman	57.9	41.7	0.4	58.3	285
Nadia	70.0	30.2	0.6	70.6	240
North Twenty-four Parganas	62.8	37.7	3.0	65.8	269
Hugli	80.2	19.0	4.7	84.9	243
Bankura	61.4	38.5	3.0	64.4	312
Puruliya	39.9	59.1	7.0	46.9	384
Pachim Medinipur	45.1	51.7	4.5	49.6	302
Haora	65.8	33.0	4.0	69.8	285
Kolkata	87.6	10.1	2.3	89.9	158
South Twenty four Parganas	36.4	63.3	0.3	36.7	428
Purab Medinipur	40.8	57.9	4.2	45.0	351
West Bengal (15-49)	49.1	50.2	2.4	51.5	6,436
West Bengal (15-44)[†]	49.2	50.0	2.4	51.6	6,430

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 INSTITUTION FOR DELIVERY

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

Background characteristics	Reason										Number of women**
	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/ No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Customary	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of Knowledge	Other	
Age group											
15-19	14.1	3.0	5.7	29.6	37.7	2.2	9.2	8.6	1.7	7.3	459
20-24	15.3	1.8	7.0	32.0	40.9	2.2	7.5	7.7	1.2	4.7	1,336
25-29	16.8	2.1	5.3	31.5	39.1	2.5	10.1	8.4	1.7	6.0	928
30-34	15.5	2.7	7.1	26.2	44.7	3.8	10.5	8.1	1.6	4.9	370
35+	14.6	3.7	3.1	20.6	43.4	2.1	12.0	14.0	0.5	7.3	192
No. of Living Children											
0	12.3	0.0	0.0	44.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	18.6	0.0	6.6	16
1	13.9	2.3	6.9	31.3	38.5	1.6	8.6	8.7	1.4	6.2	768
2	15.8	2.8	6.1	33.5	38.5	2.3	7.3	7.3	1.5	5.7	1,067
3	16.8	0.9	6.6	29.8	42.7	2.3	10.0	7.8	1.7	4.4	682
4+	15.7	2.8	5.1	24.5	43.7	3.7	11.5	10.1	1.1	6.0	752
Residence											
Rural	15.8	2.3	6.3	30.2	40.8	2.5	8.7	8.3	1.5	5.5	3,101
Urban	11.3	2.1	3.6	30.6	35.7	1.7	15.7	11.3	0.0	7.7	184
Education											
Non literate ^a	18.6	2.4	6.7	28.0	39.5	3.0	8.3	8.7	2.1	5.3	1,587
Less than 5 years	16.9	2.0	6.1	31.5	38.0	2.0	10.5	9.7	0.7	5.9	746
5-9 years	10.1	2.3	5.5	32.8	44.5	2.0	8.7	7.0	0.8	5.7	862
10 or more years	2.2	1.1	2.3	34.4	40.1	1.1	14.6	7.5	1.1	8.9	90
Religion											
Hindu	15.7	2.4	6.6	34.7	37.9	1.9	7.5	6.5	1.5	5.7	1,886
Muslim	15.4	2.0	4.6	24.0	44.1	3.3	11.0	11.4	1.2	5.4	1,339
Christians	(12.6)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(25.3)	(37.7)	(0.0)	(18.4)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(19.0)	16
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	(17.2)	(8.1)	(25.9)	(41.6)	(33.0)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
Others	12.6	0.0	37.3	25.0	50.1	0.0	15.4	0.0	6.4	6.1	32
Castes/tribes											
Scheduled castes	17.7	2.3	6.2	35.2	36.9	2.1	8.1	6.2	1.5	5.1	1,018
Scheduled tribes	16.5	2.8	8.9	30.4	36.8	2.3	8.0	7.6	2.9	5.8	383
Other backward classes	12.6	3.6	10.0	36.6	36.8	1.5	6.3	7.6	2.0	5.2	193
Others	14.3	1.9	5.0	26.5	44.0	2.8	10.2	10.1	1.0	5.9	1,691
Wealth index											
Lowest	20.2	2.7	7.3	28.6	39.2	2.4	8.3	7.7	2.0	5.8	1,389
Second	15.6	2.0	5.9	30.8	41.7	3.1	7.1	9.6	1.3	5.1	924
Middle	9.8	1.4	5.6	33.5	41.7	1.9	11.7	7.8	0.8	5.1	648
Fourth	7.5	3.0	3.1	29.5	39.3	1.7	12.8	9.1	0.7	7.9	292
Highest	0.0	3.1	2.9	24.3	50.7	3.1	12.6	15.7	0.0	3.1	32
West Bengal	15.5	2.3	6.1	30.2	40.5	2.4	9.1	8.4	1.4	5.6	3,285

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 4.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had complications during delivery and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	76.9	43.5	18.7	47.8	76.7	6.1	6.1	1.5	965
20-24	74.7	42.7	16.3	38.3	73.3	5.7	4.8	3.4	2,708
25-29	71.7	44.6	14.7	36.1	71.9	5.1	4.7	2.8	1,791
30-34	68.2	41.9	14.3	35.3	73.2	6.4	8.1	4.5	680
35+	66.4	41.3	18.9	38.8	66.8	3.1	5.6	4.1	292
No. of Living Children									
0	94.4	41.2	32.4	44.1	52.9	20.6	17.6	5.9	36
1	76.7	45.5	14.8	43.8	72.3	7.0	6.8	4.4	2,460
2	71.9	42.1	16.8	35.8	73.4	5.2	4.8	2.0	2,021
3	71.5	41.3	16.2	34.8	75.9	4.3	3.3	2.4	997
4+	67.1	41.0	17.8	36.1	73.3	2.6	3.7	2.1	922
Residence									
Rural	73.4	42.7	16.4	39.4	74.4	5.1	4.9	2.2	5,467
Urban	71.4	45.9	14.5	36.4	66.2	8.0	8.0	8.1	969
Number of ANC Visits									
No visit	67.3	47.7	16.9	35.9	66.2	3.6	4.6	3.1	281
1	73.9	53.8	17.5	42.9	77.4	5.2	4.7	2.4	280
2	75.6	43.1	17.8	37.9	75.5	3.9	2.3	1.4	1,575
3+	72.6	42.3	15.4	39.2	72.4	6.3	6.6	3.8	4,300
Delivery									
Normal	74.3	43.6	16.9	39.7	75.5	3.2	4.2	1.9	5,484
Caesarean	65.5	39.9	9.5	29.6	56.2	21.6	14.3	12.9	760
By Instrument or Assisted	69.8	42.2	17.0	51.1	65.9	17.8	8.1	2.2	192
Place of Delivery									
Government facility	77.2	44.3	15.2	44.5	73.1	6.9	6.8	4.0	2,491
Private facility	67.9	42.0	10.9	31.0	59.4	16.5	10.9	8.7	657
Home	70.8	42.2	17.9	35.6	76.0	2.3	3.1	1.3	3,233
Other	85.5	57.4	19.1	44.7	70.2	6.4	4.3	0.0	55
West Bengal	73.1	43.2	16.1	38.9	73.2	5.6	5.3	3.1	6,436

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.12 POST-DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

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

Background characteristics	Any post delivery complication	Type of post-delivery complication					Number of women**
		High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	Other	
Age group							
15-19	48.5	45.1	57.7	24.7	31.7	56.2	965
20-24	44.8	41.7	62.0	26.2	29.8	51.7	2,708
25-29	45.6	38.9	65.1	20.7	27.8	50.8	1,791
30-34	46.0	49.1	62.0	24.4	26.9	59.2	680
35+	51.4	59.3	67.3	27.3	34.0	65.3	292
No. of Living Children							
0	55.6	45.0	70.0	30.0	50.0	70.0	36
1	42.2	38.6	54.0	23.6	31.3	49.9	2,460
2	43.9	40.3	66.1	25.1	29.6	52.6	2,021
3	48.9	42.3	67.5	26.4	24.8	52.0	997
4+	56.9	57.7	68.4	22.1	29.1	63.7	922
Residence							
Rural	47.4	44.3	62.4	24.9	29.0	53.9	5,467
Urban	37.9	34.7	63.2	20.3	32.3	51.7	969
Delivery							
Normal	46.2	45.4	63.1	25.6	30.2	54.2	5,484
Caesarean	45.5	27.4	62.3	16.0	22.9	50.0	760
By Instrument or Assisted	40.1	38.5	43.6	19.2	34.6	51.3	192
Place of Delivery							
Government facility	43.3	37.3	58.4	23.7	28.9	49.9	2,491
Private facility	35.6	28.2	60.7	17.5	26.9	42.7	657
Home	49.9	49.2	65.2	25.5	29.9	57.6	3,233
Others	58.2	40.6	75.0	34.4	46.9	56.3	55
Who Conducted the Last Delivery							
Doctor	47.0	39.1	56.3	34.4	48.4	53.1	134
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	55.2	25.0	62.5	0.0	25.0	62.5	29
Other Health Personal	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Dai	49.7	52.5	64.5	25.4	29.5	58.7	2,376
Relatives/Friends	51.9	42.7	69.4	25.9	27.8	56.1	486
Others	49.4	36.1	70.6	26.9	32.8	51.3	239
No One	(61.9)	(53.8)	(76.9)	(30.8)	(30.8)	(53.8)	21
West Bengal	46.0	43.1	62.5	24.3	29.4	53.6	6,436

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, West Bengal, 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	58.7	55.9	965
20-24	58.2	55.2	2,708
25-29	55.1	52.7	1,791
30-34	56.4	54.1	680
35+	50.3	48.3	292
No. of Living Children			
0	58.3	58.3	36
1	68.6	66.1	2,460
2	54.9	52.2	2,021
3	46.0	43.0	997
4+	41.2	38.7	922
Residence			
Rural	53.0	50.2	5,467
Urban	78.6	76.9	969
Education			
Non literate ^a	45.0	42.2	2,224
Less than 5 years	53.3	49.8	1,242
5-9 years	61.7	59.4	2,229
10 or more years	83.4	81.8	741
Religion			
Hindu	58.6	56.5	4,353
Muslim	53.8	50.2	1,986
Christians	51.7	41.4	29
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	60.0	50.0	30
Others	16.7	7.9	38
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	53.8	51.5	1,965
Scheduled tribes	39.1	33.2	548
Other backward classes	60.9	59.3	550
Others	60.9	58.3	3,373
Wealth index			
Lowest	41.6	38.4	1,939
Second	51.1	48.7	1,503
Middle	59.0	56.1	1,264
Fourth	70.9	68.4	1,131
Highest	89.0	88.0	599
West Bengal (15-49)	56.9	54.2	6,436
West Bengal (15-44)[†]	56.9	54.3	6,430

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
^{**} 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, West Bengal, 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	75.9	62.2	76.9	48.5	52.8	965
20-24	72.6	65.4	74.7	44.8	61.0	2,708
25-29	70.2	63.8	71.7	45.6	64.6	1,791
30-34	71.6	64.7	68.2	46.0	64.9	680
35+	73.3	60.0	66.4	51.4	70.7	292
No. of Living Children						
0	77.8	64.3	94.4	55.6	80.0	36
1	75.5	72.0	76.7	42.2	60.5	2,460
2	70.0	62.3	71.9	43.9	60.6	2,021
3	70.1	57.9	71.5	48.9	62.0	997
4+	71.5	52.4	67.1	56.9	64.3	922
Residence						
Rural	71.9	61.8	73.4	47.4	60.4	5,467
Urban	74.8	76.6	71.4	37.9	69.6	969
Education						
Non literate ^a	68.8	50.7	70.7	50.0	58.5	2,224
Less than five years	74.2	59.2	75.6	48.9	58.4	1,242
5-9 years	74.8	72.7	76.2	44.2	63.6	2,229
10 or more years	72.5	84.6	66.9	34.4	75.3	741
Religion						
Hindu	70.2	65.7	73.2	40.4	59.2	4,353
Muslim	77.7	61.6	73.0	58.6	65.9	1,986
Christians	69.0	55.0	75.9	41.4	41.7	29
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	66.7	55.0	80.0	60.0	33.3	30
Others	47.4	38.9	63.2	15.8	50.0	38
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	71.2	61.7	73.8	44.0	58.1	1,965
Scheduled tribes	61.1	52.9	75.2	41.6	52.6	548
Other backward classes	70.0	63.9	71.1	38.2	56.9	550
Others	75.2	67.0	72.8	49.1	65.3	3,373
Wealth index						
Lowest	69.9	53.0	74.4	50.0	56.0	1,939
Second	75.6	59.2	72.0	51.2	60.9	1,503
Middle	72.2	64.7	73.8	46.1	64.1	1,264
Fourth	73.4	78.0	76.0	39.3	64.7	1,131
Highest	70.6	85.2	65.1	32.1	77.7	599
West Bengal	72.4	64.1	73.1	46.0	61.6	6,436

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

** 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, West Bengal, 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	
Darjeeling	69.0	61.9	68.6	43.0	62.2	240
Jalpaiguri	68.4	66.8	74.6	37.8	61.5	310
Koch Bihar	77.1	54.6	76.5	59.2	58.6	399
Uttar Dinajpur	70.8	59.8	68.4	57.2	70.0	659
Dakshin Dinajpur	62.0	69.7	65.7	44.5	57.7	274
Maldah	74.2	57.9	74.4	48.3	65.0	406
Murshidabad	74.9	63.7	71.1	61.7	62.9	490
Birbhum	69.6	60.2	88.1	52.2	57.0	401
Bardhaman	70.4	58.9	75.9	44.4	62.8	285
Nadia	71.6	67.8	56.9	40.3	56.9	240
North Twenty four Parganas	77.1	76.5	66.3	46.0	69.9	269
Hugli	68.8	65.3	77.2	33.5	56.0	243
Bankura	69.7	69.6	78.9	32.1	61.4	312
Puruliya	65.3	63.7	70.4	40.3	63.2	384
Pachim Medinipur	79.2	60.6	85.1	49.3	59.0	302
Haora	77.4	77.8	74.3	41.3	71.6	285
Kolkata	72.3	83.9	68.3	30.4	56.9	158
South Twenty four Parganas	78.4	61.8	71.4	46.5	57.7	428
Purab Medinipur	70.3	64.2	82.4	34.0	57.9	351
West Bengal	72.1	64.2	73.6	46.3	62.3	6,436

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 BORNPercentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who had knowledge of the danger signs of new born, according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	16.6	40.0	32.1	21.7	22.9	50.6	44.6	965
20-24	18.7	44.3	36.9	27.3	27.0	55.2	50.8	2,708
25-29	20.9	45.1	36.9	30.5	30.0	57.4	54.1	1,791
30-34	20.9	47.0	36.8	28.1	29.3	55.0	53.6	680
35+	17.0	45.2	38.4	27.4	24.5	59.8	54.3	292
No. of Living Children								
0	10.9	24.7	27.4	27.4	24.4	39.3	47.6	36
1	20.0	45.0	36.0	27.6	28.1	54.2	51.1	2,460
2	20.1	45.6	37.6	28.4	28.5	57.4	51.5	2,021
3	16.9	43.2	36.5	27.1	26.0	55.9	49.7	997
4+	17.6	40.6	34.0	25.0	24.3	53.9	52.5	922
Residence								
Rural	18.0	42.7	35.0	26.9	26.1	54.5	49.4	5,467
Urban	25.7	52.7	43.4	30.3	34.4	60.2	61.7	969
Education								
Non literate ^a	15.6	35.7	32.3	22.2	21.4	49.5	43.2	2,224
Less than 5 years	17.5	42.3	34.7	25.1	26.6	54.3	49.8	1,242
9-10 years	20.4	49.5	39.3	30.7	30.3	59.0	56.4	2,229
10 or more years	28.7	56.3	41.5	36.6	37.3	63.1	61.8	741
Religion								
Hindu	18.8	44.5	36.1	27.7	27.9	55.6	50.9	4,353
Muslim	20.1	43.4	36.6	27.3	26.2	54.7	52.3	1,986
Christians	13.9	48.5	38.6	31.3	27.6	58.9	59.1	29
Buddhists/Neo	23.3	39.9	40.1	27.0	30.1	53.1	47.3	30
Buddhists Others	13.0	41.9	31.5	2.6	15.5	49.9	23.4	38
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	16.1	41.9	35.9	26.2	26.5	54.6	49.9	1,965
Scheduled tribes	15.7	36.9	30.0	21.4	19.4	52.0	39.2	548
Other backward classes	21.5	46.5	36.0	28.8	28.0	55.8	47.5	550
Others	21.1	46.3	37.5	28.8	29.0	56.2	54.5	3,373
Wealth index								
Lowest	13.8	35.8	30.4	21.4	22.7	50.0	43.7	1,939
Second	17.2	41.8	36.9	25.6	24.5	54.0	47.9	1,503
Middle	19.5	46.8	35.5	30.3	27.1	56.1	53.2	1,264
Fourth	24.2	51.9	41.7	32.0	32.5	59.9	58.4	1,131
Highest	31.0	56.7	44.5	36.6	39.8	65.4	65.7	599
West Bengal	19.2	44.2	36.3	27.4	27.3	55.3	51.2	6,436

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.^{**} 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, West Bengal, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Percentage among those who received check-up ^b				Number of Children ^{4**}
			Government ¹	Private ²	Home ³	Others	
Age group							
15-19	53.8	997	67.2	12.8	9.9	10.2	530
20-24	55.0	2,476	57.3	18.3	8.8	15.5	1,335
25-29	53.0	1,366	51.3	25.0	8.4	15.3	709
30-34	52.5	483	44.0	27.2	10.4	18.4	250
35-39	46.9	163	45.5	18.3	10.8	25.5	76
40-44	28.0	25	*	*	*	*	7
45-49	*	5	*	*	*	*	1
Residence							
Rural	49.8	4,729	55.5	16.1	9.9	18.5	2,318
Urban	76.7	786	58.7	33.9	5.9	1.6	590
Mother's education							
Non-literate ^a	41.9	1,964	50.6	9.4	14.0	26.0	809
Less than 5 years	47.8	1,094	59.1	10.4	12.7	17.9	514
5-9 years	60.4	1,881	64.0	19.7	6.3	10.0	1,119
10 or more years	83.2	576	43.5	47.5	3.5	5.6	466
Religion							
Hindu	55.8	3,643	62.2	21.8	6.0	10.0	1,991
Muslim	50.5	1,785	42.1	14.6	16.3	27.0	889
Christian	51.9	27	(50.4)	(42.3)	(0.0)	(7.3)	14
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	44.4	27	(79.8)	(20.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
Others	6.1	33	*	*	*	*	2
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	51.1	1,662	68.0	12.2	7.3	12.4	835
Scheduled Tribes	31.6	497	62.8	11.4	8.1	17.7	155
Other Backward Classes	59.4	476	63.1	22.7	8.9	5.3	276
Others	61.2	1,921	52.5	28.0	7.8	11.8	1,152
Wealth index							
Lowest	37.9	1,714	55.1	9.5	13.4	21.9	639
Second	48.1	1,325	56.5	8.0	11.3	24.1	628
Middle	56.2	1,095	59.7	12.5	11.0	16.8	603
Fourth	70.6	912	61.1	26.6	5.4	6.9	633
Highest	88.8	469	43.9	53.8	1.8	0.6	405
West Bengal	53.7	5,515	56.1	19.7	9.1	15.1	2,908

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

TABLE 5.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mothers started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth and after 24 hours of birth, according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	79.2	39.8	79.8	20.2	997
20-24	80.3	38.8	81.7	18.3	2,476
25-29	81.4	38.5	81.1	18.9	1,366
30-34	82.2	36.0	76.5	23.5	483
35-39	76.8	36.5	76.7	23.3	163
40-44	75.1	28.3	65.0	35.0	25
45-49	*	*	*	*	5
Residence					
Rural	81.2	39.9	80.6	19.4	4,729
Urban	75.9	30.1	79.9	20.1	786
Mother's education					
Non-literate ^a	76.9	38.7	77.9	22.1	1,964
Less than 5 years	79.9	39.9	78.3	21.7	1,094
5-9 years	82.4	39.4	83.7	16.3	1,881
10 or more years	87.0	32.9	83.4	16.6	576
Religion					
Hindu	80.0	39.9	82.6	17.4	3,643
Muslim	82.0	35.1	75.9	24.1	1,785
Christian	77.6	52.4	88.9	11.1	27
Buddhist/ Neo Buddhist	84.5	69.7	96.1	3.9	27
Others	45.5	42.4	84.6	15.4	33
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	77.8	40.4	80.1	19.9	1,662
Scheduled Tribes	77.0	47.0	85.6	14.4	497
Other Backward Classes	80.0	41.9	87.0	13.0	476
Others	82.1	34.5	80.0	20.0	1,921
Wealth index					
Lowest	78.5	43.2	80.7	19.3	1,714
Second	81.8	38.9	78.7	21.3	1,325
Middle	80.2	37.0	80.0	20.0	1,095
Fourth	78.9	35.6	81.9	18.1	912
Highest	87.2	30.1	83.6	16.4	469
West Bengal (15-49)	80.4	38.5	80.5	19.5	5,515
West Bengal (15-44)[†]	80.4	39.3	80.6	19.4	5,447

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 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, West Bengal, 2007-08

Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status ¹			Solid/ Semi-solid food	Number of children**
		Other fluids	Semisolid food	Solid food		
<2	62.3	32.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	213
2-3	46.1	42.4	3.2	0.0	3.2	303
4-5	31.1	52.9	9.5	0.3	9.8	356
6-8	10.6	25.8	31.2	26.7	57.6	502
9-11	0.9	4.2	25.1	63.6	88.7	430
12-17	1.4	1.5	8.2	82.7	90.9	1,034
18-23	3.2	3.0	2.6	81.3	83.9	801
24-35	4.1	4.7	2.9	69.0	71.9	1,876
6-9	8.5	22.0	30.0	34.1	64.1	638
6-35 ²	26.0	5.9	9.2	69.1	78.3	4,634
6-9 (15-44) [†]	8.6	22.1	29.6	34.5	64.1	630
6-35 ² (15-44) [†]	26.1	6.0	9.1	69.0	78.1	4,579
Median duration (months)	2.57	3.93	7.23	9.61	8.42	5,515

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, West Bengal, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	42.8	256
20-24	42.1	378
25-29	49.8	156
30-34	44.7	56
35-39	42.3	26
40-44	nc	0
45-49	nc	0
Residence		
Rural	45.5	756
Urban	32.9	116
Mother's education		
Non-literate ^a	52.2	287
Less than 5 years	40.1	185
5-9 years	38.2	302
10 or more years	44.3	98
Religion		
Hindu	44.9	559
Muslim	41.9	299
Christian	*	6
Buddhist/ Neo Buddhist	*	4
Others	*	4
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	44.3	274
Scheduled Tribes	54.5	75
Other backward Classes	55.1	76
Others	38.2	270
Wealth index		
Lowest	59.7	268
Second	39.5	213
Middle	32.6	170
Fourth	35.2	160
Highest	44.0	61
West Bengal (15-49)	43.9	872
West Bengal (15-44)[†]	43.7	868

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

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 5.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^a	Percentage started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Darjiling	74.3	42.2	90.6	9.4	209
Jalpaiguri	72.7	36.1	74.4	25.6	253
Koch Bihar	77.1	35.0	71.5	28.5	363
Uttar Dinajpur	77.4	26.0	62.6	37.4	600
Dakshin Dinajpur	87.3	44.8	87.8	12.2	218
Maldah	76.8	42.6	82.1	17.9	353
Murshidabad	81.6	41.5	81.1	18.9	432
Birbhum	72.8	48.3	90.0	10.0	348
Bardhaman	83.7	42.4	79.3	20.7	243
Nadia	87.0	52.7	88.1	11.9	199
North Twenty four Parganas	78.8	32.9	78.4	21.6	223
Hugli	87.2	25.1	81.9	18.1	192
Bankura	84.7	40.7	91.3	8.7	276
Puruliya	73.7	44.8	89.2	10.8	334
Pachim Medinipur	83.3	41.0	84.0	16.0	267
Haora	73.6	31.3	74.6	25.4	224
Kolkata	76.0	31.1	82.0	18.0	140
South Twentyfour Parganas	86.7	30.9	79.5	20.5	357
Purab Medinipur	92.4	43.0	81.2	18.8	284
West Bengal (15-49)	80.1	38.5	80.3	19.7	5,515
West Bengal (15-44)[†]	80.4	39.3	80.6	19.4	5,447

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, West Bengal, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	BCG	DPT			Polio				Measles	Full vaccination ¹	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Residence													
Rural	96.3	93.9	89.1	82.9	7.5	96.1	91.7	83.6	83.1	75.6	1.5	82.6	1,578
Urban	95.9	92.9	89.8	87.2	7.6	94.9	91.6	84.7	81.1	76.4	1.8	75.6	275
Sex of the child													
Male	96.1	94.2	89.9	82.9	6.6	95.7	91.7	83.5	82.6	75.2	1.1	82.2	949
Female	96.4	93.3	88.4	82.5	8.4	96.1	91.6	84.1	83.0	76.2	2.0	80.9	904
Birth order													
1	97.7	97.0	93.2	88.8	7.1	98.4	95.6	88.3	89.5	82.3	0.6	81.9	787
2	97.5	93.9	91.0	86.2	6.7	96.6	93.2	86.9	86.1	79.8	0.9	84.7	554
3	96.9	91.6	87.2	78.4	6.7	92.3	88.7	78.8	73.5	65.6	2.0	84.1	250
4+	87.2	84.5	73.6	65.2	11.4	90.7	78.0	66.5	63.4	55.4	5.8	71.7	226
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	92.8	89.4	82.5	76.1	10.6	93.2	86.2	76.1	72.6	66.0	2.5	79.3	651
Less than 5 years	98.7	94.4	89.3	83.2	5.1	95.7	91.5	84.5	82.8	75.3	1.3	83.8	373
5-9 years	97.3	95.9	93.1	87.4	5.8	97.5	95.0	88.5	89.0	81.6	1.2	83.0	614
10 or more years	99.1	99.1	97.7	95.3	7.6	99.5	98.8	92.1	95.4	88.4	0.5	80.3	215
Religion													
Hindu	98.5	97.3	94.8	90.6	5.7	98.6	96.5	90.9	90.2	84.6	0.2	86.1	1,219
Muslim	91.2	86.2	77.3	68.5	11.4	90.4	81.5	69.0	67.3	57.5	4.5	71.6	599
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Buddhist/ Neo Buddhist	(100.0)	(91.2)	(91.2)	(91.2)	(9.3)	(91.2)	(91.2)	(81.8)	(91.2)	(81.8)	(0.0)	(72.5)	11
Others	(100.0)	(100.0)	(93.2)	(86.6)	(0.0)	(93.2)	(93.2)	(86.6)	(79.9)	(73.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	15
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	97.9	95.9	92.8	87.8	7.3	97.8	94.7	88.3	86.9	80.5	0.2	85.1	519
Scheduled Tribes	98.9	97.1	93.8	88.6	3.5	97.7	95.5	88.6	86.0	81.3	0.0	88.6	177
Other Backward Classes	99.4	96.7	95.5	92.2	7.3	98.9	98.3	92.2	92.1	85.9	0.6	82.1	177
Others	95.6	93.0	89.0	84.3	7.6	95.5	91.1	84.0	83.6	76.3	2.1	80.9	669
Wealth index													
Lowest	95.8	91.6	85.4	77.8	9.8	95.4	90.0	79.4	79.6	70.6	1.0	81.4	500
Second	93.7	91.2	86.2	79.9	7.6	92.5	88.3	80.7	77.0	70.2	3.4	79.8	379
Middle	95.9	93.8	88.7	83.3	5.6	96.4	90.8	83.8	82.5	76.6	1.8	83.3	386
Fourth	98.6	97.1	94.3	89.6	4.9	98.0	94.9	88.7	88.2	83.3	0.9	84.5	344
Highest	98.1	97.0	95.0	92.5	9.4	98.4	96.9	90.5	90.9	82.7	0.4	77.5	244
West Bengal (15-49)													
West Bengal (15-44) [†]	96.2	93.7	89.2	83.5	7.5	95.9	91.6	83.8	82.8	75.7	1.6	81.5	1,853
West Bengal (15-44) [†]	96.2	93.8	89.3	83.6	7.4	95.9	91.7	83.8	82.8	75.8	1.6	81.7	1,822

