DLHS-4

सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

HIMACHAL PRADESH

DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD AND FACILITY SURVEY (2012-13)

(स्थापना / Established in 1956)
बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future
International Institute for Population Sciences
(*Deemed University*)
Mumbai

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Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
New Delhi-110 011

District Level Household and Facility Survey
2012-13

Himachal Pradesh

International Institute for Population Sciences
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Mumbai-400 088
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ACRONYM

AFMC	Administrative and Financial Management Committee
AHS	Annual Health Survey
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy
BCG	Bacillus Calmette Guerin
BP	Blood Pressure
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CAB	Clinical Anthropometric Biochemical (Test)
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personnel Interviewing
CHC	Community Health Centre
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
DBS	Dried Blood Spot
DH	District Hospital
DLHS	District Level Household and Facility Survey
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
EAG	Empowered Action Group
ECG	Electrocardiogram
ECP	Emergency Contraceptive Pill
ELISA	Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FA	Field Agency
FBS	Fasting Blood Sugar
FHW	Female Health Worker
FRU	First Referral Unit
FOD	Field Operation Division
FP	Family Planning
FS	Female Sterilization
FSU	First Stage Unit
GPS	Global Positioning System
GoI	Government of India
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICTC	Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFA	Iron and Folic Acid
IIPS	International Institute for Population Sciences
IMNCI	Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPHS	Indian Public Health Standards
IUD	Intra-uterine Device
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
LMO	Lady Medical Officer
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MCEB	Mean Children Ever Born
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MO	Medical Officer
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding

ACRONYM

MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
MTP	Medical Termination of Pregnancy
NC	Natal Care
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NIHFW	National Institute of Health and Family Welfare
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPP	National Population Policy
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organization
NSV	Non-scalpel Vasectomy
OBC	Other Backward Class
OPD	Out-Patient Department
ORS	Oral Re-hydration Salt
ORT	Oral Re-hydration Therapy
OT	Operation Theatre
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PI	Partner Institute
PNC	Post Natal Care
PRC	Population Research Centre
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RCH	Reproductive and Child Health
RKS	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
RTI	Reproductive Tract Infection
SDH	Sub-Divisional Hospital
SDRD	Survey Design and Research Division
SC	Scheduled Caste
SHC	Sub-Health Centre
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TBA	Trained Birth Attendant
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TOT	Training of Trainers
TT	Tetanus Toxoid
TV	Television
UFS	Urban Frame Survey
UFWC	Urban Family Welfare Centre
UHP	Urban Health Post
UIP	Universal Immunization Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund
USU	Ultimate Stage Sampling Unit
UT	Union Territory
VCTC	Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centre
VHSNC	Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee
WHO	World Health Organisation

Preface and Acknowledgements

The District Level Household and Facility Survey-4 (DLHS-4) is a nationwide survey covering 640 districts from 36 States and Union Territories of India. This is the fourth round of the district level household survey which was conducted during 2012-13. The Survey was funded by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

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DLHS-4 Coordinators
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1. INTRODUCTION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

This state report of Himachal Pradesh pertains to the fourth round of District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-4) 2012-13, following the preceding three rounds undertaken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India (GoI). In the past (Round-I in 1998-99, Round-II in 2002-04, and Round-III in 2007-08) with the main objective to provide reproductive and child health related database at district level in India. The data from these surveys have been useful in setting the benchmarks and examining the progress of the country after the implementation of RCH programme. In addition, the evidences generated by these surveys have been useful for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation of the ongoing programmes and the aspect of planning of suitable strategies by the central and state governments. In view of the completion of eight years of National Rural Health Mission (2005-12), that it was felt there was a need to focus on the achievements and improvements. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, therefore initiated the process of conducting DLHS-4 and designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) as the nodal agency to carry out the survey. The MoHFW, provided funds for implementation of DLHS-4, guided by a duly constituted Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).

The main objective of District Level Household and Facility Survey-4 (DLHS-4) is to provide maternal and child care (MCH) indicators and prevalence of morbidity for a wide range of common, communicable, non-communicable and lifestyle diseases for the year 2012-13 covering the following aspects:

- Household basic amenities
- Prevalence of morbidity
- Coverage of ante-natal services and immunization services.
- Proportion of institutional/safe deliveries
- JSY Beneficiaries
- Economic burden of delivery
- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- ASHA's involvement
- Unmet need for family planning
- Awareness about RTI / STI and HIV / AIDS
- Infrastructure, manpower, equipments, drugs, services of public health facilities
- Linkage between health facility and MCH indicators

Bilingual questionnaires prepared in Hindi and English language pertaining to Household, Clinical, Anthropometric and Bio-Chemical tests (CAB) and Ever Married Women (age 15-49) were used and canvassed using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). It was for the first time in the country that large scale demographic and health survey at the district level was successfully carried out by using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) in DLHS-4. The CAPI software was developed by using MMIC (Multi-Mode Interviewing Capability) tool. Mini laptops were also loaded with CAPI software and bilingual questionnaires and provided to the Field Agencies authorized to carry out the survey with the

designated states. Each team was provided four CAPIs/Mini laptops, one for each investigator. Supervisors were responsible for directly uploading the completed PSU's data to the IIPS, FTP server located in Mumbai on day-to-day basis. The use of CAPI optimized resources were required for transferring the filled questionnaires from field to state office, data entry and received at IIPS. For the first time biomarkers were also used in DLHS-4. The village and health facility questionnaires were canvassed by using paper & pen method in DLHS-4. In the household questionnaire, information on all members of the household and socio-economic characteristics of the household, possessed assets, number of marriages, morbidities and deaths in the household since January 2008, and also drinking water, toilet, drainage and kitchen facilities were collected. The ever-married women questionnaire contained information on women's characteristics, maternal care, immunization and childcare, contraception and fertility preferences, reproductive health including knowledge about HIV/AIDS. The village questionnaire contained information on availability of health, education and other facilities in the village, and whether the facilities are accessible throughout the year. The health facility questionnaire contained information on human resources, infrastructure, equipments, drugs and services. For the first time, a population-linked facility survey has been conducted in DLHS-4. At the district level, all Community Health Centres, Sub-Divisional Hospitals and District Hospitals were covered. Further, all Sub Health Centres and Primary Health Centres which cater to the needs of the population of the selected PSUs were also covered. Fieldwork in Himachal Pradesh for all the 12 districts was conducted during January to July 2013, gathering information from 11,874 households and 9,100 ever married women (15 to 49 years). Table 1.2 provides breakup of PSUs and households by district and rural urban residence.

2. SURVEY DESIGN

DLHS-4 is a district level survey and a multi-stage stratified designed is adopted for selection of representative sample of each district in Himachal Pradesh. Rural and urban areas of a district are considered as natural strata. Wherever applicable, urban in a district is further stratified into million class cities and non-million class cities. For sampling of urban samples, two-stage sampling is used where the primary sampling unit (PSU) is the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks and second stage sampling unit (SSU) is the household. Urban PSUs are selected by equal probability without replacement and USU selected by circular systematic sampling. Allocation of PSUs to million and non-million class cities is proportional to relative sizes. Distribution of PSUs of a district is proportional to projected urban population of the district. For districts with less than projected 30 % urban population urban, PSUs are oversampled. The sampling frame used for urban sampling is the town and city wise list of NSSO UFS blocks for 2007-08 provided by the SRD Unit of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Kolkata.

In rural area of each district, sampling design is two-stage sampling with census villages as PSU and household as the second stage sampling unit (SSU). The PSUs are selected by PPS with replacement and SSU are selected by circular systematic sampling. Large selected PSU with more than 300 households are divided into at least three segments in such a way that each segment has by and large the same number of households and two segments are then

selected by SRS. List of villages in a district in Census 2001 are updated by removing villages of 2001 which have been designated as urban in 2007-08 NSSO UFS block list and this serves as the sampling frame for sampling of rural PSUs from a district.

Selection of rural health facilities in DLHS-4 is linked with the sampled rural PSUs. Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Sub Health Centres (SHC) catered to the health care needs of the sampled rural PSUs were included in the Facility Survey (FS) of DLHS-4. All Community Health Centres (CHC), Sub-Divisional Hospitals and District Hospitals are covered under the Facility Survey of DLHS-4.

2.1. Sampling Weight

In generating district level demographic indicators, sample weight for household, women and children will be used. The weights for a particular district are based on three selection probabilities

f_1^i, f_2^i and f_3^i pertaining to i^{th} PSU of the district. These probabilities are defined as

f_1^i = Probability of selection of i^{th} PSU in a district

= $(n_r * Hi)/H$,

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

f_2^i = Probability of selecting segment (s) from segmented PSU (in case the i^{th} selected PSU is segmented) = (Number of segments selected after segmentation of PSU)/(number of segment created a PSU)

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

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

= $(25*HR_i)/ HL_i$

Where HR_i is the household response rate of the i^{th} sampled PSU and HL_i is the number of households listed in i^{th} PSU in a district.

For urban PSU, f_1^i is computed either as the ratio of number of UFS blocks included in the sample to the total number of UFS blocks of the district.

The probability of selecting a household from the district works out to be

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

The non-normalized weight for the i^{th} PSU of the district is, $w^i = 1/f^i$ while the normalized weight used in the generation of district indicators for the i^{th} district would be

$$= \frac{\sum_i n_i}{\sum_i n_i * w^i} * w^i$$

Where n_i is the number of households interviewed in the i^{th} PSU. The weight for women and children are computed in the similar manner considering corresponding response rate.

3. SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

The main instrument for collection of data in DLHS-4 was a set of structured questionnaires, namely, household, ever married woman, and village questionnaires as components of household survey. In the facility, separate questionnaires are used for Sub-Health Centre (SHC), Primary Health Centre (PHC), Community Health Centre (CHC), Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH) and District Hospital (DH). Household and ever married women questionnaires are bilingual, with questions in both Hindi and English languages.