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 5.7 CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months received specific vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation by districts, West Bengal, 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		
Darjiling	79.9	100.0	90.5	5.0	89.0	87.6	85.5	0.0	81.5	84
Jalpaiguri	76.6	98.4	90.3	11.8	83.2	93.0	78.6	0.0	87.2	89
Koch Bihar	80.6	97.9	84.8	10.2	87.9	87.2	77.2	1.8	84.6	117
Uttar Dinajpur	69.9	87.6	64.3	15.5	69.0	61.2	54.1	3.2	63.4	191
Dakshin Dinajpur	81.7	98.7	94.3	1.5	92.6	89.4	87.9	0.0	91.8	65
Maldah	76.1	97.3	76.9	14.0	75.0	76.4	68.8	0.0	75.4	126
Murshidabad	78.5	94.1	71.7	9.9	74.1	77.4	63.0	2.4	72.7	145
Birbhum	77.1	94.1	79.0	5.1	76.7	74.3	63.6	4.1	79.9	117
Barddhaman	68.5	91.9	74.7	13.3	73.2	79.3	66.7	6.4	79.2	73
Nadia	89.9	96.7	92.8	2.0	96.7	96.1	89.2	0.0	94.1	67
North Twenty four parganas	89.2	96.7	90.8	0.0	89.7	85.6	81.6	0.0	86.9	73
Hugli	88.0	97.4	97.4	8.0	97.4	97.4	98.0	1.0	95.7	57
Bankura	94.3	100.0	96.6	5.0	96.6	92.7	92.7	0.0	94.2	98
Puruliya	85.2	96.1	81.6	5.2	82.8	85.2	78.4	2.8	83.2	124
Pachim Medinipur	88.9	99.0	91.0	2.5	93.1	91.0	83.0	0.0	88.8	85
Haora	83.9	98.8	79.0	7.1	79.4	78.1	72.2	1.2	74.6	88
Kolkata	67.3	98.2	81.2	3.5	81.2	82.0	75.4	1.8	83.5	52
South Twentyfour prganas	82.3	95.4	80.1	9.3	76.7	81.0	70.8	2.7	85.2	110
Purab Medinipur	82.7	98.1	89.8	8.2	89.5	91.7	84.6	1.9	92.4	92
West Bengal (15-49)	81.5	96.2	83.5	7.5	83.8	82.8	75.7	1.6	82.5	1,853
West Bengal (15-44)[†]	81.7	96.2	83.6	7.4	83.8	82.8	75.8	1.6	78.3 [#]	1,822

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 5.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Place of vaccination					Number of children**
	Government health sector				Private health sector ²	
	Sub -Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility ¹	Others		
Residence						
Rural	84.4	5.2	18.3	1.6	0.8	4,583
Urban	28.1	4.4	55.6	19.1	4.5	763
Sex of the child						
Male	74.7	4.8	24.8	4.4	1.4	2,714
Female	78.1	5.5	22.3	3.7	1.2	2,632
Birth order						
1	74.0	5.2	26.8	6.0	0.9	2,193
2	76.8	5.5	22.6	3.4	1.2	1,624
3	79.2	5.1	21.0	1.9	1.5	747
4+	80.6	4.4	18.3	1.6	2.5	688
Mother's education						
Non-literate ^a	81.0	4.9	19.7	1.2	1.2	1,880
Less than 5 years	80.0	5.6	21.0	1.3	1.7	1,062
5-9 years	76.2	5.1	26.3	3.7	1.1	1,831
10 or more years	55.7	5.0	32.4	19.8	1.4	573
Religion						
Hindu	74.7	5.4	25.2	4.7	1.1	3,575
Muslim	80.7	4.2	20.2	2.5	1.6	1,687
Christian	54.1	15.7	22.9	26.8	0.0	26
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	44.6	18.3	29.5	3.6	7.6	27
Others	83.8	3.2	12.9	0.0	0.0	31
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	79.2	5.0	23.9	2.0	1.2	1,624
Scheduled Tribes	78.6	4.9	17.6	4.0	1.4	486
Other Backward Classes	69.4	9.1	27.7	4.2	0.8	469
Others	72.8	4.9	24.2	6.8	1.5	1,863
Wealth index						
Lowest	82.8	6.0	17.5	0.2	1.1	1,463
Second	86.0	4.3	16.8	1.0	0.5	1,077
Middle	81.6	4.1	24.1	1.3	1.0	1,154
Fourth	72.2	6.2	28.0	3.5	2.1	967
Highest	45.2	4.7	39.9	22.3	2.3	685
West Bengal	76.4	5.1	23.6	4.1	1.3	5,346

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 hospital/ dispensary/UHC/UHP/UFWC/CHC/rural hospital/mobile clinic/anganwadi centre/pulse polio centre/Ayush hospital or clinic/ other public sector health facility.² 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 Vitamin A and Hepatitis-B injection, according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	80.2	6.9	26.0	1,853
24-35 months	84.7	42.3	21.4	1,901
Residence				
Rural	82.9	25.7	21.5	3,213
Urban	80.0	22.7	36.8	541
Sex of the child				
Male	82.0	25.4	25.4	1,906
Female	83.0	25.2	21.9	1,848
Birth order				
1	86.9	25.2	29.2	1,464
2	85.0	26.4	25.0	1,137
3	81.7	24.6	16.4	558
4+	65.5	20.7	11.4	502
Mother's education				
Non-literate ^a	75.9	23.7	16.3	1,359
Less than 5 years	83.3	24.7	21.6	756
5-9 years	87.6	26.4	26.3	1,251
10 or more years	87.4	27.5	44.6	388
Religion				
Hindu	88.7	26.5	26.5	2,482
Muslim	69.4	21.6	17.7	1,211
Christian	(81.7)	(38.2)	(31.5)	16
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	(95.8)	(32.0)	(36.1)	23
Others	(81.6)	(22.2)	(9.1)	22
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	87.9	25.8	22.9	1,109
Scheduled Tribes	88.2	25.6	21.2	338
Other Backward Classes	86.2	29.8	27.4	334
Others	81.2	24.0	26.6	1,339
Wealth index				
Lowest	81.0	24.0	17.0	1,037
Second	79.6	23.1	21.2	762
Middle	82.6	23.0	19.7	809
Fourth	84.5	30.9	24.5	677
Highest	87.5	26.8	47.6	469
West Bengal (15-49)	82.5	25.3	23.7	3,754
West Bengal (15-44)^{#†}	78.3	24.0	24.4	4,187

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

[#] Children aged 9-35 months

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

TABLE 5.10 KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Knowledge of diarrhoea management	Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea ¹					Others	Number of women**
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids		
Age group								
15-19	66.9	51.7	79.0	2.4	8.7	4.7	27.5	1,866
20-24	83.1	55.3	80.7	2.9	9.7	5.8	33.1	3,899
25-29	89.6	56.7	82.7	3.9	8.2	8.0	37.4	4,095
30-34	91.4	53.1	84.2	4.7	7.1	9.6	40.3	3,576
35-39	90.9	52.9	85.7	4.1	6.6	9.2	39.7	3,434
40-44	90.2	51.2	85.1	4.6	5.4	9.0	41.2	2,821
45-49	90.2	49.6	85.3	3.5	6.5	9.9	41.3	2,187
Residence								
Rural	85.6	51.0	83.1	4.2	8.1	7.5	35.3	17,718
Urban	93.8	62.9	85.0	2.6	5.2	11.1	47.7	4,160
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	81.4	44.8	79.9	3.8	6.6	5.9	37.6	8,689
Less than 5 years	87.6	49.6	84.5	4.0	7.1	7.2	38.6	4,073
5-9 years	90.8	57.5	85.8	3.5	7.6	8.7	37.7	6,674
10 or more years	96.7	74.2	86.5	4.6	10.5	15.5	37.4	2,442
Religion								
Hindu	87.1	53.8	84.1	3.9	7.9	8.8	37.9	16,199
Muslim	87.7	52.5	82.0	3.7	6.4	6.3	37.6	5,305
Christian	90.9	48.8	82.2	3.3	7.5	7.5	34.4	132
Buddhist/ Neo Buddhist	93.0	51.9	66.9	3.3	0.0	14.0	38.2	130
Others	52.8	51.0	83.1	3.6	5.2	1.9	44.1	112
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	85.8	47.9	83.2	3.9	6.8	6.4	36.7	6,561
Scheduled Tribes	71.8	41.8	79.6	4.2	8.9	6.0	29.7	1,720
Other Backward Classes	87.9	55.1	83.6	4.0	8.7	9.3	36.8	2,205
Others	90.8	57.2	84.1	3.2	7.2	9.8	39.8	8,532
Wealth index								
Lowest	78.4	48.1	81.0	4.2	8.2	6.1	35.2	5,756
Second	86.8	46.7	82.1	4.1	8.0	6.7	36.0	4,735
Middle	88.1	50.5	85.2	3.5	6.6	7.3	37.4	4,401
Fourth	91.7	57.6	85.1	3.6	7.1	8.7	39.9	4,133
Highest	97.2	70.2	84.8	3.8	7.4	14.6	42.2	2,853
West Bengal	87.1	53.4	83.5	3.9	7.5	8.2	37.8	21,878

** 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, West Bengal, 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	6.4	4,376	47.5	82.7	27.4	36.5	40.9	230
25-29	5.5	2,069	47.3	78.9	22.3	34.6	46.3	89
30-34	5.9	756	42.6	79.8	22.0	24.9	55.8	36
35-39	4.2	260	27.7	82.0	*	*	*	9
40-49	5.5	54	33.4	100.0	*	*	*	3
Residence								
Rural	6.4	6,412	46.3	82.3	26.2	31.6	46.4	335
Urban	3.9	1,103	47.0	74.5	19.1	65.5	18.4	32
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	6.2	2,730	42.3	83.3	27.1	30.0	47.1	140
Less than 5 years	7.8	1,456	44.8	81.2	24.1	28.3	49.7	91
5-9 years	5.4	2,526	51.5	82.0	22.7	45.4	37.4	110
10 or more years	4.4	803	50.9	72.8	34.7	34.4	34.7	26
Religion								
Hindu	5.4	5,019	48.1	80.3	26.6	37.1	40.9	216
Muslim	7.3	2,385	43.0	84.0	24.6	29.0	49.7	147
Christian	9.2	32	100.0	100.0	*	*	*	3
Buddhist/ Neo Buddhist	6.0	35	50.0	0.0	nc	nc	nc	0
Others	2.2	44	0.0	100.0	*	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	5.9	2,300	48.9	86.5	26.4	32.4	45.4	117
Schedule Tribes	6.4	649	39.2	71.0	20.9	44.8	37.6	29
Other backward Classes	5.3	644	62.0	73.7	43.4	40.5	28.0	25
Others	5.1	2,645	47.3	80.7	24.9	41.2	36.5	108
Wealth index								
Lowest	6.6	2,050	44.8	86.5	29.3	29.2	46.5	116
Second	6.4	1,518	46.7	88.7	20.8	31.5	52.5	86
Middle	6.3	1,613	46.8	77.2	24.3	35.7	45.0	78
Fourth	6.0	1,374	45.3	73.4	23.3	36.4	40.2	60
Highest	3.8	960	53.0	74.9	33.2	59.5	11.0	27
West Bengal (15-49)	6.0	7,515	46.4	81.5	25.6	34.6	43.9	367
West Bengal (15-44)[†]	6.3	7,412	46.5	81.8	24.9	34.9	44.2	360

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ¹					Children suffered from ARI ³	Children Sought advice/treatment ⁴	Source of treatment ⁵			Number of children**
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/whistling	Rapid breathing	Other Signs ²			Government health facility ⁶	Private health facility ⁷	Others	
Age group													
15-19	27.4	1,866	72.6	56.4	21.1	22.9	60.1	29.0	83.5	15.0	45.1	39.9	1,072
20-24	37.0	3,899	71.0	58.2	19.1	23.9	55.4	25.4	82.0	15.2	48.6	36.2	3,304
25-29	42.7	4,095	71.3	59.2	21.4	24.4	56.1	23.4	81.9	15.7	44.7	39.7	2,069
30-34	45.6	3,576	70.8	58.3	22.6	26.3	54.7	22.4	81.6	9.8	38.4	51.8	756
35-39	46.4	3,434	71.6	58.2	21.1	24.5	54.7	19.7	78.3	13.5	30.8	55.8	260
40-44	48.4	2,821	69.3	57.0	23.2	23.5	53.2	21.3	63.6	0.0	60.0	40.0	47
45-49	51.2	2,187	72.0	58.0	21.3	24.0	53.7	71.4	66.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	7
Residence													
Rural	40.3	17,718	70.1	59.6	20.6	23.9	55.9	26.3	81.7	14.9	42.0	43.1	6,412
Urban	54.7	4,160	74.2	53.4	24.0	26.0	52.3	16.9	84.6	13.1	72.4	14.5	1,103
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	33.2	8,689	67.2	58.9	17.7	21.2	51.4	24.9	78.6	16.1	35.1	48.8	2,730
Less than 5 years	40.5	4,073	70.2	58.2	20.9	22.5	55.7	27.1	78.0	16.8	39.3	43.9	1,456
5-9 years	48.5	6,674	71.6	56.9	22.2	25.2	56.3	25.6	85.1	13.7	51.7	34.6	2,526
10 or more years	66.6	2,442	77.6	59.1	26.8	30.3	58.0	18.8	92.9	9.6	70.2	20.2	803
Religion													
Hindu	44.2	16,199	71.7	58.1	22.6	25.9	56.2	22.6	81.1	14.8	47.6	37.6	5,019
Muslim	39.6	5,305	70.3	58.9	17.9	20.5	51.8	30.3	83.5	14.4	41.9	43.7	2,385
Christian	54.7	132	58.7	57.1	9.7	11.2	41.8	15.6	80.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	32
Buddhist/ Neo Buddhist	63.1	130	48.5	39.0	22.0	10.9	47.4	22.9	70.0	42.9	57.1	0.0	35
Others	2.7	112	100.0	100.0	36.3	36.3	100.0	7.0	80.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	44
Caste/Tribe													
Scheduled Castes	40.1	6,561	72.0	58.3	20.0	22.5	53.2	23.7	80.9	15.9	41.7	42.5	2,300
Scheduled Tribes	27.1	1,720	59.3	54.9	19.5	19.2	58.7	21.4	78.1	23.6	40.2	36.2	649
Other Backward Classes	48.5	2,205	66.7	55.6	21.2	25.2	57.6	19.0	72.0	14.4	60.4	25.2	644
Others	48.5	8,532	73.3	57.5	23.1	26.5	55.1	25.7	85.5	12.9	51.3	35.8	2,645
Wealth index													
Lowest	28.4	5,756	67.4	64.7	20.1	24.6	55.7	26.4	76.7	19.1	31.2	49.7	2,050
Second	38.9	4,735	68.0	58.8	18.5	22.1	54.0	25.3	82.0	14.5	35.5	50.0	1,518
Middle	45.0	4,401	71.7	57.8	20.3	21.8	55.1	27.0	80.3	15.2	43.8	41.0	1,613
Fourth	51.0	4,133	71.6	55.0	22.0	25.6	56.1	25.0	85.6	11.8	55.8	32.4	1,374
Highest	64.3	2,853	76.2	55.6	26.0	28.1	54.2	17.6	93.6	9.7	79.2	11.1	960
West Bengal (15-49)	43.0	21,878	71.1	58.1	21.4	24.4	55.0	24.9	81.9	14.7	45.6	39.7	7,515
West Bengal (15-44)[†]	42.4	18,686	71.1	58.1	21.5	24.4	55.5	24.8	82.1	14.2	50.9	39.5	7,412

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

³ Last two weeks prior to survey. ⁴ Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/treatment. ⁵ Among children who sought advice/treatment. ⁶ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic. ⁷ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

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

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

Percentage of women by awareness of ORS and percentage of who children suffered from diarrhoea and ARI and sought advice/treatment by districts, West Bengal, 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**
Darjiling	54.2	9.6	65.4	12.8	84.8	285
Jalpaiguri	29.5	5.7	71.5	15.6	80.4	363
Koch Bihar	41.5	8.7	78.6	29.4	87.4	468
Uttar Dinajpur	46.4	7.2	78.2	24.7	81.0	826
Dakshin Dinajpur	47.2	6.6	87.4	19.9	85.2	315
Maldah	43.9	4.4	69.9	27.6	77.1	471
Murshidabad	58.3	8.7	92.1	33.7	81.2	589
Birbhum	67.8	5.8	77.8	33.1	74.9	465
Bardhaman	62.3	6.8	73.0	34.1	84.0	322
Nadia	62.1	5.3	89.7	23.3	76.3	276
North Twentyfour Parganas	56.0	4.0	100.0	15.2	89.2	312
Hugli	51.1	5.6	89.4	29.8	90.1	264
Bankura	48.2	4.0	71.1	30.6	80.9	372
Puruliya	44.5	4.2	90.2	17.5	75.5	442
Pachim Medinipur	61.8	11.6	78.5	34.0	75.7	356
Haora	58.2	3.3	100.0	22.9	89.5	314
Kolkata	76.2	3.5	88.0	11.7	71.4	182
South Twentyfour Parganas	53.0	4.6	87.4	26.4	83.7	489
Purab Medinipur	58.8	7.1	84.4	26.6	85.1	404
West Bengal (15-49)	53.4	6.3	81.5	24.9	81.9	7,515
West Bengal (15-44)[†]	53.5	6.0	81.8	24.8	82.1	7,412

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

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

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 6.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	99.8	99.8	100.0	99.8	99.8	100.0
Any modern method ¹	99.7	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.7	100.0
Female sterilization	99.3	99.2	99.6	99.3	99.2	99.8
Male sterilization	82.9	81.6	88.4	83.1	81.8	88.8
Intra Uterine Device	70.0	67.2	82.2	70.9	68.0	83.0
Pills	96.2	95.6	98.6	96.4	95.9	98.7
Emergency contraceptive pill	20.8	16.4	39.6	21.3	16.8	40.5
Injectables	63.2	62.7	65.5	64.0	63.5	66.2
Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>						
Female condom	80.3	77.0	94.2	81.2	78.0	95.0
	13.7	12.1	20.3	13.9	12.4	20.5
Rhythm method	81.1	80.1	85.4	81.7	80.7	85.9
Withdrawal method	72.0	69.5	82.4	73.0	70.5	83.6
Others	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6
Number of women**	21,878	17,718	4,160	20,542	16,656	3,887

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 6.2 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15-24	99.7	99.5	76.1	98.6	61.4	96.1	18.9	61.7	81.4	13.4	79.2	70.9	1.4	5,602
25-29	99.8	99.8	83.8	99.4	74.7	97.3	23.5	66.8	84.7	14.4	82.5	74.5	1.9	3,969
30-34	99.9	99.9	85.9	99.7	76.0	97.2	22.4	66.2	83.4	14.3	83.0	76.2	2.1	3,407
35-39	100.0	100.0	86.9	99.8	75.8	96.7	22.0	65.9	80.4	14.0	82.2	74.0	2.0	3,198
40-49	99.9	99.9	86.5	99.5	71.8	95.3	20.8	61.3	76.6	13.7	82.6	70.9	1.7	4,367
No. of living children														
0	99.2	99.1	73.7	97.5	54.3	94.5	25.1	56.2	78.5	15.4	75.8	67.7	0.7	1,953
1	99.9	99.7	84.0	99.3	72.6	97.4	29.1	63.3	87.5	17.7	84.1	78.4	1.8	4,664
2	99.9	99.9	85.8	99.6	75.5	97.5	22.4	66.5	84.1	14.7	83.3	74.9	1.8	6,506
3	99.9	99.9	83.5	99.8	72.5	96.1	16.2	65.2	78.2	11.9	81.1	70.5	1.8	4,041
4+	99.9	99.9	81.7	99.4	67.1	94.6	12.0	63.2	71.9	8.8	79.2	67.6	2.1	3,378
Residence														
Rural	99.8	99.7	81.8	99.2	68.0	95.9	16.8	63.5	78.0	12.4	80.7	70.5	1.8	16,656
Urban	100.0	100.0	88.8	99.8	83.0	98.7	40.5	66.2	95.0	20.5	85.9	83.6	1.6	3,887
Education														
Non-literate ^a	99.7	99.5	76.4	98.9	59.8	93.1	10.8	57.0	67.5	8.2	75.0	63.4	1.8	7,850
Less than five years	99.9	99.9	83.8	99.7	71.5	97.2	15.3	65.8	81.7	11.4	82.3	72.2	2.1	3,840
5-9 years	99.9	99.9	87.0	99.5	77.7	98.8	25.2	69.2	91.1	16.5	86.2	79.4	1.5	6,453
10 or more years	100.0	100.0	93.5	99.6	87.5	99.6	54.4	70.1	98.5	29.8	90.1	88.4	1.7	2,399
Religion														
Hindu	99.8	99.8	82.9	99.4	71.4	96.2	23.0	61.6	80.7	14.8	80.7	72.3	1.9	15,246
Muslim	99.9	99.8	84.1	99.3	69.7	97.7	15.7	72.0	82.8	11.5	84.9	75.0	1.4	4,958
Christian	99.2	99.2	94.4	99.2	73.2	97.6	23.6	59.9	90.5	9.1	83.1	71.6	0.8	123
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	100.0	100.0	89.6	99.1	91.5	100.0	39.1	84.7	96.6	15.3	83.6	71.8	0.8	117
Others	99.0	95.9	41.9	94.9	24.7	68.4	6.3	17.7	46.9	1.0	66.1	66.3	2.1	98
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	99.8	99.8	80.1	99.4	67.0	95.1	17.1	61.9	75.9	11.7	79.9	69.3	1.6	6,162
Scheduled tribes	99.3	98.8	68.1	97.4	54.5	90.4	12.7	42.8	63.5	8.6	68.2	57.7	2.7	1,535
Other backward classes	99.9	99.9	82.6	99.4	73.0	96.5	22.9	62.0	82.1	14.0	77.6	71.1	1.1	2,091
Others	99.9	99.9	87.1	99.6	75.0	98.1	24.6	68.6	86.6	15.9	85.4	77.6	1.8	10,755
Wealth index														
Lowest	99.5	99.3	71.3	98.5	53.7	91.1	10.1	52.0	63.0	7.8	71.5	61.0	2.2	4,172
Second	99.8	99.8	79.5	99.4	66.1	95.9	12.5	60.8	74.5	10.0	78.8	67.6	1.4	4,165
Middle	99.9	99.8	85.2	99.4	72.6	97.7	14.6	67.5	82.5	12.5	84.0	73.4	1.7	4,141
Fourth	100.0	100.0	87.6	99.7	76.3	98.2	23.0	70.4	89.8	14.9	86.2	78.3	1.9	4,043
Highest	100.0	100.0	92.4	99.7	86.4	99.4	46.9	69.7	97.1	24.8	88.2	85.0	1.7	4,022
West Bengal														
	99.8	99.8	83.1	99.3	70.9	96.4	21.3	64.0	81.2	13.9	81.7	73.0	1.8	20,542

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

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

TABLE 6.3 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT**Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by district, West Bengal, 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**
Darjiling	100.0	100.0	91.4	99.4	82.4	99.4	34.4	81.2	95.5	14.1	86.2	75.0	0.6	841
Jalpaiguri	99.9	99.9	91.0	99.1	79.1	98.9	20.8	74.6	91.0	12.0	90.1	81.4	4.5	968
Koch Bihar	99.8	99.8	89.5	99.8	84.6	98.8	17.9	65.2	81.9	13.8	93.6	76.1	3.2	1,182
Uttar Dinajpur	99.9	99.9	83.6	99.3	64.9	96.0	11.4	70.0	73.2	8.5	84.1	68.3	1.0	1,524
Dakshin Dinajpur	100.0	100.0	89.7	99.8	81.2	99.0	20.9	70.2	88.1	18.4	92.8	83.5	0.5	918
Maldah	99.8	99.4	80.4	99.3	64.5	93.1	11.0	58.4	70.7	9.2	74.3	69.9	1.1	1,169
Murshidabad	99.9	99.9	83.9	99.3	62.2	96.1	16.9	69.1	83.9	13.4	87.7	79.3	0.4	1,537
Birbhum	99.9	99.4	83.9	98.8	51.1	95.3	20.7	56.4	75.8	13.3	82.0	76.4	0.9	1,276
Bardhaman	100.0	100.0	83.0	99.6	60.4	96.7	24.0	59.8	77.0	15.6	79.5	56.3	2.0	1,002
Nadia	100.0	100.0	86.9	99.8	83.8	97.8	26.3	66.6	88.9	12.5	90.7	87.0	1.3	927
North Twenty four Parganas	100.0	100.0	83.7	99.9	79.1	98.7	39.7	68.3	94.2	22.1	82.4	90.1	0.2	964
Hugli	100.0	100.0	89.5	99.9	66.7	98.5	28.6	61.5	89.1	16.9	79.7	68.4	1.2	1,015
Bankura	99.9	99.9	65.1	99.1	57.1	92.6	13.8	47.0	66.2	10.6	57.2	56.0	1.1	1,060
Puruliya	98.8	98.5	53.7	97.0	45.6	86.8	14.3	41.1	61.8	9.0	56.8	56.7	2.4	1,108
Pachim Medinipur	99.5	99.5	82.5	99.0	68.7	95.4	19.9	52.0	69.6	19.2	66.2	56.2	2.9	1,086
Haora	100.0	100.0	87.3	99.8	82.0	98.7	19.5	76.3	91.4	13.4	90.8	84.0	5.4	948
Kolkata	100.0	100.0	87.2	99.8	85.8	98.7	48.6	67.3	95.1	25.5	72.9	80.3	0.8	642
South Twenty four Parganas	100.0	100.0	88.3	100.0	85.2	99.6	21.4	76.1	87.1	10.5	96.6	80.0	2.7	1,276
Purab Medinipur	100.0	100.0	88.2	99.8	83.9	99.3	16.5	65.9	83.6	11.5	86.2	73.0	1.5	1,117
West Bengal	99.8	99.8	83.1	99.3	70.9	96.4	21.3	64.0	81.2	13.9	81.7	73.0	1.8	20,542