3.1 Household Questionnaire: - The household questionnaire starts with listing of all usual residents in each sample household including visitors who had stayed the night before the interview. The listing of usual resident members is used for identification of eligible respondents for ever married women and CAB (Clinical, Anthropometric and Biochemical) tests. For individual household member information on age, sex and marital status, relationship to the head of the household and education were collected. Marriages and deaths to members of household were also recorded. Efforts were made to get information about maternal deaths. Information were also collected on the main source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, source of lighting, type of cooking fuel, religion and caste of household head and ownership of durable goods in the household.

An added feature of household questionnaire of DLHS-4 is the collection of data on disability status, injury, acute and chronic illness for all members of the household.

Clinical, Anthropometric and Biochemical (CAB) tests: An important component of household questionnaire is the collection of biomarkers of eligible household members for the first time on a large scale demographic and health survey in the country at district level. This includes weight and height for all household members of age one month and above, Haemoglobin level for all household members aged 6 months and older, random blood sugar test and blood pressure measurements for all household members aged 18 years and above.

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

3.3 Village Questionnaire:- This questionnaire was designed to collect information on availability and accessibility of education, health, transport and communication facilities at

village level. Functioning of village committees and utilization of fund were additionally collected from the sampled villages. Information relating to implementation and beneficiaries of various government programmes on girl child, maternal care, sanitation, food security, employment generation, and women's empowerment are also gathered as part of village information.

3.4 Facility Questionnaire:- In the facility survey, the information collected at the SHC level were availability of human resources, physical infrastructure, equipments and essential drugs and MCH service provided in one month preceding the survey. From the PHC, status of availability for 24x7 facility and services for delivery and new born care were collected. Additional information collected at PHC level were availability of Lady Medical Officer, functional Labour Room, Operation Theater, number of beds, drug storage facilities, waiting room for OPD, availability of RCH related equipments, essential drugs and essential laboratory testing facilities. Information that were collected for Community Health Centre (CHC) includes availability of 24X7 services for delivery and new born care, status of in-position clinical, supporting and Para-medical staff, availability of specialists trained for NSV (Non-Scalpel Vasectomy), emergency obstetric, MTP, new born care, treatment of RTI / STI, IMNCI, ECG etc. Physical infrastructure of CHC such as water supply, electricity, communication, waste disposal facilities, OT, Labour Room and availability of residential quarters for medical doctors were also collected in the facility survey. From the Sub-Divisional and District Hospitals status of availability of essential laboratory and ambulance services, emergency obstetric care service, availability of specialists, nurses, paramedics and technicians either on regular or contractual basis were collected in addition to infrastructure, provision for bio-medical and waste disposal and availability of residential quarters for doctors, nurses and staff. The mode of collection of information for health facilities is directly asking to the concerned officials, physical inspection and recording from relevant registers.

3.5 Sample Implementation

The field implementation starts with the preparation of location and layout maps of sampled PSUs in rural areas and obtaining map of sampled NSSO UFS blocks in urban areas. This is followed by preparation of list of households which served as the sampling frame for selection of representative households and it involved mapping and listing of structures and households for each sampled primary sampling unit (PSU) following the preparation of location and layout maps. The mapping and listing was carried out for each PSU by a team comprising of a mapper, a lister and a supervisor. A PSU in rural area is a village or part of a village or a group of small villages and it is NSSO UFS block in an urban area.

From the sampling frame of households prepared by mapping and listing, a sample of 28 households were selected by circular systematic sampling. Household and ever married women's questionnaires were canvassed by a team of 3 female and one male investigators, one supervisor and two health investigators were assigned for collection of CAB information. For quality assurance, field teams were monitored constantly by Project Officers, Officials of PRC, MoHFW, and Partner Institutes who facilitates DBS testing. Time to time DLHS-4 Project Coordinators of IIPS also made field visits to check and provide support to field teams.

4. DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

Basic demographic indicators of Himachal Pradesh and its districts as of Census 2011 are shown in Table 1.1. The population of the state in Census 2011 is enumerated as 68 million and population of the state is concentrated mainly in the districts of Kangra, Mandi, Shimla, Solan and Sirmaur. The decadal growth rate of the state during 2001-2011 Census is 12.9 percent. Decadal growth rate during this period is 16.2 percent in Una, it is the highest in the state and nearly 15.9 percent in Solan district. The sex ratio of the state is 972 females per 1000 males, it is lowest (819) in Kinnaur and highest (1095) in Hamirpur. The overall literacy rate is 82.8 percent and literacy rate is 89.5percent for males and 75.9 percent for females.

4.1 Sample Coverage

DLHS-4 surveyed a total of 465 primary sampling units (PSUs) covering 11,874 households with 88.3 percent response rate and 9,100 ever married women in reproductive age 15-49 years with 93.7 percent response rate. Table 1.2 shows the number of PSUs, households and ever married women interviewed and corresponding response rates by districts. Household response rate in the district varies from 57.7 to 96.6 percents while that for the ever married women it is from 75.7 to 99.6 percents.

4.2 Village Facilities

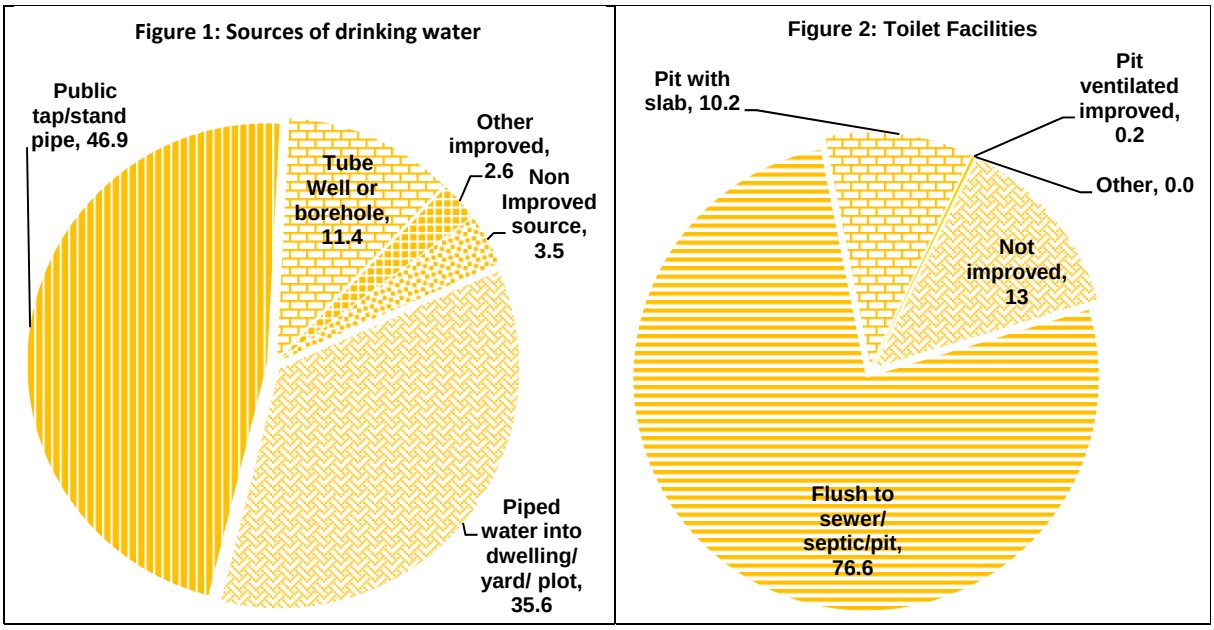
Number of villages surveyed in Himachal Pradesh is 421 and 35 villages are surveyed from most of the districts. Most villages (90%) have a primary school within the village (Table 1.3). In 51.9 percent of the villages, there is Sub-Health Centre (SHC) (Table 1.4a). Out of total 421 villages 77.7 percent (327 villages) have beneficiaries of ICDS, while 92.6 percent have JSY beneficiaries, but 84.8 percent (390 villages) have beneficiaries of JSSK (Table 1.4b). As can be seen from Table 1.15 almost all sampled villages (99%) have Anganwadi centre, 63.7 percent have access to any government health facility but about 19.8 percent of the sampled villages have Primary Health Centre (PHC) and 68.3 percent of the villages have Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC).

4.3 Household Amenities and Characteristics

As regards housing condition can be noted from table 1.6 (a), 57 percent of the surveyed households live in pucca house, 12 percent in kachha house and 30 percent in semi-pucca house. As many as 99.7 percent of households have electricity connection, 63 percents of households use woods for cooking while 36 percent use LPG, 89 percent of households have mobile, 91 percent owned television, 6.5 percent owned bicycle while 19 percent owned motor cycle/ scooter and 8.2 percent owned car/jeep/van.

The sources of drinking water are shown in figure 1 and it is noted that 11.4 percent of households are using tube well or borehole water for drinking and 83 percent of households are using piped water into dwelling/yard/plot and public tap/stand pipe for drinking. As can be seen from figure 2 households which do not have access to improved clean toilet constitute 13 percent of the total surveyed households and 77 percent of the households have access to improved flush/septic/pit toilets.

Table 1.6 (b) provides household access to electricity, drinking water, toilet and cooking gas and type of house by districts. The mean household size of the state is 4.1 while it is 4.2 in rural and 3.5 in urban areas (Table 1.7). One member households constitute 6.2 percent of all surveyed households, 86.2 percent household heads are males, median age of the head of the households is 50 years. Hindu are majority among households (92.5%) and significant shares (22.8%) of the household heads are scheduled castes (SC) and 50.7 percent of household heads are from the general castes.



The age-sex composition of the population of Himachal Pradesh is depicted in the population pyramid shown in figure 3. The pyramid is characterize by a shrinking base indicating declining trend in fertility, more females than males in 15-49 years and at older ages.