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

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**	
Age group															
15 - 19	63.6	35.1	0.0	1.7	0.8	24.6	0.7	0.2	15.4	0.1	38.9	30.7	0.6	1,803	
20 - 24	82.1	60.5	0.1	13.1	2.2	41.5	0.6	0.7	19.0	0.1	47.8	36.4	1.3	3,799	
25 - 29	90.4	74.0	0.2	31.3	2.4	43.3	1.0	1.0	18.2	0.2	49.5	37.4	1.4	3,969	
30 - 34	93.5	80.1	0.3	44.5	4.4	40.6	0.5	0.9	15.3	0.1	53.2	38.9	1.0	3,407	
35 - 39	93.9	79.8	0.4	53.1	5.0	31.9	0.4	0.8	11.9	0.1	52.1	35.9	1.1	3,198	
40 - 44	91.9	73.9	1.1	52.3	3.8	23.4	0.5	0.6	9.3	0.1	52.8	32.4	0.9	2,507	
45 - 49	89.4	68.4	3.2	48.1	2.7	18.5	0.3	0.4	8.3	0.2	53.3	30.5	1.2	1,860	
No. of living children															
0	49.3	24.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	12.1	0.4	0.1	15.5	0.1	29.4	25.2	0.5	1,953	
1	85.1	57.7	0.5	4.2	2.3	41.6	0.9	0.6	23.8	0.1	53.6	43.8	1.3	4,664	
2	94.5	80.9	0.6	47.0	4.6	39.6	0.6	0.7	14.8	0.2	52.2	37.3	1.0	6,506	
3	95.7	84.1	0.7	60.0	3.7	30.9	0.5	0.8	9.5	0.1	51.7	32.3	1.1	4,041	
4+	90.6	72.3	0.6	44.7	2.8	31.7	0.4	1.3	7.2	0.0	50.8	29.7	1.4	3,378	
Residence															
Rural	86.7	69.0	0.6	37.2	2.8	33.4	0.6	0.8	11.4	0.1	49.2	33.5	1.1	16,656	
Urban	92.0	71.7	0.3	25.7	4.6	39.0	0.7	0.5	28.5	0.2	53.5	43.8	1.2	3,887	
Education															
Non-literate ^a	84.1	67.1	0.9	46.2	2.1	23.1	0.3	0.8	5.1	0.0	45.3	26.1	1.1	7,850	
Less than five years	88.2	71.9	0.6	38.9	3.3	37.6	0.5	0.7	10.8	0.1	49.5	33.0	1.3	3,840	
5-9 years	89.8	70.8	0.3	27.1	4.1	44.7	0.7	0.7	19.2	0.1	53.8	42.2	0.9	6,453	
10 or more years	92.8	70.0	0.2	13.3	4.1	38.9	1.4	0.7	39.6	0.5	56.4	51.6	1.2	2,399	
Religion															
Hindu	88.9	71.9	0.6	39.5	3.3	32.9	0.6	0.6	14.7	0.1	49.2	35.5	1.2	15,246	
Muslim	84.0	62.3	0.4	21.0	2.3	40.0	0.7	1.2	14.7	0.1	52.7	35.3	0.9	4,958	
Christian	90.2	70.7	0.8	39.1	8.2	23.4	0.0	3.2	15.6	0.0	47.3	27.5	0.8	123	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	87.0	76.7	0.9	38.5	11.9	24.2	0.8	0.8	17.9	0.0	51.3	29.8	0.0	117	
Others	73.5	42.7	0.0	23.3	4.1	22.3	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	35.7	35.8	2.1	98	
Castes/tribes															
Scheduled castes	88.3	71.9	0.7	45.8	2.6	28.2	0.4	0.5	10.5	0.0	49.8	31.6	1.0	6,162	
Scheduled tribes	74.9	56.1	0.9	33.4	3.9	21.1	0.2	0.4	7.9	0.0	37.0	24.4	1.6	1,535	
Other backward classes	89.2	73.0	0.5	40.2	4.6	33.8	0.3	0.8	16.1	0.0	47.5	36.9	0.7	2,091	
Others	88.8	69.3	0.5	28.0	3.1	40.0	0.8	0.9	17.7	0.2	52.5	38.9	1.2	10,755	
Wealth index															
Lowest	80.7	62.4	0.5	41.2	1.8	23.3	0.4	0.4	5.1	0.1	42.8	26.6	1.3	4,172	
Second	85.8	67.8	0.7	40.0	2.2	29.9	0.5	1.0	8.0	0.0	48.5	31.1	0.8	4,165	
Middle	88.4	70.9	0.6	36.4	3.2	36.2	0.5	0.7	11.6	0.1	52.2	34.2	1.0	4,141	
Fourth	90.8	73.4	0.6	32.3	4.0	42.5	0.7	0.8	18.4	0.1	52.7	39.2	1.3	4,043	
Highest	93.1	73.1	0.4	24.7	4.7	40.8	1.0	0.7	30.8	0.2	54.1	46.4	1.2	4,022	
West Bengal (15-49)	87.7	69.5	0.6	35.0	3.2	34.4	0.6	0.7	14.6	0.1	50.0	35.4	1.1	20,542	
West Bengal (15-44) †	87.5	69.6	0.3	33.7	3.2	36.0	0.6	0.8	15.3	0.1	49.7	35.9	1.1	18,686	

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

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

TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	37.5	19.0	0.0	1.7	0.3	12.4	0.3	4.2	12.4	5.6	0.0	1,803
20 - 24	59.6	39.9	0.1	13.1	0.9	20.9	0.2	4.7	13.4	5.7	0.0	3,799
25 - 29	75.9	57.3	0.1	31.4	1.0	19.9	0.1	4.5	12.4	5.5	0.0	3,969
30 - 34	85.5	64.9	0.3	44.5	0.9	15.0	0.2	3.7	13.5	6.7	0.0	3,407
35 - 39	86.5	66.1	0.4	53.1	0.6	9.4	0.1	2.2	13.6	6.2	0.0	3,198
40 - 44	77.8	60.1	1.0	52.3	0.4	4.2	0.0	2.0	12.2	5.1	0.0	2,507
45 - 49	64.8	53.6	3.0	48.1	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.7	8.6	1.9	0.0	1,860
No. of living children												
No children	21.1	8.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	3.0	0.1	4.5	7.9	4.7	0.0	1,951
1 child	64.7	34.4	0.4	4.2	0.9	21.1	0.2	7.2	20.3	9.5	0.0	4,674
1 son	66.9	35.8	0.5	5.0	1.1	21.7	0.3	7.1	20.8	9.8	0.0	2,637
No son	61.8	32.5	0.4	3.2	0.7	20.5	0.1	7.5	19.5	9.1	0.0	2,037
2 children	83.0	65.8	0.6	47.0	0.9	14.4	0.1	2.7	11.8	4.9	0.0	6,518
1 or more sons	85.1	69.1	0.6	51.3	0.9	13.4	0.1	2.5	10.9	4.7	0.0	5,415
No sons	72.6	49.8	0.4	25.9	1.0	18.9	0.0	3.5	16.4	6.1	0.0	1,103
3 children	85.6	73.0	0.6	60.0	0.6	10.0	0.1	1.4	8.6	3.5	0.0	4,034
1 or more sons	87.1	74.9	0.7	62.1	0.5	9.8	0.1	1.5	8.4	3.3	0.0	3,640
No sons	71.7	54.8	0.0	40.4	1.0	12.3	0.0	1.0	10.8	5.6	0.0	393
4+ children	73.9	58.3	0.6	44.7	0.4	10.9	0.1	1.0	10.9	3.8	0.0	3,365
1 or more sons	73.9	58.1	0.6	44.7	0.3	10.8	0.1	1.0	11.0	3.9	0.0	3,196
No sons	72.9	61.7	0.6	45.8	0.6	13.6	0.0	1.1	9.5	1.2	0.0	169
Residence												
Rural	71.3	54.6	0.6	37.2	0.6	13.7	0.1	2.2	11.6	4.5	0.0	16,656
Urban	74.8	48.0	0.2	25.7	1.0	12.3	0.1	8.5	16.9	9.6	0.0	3,887
Education												
Non-literate ^a	70.3	57.1	0.9	46.2	0.4	8.4	0.1	0.9	9.5	3.0	0.0	7,850
Less than five years	72.8	57.0	0.5	39.0	0.5	14.9	0.1	1.7	10.7	4.6	0.0	3,840
5-9 years	72.7	51.0	0.3	27.1	0.9	18.6	0.1	3.8	14.3	6.9	0.0	6,453
10 or more years	74.3	41.3	0.1	13.3	1.2	13.5	0.1	12.8	21.0	11.4	0.0	2,399
Religion												
Hindu	75.0	56.3	0.6	39.6	0.7	11.9	0.1	3.3	12.4	5.7	0.0	15,246
Muslim	62.9	44.4	0.4	21.0	0.4	18.4	0.2	3.6	13.1	4.9	0.0	4,958
Christian	76.3	56.8	0.8	39.1	1.6	9.7	0.0	4.1	15.4	4.1	0.0	123
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	69.0	56.4	0.9	38.5	1.7	10.3	0.0	4.3	11.8	0.0	0.0	117
Others	56.1	31.6	0.0	23.3	4.1	3.1	0.0	1.1	12.3	10.1	0.0	98

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	74.9	59.9	0.7	45.8	0.5	10.7	0.1	1.9	10.8	3.9	0.0	6,162
Scheduled tribes	60.5	45.4	1.0	33.4	1.1	7.5	0.1	2.0	10.7	3.1	0.0	1,535
Other backward classes	76.9	57.7	0.5	40.3	0.9	12.5	0.0	3.2	13.2	5.6	0.0	2,091
Others	71.0	49.9	0.4	28.0	0.7	16.0	0.1	4.4	13.7	6.7	0.0	10,755
Wealth index												
Lowest	66.5	53.0	0.5	41.2	0.5	9.5	0.2	1.0	9.4	3.5	0.0	4,172
Second	70.0	55.3	0.7	40.0	0.5	12.3	0.1	1.4	10.7	3.8	0.0	4,165
Middle	72.5	55.4	0.6	36.4	0.7	15.0	0.1	2.2	12.1	4.3	0.0	4,141
Fourth	75.3	55.0	0.6	32.3	0.6	17.3	0.1	4.0	13.7	5.9	0.0	4,043
Highest	75.7	48.0	0.3	24.7	1.0	13.0	0.1	8.6	17.2	10.0	0.0	4,022
West Bengal (15-49)	72.0	53.4	0.5	35.0	0.7	13.4	0.1	3.4	12.6	5.5	0.0	20,542
West Bengal (15-44) †	72.7	53.3	0.3	33.7	0.7	14.6	0.1	3.6	13.0	5.8	0.0	18,686
Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency contraceptive pill.												
** Unweighted cases.												
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.												
† Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.												

TABLE 6.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHOD

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

Background characteristics	IUD				Pills		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	*	*	*	4	47.4	228	28.0	75	9.2
20 - 24	75.0	21.9	3.1	32	68.4	797	51.7	178	21.5
25 - 29	44.7	42.1	13.2	38	82.4	792	73.6	178	23.3
30 - 34	30.0	33.3	36.7	30	88.4	516	82.5	126	18.5
35 - 39	(11.1)	(27.8)	(61.1)	18	91.3	300	94.3	70	11.9
40 - 44	*	*	*	9	98.1	105	91.8	49	6.4
45 - 49	*	*	*	2	100.0	30	(92.3)	13	na
No. of living children									
0	*								
1		*	*	1	32.7	19	45.1	86	3.5
2	52.3	22.5	25.2	39	73.7	728	71.5	338	26.3
3	42.1	33.1	24.8	58	79.7	747	71.8	175	16.5
4+	(29.5)	(47.6)	(22.9)	23	85.8	348	71.6	58	12.5
	(32.6)	(33.3)	(34.2)	12	86.5	321	74.2	32	14.0
Residence									
Rural		33.0	20.6						
Urban	46.4	29.7	40.5	97	77.5	2,287	57.6	361	15.0
	29.7			37	82.2	482	80.2	328	21.8
Education									
Non-literate ^a				29	81.6	662	45.1	71	9.3
Less than five years	37.9	31.0	31.0	21	79.9	573	63.6	66	16.4
5-9 years	(42.9)	(28.6)	(28.6)	54	76.0	1,210	68.6	245	21.3
10 or more years	50.0	35.2	14.8	29	77.7	323	74.8	305	26.1
	31.0	31.0	37.9						
Religion				106					
Hindu		28.3	30.0	20	77.9	1,827	71.5	500	14.9
Muslim	41.7	(50.6)	(9.9)	2	79.4	919	59.3	181	20.8
Christian	(39.5)	*	*	2	(66.0)	12	*	5	14.2
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	3	(90.7)	12	*	2	17.7
Others	*	*	*		*	3	*	1	5.1
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	(57.1)	(28.6)	(14.3)	28	75.1	667	58.0	119	
Scheduled tribes	(56.3)	(25.0)	(18.8)	16	73.5	113	48.4	31	11.6
Other backward classes	(36.8)	(31.6)	(31.6)	19	78.5	261	78.5	65	8.6
Others	34.3	35.7	30.0	70	79.9	1,726	71.0	472	15.7
									20.3
Wealth index									
Lowest	(42.1)	(42.1)	(15.8)	19	78.7	403	46.3	41	
Second	(47.6)	(38.1)	(14.3)	21	79.8	514	43.9	57	9.6
Middle		16.7	30.0	30	75.0	625	55.6	90	14.4
Fourth	53.3	36.0	32.0	25	77.9	700	68.3	161	17.5
Highest	32.0	34.2	28.9	38	81.4	527	78.5	340	21.7
	36.8								23.9
West Bengal	42.1	32.3	25.6	133	78.4	2,769	68.4	689	16.3

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 6.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of ever married women aged 15-49 years by age at the time of sterilization, according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	5.5	41.4	34.5	13.0	4.4	1.3	100.0	25.5	640
2-3	8.0	40.0	31.5	16.0	3.4	1.1	100.0	25.5	648
4-5	7.5	40.0	30.4	15.7	5.1	1.3	100.0	25.7	823
6-7	8.3	36.1	35.0	15.0	4.7	1.0	100.0	25.8	812
8-9	8.0	40.4	29.7	16.8	4.4	0.7	100.0	25.6	725
10+	7.4	40.8	37.3	12.9	1.6	nc	100.0	25.0	3,617
No. of living children									
0	(24.7)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(13.6)	(11.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(25.8)	11
1	16.1	45.6	23.6	11.4	2.3	1.0	100.0	24.0	216
2	12.9	50.7	27.0	8.0	1.2	0.2	100.0	23.7	3,094
3	3.9	40.6	39.9	12.8	2.5	0.3	100.0	25.5	2,449
4+	0.5	17.4	43.8	29.2	7.5	1.6	100.0	28.5	1,529
Residence									
Rural	7.8	41.4	33.8	13.6	2.9	0.5	100.0	25.2	6,261
Urban	5.0	32.0	40.8	17.6	3.8	0.8	100.0	26.3	1,003
Education									
Non-literate ^a	7.7	38.3	33.8	15.7	3.8	0.7	100.0	25.6	3,674
Less than five years	9.3	42.5	34.6	11.1	2.3	0.2	100.0	24.7	1,510
5-9 years	6.2	45.2	34.9	11.8	1.6	0.4	100.0	24.9	1,761
10 or more years	1.9	22.3	46.5	23.6	5.0	0.6	100.0	27.5	318
Religion									
Hindu	7.6	40.9	34.4	13.8	2.7	0.4	100.0	25.2	6125
Muslim	6.6	36.6	36.9	14.7	4.2	0.9	100.0	25.8	1056
Christian	4.1	30.8	26.5	28.5	8.1	2.0	100.0	27.2	49
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.0	35.4	37.4	22.6	2.3	2.3	100.0	26.8	46
Others	(8.7)	(25.9)	(34.7)	(21.8)	(8.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(26.5)	23
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	9.8	42.4	31.5	13.1	2.6	0.5	100.0	24.9	2,844
Scheduled tribes	5.0	32.2	38.7	19.5	3.3	1.3	100.0	26.3	522
Other backward classes	6.3	41.3	34.3	14.7	2.9	0.5	100.0	25.4	848
Others	5.9	39.1	37.2	14.1	3.3	0.4	100.0	25.6	3,049
Wealth index									
Lowest	9.8	41.4	31.0	14.3	2.8	0.7	100.0	25.0	1,734
Second	9.7	42.5	31.6	12.7	2.8	0.7	100.0	24.9	1,685
Middle	7.0	41.0	36.1	13.0	2.7	0.3	100.0	25.4	1,525
Fourth	5.1	41.1	35.9	14.5	3.1	0.4	100.0	25.7	1,321
Highest	3.3	31.5	42.9	17.6	4.0	0.7	100.0	26.9	998
West Bengal	7.4	40.1	34.7	14.2	3.0	0.5	100.0	25.3	7,263

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 6.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT

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

District	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**
Darjiling	72.4	57.8	1.1	37.4	1.6	12.5	0.0	4.8	10.3	3.8	0.0	841
Jalpaiguri	72.7	53.1	2.5	31.5	0.6	14.9	0.1	3.2	13.6	5.3	0.0	968
Koch Bihar	76.5	56.7	1.6	37.5	0.5	14.8	0.0	2.1	16.1	3.5	0.0	1,182
Uttar Dinajpur	54.9	34.7	0.2	22.1	0.2	8.8	0.0	2.9	14.2	5.5	0.0	1,524
Dakshin Dinajpur	73.1	54.0	0.6	33.1	0.6	16.1	0.1	3.4	15.6	3.3	0.0	918
Maldah	62.0	42.6	0.5	28.3	0.7	10.1	0.1	2.7	13.1	6.0	0.0	1,169
Murshidabad	72.7	54.0	0.2	42.3	0.3	7.9	0.2	2.9	13.2	5.2	0.0	1,537
Birbhum	74.9	62.6	0.6	43.7	0.4	15.0	0.4	2.5	9.8	2.2	0.0	1,276
Barddhaman	73.4	62.2	0.3	43.0	0.8	14.4	0.0	3.7	7.6	3.5	0.0	1,002
Nadia	75.2	47.2	0.1	33.2	0.6	10.5	0.1	2.5	18.8	9.1	0.0	927
North Twenty four Parganas	70.3	45.7	0.1	23.0	1.3	17.3	0.1	3.7	14.9	9.6	0.0	964
Hugli	77.9	58.1	0.8	42.3	0.3	10.5	0.1	3.6	13.6	5.7	0.0	1,015
Bankura	72.5	63.8	0.4	51.2	1.0	9.5	0.2	1.5	4.5	4.0	0.0	1,060
Puruliya	58.1	44.9	0.4	35.7	0.6	6.2	0.0	1.9	8.0	4.7	0.0	1,108
Pachim Medinipur	78.3	66.4	0.6	49.0	0.6	13.9	0.1	1.8	8.9	2.6	0.0	1,086
Haora	75.4	52.1	0.1	27.7	0.8	16.5	0.0	6.7	10.8	9.6	0.0	948
Kolkata	74.9	45.8	0.0	24.5	1.4	8.5	0.1	11.2	16.5	12.0	0.0	642
South Twenty four Parganas	75.6	51.3	0.5	21.7	0.6	23.6	0.3	4.0	18.1	4.2	0.0	1,276
Purab Medinipur	74.1	56.9	0.4	27.0	1.0	25.8	0.1	2.4	10.4	6.4	0.0	1,117
West Bengal (15-49)	72.0	53.4	0.5	35.0	0.7	13.4	0.1	3.4	12.6	5.5	0.0	20,542
West Bengal (15-44) †	72.7	53.3	0.3	33.7	0.7	14.6	0.1	3.6	13.0	5.8	5.0	18,686

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 METHOD

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using modern contraceptive methods by source according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	18.3	64.7	17.0	100.0	306	79.5	16.9	3.6	100.0	30
20 - 24	16.8	66.0	17.2	100.0	982	85.7	11.6	2.7	100.0	500
25 - 29	17.5	65.4	17.1	100.0	981	88.5	9.0	2.5	100.0	1,251
30 - 34	16.5	64.5	18.9	100.0	654	90.7	7.4	1.9	100.0	1,521
35 - 39	16.1	62.5	21.4	100.0	386	90.5	7.3	2.2	100.0	1,712
40 - 44	17.0	56.6	26.4	100.0	159	92.9	5.7	1.4	100.0	1,339
45 - 49	29.0	52.6	18.4	100.0	45	92.8	5.5	1.8	100.0	946
No. of living children										
0	8.2	75.5	16.3	100.0	147	(81.0)	(9.7)	(9.3)	100.0	11
1	14.3	68.1	17.7	100.0	1340	84.1	13.1	2.8	100.0	216
2	18.4	64.1	17.5	100.0	1128	87.6	9.8	2.5	100.0	3,094
3	19.9	59.7	20.4	100.0	475	93.0	5.5	1.5	100.0	2,449
4+	23.3	55.4	21.3	100.0	423	93.5	4.7	1.8	100.0	1,529
Residence										
Rural	20.1	60.7	19.3	100.0	2,686	92.8	5.3	1.8	100.0	6,291
Urban	7.7	76.9	15.4	100.0	827	76.2	20.2	3.5	100.0	1,008
Education										
Non-literate ^a	26.5	54.4	19.1	100.0	759	94.8	3.4	1.8	100.0	3,706
Less than five years	17.6	61.7	20.7	100.0	651	92.0	5.9	2.1	100.0	1,514
5-9 years	15.5	66.5	18.0	100.0	1,462	86.3	11.3	2.4	100.0	1,757
10 or more years	9.5	74.5	16.0	100.0	641	58.2	39.0	2.8	100.0	322
Religion										
Hindu	17.7	65.8	16.5	100.0	2,353	90.7	7.2	2.0	100.0	6,125
Muslim	15.8	61.8	22.4	100.0	1,119	89.3	8.5	2.2	100.0	1,056
Christian	(20.8)	(69.0)	(10.2)	100.0	19	89.8	10.2	0.0	100.0	49
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(22.1)	(49.7)	(28.1)	100.0	18	91.4	4.3	4.3	100.0	46
Others	*	*	*	100.0	4	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	23
Castes/tribes										
Scheduled castes	21.8	63.8	14.4	100.0	799	94.3	3.7	2.0	100.0	2,871
Scheduled tribes	41.6	43.7	14.7	100.0	150	92.2	6.1	1.7	100.0	533
Other backward classes	15.6	66.2	18.3	100.0	333	91.1	7.2	1.6	100.0	852
Others	14.1	65.9	20.0	100.0	2,231	86.6	11.1	2.3	100.0	3,043
Wealth index										
Lowest	31.9	50.4	17.7	100.0	554	95.9	2.4	1.7	100.0	2,235
Second	20.2	58.0	21.7	100.0	692	95.2	2.8	2.0	100.0	1,764
Middle	19.0	61.0	20.1	100.0	795	91.6	6.4	2.1	100.0	1,484
Fourth	12.1	71.0	16.9	100.0	860	84.0	13.2	2.8	100.0	1,190
Highest	5.1	79.8	15.0	100.0	612	68.5	29.6	1.9	100.0	626
West Bengal	17.2	64.5	18.4	100.0	3,513	90.6	7.4	2.0	100.0	7,299

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

Percent distribution of currently married women and wives of sterilized men who received cash benefits after sterilization, by districts, West Bengal, 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		
Darjiling	84.1	90.3	6.1	3.6	100.0	323
Jalpaiguri	79.5	95.9	1.3	2.8	100.0	334
Koch Bihar	89.0	97.9	1.6	0.5	100.0	472
Uttar Dinajpur	85.4	97.2	2.2	0.6	100.0	351
Dakshin Dinajpur	90.8	98.2	1.2	0.6	100.0	304
Maldah	86.4	94.2	5.8	0.0	100.0	344
Murshidabad	84.6	93.6	4.0	2.4	100.0	697
Birbhum	80.0	64.5	15.9	19.5	100.0	561
Bardhaman	74.5	85.1	7.8	7.1	100.0	440
Nadia	86.4	95.3	1.9	2.8	100.0	308
North Twenty four Parganas	72.6	95.2	2.4	2.4	100.0	221
Hugli	71.5	74.4	7.3	18.3	100.0	440
Bankura	78.9	65.1	12.0	22.9	100.0	544
Puruliya	80.9	81.2	7.0	11.7	100.0	413
Pachim Medinipur	81.8	86.6	5.5	7.9	100.0	543
Haora	71.2	97.7	2.2	0.1	100.0	281
Kolkata	60.3	92.6	4.7	2.6	100.0	141
South Twenty four Parganas	78.9	94.8	1.1	4.1	100.0	274
Purab Medinipur	88.9	96.6	2.5	0.9	100.0	308
West Bengal	81.4	87.7	5.6	6.7	100.0	7,299

** 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 aged 15-49 years who are currently using contraceptive method and who were informed about side effects, had side effects with the method, treatment taken for side effect with the method, West Bengal, 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	18.3	33.4	31.9
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	27.9	18.3	28.2
Number of current users**	7,191	136	2,780
Type of health problems/side effects¹			
Weakness/inability to work	60.3	44.2	58.2
Body ache/ backache	33.4	48.5	11.4
Abdominal pain	33.5	43.2	9.0
Weight gain	3.3	3.9	3.5
Dizziness	54.9	31.9	81.7
Nausea/vomiting	10.3	0.0	13.8
Fever	10.4	3.9	2.4
Breast tenderness	3.8	0.0	0.8
Irregular periods	11.2	12.2	5.3
Excessive bleeding	5.3	19.5	1.3
Spotting	0.9	0.0	0.5
Amenorrhoea	2.7	0.0	0.9
Cramps	7.7	0.0	2.8
Decreased libido	5.5	3.9	2.0
Rashes/allergy	1.7	0.0	1.3
Infection	5.2	0.0	0.3
Other	24.6	24.6	14.5
Number of users with side effects**	2,009	25	785
Source of treatment			
Government health facility	35.9	*	17.8
Private health facility	37.9	*	46.5
Other	26.2	*	35.7
Number of women with treatment taken**	1,312	8	257

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 6.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

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

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related ¹	Side effect related	Others ²	
Age group				
15 - 19	86.7	3.6	9.7	472
20 - 24	81.6	6.2	12.2	861
25 - 29	72.3	6.8	20.9	573
30 - 34	56.7	12.7	30.6	268
35 - 39	31.1	15.5	53.4	193
40 - 44	16.7	17.7	65.7	198
45 - 49	9.5	10.5	80.0	210
No. of living children				
0	91.2	1.9	6.9	534
1	70.7	6.4	22.9	870
2	58.6	11.0	30.4	664
3	49.5	11.3	39.2	317
4+	36.6	14.1	49.4	389
Residence				
Rural	66.3	8.5	25.2	2,268
Urban	56.9	7.3	35.8	506
Education				
Non-literate ^a	60.7	9.7	29.6	895
Less than five years	66.4	9.0	24.6	509
5-9 years	67.4	8.2	24.4	989
10 or more years	63.9	3.9	32.1	380
Religion				
Hindu	65.0	7.9	27.1	1815
Muslim	64.4	9.1	26.5	905
Christian	(74.4)	(0.0)	(25.6)	16
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(33.6)	(18.6)	(47.9)	21
Others	(55.7)	(0.0)	(44.3)	16
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	69.6	6.7	23.7	730
Scheduled tribes	66.0	13.5	20.5	200
Other backward classes	63.2	9.1	27.7	231
Others	62.3	8.2	29.5	1,614
Wealth index				
Lowest	70.3	10.3	19.5	555
Second	65.4	7.4	27.2	578
Middle	68.2	9.0	22.7	576
Fourth	64.4	7.4	28.2	528
Highest	54.2	7.1	38.7	537
West Bengal	64.6	8.3	27.1	2,774
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.				
() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.				
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.				
** Unweighted cases				
¹ Wanted child, method failed/became pregnant.				
² Others include supply not available, difficult to get method, lack of pleasure, method was inconvenient, cost too much, family/husband opposed, not having sex, infrequent sex, husband away and others.				
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.				