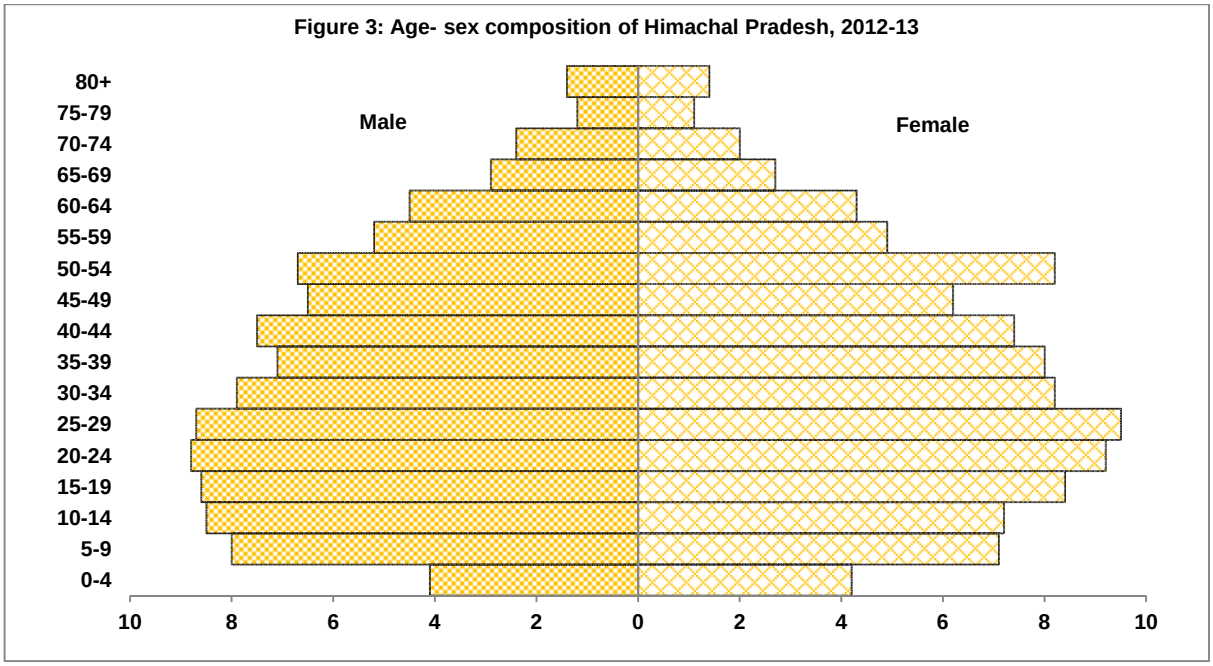
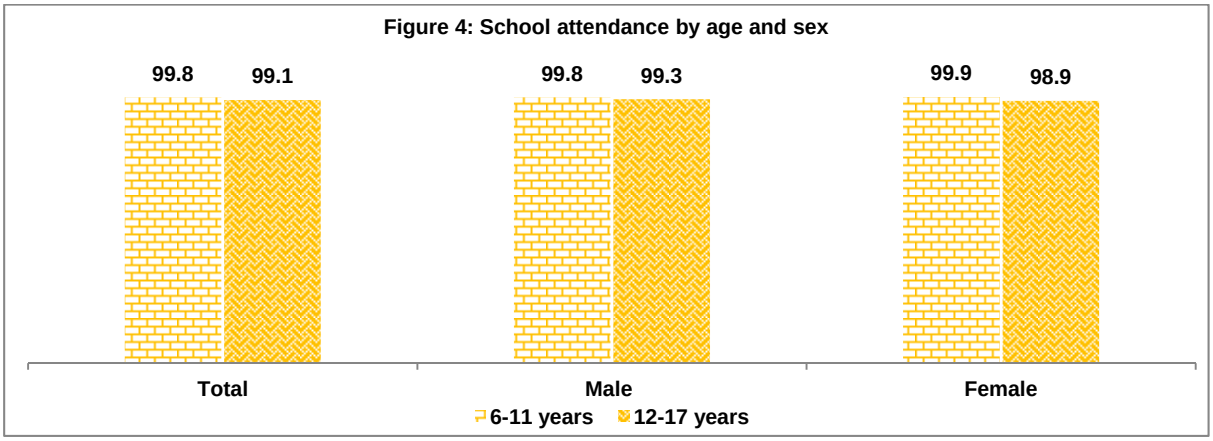


Table 1.8 provides differential in age-sex structures of rural and urban population of the state. As evident from table 1.9 there is sizeable proportion of unmarried males and females in 20-

29 years and another distinctive feature is that are more widowed/divorced/separated among females than among males. The mean age at marriage for girls is 22.3 years while it is 26.2 years among boys. Mean age marriage for girls and boys by districts are shown in table 1.10. Only 3.5 percent marriage among girls is below the legal age of 18 years and 3 percent of the boys got married below the legal age of 21 years. Tables 1.11 through 1.13 provide details about years of schooling of sampled household members by age, sex, caste and religion by rural-urban residence. Among females 7 years and older 0.9 percent are non-literate and corresponding figure among males is 0.4 percent. More among females, 43.1 percent have 11 or more years of schooling as compared to 40.1 percent among males. Regardless of sex individuals about 31.5 percent of the literate population has less than five years of schooling. The non-literate persons are less in urban than in rural and more persons have 11 or more years of schooling than among rural residents. Table 1.14 provides rate of current school attendance by age, residence, religion and castes.