TABLE 6.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE

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, West Bengal, 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	12.8	5.5	39.4	8.2	52.4	1,128
20 - 24	12.0	12.6	45.7	13.2	41.1	1,536
25 - 29	11.1	13.6	40.6	10.5	48.8	955
30 - 34	8.9	8.3	54.1	10.2	35.7	495
35 - 39	4.4	2.3	47.5	20.0	32.5	432
40 - 44	0.7	0.2	66.7	nc	33.3	555
45 - 49	0.2	nc	nc	nc	100.0	655
No. of living children						
0	4.0	1.9	10.4	12.2	77.4	1,543
1	12.8	6.7	42.7	8.5	48.7	1,652
2	10.7	16.1	47.0	15.6	37.4	1,108
3	9.5	11.0	56.4	8.8	34.8	579
4+	6.2	6.1	58.1	10.1	31.9	879
Residence						
Rural	9.4	8.3	44.8	11.2	44.0	4,779
Urban	5.4	4.3	37.4	12.1	50.5	979
Education						
Non-literate ^a	7.1	8.2	44.6	14.3	41.1	2,333
Less than five years	8.6	8.4	45.8	10.4	43.8	1,043
5-9 years	10.4	8.1	42.4	10.0	47.6	1,763
10 or more years	9.9	2.3	43.2	5.7	51.1	618
Religion						
Hindu	7.6	9.2	43.1	11.2	45.7	3,818
Muslim	11.0	4.1	45.9	10.6	43.5	1,844
Christian	14.1	10.4	62.9	12.6	24.5	29
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	11.1	14.1	18.3	36.5	45.2	36
Others	0.0	6.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	43
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	8.9	10.7	46.0	10.8	43.2	1,544
Scheduled tribes	8.1	12.0	39.6	17.9	42.5	607
Other backward classes	7.2	10.3	42.4	8.7	48.9	484
Others	9.0	4.8	44.1	10.4	45.5	3,122
Wealth index						
Lowest	9.7	11.5	44.0	12.9	43.1	1,396
Second	9.5	8.2	48.3	11.2	40.5	1,248
Middle	8.4	6.6	42.8	9.8	47.4	1,139
Fourth	10.1	6.5	41.9	9.1	48.9	997
Highest	5.1	3.6	38.7	14.0	47.3	978
West Bengal	8.7	7.6	43.9	11.3	44.7	5,757

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

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent of Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method ¹	18.3	19.5	12.6
Number of Non-users**	5,757	4,779	979
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	33.5	36.3	26.2
Percent distribution of women who were advised to use			
Female sterilization	24.5	26.5	16.3
Male sterilization	0.9	1.0	0.5
IUD	23.5	22.5	27.2
Pill/weekly	1.1	1.2	0.5
Injectables	4.0	3.9	4.5
Condom/Nirodh	42.1	40.7	47.5
Female condom	1.0	0.9	1.5
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	1.8	1.9	1.5
Withdrawal	1.2	1.4	0.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of traditional method users**	1,005	803	202
Non-users who ever received counselling/advised by health personnel to adopt family planning (15-44) [†]	24.3	25.7	16.5
Number of non-users (15-44)** [†]	4,125	3,487	638
Current users ever told about side-effects of family planning methods (15-44)	21.7	22.3	19.2
Number of current users (15-44)** [†]	9,955	8,254	1,701
Users who received follow-up services for IUD/sterilization within 48 hours (15-44) [†]	55.4	53.1	69.8
Number of users (15-44)** [†]	6,487	5,597	890
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.			

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

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

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			Number of women**
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	
Age group				
15 -19				
20 -24	10.6	20.2	69.2	324
25 - 29	5.8	15.5	78.7	725
30 - 34	4.5	14.1	81.3	710
35 - 39	3.8	12.0	84.2	688
40 - 44	6.7	12.9	80.5	633
45 - 49	4.4	14.5	81.1	435
	11.0	13.6	75.4	196
No. of living children				
0				
1	6.6	23.2	70.2	245
2	6.3	14.1	79.5	1,386
3	4.5	12.4	83.1	1,087
4+	5.8	12.4	81.9	492
	7.5	16.6	75.9	496
Residence				
Rural	7.1	14.6	78.3	2,681
Urban	2.6	13.7	83.7	1,030
Education				
Non-literate ^a	6.5	16.5	77.0	983
Less than five years	6.9	14.1	79.1	586
5-9 years	5.6	13.4	80.9	1,364
10 or more years	4.8	13.3	81.9	778
Religion				
Hindu	5.8	13.3	80.9	2752
Muslim	5.8	17.0	77.2	894
Christian	(8.3)	(24.2)	(67.4)	24
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(21.4)	(14.3)	(64.2)	14
Others	(9.0)	(23.0)	(68.0)	22
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	6.3	13.8	79.9	908
Scheduled tribes	7.6	19.0	73.3	212
Other backward classes	6.1	12.0	81.8	393
Others	5.5	14.5	80.0	2,198
Wealth index				
Lowest	6.5	15.3	78.1	540
Second	7.4	15.1	77.6	601
Middle	8.1	13.7	78.1	682
Fourth	5.3	13.4	81.3	793
Highest	3.8	14.5	81.8	1,096
West Bengal	5.9	14.3	79.8	3,711
nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.				
() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.				
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.				
** Unweighted cases.				
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.				

TABLE 6.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

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

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Age group				
15 - 19	16.5	4.1	20.6	1,808
20 - 24	9.6	8.9	18.5	3,801
25 - 29	2.5	8.6	11.1	3,967
30 - 34	0.6	6.6	7.2	3,403
35 - 39	0.2	6.8	7.0	3,197
40 - 44	0.0	7.2	7.2	2,510
45 - 49	0.0	6.2	6.2	1,856
Number of living children				
0	2.6	0.4	3.0	1,953
1	11.6	6.1	17.7	4,664
2	2.0	8.1	10.1	6,506
3	1.0	7.0	8.0	4,041
4+	0.6	11.5	12.1	3,378
Residence				
Rural	4.3	7.4	11.7	16,651
Urban	1.7	6.7	8.4	3,891
Education				
Non-literate ^a	3.4	8.3	11.7	7,887
Less than five years	4.6	6.8	11.4	3,837
5-9 years	4.2	6.5	10.7	6,429
10 or more years	3.0	6.6	9.6	2,389
Religion				
Hindu	3.3	6.4	9.7	15,246
Muslim	5.5	9.7	15.2	4,958
Christian	3.2	8.3	11.5	123
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	4.4	16.4	20.8	117
Others	5.1	8.2	13.3	98
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	4.0	6.0	10.0	6,190
Scheduled tribes	5.7	10.6	16.3	1,547
Other backward classes	3.2	6.4	9.6	2,087
Others	3.6	7.7	11.3	10,718
Wealth index				
Lowest	5.2	8.7	13.9	5,255
Second	4.3	7.5	11.8	4,470
Middle	4.0	6.4	10.4	4,160
Fourth	2.9	6.5	9.4	3,924
Highest	1.4	6.6	8.0	2,733
West Bengal (15-49)	3.8	7.3	11.1	20,542
West Bengal (15-44) †	4.2	7.4	11.6	18,686

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.
** Unweighted cases.
¹ Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause or had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.
² Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause or had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method. Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICT

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

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Darjiling	2.0	10.0	12.0	841
Jalpaiguri	3.7	8.1	11.8	968
Koch Bihar	3.8	5.5	9.3	1,182
Uttar Dinajpur	8.1	11.5	19.6	1,524
Dakshin Dinajpur	3.4	6.5	9.9	918
Maldah	6.3	12.0	18.3	1,169
Murshidabad	3.8	6.8	10.6	1,537
Birbhum	3.1	5.0	8.1	1,276
Bardhaman	2.5	6.3	8.8	1,002
Nadia	1.9	5.5	7.4	927
North Twenty four Parganas	2.6	8.5	11.1	964
Hugli	3.2	6.1	9.3	1,015
Bankura	4.3	7.8	12.2	1,060
Puruliya	6.8	10.4	17.1	1,108
Pachim Medinipur	3.2	6.0	9.2	1,086
Haora	2.7	5.7	8.4	948
Kolkata	1.2	6.1	7.3	642
South Twenty four Parganas	3.8	5.3	9.1	1,276
Purab Medinipur	3.5	7.7	11.2	1,117
West Bengal (15-49)	3.8	7.3	11.1	20,542
West Bengal (15-44) †	4.2	7.4	11.6	18,686

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, West Bengal, 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	34.7	1,230	3.5	71.3	4.4	27.0	6.5	16.0	2.8	17.9	426
20-24	31.2	2,941	4.4	65.2	4.7	27.2	6.3	28.8	1.5	14.0	917
25-29	31.7	3,576	3.0	58.7	5.5	26.7	6.1	36.8	2.0	16.3	1,134
30-34	34.1	3,368	3.1	58.6	5.5	25.7	6.5	39.9	2.3	17.1	1,150
35-39	36.3	3,130	6.6	52.6	7.2	30.9	9.5	36.6	3.7	15.7	1,135
40-44	36.7	2,067	5.5	44.3	8.8	40.9	6.9	32.7	3.5	14.8	762
45-49	40.2	930	7.6	37.4	7.6	45.5	12.0	28.5	1.9	20.5	376
Place of residence											
Rural	35.5	13,893	4.9	57.3	6.4	29.9	7.5	33.9	2.7	16.1	4,934
Urban	28.9	3,349	2.9	50.6	5.2	33.4	6.7	31.7	1.6	16.5	966
Age at consummation of marriage											
Below 18 years	36.7	10,173	4.6	57.9	5.9	29.4	7.7	33.3	2.8	17.4	3,738
18 years & above	30.6	7,069	4.6	53.3	6.6	32.3	6.8	34.1	2.2	14.1	2,162
Marital duration											
0-4	29.5	2,830	3.8	70.4	4.2	27.1	5.4	19.3	2.1	14.1	832
5-9	31.2	3,210	3.8	59.0	5.5	29.0	7.0	32.3	1.2	15.4	1,005
10-14	33.6	3,387	3.9	57.5	5.7	27.0	7.4	40.3	2.1	16.4	1,135
15+	37.4	7,815	5.3	50.7	7.2	33.3	8.0	35.4	3.3	16.9	2,928
Education											
Non-literate ^a	37.0	6,522	5.7	59.1	6.3	29.1	7.1	35.1	2.4	16.3	2,417
Less than 5 yrs	37.9	3,201	3.6	59.1	6.6	29.7	6.8	31.1	3.0	18.3	1,215
5-9 years	32.5	5,432	4.0	52.4	5.6	31.1	7.9	34.5	2.6	15.4	1,766
10 or more years	24.2	2,087	4.1	48.8	6.5	36.9	8.2	28.3	2.0	13.1	502
Husband's education											
Non-literate ^a	37.1	4,964	5.5	60.8	6.2	27.9	7.2	34.8	2.8	15.4	1,844
Less than 5 yrs	36.9	3,350	4.3	57.5	5.3	30.4	6.5	33.3	2.0	17.8	1,239
5-9 years	33.6	5,539	4.0	54.2	6.5	31.0	7.5	34.6	2.8	16.1	1,862
10 or more years	28.2	3,389	4.5	49.6	6.7	34.3	8.6	29.4	2.2	15.7	955
Religion											
Hindu	33.1	12,950	4.6	54.0	6.1	31.2	7.4	34.6	2.7	16.2	4,282
Muslim	38.3	3,981	4.4	62.3	6.5	27.8	7.2	31.3	2.0	16.3	1,528
Christian	33.7	110	2.8	59.4	0.0	46.1	5.4	18.3	2.6	10.7	37
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	18.3	114	(0.0)	(47.6)	(0.0)	(52.4)	(9.5)	(19.0)	(0.0)	(19.0)	21
Other	36.7	87	15.5	72.2	12.4	31.2	9.4	31.2	3.1	9.4	32

Contd.....

TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS —Continued

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women ¹	Reported Symptoms								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled castes	35.4	5,208	4.6	56.3	5.4	28.0	6.5	37.3	2.9	16.1	1,842
Scheduled tribes	36.5	1,324	5.8	68.5	5.4	28.5	6.8	30.8	1.6	15.9	486
Other backward classes	32.6	1,784	5.7	49.8	8.0	33.8	9.4	31.9	2.6	15.1	581
Others	31.9	6,803	4.1	53.3	5.7	33.0	6.9	32.5	2.6	16.0	2,170
Wealth index											
Lowest	38.6	4,435	5.7	62.6	7.0	26.5	7.7	35.1	2.1	16.8	1,709
Second	36.7	3,654	5.3	59.5	6.5	29.2	6.8	31.4	2.4	16.6	1,340
Middle	34.9	3,479	3.8	53.6	6.3	30.9	6.5	37.0	3.5	17.1	1,214
Fourth	30.4	3,330	3.2	51.1	4.4	33.6	8.0	31.9	2.8	15.5	1,011
Highest	26.7	2,344	4.0	45.4	6.0	37.7	8.2	30.1	1.9	12.8	626
West Bengal	34.2	17,242	4.6	56.2	6.2	30.5	7.4	33.6	2.5	16.2	5,900

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.

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

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

Percentage of ever married women aged 15- 49 years who have heard about RTI/STI, among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	25.2	1,866	16.7	26.1	0.2	7.8	15.8	1.7	0.6	7.6	66.2	14.1	468
20-24	32.8	3,899	15.3	33.3	1.6	12.8	22.7	1.0	1.2	8.3	57.3	11.7	1,277
25-29	35.2	4,095	15.1	37.1	2.0	14.6	22.6	1.0	2.6	7.9	56.0	14.2	1,439
30-34	37.3	3,576	13.8	32.7	1.6	13.5	22.8	0.8	1.8	6.3	57.1	12.3	1,331
35-39	36.5	3,434	13.6	29.2	2.2	12.6	23.4	0.6	2.5	5.6	58.2	16.9	1,251
40-44	33.6	2,821	11.9	30.5	0.9	12.1	19.7	0.5	1.7	6.2	60.2	15.5	946
45-49	35.9	2,187	12.0	32.2	2.2	12.2	21.3	0.5	1.3	3.6	60.6	11.2	781
Residence													
Rural	31.1	17,718	15.8	26.1	1.2	9.1	24.7	0.7	2.1	7.3	60.3	15.9	5,497
Urban	48.1	4,160	9.1	49.6	3.0	22.8	13.9	1.0	1.2	4.7	53.2	7.6	1,996
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	30.1	13,090	13.0	23.7	0.8	5.8	22.8	0.5	1.5	6.2	63.9	15.6	3,933
18 years & above	40.6	8,788	15.1	41.9	2.6	20.5	20.9	1.1	2.2	7.1	52.5	11.6	3,560
Marital duration													
0-4	33.4	4,036	15.3	36.3	1.7	17.4	17.1	2.2	1.6	8.3	58.8	11.9	1,345
5-9	34.5	3,899	15.9	38.9	2.2	15.5	24.0	0.7	1.6	8.2	52.6	12.0	1,341
10-14	36.7	3,718	15.3	34.1	1.9	14.3	23.7	0.5	2.1	6.9	56.0	14.4	1,365
15+	33.8	10,225	12.3	27.5	1.4	9.3	22.2	0.4	1.9	5.2	61.6	14.9	3,442
Education													
Non-literate ^a	21.0	8,689	7.3	10.3	0.2	0.3	25.2	0.0	1.1	4.8	67.6	19.2	1,824
Less than 5 yrs	30.3	4,073	13.5	20.5	0.2	2.0	20.6	0.5	1.8	4.6	68.6	14.5	1,230
5-9 years	42.8	6,674	17.0	37.5	1.5	11.5	21.5	0.8	2.0	7.6	56.5	12.7	2,850
10 or more years	65.0	2,442	16.7	57.4	4.7	37.7	19.6	2.0	2.4	8.5	43.5	8.7	1,589
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	22.5	6,526	9.8	11.7	0.5	2.0	24.7	0.3	1.6	4.0	67.2	19.4	1,464
Less than 5 years	28.8	4,299	13.6	22.6	0.2	5.5	23.6	0.6	1.6	4.6	62.8	16.2	1,235
5-9 years	37.1	6,916	14.7	30.5	1.0	8.9	22.4	0.6	1.9	6.7	60.6	13.0	2,560
10 or more years	54.1	4,137	16.2	53.1	4.0	28.3	18.5	1.5	2.0	9.3	47.8	9.5	2,234
Religion													
Hindu	35.9	16,199	14.0	35.6	1.8	14.2	21.2	0.8	1.9	6.7	56.8	13.6	5,798
Muslim	30.2	5,305	13.7	19.9	1.0	7.1	23.6	0.6	1.1	6.2	65.0	14.5	1,599
Christian	24.3	132	15.8	34.4	3.0	19.0	43.5	6.2	6.0	6.2	50.0	12.2	32
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	28.2	130	22.0	51.0	2.8	35.6	24.4	7.9	11.0	7.9	45.8	13.3	37
Others	23.9	112	25.5	30.1	0.0	15.1	36.8	0.0	3.6	11.4	55.6	3.6	27

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	30.2	6,561	11.5	25.8	1.1	8.1	24.9	0.7	2.2	5.9	61.9	14.6	1,980
Scheduled tribes	20.9	1,720	11.8	16.7	0.9	8.1	29.1	1.6	3.1	8.3	58.6	24.5	360
Other backward classes	36.8	2,205	18.2	38.0	2.2	14.7	20.3	1.6	3.0	7.5	55.7	13.3	809
Others	41.3	8,532	14.4	38.3	2.1	16.4	19.3	0.7	1.4	6.6	56.2	13.0	3,521
Wealth index													
Lowest	22.1	5,756	9.3	8.5	0.6	2.1	27.1	0.5	1.4	6.1	67.1	20.4	1,269
Second	28.3	4,735	15.1	14.2	0.1	3.4	24.2	0.4	1.8	5.2	66.9	17.3	1,333
Middle	33.5	4,401	18.0	27.6	1.0	10.0	24.1	0.4	2.8	6.0	58.7	15.1	1,470
Fourth	42.9	4,133	15.1	41.0	1.6	13.1	20.9	1.2	1.8	8.0	56.9	11.4	1,769
Highest	57.9	2,853	12.1	60.0	4.4	30.7	15.0	1.4	1.4	7.2	46.4	7.0	1,652
West Bengal (15-49)	34.4	21,878	14.0	32.3	1.7	12.8	21.9	0.8	1.8	6.6	58.4	13.7	7,493
West Bengal (15-44)[†]	34.6	18,686	14.4	32.9	1.6	13.0	22.0	0.9	1.9	7.2	58.1	13.8	6,441
<p>Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses. ** 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/<i>mela</i>. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.</p>													

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, West Bengal, 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	25.2	13.4	8.9	5.4	7.1	47.3	33.5	27.7	468
20-24	32.8	15.6	9.4	8.1	6.1	47.4	35.5	28.2	1,277
25-29	35.2	16.4	10.3	9.5	6.9	49.6	32.1	29.9	1,439
30-34	37.3	17.2	13.0	10.5	6.8	50.0	33.8	29.6	1,331
35-39	36.5	16.5	13.1	11.1	7.1	45.0	32.4	32.4	1,251
40-44	33.6	19.3	13.2	8.6	7.3	47.6	35.2	27.9	946
45-49	35.9	21.0	13.8	10.7	5.0	49.2	33.2	30.3	781
Residence									
Rural	31.1	16.7	11.2	9.2	7.2	46.3	31.7	29.2	5,497
Urban	48.1	17.9	13.0	10.1	5.4	52.0	37.9	30.6	1,996
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	30.1	16.3	10.5	9.1	5.5	43.5	30.5	31.2	3,933
18 years & above	40.6	17.8	12.8	9.8	7.6	52.0	36.3	28.3	3,560
Marital duration									
0-4	33.4	16.6	11.3	7.6	6.5	49.4	35.1	27.9	1,345
5-9	34.5	15.1	11.2	8.4	6.7	52.9	36.7	27.3	1,341
10-14	36.7	17.8	11.2	11.4	7.5	47.6	34.3	31.1	1,365
15+	33.8	17.9	12.4	10.0	6.4	45.6	31.4	30.8	3,442
Education									
Non-literate ^a	21.0	14.5	8.8	7.9	4.6	39.1	22.6	34.4	1,824
Less than 5 yrs	30.3	14.9	8.6	8.0	4.9	42.9	26.7	34.5	1,230
5-9 years	42.8	16.1	11.3	9.4	7.8	47.3	34.3	28.0	2,850
10 or more years	65.0	21.1	15.8	11.3	7.4	57.3	42.9	26.6	1,589
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	22.5	16.9	9.9	7.6	4.0	37.0	23.1	36.2	1,464
Less than 5 years	28.8	13.2	8.6	7.3	6.6	44.4	31.8	30.8	1,235
5-9 years	37.1	17.0	11.3	10.7	6.7	45.8	31.0	30.2	2,560
10 or more years	54.1	18.7	14.1	10.0	7.8	55.9	40.8	26.1	2,234
Religion									
Hindu	35.9	17.5	12.6	9.5	6.8	49.9	35.0	27.8	5,798
Muslim	30.2	15.3	7.9	9.8	5.7	38.9	27.3	38.8	1,599
Christian	24.3	16.7	16.7	5.6	5.6	66.7	38.9	22.2	32
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	28.2	10.7	10.7	3.6	21.4	71.4	25.0	17.9	37
Others	23.9	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	30.0	50.0	30.0	27
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	30.2	14.7	9.9	8.1	5.0	47.2	30.4	27.6	1,980
Scheduled Tribes	20.9	11.3	11.3	4.7	8.0	55.3	32.7	20.7	360
Other Backward classes	36.8	15.1	12.9	10.6	8.2	47.5	32.6	28.5	809
Others	41.3	19.3	13.1	10.8	7.7	50.8	36.1	30.0	3,521
Wealth index									
Lowest	22.1	15.8	13.4	7.2	5.3	40.3	25.3	34.4	1,269
Second	28.3	18.2	9.3	9.3	6.1	43.3	22.9	32.9	1,333
Middle	33.5	13.4	9.9	8.3	4.6	45.6	31.5	30.4	1,470
Fourth	42.9	16.8	10.4	10.4	8.1	49.6	35.9	29.1	1,769
Highest	57.9	19.7	14.7	10.5	7.6	54.2	41.9	26.0	1,652
West Bengal (15-49)	34.4	17.1	11.8	9.5	6.7	48.1	33.6	29.6	7,493
West Bengal (15-44)[†]	34.6	16.5	11.4	9.3	6.8	48.1	34.0	29.5	6,441

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had reported abnormal vaginal discharge, other RTI/STI symptoms during three months prior to survey according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	20.6	22.0	10.7	1.8	7.6	0.9	0.4	5.3	0.6	1,866
20-24	23.6	24.0	11.1	2.0	9.4	1.4	0.4	5.0	0.5	3,899
25-29	24.9	25.7	11.1	2.4	10.2	1.5	0.4	5.0	0.4	4,095
30-34	23.9	28.2	11.7	2.5	11.2	1.4	0.3	5.4	0.6	3,576
35-39	22.6	29.2	11.6	2.8	11.0	2.1	0.7	4.7	0.4	3,434
40-44	17.2	25.5	8.6	2.5	9.6	1.6	0.4	3.1	0.2	2,821
45-49	12.5	25.1	9.1	2.4	7.8	1.8	0.5	3.2	0.2	2,187
Residence										
Rural	23.1	27.1	11.2	2.6	10.5	1.7	0.5	5.2	0.5	17,718
Urban	14.9	21.1	8.6	1.5	6.9	1.0	0.2	2.4	0.2	4,160
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	23.4	27.6	11.2	2.4	10.9	1.8	0.5	5.3	0.5	13,090
18 years & above	18.7	23.5	10.0	2.3	8.2	1.2	0.3	3.7	0.4	8,788
Marital duration										
0-4	19.5	21.6	10.4	1.8	7.5	1.0	0.4	4.7	0.5	4,036
5-9	23.4	23.9	10.9	2.3	9.0	1.3	0.3	4.8	0.4	3,899
10-14	25.1	27.7	11.4	2.5	11.4	1.5	0.3	4.9	0.3	3,718
15+	20.4	27.9	10.5	2.5	10.5	1.9	0.6	4.5	0.4	10,225
Education										
Non-literate ^a	24.4	26.7	10.7	2.5	10.9	1.9	0.5	5.3	0.6	8,689
Less than 5 yrs	23.9	29.3	12.8	3.2	11.6	2.2	0.7	5.8	0.4	4,073
5-9 years	20.2	25.6	10.8	2.0	8.9	1.1	0.3	4.1	0.2	6,674
10 or more years	11.5	18.7	7.2	1.5	5.4	0.5	0.2	2.2	0.2	2,442
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	25.6	27.5	11.0	2.6	11.0	1.8	0.6	5.7	0.6	6,526
Less than 5 years	23.4	27.3	11.7	2.7	10.9	1.8	0.6	5.1	0.5	4,299
5-9 years	21.2	26.6	11.1	2.2	9.9	1.5	0.3	4.7	0.3	6,916
10 or more years	13.7	21.2	8.6	1.8	6.7	0.9	0.2	2.5	0.3	4,137
Religion										
Hindu	19.3	24.4	10.1	2.2	8.6	1.4	0.4	3.9	0.4	16,199
Muslim	28.8	31.1	12.9	2.8	13.6	2.0	0.6	7.2	0.5	5,305
Christian	15.8	23.5	11.4	2.3	6.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.8	132
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	17.2	26.9	6.1	1.5	10.1	0.7	0.0	3.4	0.9	130
Others	10.6	8.0	0.9	0.9	6.2	0.9	0.9	3.1	1.0	112

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

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	22.0	25.2	10.5	1.9	9.8	1.4	0.4	3.9	0.4	6,561
Scheduled Tribes	23.5	27.2	11.5	3.5	10.7	2.2	0.6	7.3	1.3	1,720
Other Backward classes	17.9	24.6	9.3	2.4	7.8	1.5	0.2	3.9	0.3	2,205
Others	18.9	24.7	10.4	2.3	9.1	1.3	0.4	4.1	0.2	8,532
Wealth index										
Lowest	25.4	26.9	11.1	2.6	10.5	1.8	0.5	6.3	0.8	5,756
Second	26.0	27.9	12.7	2.7	11.4	2.2	0.5	5.3	0.4	4,735
Middle	23.4	28.3	11.1	2.2	10.9	1.3	0.5	4.7	0.4	4,401
Fourth	16.7	24.9	10.0	2.3	9.0	1.2	0.4	3.6	0.2	4,133
Highest	10.7	18.9	7.3	1.7	5.5	0.8	0.2	2.1	0.2	2,853
West Bengal (15-49)	21.5	26.0	10.7	2.4	9.8	1.5	0.4	4.7	0.4	21,878
West Bengal (15-44)[†]	22.6	26.2	11.0	2.4	10.1	1.5	0.4	4.8	0.4	18,686
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.										
** 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, West Bengal, 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	66.4	30.9	591	15.4	52.4	32.2	182
20-24	72.1	37.0	1,369	16.3	51.0	32.8	506
25-29	74.5	41.4	1,503	16.7	47.2	36.1	622
30-34	76.7	46.0	1,333	17.7	48.1	34.2	613
35-39	73.3	46.7	1,313	21.9	46.3	31.9	614
40-44	70.0	49.4	903	22.1	49.1	28.8	446
45-49	70.2	50.7	646	22.4	47.3	30.4	327
Residence							
Rural	72.1	41.9	6,519	19.9	44.1	36.0	2,725
Urban	76.1	51.1	1,139	14.8	68.3	16.9	585
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	71.0	43.3	4,911	20.5	44.3	35.3	2,125
18 years & above	75.7	43.1	2,747	16.4	55.6	28.0	1,185
Marital duration							
0-4	70.7	33.3	1,241	16.4	52.7	30.9	411
5-9	73.6	39.4	1,359	14.0	55.3	30.7	534
10-14	75.1	43.1	1,405	17.7	46.1	36.2	606
15+	72.2	48.2	3,653	21.6	45.9	32.5	1,759
Education							
Non-literate ^a	67.8	39.2	3,213	23.5	36.6	40.0	1,258
Less than 5 yrs	72.3	43.2	1,602	20.5	44.5	35.0	693
5-9 years	76.7	46.0	2,262	15.3	56.8	27.9	1,038
10 or more years	85.5	55.0	581	10.3	75.1	14.6	321
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	66.8	38.9	2,493	24.3	35.9	39.8	968
Less than 5 years	73.0	41.3	1,591	19.8	40.1	40.1	656
5-9 years	75.7	45.2	2,435	17.4	52.8	29.8	1,101
10 or more years	78.8	51.2	1,139	12.4	69.6	18.0	585
Religion							
Hindu	73.4	43.0	5,316	19.7	48.4	31.9	2,285
Muslim	71.3	44.3	2,243	16.8	47.8	35.5	993
Christian	76.4	37.4	38	(35.7)	(57.1)	(7.1)	14
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	58.0	34.4	43	(40.0)	(53.3)	(6.7)	15
Others	(61.1)	(16.7)	18	*	*	*	3
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	72.7	42.6	2,311	22.1	41.2	36.7	984
Scheduled Tribes	64.5	30.4	639	30.7	37.1	32.2	194
Other Backward classes	74.9	44.2	721	22.7	49.6	27.7	317
Others	76.3	47.1	2,739	15.6	55.9	28.6	1,292
Wealth index							
Lowest	66.7	34.4	2,179	25.9	32.7	41.4	749
Second	70.2	42.2	1,841	21.5	40.5	38.0	775
Middle	76.3	45.6	1,654	16.5	45.4	38.1	754
Fourth	76.2	50.5	1,309	15.6	62.0	22.4	661
Highest	83.3	54.7	675	11.0	77.6	11.5	371
West Bengal	72.7	43.3	7,658	19.0	48.3	32.7	3,310

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.

^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, West Bengal, 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
Darjiling	31.8	11.7	24.1	908	39.4	253
Jalpaiguri	37.2	19.5	25.4	1,027	45.5	326
Koch Bihar	24.2	31.7	29.1	1,270	37.9	550
Uttar Dinajpur	21.8	19.2	24.0	1,615	42.3	525
Dakshin Dinajpur	38.6	24.7	25.7	985	42.1	355
Maldah	24.3	34.5	29.5	1,270	39.9	588
Murshidabad	33.4	29.4	29.0	1,631	38.7	681
Birbhum	44.4	16.5	26.1	1,372	37.4	423
Bardhaman	38.2	17.4	21.8	1,075	48.6	330
Nadia	55.9	31.4	30.4	979	41.2	395
North twentyfour Parganas	54.8	14.2	23.4	1,013	47.8	280
Hugli	35.2	13.3	27.6	1,066	42.0	368
Bankura	29.7	13.3	18.6	1,136	47.7	278
Puruliya	22.8	17.7	20.6	1,191	41.6	353
Pachim Medinipur	27.4	22.9	40.1	1,137	44.2	538
Haora	42.2	17.2	24.2	1,013	51.7	314
Kolkata	48.6	14.2	16.9	697	41.5	176
South twentyfour Parganas	26.5	29.5	27.2	1,331	48.9	531
Purab Medinipur	38.0	21.7	24.3	1,162	50.8	394
West Bengal (15-49)	34.4	21.5	26.0	21,878	43.3	7,658
West Bengal (15-44)[†]	34.6	22.6	26.2	18,686	42.8	7,462

** 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, West Bengal, 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	41.5	1,866	33.4	69.6	0.9	20.3	12.7	3.6	0.6	10.0	42.3	4.3	770
20-24	51.8	3,899	30.8	71.1	1.8	21.8	18.9	2.4	1.7	9.9	39.9	7.2	2,012
25-29	52.6	4,095	30.3	73.0	2.3	24.2	19.9	1.5	3.0	8.3	38.4	7.5	2,141
30-34	49.5	3,576	28.8	73.1	2.8	25.2	18.6	1.4	2.4	7.7	38.0	8.3	1,758
35-39	48.0	3,434	29.6	71.3	2.0	23.8	17.6	1.3	3.2	6.3	38.9	8.6	1,640
40-44	42.7	2,821	27.5	71.8	1.3	23.2	16.9	0.9	3.5	5.6	38.6	8.2	1,195
45-49	44.0	2,187	25.9	71.4	2.6	26.2	16.3	1.3	2.6	4.3	42.2	5.5	956
Residence													
Rural	40.8	17,718	35.7	64.5	1.6	18.0	20.8	1.8	2.9	8.5	42.3	8.5	7,178
Urban	79.3	4,160	15.9	88.0	3.2	36.0	11.6	1.5	1.8	5.8	32.9	5.1	3,294
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	38.6	13,090	31.1	64.7	1.1	14.6	18.0	1.1	2.4	7.3	42.6	8.1	5,024
18 years & above	62.3	8,788	28.1	78.4	2.9	32.0	17.8	2.3	2.6	7.9	36.3	6.8	5,448
Marital duration													
0-4	55.8	4,036	29.5	75.6	2.3	28.6	15.6	3.9	1.3	10.4	39.4	6.4	2,241
5-9	53.3	3,899	30.0	74.2	2.5	24.6	19.8	1.0	2.4	9.0	37.0	6.5	2,068
10-14	51.1	3,718	32.4	71.9	2.5	24.2	19.7	1.0	3.0	7.3	38.2	8.2	1,891
15+	42.1	10,225	28.0	68.8	1.6	20.4	17.5	1.1	3.0	5.7	41.0	8.0	4,272
Education													
Non-literate ^a	20.8	8,689	27.4	51.6	0.3	2.0	19.2	0.7	2.5	4.9	47.5	8.8	1,785
Less than 5 yrs	42.2	4,073	29.5	60.1	0.2	6.7	16.2	0.9	2.1	5.9	47.6	7.3	1,710
5-9 years	69.4	6,674	31.6	74.9	1.5	22.3	18.3	1.5	2.2	8.3	37.7	6.9	4,625
10 or more years	96.4	2,442	27.1	89.9	5.7	55.0	17.5	3.4	3.5	9.7	30.4	7.4	2,352
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	3.2	6,526	29.6	51.7	0.3	6.5	21.2	0.8	1.9	4.3	47.2	9.6	1,497
Less than 5 years	39.4	4,299	31.3	58.7	0.8	10.7	20.3	1.1	2.9	5.2	45.0	9.7	1,681
5-9 years	56.8	6,916	30.3	72.1	1.3	18.7	17.2	1.8	2.4	7.3	40.4	6.7	3,916
10 or more years	81.8	4,137	27.7	87.1	4.4	43.5	16.0	2.3	2.8	10.7	31.8	6.1	3,378
Religion													
Hindu	51.5	16,199	29.0	74.5	2.3	25.3	17.0	1.6	2.5	7.4	39.3	7.0	8,288
Muslim	37.1	53,05	32.4	61.4	0.8	15.5	19.8	1.1	2.0	8.6	39.0	9.0	1,958
Christian	71.1	132	19.4	67.8	2.1	19.3	35.4	6.4	7.5	4.5	46.2	5.3	93
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	90.1	130	27.5	60.3	3.4	43.2	37.8	11.1	10.3	11.0	44.3	8.6	117
Others	14.5	112	(31.3)	(56.3)	(0.0)	(31.3)	(43.8)	(6.3)	(6.3)	(12.5)	(25.0)	(6.3)	16

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

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	39.4	6,561	28.9	67.5	1.3	17.2	19.9	1.3	2.5	6.7	42.5	8.1	2,575
Scheduled Tribes	25.5	1,720	24.6	50.0	1.9	19.9	31.2	5.7	7.1	10.4	42.6	10.1	436
Other Backward classes	55.1	2,205	30.4	71.9	2.7	27.7	17.8	3.7	3.2	8.2	40.8	7.8	1,208
Others	61.1	8,532	29.3	77.1	2.5	27.3	15.5	1.2	2.1	7.4	37.0	7.0	5,193
Wealth index													
Lowest	17.6	5,756	33.1	39.3	1.2	9.3	25.5	1.7	2.7	7.3	46.5	11.5	1,003
Second	33.7	4,735	40.2	46.7	0.4	10.6	20.6	1.0	2.9	6.6	46.8	9.5	1,582
Middle	50.4	4,401	37.0	63.8	0.9	15.6	19.7	1.4	3.2	7.7	44.7	8.5	2,209
Fourth	73.7	4,133	26.4	82.9	1.8	21.3	16.6	1.6	1.8	7.8	36.5	6.4	3,036
Highest	92.6	2,853	19.0	93.3	4.7	46.5	13.4	2.5	2.5	8.1	30.9	4.9	2,642
West Bengal (15-49)	48.1	21,878	29.5	71.9	2.1	23.6	17.9	1.7	2.5	7.6	39.3	7.4	10,472
West Bengal (15-44)†	49.2	18,686	29.8	72.2	2.0	23.6	18.0	1.7	2.5	8.3	39.0	7.5	9,148

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, West Bengal, 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	5.7	55.1	29.9	41.8	18.5	38.7	13.6	770
20-24	5.4	54.1	34.0	43.2	19.3	44.0	17.8	2,012
25-29	5.4	57.2	35.8	40.4	23.0	46.6	20.2	2,141
30-34	6.4	56.2	37.9	43.7	23.4	49.9	18.7	1,758
35-39	7.2	54.8	36.6	43.4	22.4	46.5	19.4	1,640
40-44	6.1	53.8	38.2	41.3	22.3	49.0	19.7	1,195
45-49	5.5	53.9	37.4	43.7	23.9	50.5	18.7	956
Residence								
Rural	6.4	56.7	34.1	38.3	20.8	42.3	14.4	7,178
Urban	5.1	52.6	39.5	50.3	24.3	55.3	26.9	3,294
Age at consummation of marriage								
Below 18 years	5.5	52.6	34.5	39.3	19.6	39.8	17.2	5,024
18 years & above	6.4	57.3	37.1	44.9	23.9	52.2	19.9	5,448
Marital duration								
0-4	6.5	55.8	33.6	46.2	21.6	47.8	17.6	2,241
5-9	5.2	56.7	36.7	40.8	22.6	47.0	20.7	2,068
10-14	6.3	56.5	35.8	43.0	23.7	48.1	19.0	1,891
15+	5.9	53.6	37.0	41.0	21.1	45.6	18.2	4,272
Education								
Non-literate ^a	3.8	50.7	32.6	33.5	13.1	27.7	13.3	1,785
Less than 5 yrs	5.6	52.2	33.1	35.2	17.1	32.8	15.4	1,710
5-9 years	5.8	54.3	33.5	42.0	19.6	44.1	17.3	4,625
10 or more years	7.4	60.4	42.9	50.9	32.2	66.8	25.2	2,352
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	4.9	50.5	32.0	33.6	16.6	31.3	15.1	1,497
Less than 5 years	6.0	52.6	32.6	40.2	16.5	34.8	14.9	1,681
5-9 years	5.1	53.6	33.4	39.8	19.5	43.0	17.3	3,916
10 or more years	7.1	59.2	40.9	48.5	28.1	59.6	22.7	3,378
Religion								
Hindu	5.9	55.7	36.6	43.0	22.9	48.7	19.3	8,288
Muslim	6.5	52.2	34.2	41.3	19.3	37.0	16.6	1,958
Christian	4.8	65.3	27.8	25.0	11.3	57.3	17.8	93
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	4.8	60.8	29.3	31.4	10.7	46.9	10.8	117
Others	(15.4)	(69.2)	(30.8)	(76.9)	(23.1)	(53.8)	(15.4)	16
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	4.6	53.2	37.7	38.0	18.1	38.2	18.7	2,575
Scheduled Tribes	6.4	57.9	29.2	39.2	15.6	42.4	11.6	436
Other Backward classes	7.0	56.1	32.0	39.1	20.0	50.8	16.0	1,208
Others	6.6	56.3	36.9	45.8	24.7	51.3	20.4	5,193
Wealth index								
Lowest	6.0	53.7	32.5	36.8	17.3	32.1	11.4	1,003
Second	5.0	57.8	29.6	37.0	18.7	35.8	12.3	1,582
Middle	5.5	53.4	34.7	37.6	18.6	39.1	14.5	2,209
Fourth	6.4	54.3	34.8	42.3	21.8	44.5	19.1	3,036
Highest	6.3	56.8	41.6	49.5	27.0	62.4	25.7	2,642
West Bengal	6.0	55.3	36.0	42.5	22.0	46.8	18.7	10,472

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.

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

Among ever married women aged 15-49 years who heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage who reported HIV/AIDS can be prevented in specific ways, according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	15.0	42.5	37.7	27.8	12.1	770
20-24	18.2	45.4	43.0	35.0	11.3	2,012
25-29	16.7	44.7	46.5	40.5	14.0	2,141
30-34	17.8	44.5	48.6	42.4	15.7	1,758
35-39	18.6	41.5	44.8	37.3	12.6	1,640
40-44	18.3	38.5	42.7	39.4	14.4	1,195
45-49	18.2	33.2	45.8	36.5	14.0	956
Residence						
Rural	18.8	37.4	42.9	33.2	12.5	7,178
Urban	15.6	51.7	48.8	48.0	15.2	3,294
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	17.5	35.9	39.8	29.4	11.4	5,024
18 years & above	17.8	47.4	49.4	45.6	15.0	5,448
Marital duration						
0-4	16.0	49.3	44.0	38.8	13.7	2,241
5-9	17.8	46.6	46.4	39.5	13.1	2,068
10-14	18.1	44.2	46.9	40.4	15.0	1,891
15+	18.3	35.7	43.4	35.4	12.9	4,272
Education						
Non-literate ^a	15.9	24.0	33.6	17.6	7.7	1,785
Less than 5 yrs	17.8	28.6	37.4	24.4	9.7	1,710
5-9 years	19.0	40.2	43.6	36.2	11.3	4,625
10 or more years	16.4	60.8	60.9	66.2	21.2	2,352
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	18.3	25.2	34.8	21.3	9.9	1,497
Less than 5 years	16.7	33.0	38.2	25.6	9.5	1,681
5-9 years	18.8	38.9	41.3	33.7	11.4	3,916
10 or more years	16.8	54.1	56.5	56.1	18.0	3,378
Religion						
Hindu	17.6	43.4	45.8	40.2	14.3	8,288
Muslim	18.4	38.0	39.3	27.3	10.2	1,958
Christian	11.0	40.7	49.6	38.8	9.2	93
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	11.9	39.7	57.0	43.3	6.4	117
Other	(50.0)	(60.0)	(43.8)	(43.8)	(30.0)	16
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	16.0	36.9	43.7	31.9	9.7	2,575
Scheduled Tribes	16.1	34.2	45.7	31.9	8.8	436
Other Backward classes	20.1	41.6	45.1	41.1	13.3	1,208
Others	18.5	46.5	45.8	42.1	15.9	5,193
Wealth index						
Lowest	15.8	28.6	37.4	22.4	10.5	1,003
Second	18.0	29.0	36.2	24.3	9.9	1,582
Middle	20.0	34.9	41.5	30.6	9.6	2,209
Fourth	18.9	43.2	44.0	36.9	13.9	3,036
Highest	15.3	55.5	56.3	58.9	17.8	2,642
West Bengal	17.7	42.4	44.8	37.8	13.5	10,472

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 misconceptions about the transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	10.3	14.6	18.6	26.1	22.3	36.5	770
20-24	9.6	12.7	16.4	23.2	20.5	35.4	2,012
25-29	9.9	12.6	16.1	21.7	20.5	36.1	2,141
30-34	7.7	9.6	15.6	21.6	19.4	36.8	1,758
35-39	9.1	11.5	18.0	23.7	22.0	35.8	1,640
40-44	10.1	11.8	18.9	25.2	24.8	36.9	1,195
45-49	9.4	13.2	17.9	25.0	22.6	35.2	956
Residence							
Rural	11.0	13.9	19.8	26.6	24.7	38.9	7,178
Urban	6.0	7.8	11.0	16.1	13.9	29.9	3,294
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	11.7	14.8	20.8	26.8	25.1	38.5	5,024
18 years & above	7.3	9.5	13.5	20.1	17.9	33.9	5,448
Marital duration							
0-4	8.0	11.1	13.7	20.9	18.4	34.0	2,241
5-9	9.5	11.9	15.9	21.9	19.6	34.8	2,068
10-14	9.5	12.4	17.3	23.3	21.5	36.5	1,891
15+	10.0	12.4	19.1	25.2	23.8	37.6	4,272
Education							
Non-literate ^a	13.2	16.5	23.0	30.2	27.9	38.8	1,785
Less than 5 yrs	12.9	16.3	23.1	28.8	27.1	38.8	1,710
5-9 years	9.2	11.9	16.9	23.6	21.2	36.6	4,625
10 or more years	4.4	5.9	8.3	13.5	12.6	31.0	2,352
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	13.9	16.8	22.6	29.3	26.3	37.5	1,497
Less than 5 years	11.7	14.9	21.3	28.9	25.4	38.6	1,681
5-9 years	10.1	13.4	18.4	25.1	23.1	37.7	3,916
10 or more years	5.4	6.9	10.8	15.8	15.1	32.3	3,378
Religion							
Hindu	9.0	11.6	16.5	22.7	20.9	35.9	8,288
Muslim	11.5	14.2	19.2	26.1	24.1	35.9	1,958
Christian	5.3	8.6	14.1	17.2	11.9	39.8	93
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	7.8	12.0	17.3	25.9	15.6	56.6	117
Others	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	16
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	11.8	14.9	20.7	26.6	25.2	38.2	2,575
Scheduled Tribes	10.2	13.4	20.2	27.0	22.7	45.9	436
Other Backward classes	8.4	11.0	15.7	23.0	21.5	39.8	1,208
Others	7.8	10.3	14.6	20.5	18.3	33.0	5,193
Wealth index							
Lowest	12.1	16.9	23.3	28.2	26.2	40.3	1,003
Second	13.7	16.8	24.3	31.7	30.1	41.0	1,582
Middle	11.6	14.4	19.7	26.7	23.6	36.4	2,209
Fourth	8.9	11.4	15.3	22.0	19.8	36.1	3,036
Highest	4.5	6.0	10.0	15.1	14.1	31.2	2,642
West Bengal	9.4	12.0	17.0	23.3	21.4	36.1	10,472

** 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, West Bengal, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to test HIV/AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**	
			Government				Private				
			Hospital/dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/ NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre		
Age group											
15-19	34.8	770	57.1	20.9	0.8			16.8	0.4	4.1	269
20-24	37.4	2,012	58.9	16.9	1.9	1.3		16.7	0.5	3.8	752
25-29	39.6	2,141	53.2	18.7	1.7	1.4		20.8	0.6	3.6	848
30-34	40.7	1,758	56.4	19.1	1.7	2.0		16.1	0.6	4.1	715
35-39	37.2	1,640	58.7	14.2	1.6	2.1		16.7	0.8	5.8	610
40-44	36.4	1,195	60.1	18.5	2.4	0.9		11.8	0.4	5.9	436
45-49	39.4	956	60.7	14.0	2.9	1.0		15.1	0.3	6.0	376
Residence											
Rural	36.2	7,178	54.4	23.6	1.2	0.8		16.5	0.4	3.1	2,615
Urban	42.6	3,294	62.9	6.0	3.0	2.6		17.2	0.9	7.3	1,391
Age at consummation of marriage											
Below 18 years	34.3	5,024	58.7	18.9	0.7	1.0		16.5	0.4	3.8	1,728
18 years & above	41.9	5,448	56.4	16.3	2.7	1.7		17.0	0.6	5.2	2,278
Marital duration											
0-4	38.8	2,241	57.3	16.4	1.9	1.8		17.4	0.7	4.5	868
5-9	40.6	2,068	53.9	17.6	2.1	1.9		19.5	0.7	4.3	837
10-14	37.5	1,891	55.0	20.2	2.3	1.0		17.0	0.4	4.0	713
15+	37.2	4,272	60.4	16.7	1.5	1.1		14.9	0.4	5.0	1,588
Education											
Non-literate ^a	26.2	1,785	65.9	17.7	0.2	1.0		13.0	0.0	2.1	470
Less than 5 yrs	32.3	1,710	58.8	17.9	0.4	0.9		18.2	0.0	3.9	555
5-9 years	38.5	4,625	57.0	19.8	0.8	1.1		16.4	0.5	4.4	1,783
10 or more years	51.2	2,352	54.0	13.6	4.7	2.4		18.2	1.1	6.1	1,198
Husband's education											
Non-literate ^a	28.3	1,497	62.5	19.9	0.2	0.7		13.6	0.0	3.0	426
Less than 5 years	32.9	1,681	56.5	22.2	0.4	0.9		15.8	0.4	4.0	558
5-9 years	36.9	3,916	58.4	19.6	0.9	1.1		15.4	0.4	4.1	1,446
10 or more years	46.9	3,378	55.4	13.1	3.7	2.1		19.3	0.9	5.6	1,576
Religion											
Hindu	39.4	8,288	57.2	17.3	2.1	1.6		16.6	0.6	4.7	3,260
Muslim	32.9	1,958	59.8	19.5	0.8	0.8		15.8	0.0	3.4	649
Christian	38.4	93	47.7	8.4	5.4	0.0		21.9	5.5	11.1	36
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	48.7	117	50.9	7.0	0.0	0.0		33.3	1.8	7.0	57
Others	(25.0)	16	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	4

Contd...