Figure 4 shows the school attendance by age, 6-11 years and 12-17 years, the stage of primary and secondary education respectively and sex. The state achieved 99.8 percent school attendance among 6-11 years children and 99.1 percent among 12-17 years suggesting the existence of dropout at the secondary level. There is no evidence of sex differential in school attendance among 6-11 years but for 12-17 years school attendance among females is 98.9 percent as compared 99.3 percent among males.



5. CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

The distribution by age of women surveyed remains almost constant above age 25 years and above in both rural and urban settings. Age at consummation of marriage is below 18 years is found to be low only 12.4 percent of ever-married sampled women between 15-49 years irrespective of residence background. In rural, 12.7 percent of surveyed women reported their age at consummation of marriage below 18 years. In urban area, 9.2 percent of surveyed women reported that they had started living with husband before reaching at age 18 years (Table 2.1). There are more non-literate women in rural (14%) than in urban areas (7.6%). Non-literate husbands are less by 6.3 percentage points compared to non-literate wives/women in rural areas. Around 13 percent of women are non-literate whereas 52 percent of women are educated at least for 10 years. The proportion of husbands with 10 years or more schooling is 65.6 percent in rural, 84.7 percent in urban and 67.6 percent as combined.

Nearly half of the ever-married women (48.5%) were married for 15 years or more with a marginal difference between rural and urban settings. In case of less than 15 years of marital duration, 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 around 18 percent in each category. The proportion of women belonging to Hindi has been highest and found to be 94.4 percent followed by 3.5 percent Buddhist/Neo Buddhist. The proportion of Hindu women is slightly higher in urban area (95.9%) as compared to rural (94.3%). The percent distribution of women by castes/tribes is skewed towards 'Others' (51.6%) followed by women belonging to scheduled castes (22.7%) and Other Backward Classes (14.6%). The percent of women who belong to 'Others' group is higher (68.6%) in urban than in the rural (49.7%). It is to be noted that 23.6 percent of surveyed women in rural area and 15 percent in urban area belong to scheduled castes.

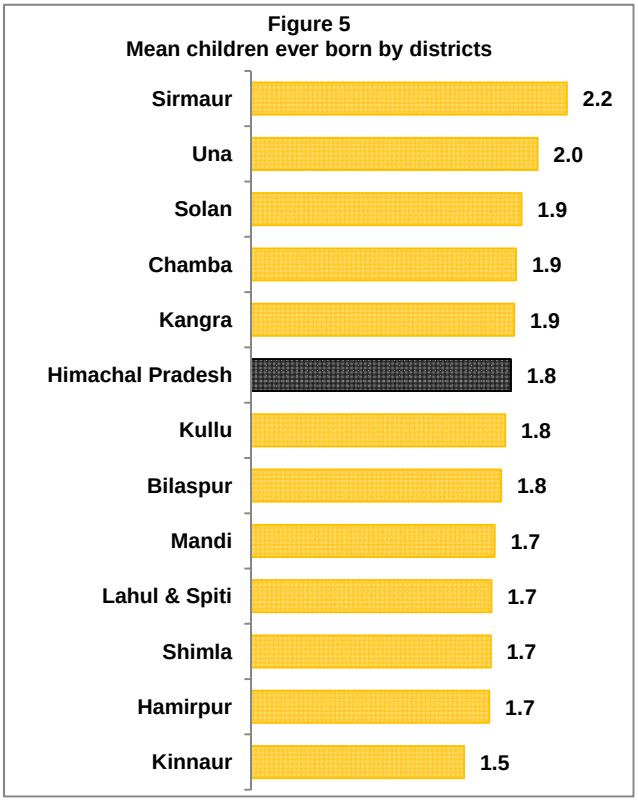


Table 2.2 shows the distribution of years of schooling among surveyed women by background characteristics. The percentage of non-literate women (5.9%) is found to be lowest in the age group 20-24. Nearly 14 percent rural women and 7.8 percent urban women reported as non-literate in the survey. Relatively higher proportion of Muslim (36.5%) and scheduled tribe women (19.3%) are found to be non-literate than other religion or cast groups respectively. Slightly above one-fourth of surveyed women (27.3%) had 11 or more years of schooling in Himachal Pradesh comprising 25 percent in rural and 48.4 percent in urban. In contrast, 16 percent of Muslim and 18 percent of scheduled caste women have 11 or more years of schooling. It is to be noted that at least 14.3 percent of women with 0-5 years of schooling and 6.7 percent of 6-8 years of schooling reported that their husband is non-literate. Other than scheduled castes and Muslim women, the distribution is skewed towards 9 and above years of schooling in Himachal Pradesh. The percentage is as high as 33 percent of women from 'other' castes had 11 or more years of schooling.