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

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to test HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	38.6	2,575	57.5	21.4	1.2	0.8	14.5	0.4	4.2	996
Scheduled Tribes	37.3	436	54.0	16.7	1.2	0.0	23.8	0.6	3.7	162
Other Backward classes	42.9	1,208	55.5	18.2	2.3	1.2	19.0	0.6	3.2	517
Others	37.1	5,193	58.3	14.8	2.3	2.0	16.4	0.7	5.4	1,925
Wealth index										
Lowest	31.7	1,003	59.5	24.4	0.7	0.3	13.6	0.0	1.5	319
Second	31.7	1,582	54.3	24.4	0.8	1.0	15.5	0.2	3.7	507
Middle	36.4	2,209	57.5	21.2	0.7	0.9	15.6	0.8	3.4	807
Fourth	37.1	3,036	58.7	19.4	1.3	1.4	15.6	0.2	3.4	1,128
Highest	47.5	2,642	56.9	8.7	3.7	2.3	19.9	1.0	7.5	1,245
West Bengal (15-49)	38.2	10,472	57.4	17.4	1.9	1.4	16.8	0.5	4.6	4,006
West Bengal (15-44)[†]	38.2	9,148	57.1	17.9	1.8	1.5	16.9	0.6	4.3	3,494
<p>Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. CHC= Community Health Centre; PHC= Primary Health Centre; VCTC/ICTC= voluntary/Integrated counseling and testing centre, NGO= Non Governmental Organization. () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases * Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases. ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.</p>										

TABLE 7.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background Characteristics	Who have undergone test for HIV	Number of women heard HIV/AIDS**	Percentage who have undergone test for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 year ago	
Age group					
15-19	2.4	770	(66.7)	(33.3)	18
20-24	4.6	2,012	50.2	49.8	92
25-29	3.6	2,141	31.1	68.9	76
30-34	2.3	1,758	9.9	90.1	40
35-39	1.2	1,640	(50.0)	(50.0)	20
40-44	0.4	1,195	*	*	6
45-49	0.2	956	*	*	2
Residence					
Rural	1.7	7,178	44.6	55.4	121
Urban	4.1	3,294	32.2	67.8	133
Age at consummation of marriage					
Below 18 years	1.7	5,024	46.9	53.1	86
18 years & above	3.1	5,448	33.7	66.3	168
Marital duration					
0-4	5.4	2,241	49.5	50.5	120
5-9	4.0	2,068	26.1	73.9	81
10-14	1.2	1,891	(27.3)	(72.7)	22
15+	0.7	4,272	33.2	66.8	31
Education					
Non-literate ^a	1.1	1,785	(30.0)	(70.0)	20
Less than 5 yrs	1.6	1,710	42.5	57.5	28
5-9 years	2.1	4,625	42.9	57.1	96
10 or more years	4.7	2,352	34.4	65.6	110
Husband's education					
Non-literate ^a	1.6	1,497	(30.4)	(69.6)	23
Less than 5 years	1.6	1,681	34.5	65.5	26
5-9 years	2.1	3,916	47.1	52.9	81
10 or more years	3.7	3,378	34.6	65.4	124
Religion					
Hindu	2.5	8,288	34.2	65.8	204
Muslim	2.3	1,958	50.8	49.2	43
Christian	3.3	93	*	*	3
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	3.4	117	*	*	4
Others	(0.0)	16	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	2.2	2,575	37.3	62.7	58
Scheduled Tribes	2.5	436	(54.5)	(45.5)	11
Other Backward classes	1.6	1,208	(73.7)	(26.3)	19
Others	2.8	5,193	32.0	68.0	145
Wealth index					
Lowest	0.9	1,003	*	*	9
Second	1.2	1,582	(47.4)	(52.6)	19
Middle	1.6	2,209	39.9	60.1	35
Fourth	2.5	3,036	43.5	56.5	77
Highest	4.4	2,642	33.8	66.2	114
West Bengal (15-49)	2.4	10,472	38.0	61.9	254
West Bengal (15-44)[†]	2.7	9,148	39.4	60.6	245

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.[†] 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, West Bengal, 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
Darjiling	81.5	43.4	9.9	47.7	5.1	43.4
Jalpaiguri	56.4	46.7	12.6	47.5	1.6	23.0
Koch Bihar	37.4	39.6	25.1	46.1	1.1	41.5
Uttar Dinajpur	25.2	50.4	11.6	31.7	1.7	57.3
Dakshin Dinajpur	46.0	39.9	27.2	59.3	2.2	60.4
Maldah	20.8	45.0	11.4	33.0	0.8	50.0
Murshidabad	40.2	46.8	31.9	38.9	1.3	62.2
Birbhum	42.9	38.8	23.3	47.1	2.8	12.7
Bardhaman	49.5	43.2	29.6	32.7	2.0	18.7
Nadia	60.7	40.3	20.5	45.0	0.7	25.3
North twentyfour Parganas	67.0	36.9	13.0	35.2	6.8	44.8
Hugli	72.9	35.3	22.7	29.4	1.0	75.3
Bankura	28.1	35.9	19.9	29.4	1.7	58.8
Puruliya	18.0	44.4	23.4	23.6	1.4	33.3
Pachim Medinipur	48.7	41.3	47.5	25.9	0.7	48.3
Haora	70.3	45.3	11.7	37.8	1.4	49.5
Kolkata	82.5	64.5	34.3	43.6	9.3	20.0
South twentyfour Parganas	53.2	36.5	30.6	47.3	1.2	66.2
Purab Medinipur	62.2	32.5	11.4	18.2	0.3	9.5
West Bengal (15-49)	48.1	42.4	22.0	38.2	2.4	38.0
West Bengal (15-44)†	49.2	43.7	21.9	38.2	2.7	39.4

† 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, West Bengal, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who ever had infertility problem	Primary infertility	Secondary infertility	Total women** ¹	Percentage of women who ever had infertility problem:				Number of women having primary/secondary infertility**
					In the first conception	After live birth/ still birth	After induced/ spontaneous abortion	Other incidents ²	
Age group									
15-19	10.2	9.0	1.2	1,855	88.7	1.6	5.4	3.8	188
20-24	12.0	10.1	1.9	3,897	84.0	9.0	4.9	1.9	472
25-29	14.1	11.2	2.9	4,094	79.7	10.4	7.1	2.6	576
30-34	15.4	12.7	2.7	3,576	82.6	9.8	5.0	2.5	551
35-39	14.3	11.9	2.4	3,433	83.4	10.2	3.4	2.4	491
40-44	15.8	13.0	2.8	2,821	82.3	10.3	4.5	2.4	443
45-49	16.2	13.9	2.3	2,187	85.6	8.6	4.0	1.7	355
Residence									
Rural	14.9	12.5	2.4	17,707	83.4	9.3	4.3	2.6	2,643
Urban	10.4	8.4	2.0	4,156	81.0	9.0	9.1	0.9	433
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	15.1	12.7	2.4	13,081	84.3	9.4	3.9	2.2	1,976
18 years & above	12.5	10.1	2.4	8,782	80.9	9.1	6.9	2.8	1,100
Marital duration									
0-4	10.2	8.9	1.3	4,023	87.2	3.2	6.6	2.7	409
5-9	13.6	11.0	2.6	3,898	80.7	10.5	6.4	2.0	533
10-14	14.4	11.4	3.0	3,718	78.7	11.5	6.4	3.4	535
15+	15.7	13.2	2.5	10,224	84.2	9.7	3.6	2.1	1,599
Education									
Non-literate ^a	16.9	14.2	2.7	8,686	84.1	9.8	3.3	2.6	1,464
Less than 5 yrs	14.2	11.9	2.3	4,072	84.3	8.8	4.5	2.0	576
5-9 years	12.3	10.0	2.3	6,665	81.5	9.4	6.1	2.7	817
10 or more years	9.0	7.0	2.0	2,440	78.6	6.9	13.2	0.9	219
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	16.1	13.4	2.7	6,521	83.4	10.4	3.4	2.7	1,049
Less than 5 years	15.2	13.0	2.2	4,298	85.2	8.3	4.3	2.1	656
5-9 years	13.7	11.3	2.4	6,911	82.6	8.8	5.9	2.2	941
10 or more years	10.4	8.3	2.1	4,133	80.1	9.2	7.9	2.6	430
Religion									
Hindu	14.1	11.7	2.4	16,194	82.9	9.0	5.5	2.3	2,292
Muslim	14.1	11.8	2.3	5,295	83.5	10.4	3.3	2.5	749
Christian	6.2	5.4	0.8	132	*	*	*	*	8
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	7.7	5.4	2.3	130	(70.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(10.0)	10
Others	15.0	14.1	0.9	112	(94.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.9)	17
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	14.7	12.3	2.4	6,561	83.6	9.4	4.9	1.7	967
Scheduled Tribes	19.4	15.5	3.9	1,719	79.7	10.4	4.6	5.0	333
Other Backward classes	13.0	10.8	2.2	2,205	83.4	8.5	4.9	2.8	284
Others	12.6	10.5	2.1	8,524	82.9	8.6	5.8	2.5	1,074
Wealth index									
Lowest	17.4	14.6	2.8	5,751	83.8	9.7	3.0	3.0	1,000
Second	15.1	12.6	2.5	4,734	83.2	9.8	4.5	2.4	715
Middle	14.2	12.0	2.2	4,397	84.6	8.3	4.5	2.1	622
Fourth	11.7	9.6	2.1	4,130	82.1	9.6	6.0	2.3	483
Highest	9.0	7.0	2.0	2,851	77.8	8.2	12.8	1.2	256
West Bengal (15-49)	14.1	11.7	2.4	21,863	83.1	9.3	5.0	2.4	3,076
West Bengal (15-44)[†]	13.9	11.5	2.4	18,686	82.4	9.6	5.2	2.4	2,599

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

^a 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, West Bengal, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	20-49 aged women			40-49 aged women		
	Percentage childless	Infertility ¹	Number of women**	Percentage childless	Infertility ¹	Number of women**
Residence						
Rural	2.2	2.0	13,318	2.1	1.9	3,331
Urban	3.3	2.5	3,178	3.2	2.4	1,028
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	1.7	1.6	10,369	1.3	1.2	2,648
18 years & above	3.6	2.9	6,127	4.0	3.3	1,711
Marital duration						
5-9	4.8	3.9	3,667	(68.4)	(47.4)	19
10-14	2.2	2.0	3,590	20.4	15.0	55
15+	1.5	1.4	9,239	1.8	1.6	4,285
Education						
Non-literate ^a	2.6	2.4	7,039	2.3	2.1	2,192
Less than 5 yrs	1.7	1.4	3,121	1.0	0.8	788
5-9 years	2.1	1.8	4,687	2.3	1.9	925
10 or more years	3.8	2.6	1,649	4.9	4.0	454
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	2.3	2.2	5,083	2.4	2.3	1,300
Less than 5 years	2.4	2.0	3,381	1.8	1.3	906
5-9 years	2.1	1.8	5,067	1.9	1.8	1,248
10 or more years	3.2	2.4	2,965	3.4	2.6	905
Religion						
Hindu	2.5	2.2	12,366	2.5	2.1	3,317
Muslim	2.0	1.8	3,876	1.9	1.8	954
Christian	1.0	1.0	97	0.0	0.0	32
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.2	1.1	87	2.5	0.0	38
Others	7.2	5.7	70	(5.6)	(5.6)	18
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	2.0	1.7	4,975	1.7	1.4	1,185
Scheduled Tribes	4.4	4.0	1,208	2.2	1.6	309
Other Backward Classes	2.3	1.9	1,708	3.1	2.5	459
Others	2.4	2.0	6,489	2.7	2.4	1,876
Wealth index						
Lowest	2.7	2.5	4,329	2.9	2.6	862
Second	2.0	1.8	3,594	1.8	1.6	914
Middle	2.0	1.7	3,293	1.7	1.3	891
Fourth	2.4	2.2	3,075	2.6	2.2	880
Highest	3.0	2.1	2,205	2.9	2.3	812
West Bengal	2.4	2.1	16,496	2.3	2.0	4,359

** 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, West Bengal, 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	79.6	46.8	167	(55.0)	(45.0)	21
20-24	88.0	51.9	396	73.1	47.9	76
25-29	92.1	59.2	459	84.6	64.7	117
30-34	91.5	54.8	455	83.4	59.7	96
35-39	91.8	49.0	409	81.7	63.1	82
40-44	89.0	47.6	365	76.6	38.1	78
45-49	86.2	41.2	303	84.4	52.8	52
Residence						
Rural	89.2	48.3	2,203	78.8	51.9	440
Urban	90.3	68.7	351	85.3	72.6	82
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	90.2	48.9	1,664	79.6	51.5	312
18 years & above	87.7	55.1	890	80.3	60.6	210
Marital duration						
0-4	79.9	51.9	357	68.6	54.9	52
5-9	91.9	57.0	430	84.0	66.5	103
10-14	93.8	58.5	421	77.3	54.7	114
15+	89.7	46.6	1,346	81.7	50.9	253
Education						
Non-literate ^a	87.7	42.1	1,231	76.1	46.3	233
Less than 5 yrs	91.0	49.8	485	81.2	46.7	91
5-9 years	90.7	60.7	666	80.7	65.9	151
10 or more years	91.3	80.6	172	93.5	80.5	47
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	87.0	41.2	875	75.5	45.6	174
Less than 5 years	89.8	45.6	558	86.7	56.2	98
5-9 years	90.3	56.2	777	77.3	54.8	164
10 or more years	92.4	73.3	344	85.7	74.0	86
Religion						
Hindu	89.3	49.8	1,898	78.4	54.3	394
Muslim	90.3	55.0	626	85.4	58.5	123
Christian	*	*	7	*	*	1
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	*	*	7	*	*	3
Others	(68.8)	(43.8)	16	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	88.1	42.5	808	80.0	49.3	159
Scheduled Tribes	83.1	40.6	265	61.3	36.5	68
Other Backward classes	90.3	57.3	237	85.0	63.7	47
Others	92.3	59.2	889	82.6	64.3	185
Wealth index						
Poorest	87.3	43.0	838	72.8	41.9	162
Second	88.4	44.3	594	79.3	55.5	121
Middle	91.9	50.4	526	85.2	50.4	96
Fourth	90.5	63.7	397	79.2	66.3	86
Highest	91.4	81.1	199	92.9	81.7	57
West Bengal	89.3	51.0	2,554	79.9	55.2	522

() 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, West Bengal, 2007-08

Districts	Who have menstruation problem	Who have infertility problem ¹	Who sought treatment for infertility
Darjiling	27.9	10.1	78.0
Jalpaiguri	36.5	12.0	78.9
Koch Bihar	40.2	13.4	89.4
Uttar Dinajpur	33.0	13.7	90.0
Dakshin Dinajpur	34.0	19.4	89.7
Maldah	37.5	18.2	84.7
Murshidabad	37.7	13.1	85.9
Birbhum	36.5	15.3	90.3
Barddhaman	34.0	14.3	82.0
Nadia	33.7	15.0	89.2
North twentyfour Parganas	31.8	13.2	93.3
Hugli	30.0	11.2	91.6
Bankura	33.4	13.9	85.3
Puruliya	32.9	14.1	82.1
Pachim Medinipur	33.5	16.1	87.3
Haora	35.5	11.0	96.3
Kolkata	25.2	9.9	91.3
South twentyfour Parganas	39.7	14.1	88.7
Purab Medinipur	30.2	17.0	90.7
West Bengal (15-49)	34.2	14.1	87.7
West Bengal (15-44)[†]	33.6	13.9	88.0

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

TABLE 8.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	81.4	85.5	69.5
20-24	18.6	14.5	30.5
Education			
Non-literate ^a	9.6	10.5	6.7
Less than five years	13.6	15.5	8.1
5-9 years	53.4	56.8	43.4
10 or more years	23.5	17.2	41.8
Religion			
Hindu	68.2	67.4	70.6
Muslim	28.5	29.3	26.2
Christian	1.4	1.6	0.8
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.2	0.8	2.4
Others	0.6	0.8	0.1
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	30.2	33.8	19.9
Scheduled tribes	10.3	12.2	4.9
Other backward classes	11.3	10.7	12.9
Others	48.2	43.3	62.3
Wealth index			
Lowest	18.9	24.9	1.5
Second	20.4	26.2	3.6
Middle	20.9	24.6	10.3
Fourth	22.9	18.9	34.5
Highest	16.9	5.4	50.2
West Bengal**	4,325	3,216	1,109

** 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 aged 15-24 years aware of family life education, perceived family life education is important and percent distribution of women stating ideal age and standard at which family life education should be introduced, according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	85.4	90.0	3,517	6.3	39.1	35.5	19.1	100.0	33.6	38.2	28.1	100.0	3,168	
20-24	89.7	92.1	808	5.4	34.1	37.0	23.5	100.0	30.0	35.9	34.0	100.0	745	
Residence														
Rural	84.7	89.4	3,216	6.5	37.9	35.2	20.4	100.0	32.7	38.2	29.1	100.0	2,874	
Urban	90.8	93.4	1,109	5.1	38.8	37.4	18.7	100.0	33.6	36.6	29.8	100.0	1,039	
Education														
Non-literate ^a	73.6	72.8	414	6.5	32.9	29.1	31.5	100.0	24.8	17.8	57.4	100.0	300	
Less than five years	77.9	80.5	585	6.8	35.7	33.4	24.1	100.0	37.4	25.4	37.2	100.0	472	
5-9 years	86.8	92.8	2,298	6.2	39.5	35.9	18.4	100.0	35.8	42.6	21.6	100.0	2,132	
10 or more years	94.8	98.1	1,028	5.5	37.9	38.7	17.9	100.0	27.2	39.4	33.3	100.0	1,009	
Religion														
Hindu	86.6	91.3	2,977	6.1	37.6	36.0	20.3	100.0	31.1	39.1	29.8	100.0	2,719	
Muslim	85.4	88.3	1,208	6.5	39.3	34.5	19.7	100.0	35.6	35.5	28.9	100.0	1,068	
Christian	84.2	90.5	62	5.6	43.4	38.6	12.4	100.0	46.3	32.8	20.9	100.0	56	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	86.9	94.4	50	0.0	36.2	49.4	14.3	100.0	46.6	37.5	15.8	100.0	47	
Others	85.6	82.0	28	0.0	39.7	(39.1)	(21.7)	(100.0)	60.8	8.6	(30.4)	(100.0)	23	
Castes/tribes[#]														
Scheduled castes	86.7	90.0	1,120	5.8	37.9	32.6	23.6	100.0	33.1	36.5	30.4	100.0	1,006	
Scheduled tribes	76.5	82.1	382	3.6	37.1	37.7	21.6	100.0	40.8	28.4	30.7	100.0	313	
Other backward classes	83.9	93.1	423	7.3	37.6	35.9	19.1	100.0	31.9	38.5	29.5	100.0	394	
Others	89.0	92.8	1,768	6.3	37.4	38.6	17.7	100.0	30.4	41.4	28.1	100.0	1,644	
Wealth index														
Lowest	76.1	80.1	823	6.5	37.3	33.2	23.1	100.0	32.8	29.2	38.0	100.0	658	
Second	83.5	88.2	875	6.2	37.4	34.9	21.5	100.0	34.9	37.4	27.8	100.0	770	
Middles	89.7	93.0	902	6.1	38.6	35.3	20.0	100.0	33.9	38.9	27.2	100.0	839	
Fourth	88.0	94.3	989	5.5	35.9	37.8	20.7	100.0	30.6	41.7	27.7	100.0	935	
Highest	94.1	96.3	736	6.5	42.2	37.1	14.3	100.0	32.9	39.7	27.4	100.0	711	
West Bengal	86.2	90.4	4,325	6.1	38.1	35.8	20.0	100.0	33.0	37.8	29.3	100.0	3,913	

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 8.3 SOURCES OF FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

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

Background characteristics	Perceived family life education is important	Number of women**	Sources of family life education								Number of women who perceived family life education is important**	
			Parents	Brother/sister/sister in law	Husband/partner	Friends/peers	Health care provider/sex education experts	Youth club/mandal/NGO worker	Teacher/school/college	Other		
Age group												
15-19	90.0	3,517	72.5	61.1	3.8	51.5	4.3	0.5	30.9	7.6	3,168	
20-24	92.1	808	73.3	56.0	3.1	48.1	7.0	1.4	42.3	7.9	745	
Residence												
Rural	89.4	3,216	70.6	63.2	3.4	50.5	4.5	0.6	29.7	7.3	2,874	
Urban	93.4	1,109	78.1	51.6	4.4	51.8	5.6	0.8	42.4	8.7	1,039	
Education												
Non-literate ^a	72.8	414	65.9	63.9	3.1	47.2	0.7	0.0	5.2	2.4	300	
Less than five years	80.5	585	67.7	68.9	2.0	45.8	1.6	0.0	12.2	5.4	472	
5-9 years	92.8	2,298	72.8	61.7	4.1	51.5	3.8	0.4	33.3	8.3	2,132	
10 or more years	98.1	1,028	76.6	51.6	3.8	52.8	9.7	1.7	50.4	8.7	1,009	
Religion												
Hindu	91.3	2,977	76.5	56.0	3.6	49.9	5.3	0.6	35.1	8.4	2,719	
Muslim	88.3	1,208	61.9	71.3	4.3	54.3	2.8	0.7	24.3	6.3	1,068	
Christian	90.5	62	82.4	60.8	1.8	60.5	5.4	1.9	56.6	1.8	56	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	94.4	50	94.4	80.4	41.2	0.0	10.5	17.4	0.0	66.4	47	
Others	82.0	28	(73.9)	(56.5)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(4.3)	(4.3)	(77.3)	(0.0)	23	
Castes/tribes[#]												
Scheduled castes	90.0	1,120	74.9	62.9	3.1	50.2	4.2	0.4	29.1	8.9	1,006	
Scheduled tribes	82.1	382	73.2	49.2	1.0	44.5	5.3	0.6	35.8	3.3	313	
Other backward classes	93.1	423	77.0	55.0	4.8	45.3	9.9	1.4	46.5	9.2	394	
Others	92.8	1,768	75.5	59.0	3.9	50.4	4.3	0.5	33.5	7.1	1,644	
Wealth index												
Lowest	80.1	823	65.9	61.9	1.9	50.9	4.1	0.3	23.6	6.4	658	
Second	88.2	875	68.2	64.6	4.3	49.4	3.1	0.2	22.6	7.7	770	
Middles	93.0	902	71.1	65.5	3.4	52.9	3.4	0.2	30.3	7.6	839	
Fourth	94.3	989	72.8	59.7	4.6	52.4	6.9	1.4	36.3	7.4	935	
Highest	96.3	736	85.4	47.8	3.7	47.7	6.2	0.9	52.2	9.0	711	
West Bengal	90.4	4,325	72.6	60.2	3.7	50.8	4.8	0.6	33.0	7.6	3,913	

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 8.4 EVER RECEIVED FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who ever received family life education by sources, according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	46.2	3,517	1.3	2.9	42.9	0.7	69.0	1,624
20-24	50.4	808	1.1	8.8	48.1	1.3	63.3	407
Residence								
Rural	44.4	3,216	1.4	4.2	42.7	0.7	68.0	1,424
Urban	54.3	1,109	0.9	3.9	47.0	1.1	67.5	607
Education								
Non-literate ^a	28.1	414	0.9	1.6	0.9	0.8	95.8	115
Less than five years	35.6	585	0.9	1.8	6.8	0.5	91.8	207
5-9 years	47.1	2,298	1.1	3.4	47.0	0.6	67.1	1,082
10 or more years	60.9	1,028	1.7	6.6	59.4	1.4	55.7	627
Religion								
Hindu	48.1	2,977	1.1	4.4	47.3	0.8	65.8	1,436
Muslim	43.8	1,208	1.1	2.0	32.9	0.9	76.7	525
Christian	55.3	62	6.3	8.9	48.5	3.4	57.5	34
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	53.4	50	0.0	25.9	88.9	0.0	7.7	26
Others	36.2	28	(10.0)	(0.0)	(30.0)	(0.0)	(80.0)	10
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	48.3	1,120	1.3	3.0	39.0	0.6	74.7	542
Scheduled tribes	35.8	382	5.8	10.5	46.0	0.8	54.1	135
Other backward classes	47.6	423	1.7	8.3	59.6	1.5	48.0	201
Others	48.0	1,768	0.7	3.4	47.1	0.6	65.6	852
Wealth index								
Lowest	35.2	823	1.7	2.7	27.2	0.7	76.8	288
Second	41.6	875	1.1	1.3	32.0	1.1	79.2	361
Middles	50.1	902	1.7	4.4	43.2	0.2	68.6	451
Fourth	48.2	989	0.4	5.2	50.7	0.6	63.6	480
Highest	61.0	736	1.5	5.9	58.3	1.5	56.5	451
West Bengal	47.0	4,325	1.2	4.1	44.0	0.8	67.9	2,031

[#] 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 8.5 KNOWLEDGE OF LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND REPORTED IDEAL AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

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

Background characteristics	Knowledge of minimum legal age at marriage		Reported ideal age at marriage for boys			Reported ideal age at marriage for girls			Number of women**
	Boys	Girls	Less than 21	21 and above	Total	Less than 18	18 and above	Total	
Age group									
15-19	77.7	82.3	18.3	81.7	100.0	4.5	95.5	100.0	3,517
20-24	83.6	87.6	13.7	86.3	100.0	3.6	96.4	100.0	808
Residence									
Rural	76.3	81.0	18.6	81.4	100.0	4.5	95.5	100.0	3,216
Urban	86.0	89.9	14.3	85.7	100.0	3.7	96.3	100.0	1,109
Education									
Non-literate ^a	44.6	47.4	44.0	56.0	100.0	22.9	77.1	100.0	414
Less than five years	56.0	60.4	29.8	70.2	100.0	12.3	87.7	100.0	585
5-9 years	83.7	89.1	17.1	82.9	100.0	2.5	97.5	100.0	2,298
10 or more years	94.8	98.1	8.7	91.3	100.0	1.7	98.3	100.0	1,028
Religion									
Hindu	80.4	85.0	15.4	84.6	100.0	3.2	96.8	100.0	2,977
Muslim	75.7	79.9	22.5	77.5	100.0	7.2	92.8	100.0	1,208
Christian	78.8	85.6	9.9	90.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	62
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	78.1	86.8	20.0	80.0	100.0	9.2	90.8	100.0	50
Others	39.6	39.6	37.6	62.4	100.0	18.0	82.0	100.0	28
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	76.4	81.3	20.2	79.8	100.0	4.5	95.5	100.0	1,120
Scheduled tribes	61.0	65.5	19.4	80.6	100.0	6.5	93.5	100.0	382
Other backward classes	83.9	88.0	14.8	85.2	100.0	2.1	97.9	100.0	423
Others	82.8	87.3	15.0	85.0	100.0	3.0	97.0	100.0	1,768
Wealth index									
Lowest	57.7	62.4	24.9	75.1	100.0	8.6	91.4	100.0	823
Second	76.2	80.6	23.7	76.3	100.0	6.7	93.3	100.0	875
Middles	82.8	88.4	15.3	84.7	100.0	2.7	97.3	100.0	902
Fourth	85.5	89.8	14.2	85.8	100.0	2.8	97.2	100.0	989
Highest	91.4	94.9	12.1	87.9	100.0	2.5	97.5	100.0	736
West Bengal	78.8	83.3	17.4	82.6	100.0	4.3	95.7	100.0	4,325

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are currently menstruating and reported menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey, according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	38.6	3,517	0.4	83.7	2.0	21.9	5.5	11.0	0.4	13.9	1,340
20-24	35.2	808	0.7	79.7	2.6	23.0	4.8	16.4	0.8	11.9	284
Residence											
Rural	38.6	3,216	0.5	83.2	1.9	22.2	5.8	12.5	0.5	14.5	1,225
Urban	36.3	1,109	0.3	82.5	2.9	21.8	4.3	10.0	0.3	10.6	399
Education											
Non-literate ^a	32.7	414	0.7	91.9	1.5	11.9	5.2	12.1	0.0	14.0	134
Less than five years	42.3	585	0.0	84.6	3.1	19.4	8.3	10.4	0.5	17.9	240
5-9 years	39.2	2,298	0.5	83.4	1.5	22.5	5.1	12.5	0.6	14.5	890
10 or more years	35.1	1,028	0.3	77.7	3.3	26.5	4.4	11.2	0.3	8.1	360
Religion											
Hindu	37.1	2,977	0.6	81.1	1.8	23.8	5.4	10.5	0.5	12.3	1,095
Muslim	40.8	1,208	0.0	87.1	2.9	19.2	5.5	15.3	0.5	15.7	484
Christian	37.0	62	(0.0)	(87.0)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(4.3)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(17.4)	23
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	35.9	50	(0.0)	(88.9)	(5.6)	(11.1)	(5.6)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(27.8)	18
Others	14.2	28	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	38.9	1,120	0.4	82.1	1.6	23.5	6.5	11.3	0.7	13.6	432
Scheduled tribes	34.0	382	1.5	79.7	1.5	19.4	6.4	14.8	0.0	14.7	129
Other backward classes	37.2	423	0.0	76.4	1.3	26.3	5.4	10.4	0.6	16.2	155
Others	36.9	1,768	0.5	82.9	2.3	21.5	4.3	9.5	0.2	11.4	645
Wealth index											
Lowest	37.6	823	0.3	88.6	1.7	22.3	7.7	13.9	0.0	13.9	300
Second	40.2	875	0.8	80.2	1.4	20.7	4.1	13.7	1.1	16.4	349
Middles	42.3	902	0.3	82.3	2.6	23.9	6.1	13.3	0.5	13.4	379
Fourth	36.1	989	0.3	81.4	2.7	21.9	3.1	9.5	0.3	11.5	351
Highest	33.1	736	0.4	83.7	2.1	21.2	6.8	8.2	0.0	12.3	245
West Bengal	38.0	4,325	0.4	83.0	2.1	22.1	5.4	11.9	0.4	13.6	1,624

[#] 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 8.7 PRACTICES DURING MENSTRUAL PERIOD

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are currently menstruating by practices during menstrual period, according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	87.8	1.1	20.1	2.1	3,517
20-24	71.4	0.6	43.1	1.0	808
Residence					
Rural	92.6	1.0	14.2	2.3	3,216
Urban	61.7	1.0	53.7	0.6	1,109
Education					
Non-literate ^a	93.8	0.0	2.9	3.3	414
Less than five years	96.0	0.7	3.0	2.7	585
5-9 years	90.0	0.9	19.1	1.7	2,298
10 or more years	62.5	1.8	57.1	1.2	1,028
Religion					
Hindu	82.0	1.1	27.4	2.0	2,977
Muslim	92.5	0.9	15.1	2.0	1,208
Christian	82.9	0.0	30.1	0.0	62
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	51.5	4.0	70.8	0.0	50
Others	88.6	0.0	14.8	0.0	28
Castes/tribes[#]					
Scheduled castes	89.2	0.8	16.3	2.0	1,120
Scheduled tribes	88.4	0.2	15.6	1.2	382
Other backward classes	80.6	2.6	34.1	2.4	423
Others	78.7	1.0	32.8	1.2	1,768
Wealth index					
Lowest	96.3	0.2	1.7	4.2	823
Second	96.9	0.5	5.2	2.6	875
Middles	94.7	0.9	13.5	0.8	902
Fourth	85.2	1.6	33.3	1.6	989
Highest	44.2	1.9	73.5	0.3	736
West Bengal	84.7	1.0	24.4	1.9	4,325

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

TABLE 8.8 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know specific methods, according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Emergency contraception	Injectable	Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15-19	96.1	96.0	48.5	91.3	26.6	84.8	20.3	43.7	62.8	11.5	34.4	21.9	0.5	3,517
20-24	98.3	98.3	67.4	95.6	44.4	92.1	39.3	52.3	83.5	23.2	48.1	34.7	0.4	808
Residence														
Rural	96.4	96.3	52.9	92.4	28.6	84.9	17.9	46.4	60.9	11.2	37.1	22.3	0.5	3,216
Urban	96.7	96.6	49.4	91.4	33.6	89.8	41.0	42.1	83.3	21.0	36.4	30.0	0.6	1,109
Education														
Non-literate ^a	90.9	90.4	44.7	84.2	20.9	74.5	7.3	33.5	40.0	3.3	31.3	20.4	0.0	414
Less than five years	93.7	93.5	44.6	87.8	23.4	80.0	11.0	42.4	44.7	5.5	32.5	18.6	0.4	585
5-9 years	97.0	97.0	49.3	92.8	27.1	85.7	20.2	46.0	65.7	10.3	35.0	21.4	0.5	2,298
10 or more years	99.3	99.3	65.6	96.4	43.8	95.4	46.2	50.3	92.4	30.4	46.2	35.6	0.8	1,028
Religion														
Hindu	96.9	96.8	52.7	92.7	30.5	86.3	25.6	44.8	69.3	15.6	37.3	25.2	0.5	2,977
Muslim	95.4	95.4	50.2	90.6	27.4	85.5	18.6	46.3	58.5	9.1	36.2	23.0	0.6	1,208
Christian	98.5	98.5	59.2	93.7	35.9	90.7	24.6	52.1	92.2	14.9	40.7	16.5	0.0	62
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	97.8	97.8	63.1	95.6	62.1	93.7	55.5	61.0	91.8	18.6	38.4	14.6	0.0	50
Others	92.8	89.1	29.0	89.1	11.1	71.3	11.3	11.4	46.5	7.8	21.9	18.3	0.0	28
Castes/tribes[#]														
Scheduled castes	97.1	97.0	51.9	92.1	29.5	85.6	19.7	42.8	65.1	11.1	37.7	23.2	0.5	1,120
Scheduled tribes	93.7	93.5	48.7	90.1	30.5	80.0	15.5	41.9	62.3	9.9	33.6	18.2	0.5	382
Other backward classes	95.9	95.9	52.4	92.0	29.1	82.8	26.6	49.5	68.3	19.4	32.2	20.2	0.3	423
Others	97.1	97.0	53.5	92.7	31.1	88.4	29.6	46.2	70.9	16.7	36.4	26.2	0.6	1,768
Wealth index														
Lowest	92.9	92.6	44.4	87.2	22.9	73.8	10.3	38.8	40.9	5.9	31.3	16.9	0.2	823
Second	96.2	96.1	50.0	93.2	24.8	83.6	11.5	43.2	52.9	8.0	36.9	21.7	0.3	875
Middles	97.9	97.9	54.1	93.3	29.8	90.1	18.7	50.3	68.4	11.2	37.0	23.5	0.5	902
Fourth	97.3	97.2	54.9	93.5	33.0	90.4	29.9	47.4	80.8	16.6	39.4	27.5	0.9	989
Highest	98.1	98.1	56.4	93.0	39.9	92.3	52.0	46.2	90.7	28.4	39.8	32.1	0.5	736
West Bengal	96.5	96.4	52.0	92.1	29.9	86.1	23.8	45.3	66.7	13.7	36.9	24.2	0.5	4,325

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.9 SOURCES FROM WHERE TO GET PILL AND CONDOM

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

Background characteristics	Sources from where to get pills and condoms			Number of women**
	Government facility	Private facility	Other	
Age group				
15-19	49.4	67.9	3.5	3,517
20-24	50.4	77.3	4.1	808
Residence				
Rural	53.2	64.5	3.9	3,216
Urban	39.2	84.7	2.8	1,109
Education				
Non-literate ^a	47.6	44.9	3.7	414
Less than five years	46.8	56.9	7.7	585
5-9 years	50.9	69.4	2.9	2,298
10 or more years	49.2	87.6	2.9	1,028
Religion				
Hindu	49.5	71.0	3.6	2,977
Muslim	49.3	67.1	3.8	1,208
Christian	55.6	79.6	0.0	62
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	64.1	60.7	4.3	50
Others	39.0	36.0	0.0	28
Castes/tribes[#]				
Scheduled castes	53.1	68.1	3.8	1,120
Scheduled tribes	52.5	50.6	4.8	382
Other backward classes	49.9	69.3	2.9	423
Others	47.2	74.1	3.3	1,768
Wealth index				
Lowest	51.6	46.7	5.6	823
Second	50.6	63.9	4.7	875
Middles	56.0	70.7	3.0	902
Fourth	47.4	80.0	2.5	989
Highest	41.2	86.9	2.8	736
West Bengal	49.6	69.6	3.6	4,325

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.10 DISCUSSION ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHOD BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who discussed family planning methods with any one and sources of information, according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	47.6	3,517	13.8	50.1	75.1	1.2	0.1	2.3	7.8	1,677
20-24	54.7	808	12.8	47.5	82.2	5.4	0.4	3.2	6.2	442
Residence										
Rural	47.1	3,216	13.1	55.0	72.6	1.8	0.1	2.1	6.5	1,516
Urban	54.3	1,109	14.8	35.8	86.6	2.9	0.3	3.6	9.8	603
Education										
Non-literate ^a	43.4	414	19.0	57.1	65.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	179
Less than five years	46.2	585	10.7	57.9	64.9	0.8	0.0	0.3	7.3	270
5-9 years	46.4	2,298	12.8	52.5	76.9	1.4	0.1	2.3	7.6	1,067
10 or more years	58.7	1,028	14.6	38.1	84.5	4.6	0.3	4.7	8.2	603
Religion										
Hindu	48.6	2,977	14.4	45.9	78.9	2.3	0.2	2.5	8.5	1,451
Muslim	50.2	1,208	10.6	59.1	70.0	1.2	0.0	1.8	5.3	605
Christian	55.7	62	23.9	35.7	86.0	9.1	0.0	12.3	5.8	34
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	38.7	50	(31.6)	(47.4)	(94.7)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(10.5)	(0.0)	19
Others	36.0	28	(0.0)	(30.0)	(80.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	10
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	49.5	1,120	14.0	53.4	73.7	2.2	0.0	2.1	8.9	555
Scheduled tribes	43.0	382	21.1	47.0	81.4	2.4	0.6	5.6	6.3	164
Other backward classes	46.4	423	18.4	46.2	81.2	4.2	0.0	2.7	6.9	196
Others	49.2	1,768	14.7	45.8	77.2	1.9	0.2	2.4	7.3	874
Wealth index										
Lowest	43.5	823	12.7	54.0	69.1	1.5	0.0	1.1	8.8	357
Second	49.4	875	13.5	58.6	70.3	1.4	0.0	1.4	5.6	432
Middles	47.6	902	14.0	55.8	70.8	1.7	0.2	2.3	6.1	430
Fourth	48.4	989	10.1	46.2	81.2	2.3	0.0	2.8	7.8	478
Highest	56.9	736	18.0	33.5	90.1	3.4	0.5	4.9	9.1	422
West Bengal	48.9	4,325	13.6	49.5	76.6	2.1	0.1	2.5	7.4	2,119

[#] 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 8.11 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI AND STI BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware of RTI/STI and source of information, according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	27.7	3,517	16.2	44.4	1.9	34.9	6.8	3.4	51.0	17.8	0.9	0.4	979
20-24	39.1	808	18.7	57.5	3.2	48.1	10.7	2.4	40.8	11.7	2.7	0.9	319
Residence													
Rural	27.5	3,216	19.3	42.4	2.1	34.4	8.0	3.5	50.6	16.3	1.5	0.0	881
Urban	36.6	1,109	11.3	58.9	2.3	46.3	7.0	2.3	44.1	16.3	0.9	1.6	417
Education													
Non-literate ^a	12.4	414	15.8	14.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	74.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52
Less than five years	14.3	585	13.0	29.7	0.0	5.0	8.6	1.1	68.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	84
5-9 years	27.8	2,298	17.2	43.8	1.3	34.4	6.5	3.2	52.1	16.9	1.2	0.2	639
10 or more years	50.5	1,028	17.1	58.7	3.9	52.1	9.5	3.7	38.4	19.7	1.7	0.8	523
Religion													
Hindu	32.5	2,977	15.7	49.5	2.1	40.5	7.3	3.0	47.5	16.9	1.4	0.7	970
Muslim	22.9	1,208	20.2	42.0	1.5	29.5	7.9	3.7	53.6	11.2	1.0	0.0	279
Christian	32.9	62	(20.0)	(45.0)	(0.0)	(40.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(40.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	36.5	50	(22.2)	(55.6)	(22.2)	(50.0)	(11.1)	(5.6)	(27.8)	(55.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	18
Others	39.4	28	(18.2)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(27.3)	(9.1)	(9.1)	(63.6)	(9.1)	(9.1)	(0.0)	11
Castes/tribes[#]													
Scheduled castes	28.4	1,120	15.9	41.6	1.8	34.8	8.6	1.8	49.0	13.9	1.3	0.3	316
Scheduled tribes	27.6	382	22.4	38.1	4.5	32.4	8.4	4.4	46.6	26.3	1.8	0.0	105
Other backward classes	34.4	423	15.9	48.9	1.9	50.0	10.8	6.2	47.6	32.8	1.3	0.6	147
Others	31.3	1,768	14.1	53.3	2.2	39.5	5.9	3.2	47.0	11.5	1.2	0.8	560
Wealth index													
Lowest	20.6	823	17.7	20.1	1.7	19.2	9.6	3.5	66.2	12.3	2.3	0.0	170
Second	20.8	875	21.5	30.3	0.6	25.2	7.3	3.7	55.0	12.4	1.6	0.6	182
Middles	29.0	902	23.5	44.2	2.2	33.7	7.1	1.9	50.7	12.9	0.7	0.0	261
Fourth	35.0	989	15.1	57.4	1.5	42.3	8.3	3.9	45.4	18.4	1.1	0.9	346
Highest	45.0	736	10.2	63.7	4.1	54.2	6.9	2.9	37.5	21.1	1.4	0.7	339
West Bengal	29.8	4,325	16.8	47.6	2.2	38.1	7.7	3.2	48.5	16.3	1.3	0.5	1,298

[#] 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 8.12 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI/STI TRANSMISSION

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who knew about transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	12.0	6.1	3.3	8.6	52.6	43.4	30.2	979
20-24	11.9	12.9	6.3	11.2	60.6	52.4	22.7	319
Residence								
Rural	12.8	7.3	3.9	8.7	53.6	43.9	28.4	881
Urban	10.5	9.2	4.7	10.4	57.1	49.6	27.4	417
Education								
Non-literate ^a	9.2	0.0	0.0	23.3	47.3	25.1	20.2	52
Less than five years	4.6	2.3	0.0	6.8	45.7	21.0	41.6	84
5-9 years	11.4	5.8	2.6	7.6	50.4	40.9	30.9	639
10 or more years	13.7	11.3	6.4	10.3	60.9	55.4	24.2	523
Religion								
Hindu	13.4	8.5	4.4	8.8	56.3	47.0	26.7	970
Muslim	7.4	5.9	3.3	7.0	48.7	38.2	35.9	279
Christian	(15.4)	(7.7)	(7.7)	(7.7)	(61.5)	(46.2)	(30.8)	20
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(0.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(41.2)	(64.7)	(70.6)	(0.0)	18
Others	(16.7)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(16.7)	(16.7)	(50.0)	(50.0)	11
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	11.7	10.7	5.1	3.9	53.2	41.4	27.5	316
Scheduled tribes	6.1	4.3	0.0	14.3	62.2	58.7	16.4	105
Other backward classes	13.6	7.7	4.9	20.0	68.7	41.6	22.0	147
Others	14.3	8.1	4.9	9.7	52.3	47.0	30.3	560
Wealth index								
Lowest	12.8	3.9	2.6	6.1	55.9	36.3	27.5	170
Second	11.6	1.1	3.2	7.3	50.4	42.2	29.1	182
Middles	14.7	8.2	3.0	7.9	47.6	48.1	26.9	261
Fourth	11.8	10.6	4.3	10.3	54.2	45.6	29.7	346
Highest	10.6	9.7	5.5	11.0	60.6	49.5	27.2	339
West Bengal	12.0	8.0	4.1	9.3	54.8	45.9	28.1	1,298

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 8.13 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY SOURCES

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

Background characteristics	Ever heard of HIV/AIDS	Number of women**	Source of information						Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	Television	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Adult education programme	
Age group									
15-19	65.0	3,517	27.3	76.3	3.3	41.8	5.9	0.8	2,293
20-24	82.6	808	27.0	86.0	5.2	55.1	9.7	1.1	668
Residence									
Rural	62.3	3,216	33.3	73.0	3.0	41.7	7.1	0.8	2,007
Urban	85.7	1,109	14.4	90.0	5.3	51.4	6.0	1.1	954
Education									
Non-literate ^a	20.5	414	18.0	61.4	0.0	1.3	8.2	0.0	84
Less than five years	32.8	585	28.8	71.9	0.0	11.4	5.9	1.6	191
5-9 years	73.0	2,298	27.5	75.6	3.0	38.2	5.8	0.5	1,682
10 or more years	97.6	1,028	27.1	86.0	6.1	66.3	8.4	1.5	1,004
Religion									
Hindu	72.5	2,977	27.6	81.2	3.9	47.8	6.6	1.1	2,162
Muslim	56.9	1,208	26.7	71.5	2.0	35.2	5.8	0.0	689
Christian	87.3	62	22.3	77.7	8.2	44.2	15.3	0.0	54
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	92.1	50	19.8	62.0	17.4	53.4	14.6	5.9	46
Others	36.0	28	(40.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	10
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	65.7	1,120	26.4	80.0	2.5	37.9	6.9	0.7	734
Scheduled tribes	50.3	382	26.7	68.2	7.6	41.1	11.5	3.0	191
Other backward classes	76.0	423	28.4	77.4	3.7	54.9	8.6	1.5	323
Others	75.7	1,768	26.9	81.5	4.4	48.5	5.8	0.8	1,345
Wealth index									
Lowest	30.2	823	34.1	54.3	2.0	30.6	12.1	0.8	249
Second	55.2	875	37.4	58.1	0.4	33.6	4.1	0.4	484
Middles	71.2	902	33.0	74.8	3.3	36.3	6.5	0.3	645
Fourth	89.4	989	23.1	88.6	3.4	46.5	6.4	0.8	887
Highest	94.3	736	17.3	91.9	7.5	63.8	7.4	1.9	696
West Bengal	68.3	4,325	27.2	78.5	3.7	44.8	6.8	0.9	2,961

[#] 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 8.14 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV TRANSMISSION/AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know about transmission of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	5.4	47.1	30.1	40.2	25.8	58.3	26.6	2,293
20-24	5.6	57.3	37.3	46.3	31.0	60.5	27.2	668
Residence								
Rural	6.1	47.7	32.0	39.1	27.9	56.9	23.7	2,007
Urban	4.2	53.7	31.9	47.0	25.7	62.6	32.5	954
Education								
Non-literate ^a	15.1	48.3	31.8	20.5	3.3	28.0	12.4	84
Less than five years	2.0	46.1	37.1	35.4	9.8	26.8	23.6	191
5-9 years	5.1	46.4	26.9	36.1	22.9	55.9	24.6	1,682
10 or more years	5.9	54.6	37.9	50.6	35.5	67.5	30.4	1,004
Religion								
Hindu	5.0	50.6	32.9	42.8	29.1	60.7	27.5	2,162
Muslim	6.2	45.4	28.1	38.2	22.3	50.1	25.9	689
Christian	2.6	57.1	36.7	43.8	11.6	71.3	20.5	54
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	14.0	57.1	29.7	36.3	24.3	66.0	15.6	46
Others	(11.1)	(44.4)	(44.4)	(55.6)	(11.1)	(66.7)	(22.2)	10
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	3.5	46.5	34.7	42.4	23.1	54.3	26.7	734
Scheduled tribes	6.3	61.1	35.2	43.2	21.2	62.3	20.4	191
Other backward classes	6.9	50.1	30.5	42.6	29.7	64.8	21.2	323
Others	6.3	50.3	31.6	40.8	29.9	60.8	32.1	1,345
Wealth index								
Lowest	6.9	48.3	31.1	38.2	27.4	46.9	20.2	249
Second	5.0	49.6	28.6	31.9	23.2	50.2	24.7	484
Middles	4.3	46.3	30.7	40.7	24.0	52.9	22.6	645
Fourth	6.3	47.2	31.6	42.7	26.9	57.2	28.5	887
Highest	5.2	55.5	35.1	47.2	31.6	72.0	30.4	696
West Bengal	5.4	49.8	32.0	41.8	27.1	58.9	26.7	2,961

[#] 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 8.15 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who have misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	9.3	12.0	18.0	16.4	22.5	20.3	37.9	2,293
20-24	4.8	5.7	10.8	9.2	11.5	10.8	29.4	668
Residence								
Rural	10.2	12.8	18.3	17.5	23.0	20.8	39.1	2,007
Urban	4.3	5.9	12.3	9.0	13.8	12.5	29.5	954
Education								
Non-literate ^a	15.5	21.2	22.3	24.9	31.8	27.0	43.0	84
Less than five years	14.1	17.1	20.3	19.0	30.6	26.8	37.4	191
5-9 years	10.1	12.4	18.2	18.0	23.8	20.4	37.9	1,682
10 or more years	3.4	5.4	12.0	7.6	10.5	12.0	31.9	1,004
Religion								
Hindu	7.6	9.9	15.7	14.0	18.8	17.5	35.3	2,162
Muslim	10.9	13.4	18.1	17.9	24.7	21.3	38.3	689
Christian	5.3	7.2	12.8	7.0	12.2	13.1	29.7	54
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.9	5.9	24.8	14.6	19.4	10.7	47.0	46
Others	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	10
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	11.3	13.1	20.3	17.6	22.5	20.4	37.6	734
Scheduled tribes	5.5	8.5	12.4	11.1	18.1	12.0	35.7	191
Other backward classes	8.5	11.3	18.7	16.0	18.5	18.7	38.3	323
Others	5.8	8.8	12.9	12.4	17.9	16.3	34.0	1,345
Wealth index								
Lowest	9.9	12.6	18.4	20.3	28.3	23.5	41.9	249
Second	15.9	16.8	23.7	24.7	31.6	30.4	41.3	484
Middles	10.7	13.1	17.6	16.6	21.7	18.2	38.8	645
Fourth	6.2	9.6	14.2	12.1	17.3	15.8	35.1	887
Highest	2.7	4.4	12.0	7.6	10.9	10.6	28.7	696
West Bengal	8.3	10.6	16.3	14.8	20.0	18.2	36.0	2,961

[#] 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 8.16 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HOW TO AVOID OR REDUCE THE CHANCES OF INFECTING HIV/AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 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 sexual HIV/ AIDS	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group							
15-19	12.6	38.0	37.1	45.5	14.6	12.7	2,293
20-24	12.5	56.8	49.2	58.4	18.5	9.5	668
Residence							
Rural	14.6	38.0	38.4	45.7	14.4	11.5	2,007
Urban	8.9	52.2	43.0	54.0	17.9	12.7	954
Education							
Non-literate ^a	16.6	28.6	23.2	8.2	6.3	12.8	84
Less than five years	12.3	29.0	31.2	19.8	10.1	11.7	191
5-9 years	12.0	34.8	34.4	42.4	12.0	12.6	1,682
10 or more years	13.2	55.4	52.3	67.5	21.2	11.0	1,004
Religion							
Hindu	12.3	45.9	41.7	51.6	16.8	11.9	2,162
Muslim	13.6	31.0	31.6	36.6	11.7	12.6	689
Christian	5.6	46.5	48.4	56.5	13.6	5.9	54
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	13.3	47.4	65.8	62.6	11.9	7.5	46
Others	(44.4)	(22.2)	(50.0)	(60.0)	(11.1)	(22.2)	10
Castes/tribes[#]							
Scheduled castes	11.0	40.3	38.2	45.1	13.1	15.2	734
Scheduled tribes	13.3	40.9	50.7	49.0	12.6	8.5	191
Other backward classes	15.0	47.3	43.2	54.5	15.0	9.6	323
Others	13.3	46.1	38.6	50.4	17.8	11.7	1,345
Wealth index							
Lowest	12.8	24.9	34.2	31.7	14.1	16.5	249
Second	12.5	29.9	30.7	35.2	12.6	13.7	484
Middles	13.6	38.1	36.2	42.3	12.2	11.1	645
Fourth	14.5	45.4	39.6	49.4	15.7	12.6	887
Highest	9.9	54.2	52.1	68.1	19.8	9.8	696
West Bengal	12.6	42.9	39.9	48.4	15.6	11.9	2,961

[#] 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 8.17 KNOWLEDGE REGARDING WHERE TO GET TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS AND SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware of where to get tested for HIV/AIDS and place for testing HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	40.9	2,293	83.8	19.3	2.1	1.3	20.7	0.4	2.5	942
20-24	51.5	668	87.0	17.8	7.5	1.4	16.8	3.0	5.2	345
Residence										
Rural	43.5	2,007	82.0	24.6	2.1	0.5	19.0	0.8	2.2	875
Urban	42.8	954	90.3	6.7	6.4	3.2	20.9	1.6	5.5	412
Education										
Non-literate ^a	16.6	84	(64.3)	(28.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14
Less than five years	30.6	191	86.5	13.1	1.8	1.9	22.4	0.0	1.9	59
5-9 years	39.4	1,682	84.6	19.4	1.6	1.3	18.7	0.2	2.2	665
10 or more years	54.6	1,004	85.2	18.7	6.2	1.3	20.4	2.3	4.8	549
Religion										
Hindu	45.2	2,162	85.5	18.7	3.7	1.2	19.4	1.1	3.5	979
Muslim	35.7	689	80.8	21.4	1.6	2.1	19.7	0.8	3.0	249
Christian	54.7	54	86.0	20.3	7.8	0.0	13.7	3.9	0.0	29
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	58.1	46	92.5	3.4	10.9	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	27
Others	(30.0)	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	44.6	734	85.7	21.8	2.9	0.6	17.6	1.3	2.8	325
Scheduled tribes	49.7	191	89.5	19.1	3.2	0.0	22.8	0.0	2.3	95
Other backward classes	46.7	323	85.9	13.7	6.9	1.4	22.4	1.3	4.6	150
Others	40.6	1,345	82.6	17.6	3.9	1.8	19.4	1.4	3.3	552
Wealth index										
Lowest	44.3	249	85.0	20.9	0.0	0.8	23.2	0.0	0.9	110
Second	34.5	484	78.4	28.0	1.2	1.3	21.8	0.0	1.9	166
Middles	43.1	645	82.0	20.4	1.4	1.4	16.8	0.5	1.4	278
Fourth	42.5	887	86.6	20.7	2.7	1.1	18.5	0.8	3.5	378
Highest	50.3	696	87.7	10.7	8.3	1.7	21.0	2.7	5.8	355
West Bengal	43.3	2,961	84.7	18.9	3.5	1.3	19.6	1.1	3.2	1,287

[#] 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 8.18 KNOWLEDGE OF SOME SELECTED STATEMENTS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years by awareness on reproductive issues, according to selected background characteristics, West Bengal, 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	58.5	20.0	3.1	14.4	18.5	64.1	25.6	47.0	28.6	59.9	3,517
20-24	67.8	13.8	3.0	8.4	28.8	58.1	38.8	39.3	33.9	55.6	808
Residence											
Rural	56.4	20.1	3.3	14.5	19.3	62.9	26.5	44.9	29.7	58.5	3,216
Urban	71.2	15.3	2.6	9.7	23.7	63.3	32.6	47.5	29.3	60.9	1,109
Education											
Non-literate ^a	31.9	44.8	5.5	25.5	16.1	70.7	21.3	57.4	21.4	69.9	414
Less than five years	41.0	33.9	3.5	20.9	15.5	63.2	22.0	47.5	25.8	63.4	585
5-9 years	62.2	15.3	2.9	13.2	18.7	63.8	26.1	45.1	30.3	58.1	2,298
10 or more years	78.3	7.5	2.4	4.1	28.9	58.0	38.7	40.7	33.7	54.7	1,028
Religion											
Hindu	63.6	17.8	3.1	12.4	20.6	63.1	28.6	44.7	30.1	58.8	2,977
Muslim	53.1	21.7	3.3	15.5	19.3	63.5	26.5	47.2	29.0	59.9	1,208
Christian	50.7	11.4	1.5	11.3	29.6	54.7	35.6	42.0	29.1	56.1	62
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	60.6	2.2	1.8	5.6	28.8	52.7	30.5	48.0	24.4	55.4	50
Others	35.8	49.7	7.2	25.0	21.9	71.0	21.8	67.5	18.3	74.6	28
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	58.4	20.9	3.0	13.8	18.1	63.8	27.9	42.1	30.0	59.3	1,120
Scheduled tribes	44.8	26.6	4.0	16.0	23.0	61.6	22.5	52.1	24.3	63.1	382
Other backward classes	63.4	14.7	3.6	10.3	23.2	60.1	28.7	43.6	33.9	53.9	423
Others	65.3	16.2	2.8	11.9	20.6	64.5	29.3	47.0	27.9	60.9	1,768
Wealth index											
Lowest	41.4	34.2	4.6	21.5	15.9	65.1	22.5	49.7	26.9	62.3	823
Second	52.9	22.6	3.8	16.0	18.7	62.8	24.1	44.6	30.5	58.3	875
Middles	63.2	15.0	2.4	12.7	18.8	64.2	27.7	45.0	28.2	58.0	902
Fourth	66.3	13.7	2.5	9.9	22.5	62.9	30.5	45.3	30.0	60.2	989
Highest	77.9	8.9	2.5	5.9	26.7	59.7	36.1	43.0	32.8	56.5	736
West Bengal	60.2	18.9	3.1	13.3	20.4	63.0	28.0	45.5	29.6	59.1	4,325