5.1 Birth Order

Out of the total births since Jan 1, 2008 to ever-married women, around 91 percent births comes from rural area and the rest 9 percent from urban area. Almost 48 percent of them belong to women in the age group 25-29 followed by 28.7 percent from women in the age group 20-24 (Table 2.3). The distribution of these births by religion shows that 96.3 percent births belong to Hindu and only 1.7 percent to Muslim and rest belong to other than these two religions. The distribution of births by castes/tribes indicates that births from the 'Others'

castes contribute maximum 49 percent followed by scheduled castes (24.7%) and Other Backward Classes (18%). Out of the total births since Jan 1, 2008 to ever-married women, 45.5 percent were of second or higher order births and the corresponding figures are 57.8 percent and 83.5 percent respectively for non-literate and women with less than 5 years of schooling (Table 2.3).

The births of second and higher order are more in proportion among ever-married women aged 15-49 who are from rural area (46.1%), belonging to Muslim (69.5%), belonging to scheduled caste (48.8%), and as, compared to ever-married women educated at least up to 10 years (41.2%), and those belonging (44.1%) to other castes (Table 2.3). Table 2.4 shows that the proportion of second and higher order births is the highest in Una district (53.3%) and the lowest in Kinnaur district (26%). The proportion of first order birth has crossed the mark of 65 percent in Mandi, Shimla and Kinnaur districts.

5.2 Mean Children Ever Born

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever-married women aged 15-49 years is 1.8 with marginal differential by residence, while it is 2.2 for non-literate and 1.5 to women with at least 10 years of education. The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever-married women aged 40-49 years is nearly 2.3. The differential by castes/tribes has not seen clearly. Similarly, differential by religion are not wide and ranges between 2.2 children for Muslim to 1.8 for Hindu. The state level estimates for mean children ever born by sex of children are also shown. It indicates that on an average an excess of 0.21 male children to per female children ever born to ever-married women aged 15-49 years in the state as a whole. The sex differentials in mean children ever born to ever-married women aged 15-49 years is found to be higher than state average in the above age 45 years, Rural, less than 5 years educated and scheduled castes women. In case of women 40-49 years, the sex differential in mean children ever born is marginal or in the range of state level for almost across all socioeconomic background characteristics (Table 2.5).

The mean children ever born to ever-married women by district of Himachal Pradesh is shown in figure 5, it varies from 2.2 children in Sirmaur district to 1.5 children in Kinnaur district, while the state average is 1.8 children.

In Himachal Pradesh, most of the outcomes (97.6%) of pregnancies which occurred since Jan 1, 2008 to currently married women aged 15-49 years turned to be live birth. Only 1.4 percent of the pregnancies outcomes are reported as spontaneous abortion. Percentage of pregnancies that resulted in induced abortion is 0.4 percent for the state as a whole. Interestingly, age, education and castes/tribes of women depict a large variation in the percentage of pregnancies resulted as spontaneous abortion. For example, women in the age group below 25 years show large percentage of spontaneous abortion (1.8%). The highest rate of spontaneous abortion is estimated for women educated 5-9 years across all educational background of women. Women belong to Scheduled castes (1.2%), Scheduled tribe (1.2%), and 'Others' castes (1.7%) tend to have higher rate of spontaneous abortion than the state average. Similarly, percentage of induce abortions among the outcomes of pregnancies in the survey reference period is found to be very negligible or nearly zero percent for almost across

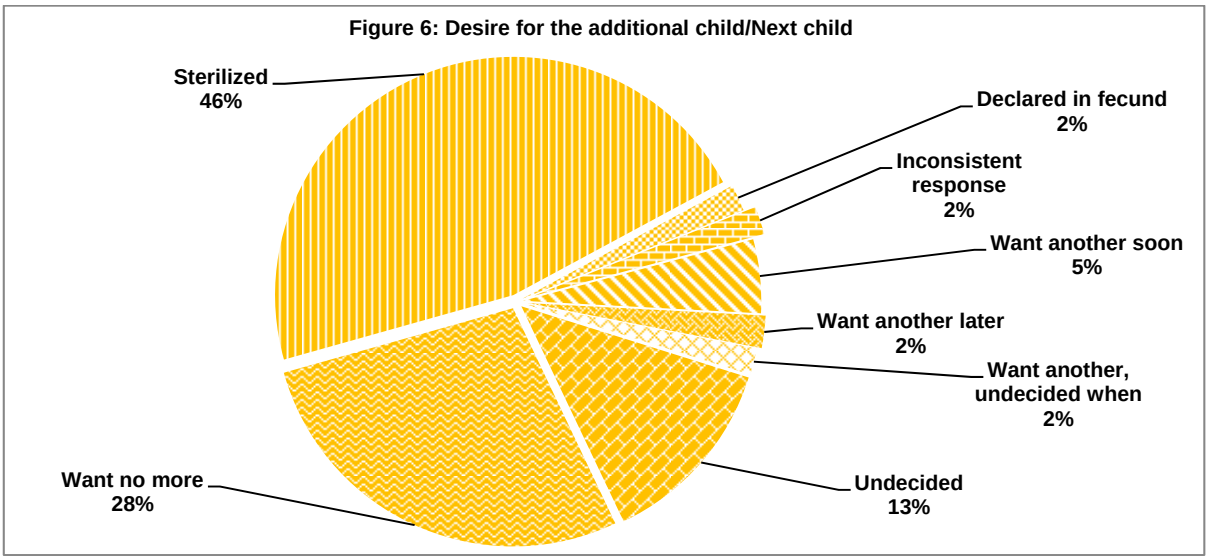
the all socioeconomic background characteristics (Table 2.6). Percentage of pregnancies resulted into spontaneous abortions varies from 0.0 percent in district Chamba to 4.2 percent in district Kinnuar. The other districts also show not seen much rate of spontaneous abortion Kullu (3.6%), 1.2 percent each in Srimaur , Shimla (1.1%) followed by Una district (2.8%). The induced abortion rate is zero in almost all districts except Una district of Himachal Pradesh. District Una tends to have the lowest level of outcomes (93.9%) as live birth from pregnancies since January 1, 2008 which should draw attention of reproductive and child health programme managers (Table 2.7).