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

() Based on 10-24 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, West Bengal, 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**
Darjiling	96.1	33.7	92.5	43.2	60.7	280
Jalpaiguri	88.6	41.9	90.9	24.0	56.4	292
Koch Bihar	93.5	43.4	92.2	16.6	67.0	229
Uttar Dinajpur	88.3	36.4	75.8	9.8	52.3	328
Dakshin Dinajpur	96.4	42.0	93.3	20.1	64.0	164
Maldah	77.0	39.2	62.6	14.0	36.2	235
Murshidabad	86.7	44.5	89.6	23.8	57.1	240
Birbhum	90.4	44.3	90.4	20.9	59.3	176
Barddhaman	88.6	40.2	89.5	36.8	30.0	209
Nadia	92.0	31.0	85.6	27.8	45.7	186
North Twentyfour Parganas	91.5	33.7	86.8	30.2	54.0	189
Hugli	94.4	31.9	92.9	32.1	38.2	213
Bankura	87.2	31.7	79.7	13.9	35.8	187
Puruliya	80.7	30.4	64.6	15.6	47.4	192
Pachim Medinipur	88.4	39.8	88.4	21.2	24.9	189
Haora	95.4	46.9	86.2	25.7	52.9	260
Kolkata	87.4	36.5	87.9	48.1	47.6	231
South Twentyfour Parganas	96.4	38.7	95.4	17.9	47.0	302
Purab Medinipur	89.2	38.1	87.9	15.2	36.8	223
West Bengal	90.3	38.0	86.1	23.8	49.0	4,325

** Unweighted cases.

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

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

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Centre	PHC	CHC
Darjiling	8,974	27,247	1,36,050
Jalpaiguri	6,400	48,625	2,64,242
Koch Bihar	6,298	38,415	2,05,399
Uttar Dinajpur	7,322	49,841	2,65,616
Dakshin Dinajpur	8,371	37,031	1,68,274
Maldah	6,061	37,930	2,32,503
Murshidabad	7,256	49,843	2,20,302
Birbhum	6,669	31,547	1,62,573
Barddhaman	6,725	34,074	1,79,801
Nadia	9,324	46,918	2,27,951
North 24 Parganas	6,426	47,743	2,14,508
Hugli	6,258	33,118	2,31,953
Bankura	7,021	23,039	1,39,358
Puruliya	5,132	40,340	1,33,832
Pachim Medinipur	6,113	31,015	1,64,333
Haora	6,913	41,785	2,18,835
Kolkata	-	-	-
South 24 Parganas	7,780	37,444	2,40,399
Purab Medinipur	5,962	38,594	1,73,394
West Bengal	6,869	37,867	1,96,478

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, WEST BENGAL, 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
Darjiling	42.4	33	100.0	0.0	21
Jalpaiguri	73.2	41	73.2	100.0	41
Koch Bihar	42.2	45	97.7	0.0	43
Uttar Dinajpur	25.0	44	92.9	0.0	42
Dakshin Dinajpur	23.3	43	90.5	0.0	42
Maldah	30.4	46	93.0	100.0	43
Murshidabad	43.2	44	95.0	0.0	40
Birbhum	47.8	46	91.1	11.1	45
Barddhaman	50.0	32	81.8	0.0	33
Nadia	51.3	39	83.8	0.0	37
North 24 Parganas	43.5	23	95.7	0.0	23
Hugli	27.3	33	91.2	12.5	34
Bankura	17.4	46	93.3	16.7	45
Puruliya	28.9	45	83.7	100.0	43
Pachim Medinipur	24.5	49	89.6	0.0	48
Haora	64.0	25	88.0	0.0	25
Kolkata	-	-	-	-	--
South 24 Parganas	57.1	42	94.7	0.0	38
Purab Medinipur	26.5	49	84.4	33.3	45
West Bengal	38.6	725	89.7	14.7	688

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

TABLE 9.3: STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURES AT SUB-CENTRES FUNCTIONING IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING BY DISTRICTS, WEST BENGAL, 2007-08

District	Number of Sub-Centres					Total number of Sub-Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use ¹	
Darjiling	2	4	5	0	0	11
Jalpaiguri	6	9	9	0	0	14
Koch Bihar	3	28	20	0	0	31
Uttar Dinajpur	4	20	19	3	0	23
Dakshin Dinajpur	2	9	11	2	0	15
Maldah	5	13	9	0	0	18
Murshidabad	2	12	9	5	2	15
Birbhum	11	23	18	7	3	29
Bardhaman	5	15	12	1	0	18
Nadia	2	14	13	3	0	15
North 24 Parganas	0	3	4	0	0	5
Hugli	2	10	10	1	0	12
Bankura	2	15	9	1	0	28
Puruliya	2	17	9	1	0	23
Pachim Medinipur	4	14	7	2	0	20
Haora	4	10	10	2	0	12
Kolkata	-	-	-	-	-	-
South 24 Parganas	1	5	5	1	0	6
Purab Medinipur	11	16	16	5	0	20
West Bengal (%)	68 (21.6)	237 (75.2)	195 (61.9)	34 (10.8)	5 (14.7)	315 (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, WEST BENGAL, 2007-08

District	Adequately equipped ¹ (at least 60%)	Essential drugs ² (at least 60%)	Total number of Sub-Centres
Darjiling	21	16	21
Jalpaiguri	41	39	41
Koch Bihar	43	40	43
Uttar Dinajpur	38	35	42
Dakshin Dinajpur	42	36	42
Maldah	42	36	43
Murshidabad	40	33	40
Birbhum	42	42	45
Bardhaman	32	32	33
Nadia	36	35	37
North 24 Parganas	23	23	23
Hugli	34	33	34
Bankura	45	45	45
Puruliya	43	43	43
Pachim Medinipur	48	43	48
Haora	24	7	25
Kolkata	-	-	-
South 24 Parganas	36	30	38
Purab Medinipur	45	44	45
West Bengal (%)	675(98.1)	612(89.0)	688(100.0)

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

TABLE 9.5: NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, WEST BENGAL, 2007-08				
District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Centres
Darjiling	6	4	20	21
Jalpaiguri	27	5	40	41
Koch Bihar	24	8	42	43
Uttar Dinajpur	24	1	40	42
Dakshin Dinajpur	21	3	41	42
Maldah	16	1	38	43
Murshidabad	12	7	34	40
Birbhum	11	10	38	45
Barddhaman	25	19	31	33
Nadia	2	11	34	37
North 24 Parganas	4	6	22	23
Hugli	6	14	30	34
Bankura	26	3	45	45
Puruliya	12	8	41	43
Pachim Medinipur	24	21	44	48
Haora	16	5	24	25
Kolkata	-	-	-	-
South 24 Parganas	12	3	36	38
Purab Medinipur	21	12	45	45
West Bengal (%)	289(42.0)	141(49.8)	645(93.8)	688(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, WEST BENGAL, 2007-08					
District	Human resources Status of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer	AYUSH Doctor	Pharmacist	
Darjiling	6	1	1	3	6
Jalpaiguri	15	1	5	13	15
Koch Bihar	14	1	2	15	18
Uttar Dinajpur	10	0	0	4	12
Dakshin Dinajpur	12	1	2	3	14
Maldah	12	1	1	7	13
Murshidabad	12	3	4	10	15
Birbhum	13	1	4	13	18
Barddhaman	14	3	4	18	19
Nadia	12	0	2	11	16
North 24 Parganas	14	1	0	13	16
Hugli	16	1	5	20	22
Bankura	18	1	5	23	23
Puruliya	15	1	5	15	18
Pachim Medinipur	20	4	10	27	27
Haora	9	3	0	11	11
Kolkata	-	-	-	-	-
South 24 Parganas	10	2	1	7	12
Purab Medinipur	11	3	3	10	15
West Bengal (%)	233 (80.3)	28 (9.7)	54 (18.6)	223 (76.9)	290 (100.0)

MO=Medical Officer.

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

Districts	Number of PHCs having					Total number of PHCs
	Residential Quarter for MO	Functioning on 24 hours basis	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
Darjiling	6	5	4	4	3	6
Jalpaiguri	12	4	1	10	1	15
Koch Bihar	14	6	2	6	2	18
Uttar Dinajpur	11	4	2	2	1	12
Dakshin Dinajpur	9	0	1	6	2	14
Maldah	13	5	2	2	1	13
Murshidabad	11	2	5	2	1	15
Birbhum	17	8	6	10	1	18
Barddhaman	13	2	2	14	0	19
Nadia	16	4	5	5	0	16
North 24 Parganas	16	4	1	4	2	16
Hugli	17	1	9	7	2	22
Bankura	20	6	8	4	0	23
Puruliya	16	10	9	5	2	18
Pachim Medinipur	20	6	7	9	2	27
Haora	7	1	0	4	4	11
Kolkata	-	-	-	-	-	-
South 24 Parganas	9	0	4	5	0	12
Purab Medinipur	13	7	7	9	1	15
West Bengal (%)	240 (82.8)	75 (25.9)	75 (27.0)	108 (37.2)	25 (8.6)	290 (100.0)

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

District	Number of PHCs having						Total number of PHCs
	New born care equipments	Functional OT	Cold chain equipments ¹ (at least 60%)	Essential drugs ² (at least 60%)	Referral services for delivery*	Conducted at least 10 deliveries*	
Darjiling	5	6	2	4	4	2	6
Jalpaiguri	1	7	4	11	3	2	15
Koch Bihar	2	3	8	8	3	3	18
Uttar Dinajpur	1	2	3	4	3	2	12
Dakshin Dinajpur	0	1	0	3	0	0	14
Maldah	1	3	5	7	0	3	13
Murshidabad	1	2	2	1	2	2	15
Birbhum	1	7	5	7	3	3	18
Barddhaman	2	0	9	7	1	1	19
Nadia	2	6	6	6	1	1	16
North 24 Parganas	1	3	9	7	2	1	16
Hugli	0	1	7	5	1	0	22
Bankura	1	8	7	10	1	1	23
Puruliya	0	9	8	15	6	1	18
Pachim Medinipur	1	7	9	11	4	3	27
Haora	0	0	5	2	0	0	11
Kolkata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South 24 Parganas	2	3	4	6	0	0	12
Purab Medinipur	1	5	1	11	0	0	15
West Bengal (%)	22 (7.6)	73 (25.2)	94 (32.4)	125 (43.1)	34 (45.3)	25 (33.3)	290 (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, WEST BENGAL, 2007-08

District	Number of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund	Utilized untied fund	
Darjiling	2	5	2	2	6
Jalpaiguri	7	15	15	13	15
Koch Bihar	9	16	15	13	18
Uttar Dinajpur	6	11	10	10	12
Dakshin Dinajpur	1	14	13	13	14
Maldah	2	13	11	11	13
Murshidabad	1	14	13	11	15
Birbhum	2	18	16	15	18
Barddhaman	3	17	14	14	19
Nadia	1	16	16	16	16
North 24 Parganas	1	15	15	14	16
Hugli	3	21	18	17	22
Bankura	5	22	16	16	23
Puruliya	5	18	16	17	18
Pachim Medinipur	9	24	25	23	27
Haora	5	11	11	11	11
Kolkata	-	-	-	-	-
South 24 Parganas	9	11	12	11	12
Purab Medinipur	4	15	14	13	15
West Bengal (%)	75(26.0)	276(95.2)	252(86.9)	240(82.8)	290(100.0)

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samittl.

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

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Health Manager	
Darjiling	3	1	1	0	11
Jalpaiguri	1	2	1	3	13
Koch Bihar	1	0	1	0	12
Uttar Dinajpur	2	0	1	0	9
Dakshin Dinajpur	0	0	0	0	7
Maldah	2	2	5	2	16
Murshidabad	2	0	2	0	27
Birbhum	4	4	3	0	19
Barddhaman	1	1	4	2	29
Nadia	4	0	4	0	14
North 24 Parganas	3	0	2	1	22
Hugli	2	0	3	2	17
Bankura	1	1	5	0	22
Puruliya	1	3	1	3	19
Pachim Medinipur	5	4	6	0	29
Haora	4	1	2	0	15
Kolkata	-	-	-	-	-
South 24 Parganas	1	0	1	3	30
Purab Medinipur	2	0	3	0	24
West Bengal (%)	39(11.6)	19(5.7)	45(13.4)	16(4.8)	335(100.0)

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

District	Functional OT	Number of CHC having:				Total number of CHCs
		Designated as FRU	New born care services ¹	LBW babies managed	Blood storage facility ¹	
Darjiling	5	1	1	3	0	11
Jalpaiguri	6	0	0	2	0	13
Koch Bihar	6	2	1	3	0	12
Uttar Dinajpur	6	3	3	3	0	9
Dakshin Dinajpur	1	0	0	0	0	7
Maldah	8	3	3	8	0	16
Murshidabad	25	1	1	8	0	27
Birbhum	5	7	7	6	0	19
Bardhaman	7	13	11	18	3	29
Nadia	11	5	4	1	1	14
North 24 Parganas	14	1	1	7	0	22
Hugli	9	4	3	9	0	17
Bankura	13	8	5	9	0	22
Puruliya	13	8	8	9	0	19
Pachim Medinipur	13	2	2	3	2	29
Haora	8	1	1	5	0	15
Kolkata	-	-	-	-	0	-
South 24 Parganas	2	1	1	4	0	30
Purab Medinipur	3	0	0	3	0	24
West Bengal (%)	155(46.3)	60(17.9)	52(86.7)	101(30.2)	6(10.0)	335(100.0)

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

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

District	Number of CHC having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitor regularly*	Utilized untied fund	
Darjiling	5	10	10	11	11
Jalpaiguri	10	13	13	13	13
Koch Bihar	8	12	12	12	12
Uttar Dinajpur	3	9	7	6	9
Dakshin Dinajpur	0	7	6	5	7
Maldah	7	16	14	15	16
Murshidabad	18	27	26	16	27
Birbhum	4	19	18	18	19
Bardhaman	16	29	27	27	29
Nadia	10	14	13	10	14
North 24 Parganas	9	22	20	18	22
Hugli	8	17	17	14	17
Bankura	12	20	17	19	22
Puruliya	9	18	17	17	19
Pachim Medinipur	8	29	27	28	29
Haora	11	14	14	14	15
Kolkata	-	-	-	-	-
South 24 Parganas	10	27	25	27	30
Purab Medinipur	8	24	24	24	24
West Bengal (%)	156(46.6)	327(97.6)	307(93.6)	294(87.8)	335(100.0)

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

APPENDIX

SAMPLING ERROR FOR SELECTED INDICATORS

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Sampling Errors, West Bengal, 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)							
Darjiling	0.724	0.017	844	841	2.365	0.690	0.757
Jalpaiguri	0.727	0.016	967	968	2.246	0.695	0.759
Koch bihar	0.765	0.016	1,182	1,182	2.056	0.734	0.795
Uttar dinajpur	0.549	0.028	1,519	1,523	5.049	0.495	0.603
Dakshin dinajpur	0.731	0.017	919	918	2.381	0.697	0.765
Maldah	0.620	0.024	1,170	1,169	3.857	0.573	0.667
Murshidabad	0.727	0.020	1,538	1,537	2.818	0.687	0.767
Birbhum	0.749	0.013	1,275	1,276	1.741	0.723	0.774
Barddhaman	0.734	0.018	1,002	1,002	2.404	0.700	0.769
Nadia	0.752	0.020	929	927	2.716	0.712	0.792
North Twentyfour Parganas	0.703	0.019	961	964	2.667	0.666	0.740
Hugli	0.779	0.012	1,011	1,015	1.603	0.755	0.804
Bankura	0.725	0.023	1,058	1,060	3.177	0.679	0.770
Puruliya	0.581	0.024	1,106	1,108	4.162	0.533	0.628
Pachim Medinipur	0.783	0.017	1,080	1,086	2.226	0.749	0.817
Haora	0.754	0.016	951	948	2.142	0.723	0.786
Kolkata	0.749	0.022	645	642	2.956	0.705	0.792
South Twentyfour Parganas	0.756	0.018	1,269	1,276	2.370	0.720	0.791
Purab Medinipur	0.741	0.019	1,116	1,117	2.573	0.703	0.778
Unmet Need for family planning (Currently Married Women age 15-44)							
Darjiling	0.119	0.016	844	841	13.048	0.089	0.150
Jalpaiguri	0.118	0.010	967	968	8.725	0.097	0.138
Koch bihar	0.093	0.011	1,182	1,182	12.178	0.071	0.116
Uttar dinajpur	0.196	0.019	1,519	1,523	9.882	0.158	0.234
Dakshin dinajpur	0.099	0.010	919	918	10.084	0.079	0.118
Maldah	0.183	0.017	1,170	1,169	9.325	0.150	0.217
Murshidabad	0.106	0.016	1,538	1,537	15.247	0.074	0.138
Birbhum	0.082	0.009	1,275	1,276	10.706	0.064	0.099
Barddhaman	0.088	0.010	1,002	1,002	11.480	0.068	0.108
Nadia	0.075	0.014	929	927	19.131	0.047	0.103
North Twentyfour Parganas	0.112	0.012	961	964	11.081	0.088	0.136
Hugli	0.093	0.010	1,011	1,015	10.478	0.074	0.112
Bankura	0.122	0.016	1,058	1,060	12.939	0.091	0.153
Puruliya	0.172	0.015	1,106	1,108	8.573	0.143	0.200
Pachim Medinipur	0.092	0.011	1,080	1,086	11.629	0.071	0.113
Haora	0.085	0.011	951	948	12.756	0.064	0.106
Kolkata	0.073	0.014	645	642	19.155	0.046	0.101
South Twentyfour Parganas	0.091	0.012	1,269	1,276	12.819	0.068	0.114
Purab Medinipur	0.113	0.011	1,116	1,117	9.683	0.091	0.134
							<i>Contd....</i>

Sampling Errors, West Bengal, 2007-08—Continued							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Darjiling	0.723	0.046	240	242	6.322	0.633	0.813
Jalpaiguri	0.490	0.054	310	314	11.088	0.383	0.596
Koch bihar	0.469	0.047	399	397	9.975	0.377	0.561
Uttar dinajpur	0.274	0.038	659	670	13.727	0.200	0.348
Dakshin dinajpur	0.407	0.039	274	278	9.593	0.331	0.484
Maldah	0.286	0.040	406	418	14.099	0.207	0.365
Murshidabad	0.413	0.049	490	491	11.775	0.318	0.508
Birbhum	0.490	0.030	401	402	6.051	0.432	0.549
Barddhaman	0.578	0.043	285	286	7.359	0.495	0.662
Nadia	0.698	0.042	240	247	6.030	0.615	0.780
North Twentyfour Parganas	0.623	0.060	269	280	9.648	0.505	0.741
Hugli	0.801	0.034	243	242	4.183	0.735	0.867
Bankura	0.615	0.036	312	311	5.885	0.544	0.686
Puruliya	0.397	0.043	384	384	10.712	0.314	0.480
Pachim Medinipur	0.449	0.041	302	303	9.168	0.368	0.530
Haora	0.662	0.049	285	289	7.406	0.566	0.758
Kolkata	0.891	0.033	158	165	3.688	0.826	0.955
South Twentyfour Parganas	0.362	0.042	428	443	11.731	0.279	0.446
Purab Medinipur	0.411	0.034	351	353	8.253	0.344	0.478
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Darjiling	0.981	0.010	240	242	1.065	0.960	1.001
Jalpaiguri	0.986	0.006	310	314	0.657	0.973	0.999
Koch bihar	0.970	0.011	399	397	1.145	0.948	0.991
Uttar dinajpur	0.910	0.019	659	670	2.092	0.873	0.948
Dakshin dinajpur	0.976	0.012	274	278	1.209	0.952	0.999
Maldah	0.945	0.011	406	418	1.204	0.923	0.968
Murshidabad	0.983	0.006	490	491	0.623	0.971	0.995
Birbhum	0.925	0.018	401	402	1.955	0.890	0.961
Barddhaman	0.961	0.013	285	286	1.382	0.935	0.987
Nadia	0.987	0.008	240	247	0.848	0.971	1.004
North Twentyfour Parganas	0.984	0.009	269	280	0.909	0.966	1.001
Hugli	0.987	0.008	243	242	0.824	0.971	1.003
Bankura	0.979	0.008	312	311	0.799	0.963	0.994
Puruliya	0.917	0.025	384	384	2.681	0.869	0.965
Pachim Medinipur	0.922	0.022	302	303	2.426	0.878	0.966
Haora	0.988	0.007	285	289	0.663	0.975	1.001
Kolkata	0.989	0.008	158	165	0.777	0.974	1.004
South Twentyfour Parganas	0.991	0.005	428	443	0.475	0.982	1.000
Purab Medinipur	0.984	0.008	351	353	0.815	0.968	1.000

Contd....

Sampling Errors, West Bengal, 2007-08—Continued							
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 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Darjiling	0.750	0.034	240	242	4.497	0.684	0.817
Jalpaiguri	0.731	0.042	310	314	5.707	0.649	0.813
Koch bihar	0.598	0.046	399	397	7.636	0.508	0.687
Uttar dinajpur	0.535	0.032	659	670	5.917	0.473	0.597
Dakshin dinajpur	0.783	0.030	274	278	3.776	0.725	0.841
Maldah	0.595	0.031	406	418	5.227	0.534	0.657
Murshidabad	0.645	0.030	490	491	4.657	0.586	0.704
Birbhum	0.584	0.031	401	402	5.349	0.523	0.645
Barddhaman	0.709	0.033	285	286	4.604	0.645	0.773
Nadia	0.769	0.042	240	247	5.478	0.686	0.852
North Twentyfour Parganas	0.864	0.025	269	280	2.836	0.816	0.912
Hugli	0.828	0.030	243	242	3.622	0.769	0.887
Bankura	0.660	0.028	312	311	4.315	0.604	0.715
Puruliya	0.660	0.040	384	384	6.085	0.581	0.739
Pachim Medinipur	0.507	0.053	302	303	10.445	0.403	0.611
Haora	0.805	0.033	285	289	4.115	0.740	0.870
Kolkata	0.908	0.042	158	165	4.584	0.826	0.990
South Twentyfour Parganas	0.688	0.038	428	443	5.521	0.613	0.762
Purab Medinipur	0.755	0.034	351	353	4.474	0.688	0.821
Birth order 2+ (birth in last three years)							
Darjiling	0.368	0.042	213	209	11.314	0.286	0.449
Jalpaiguri	0.466	0.047	268	271	10.142	0.373	0.559
Koch bihar	0.549	0.043	392	389	7.821	0.465	0.633
Uttar dinajpur	0.630	0.027	657	670	4.333	0.577	0.684
Dakshin dinajpur	0.500	0.038	229	233	7.663	0.425	0.575
Maldah	0.569	0.035	372	377	6.165	0.500	0.638
Murshidabad	0.607	0.027	456	467	4.374	0.555	0.659
Birbhum	0.552	0.032	379	381	5.776	0.489	0.614
Barddhaman	0.487	0.032	260	261	6.672	0.423	0.551
Nadia	0.441	0.053	208	214	11.934	0.338	0.544
North Twentyfour Parganas	0.509	0.035	231	244	6.877	0.440	0.578
Hugli	0.309	0.044	196	187	14.162	0.223	0.394
Bankura	0.496	0.037	289	289	7.557	0.422	0.570
Puruliya	0.577	0.029	356	357	4.996	0.520	0.633
Pachim Medinipur	0.451	0.042	273	273	9.313	0.369	0.534
Haora	0.361	0.042	236	244	11.550	0.279	0.443
Kolkata	0.464	0.118	147	159	25.326	0.234	0.695
South Twentyfour Parganas	0.438	0.032	375	395	7.203	0.376	0.500
Purab Medinipur	0.355	0.036	294	296	10.153	0.285	0.426

Contd....

Sampling Errors, West Bengal, 2007-08—Continued							
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))							
Darjiling	1.000	0.000	84	83	0.000	-	-
Jalpaiguri	0.984	0.015	89	84	1.571	0.954	1.015
Koch bihar	0.982	0.017	117	115	1.733	0.949	1.016
Uttar dinajpur	0.875	0.032	191	195	3.660	0.812	0.938
Dakshin dinajpur	0.986	0.014	65	66	1.414	0.959	1.014
Maldah	0.973	0.019	126	128	1.949	0.935	1.010
Murshidabad	0.940	0.021	145	135	2.234	0.899	0.982
Birbhum	0.951	0.026	117	118	2.696	0.900	1.001
Barddhaman	0.917	0.038	73	68	4.180	0.842	0.992
Nadia	0.966	0.022	67	74	2.256	0.924	1.009
North Twentyfour Parganas	0.965	0.025	73	76	2.627	0.916	1.015
Hugli	0.973	0.020	57	51	2.032	0.934	1.012
Bankura	1.000	0.000	98	96	0.000	-	-
Puruliya	0.960	0.037	124	125	3.852	0.887	1.032
Pachim Medinipur	0.990	0.010	85	88	1.058	0.969	1.010
Haora	0.988	0.011	88	90	1.094	0.967	1.009
Kolkata	0.981	0.019	52	57	1.959	0.944	1.019
South Twentyfour Parganas	0.952	0.022	110	119	2.276	0.910	0.995
Purab Medinipur	0.980	0.020	92	91	1.997	0.942	1.019
Received Measles (last and last but one living children (age 12-35 months))							
Darjiling	0.874	0.038	84	83	4.371	0.799	0.949
Jalpaiguri	0.930	0.038	89	84	4.055	0.856	1.004
Koch bihar	0.871	0.031	117	115	3.600	0.810	0.933
Uttar dinajpur	0.608	0.053	191	195	8.758	0.504	0.713
Dakshin dinajpur	0.892	0.038	65	66	4.280	0.817	0.967
Maldah	0.764	0.045	126	128	5.834	0.676	0.851
Murshidabad	0.782	0.046	145	135	5.877	0.692	0.872
Birbhum	0.757	0.049	117	118	6.489	0.661	0.854
Barddhaman	0.788	0.055	73	68	7.003	0.680	0.897
Nadia	0.960	0.025	67	74	2.602	0.911	1.009
North Twentyfour Parganas	0.849	0.043	73	76	5.042	0.765	0.934
Hugli	0.973	0.020	57	51	2.032	0.934	1.012
Bankura	0.927	0.024	98	96	2.637	0.879	0.975
Puruliya	0.857	0.056	124	125	6.482	0.748	0.966
Pachim Medinipur	0.907	0.029	85	88	3.239	0.849	0.965
Haora	0.791	0.058	88	90	7.384	0.676	0.906
Kolkata	0.815	0.056	52	57	6.826	0.706	0.925
South Twentyfour Parganas	0.819	0.042	110	119	5.153	0.736	0.902
Purab Medinipur	0.915	0.031	92	91	3.368	0.854	0.975