5.3 Fertility Intention and Sex Preferences for Additional Child

Fertility preferences of currently married women in terms of desire for an additional child, timing to have and preferred sex of desired additional child by number of living children are given in Table 2.8. Among those with no living children, about one-fourth of women (24.1%) wanted a child soon (within the next two years) and 7 percent want a child two or more years later. Among the currently married women aged 15-49 with one living child, 7.1 percent of wanted an additional child soon i.e. within two years. Most of the currently married women with two living children are either sterilized (60.2 %) or want no more children (31.9 %). In addition, not more than 1 percent of women desired another child once they attain two or more surviving children.

Figure 6 depicts the fertility preference of all currently married women regardless of number of living children. Twenty eight percent of currently married women want no more children, five percent want additional child soon, thirteen percent are undecided about having and additional child and 46 percent have undergone sterilization. Among the currently married women with no living children but want an additional child, 59 percent reported that sex of

Figure 6: Desire for the additional child/Next child



the child does not matter, 36.9 percent say it is up to God while 2.5 and 1.6 percent want to have an additional child as a boy and a girl respectively. Among those who had at least one living child and wanted to have another child, the percentage of women who were able to tell about preferred sex of additional child is quite high (19.3% wanting boy and 12.5% wanting girl). With increasing number of living children, longing for an additional male child

becomes more and more magnified from 19.3 percent among currently married women with one child to 62.5 percent among currently married women with three living children (Table 2.8).

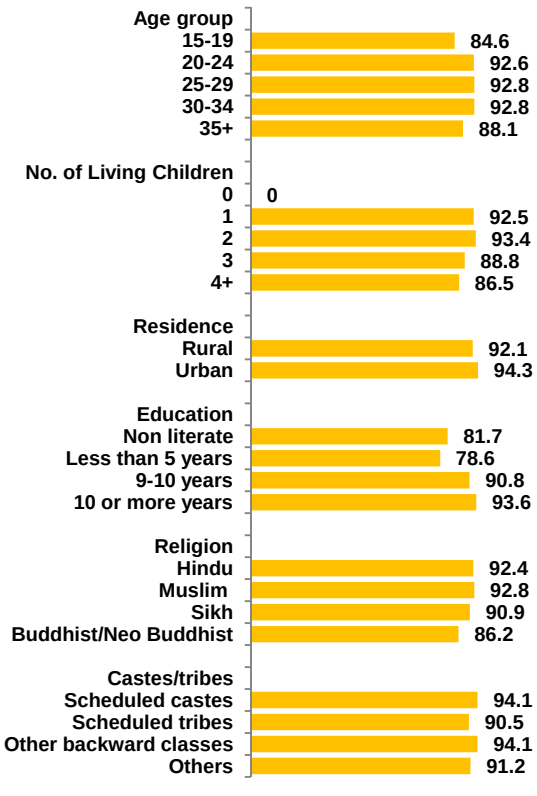
6. MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Maternal Health Care package of RCH components focused more on ANC is the main programme under NRHM/NHM programme. The Maternal health care activities are implemented to strengthen and fulfill the RCH goals. ANC services provided by medical and paramedical professionals are comprises of regular physical checks with weight, height and blood pressure measure, Haemoglobin level test, consumption of IFA, Tetanus (TT) injection and growth status and position of foetus. These primary services are made compulsory to be provided during the ANC check up from health facility. At least four checkups are made compulsory to complete the full ANC course in order to prevent and protect women from pregnancy related complication faced during the pregnancy and till the delivery. Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY) is a scheme which is implemented in health facilities under NRHM/NHM to promote the institutional delivery and post natal care to prevent from maternal deaths.

6.1 ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

In Himachal Pradesh 92.3 percent of the women had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service during the pregnancy of their last birth in the three years period preceding the survey. Utilisation of government health facility for ANC care is more than 89.4 percent compare to 10.9 percent of private health facility and 5.3 percent of community based services (Table 3.1).

Figure 7
Any ANC by backgraound characteristics



Any ANC coverage by selected background characteristics are illustrated in Figure 7. Any ANC received among the non-literate are 81.7 percent as against 93.6 percent among the women educated for 10 or more years. There is marginal rural-urban gap of (2.2%) in availing any ANC. Women who had received ANC with one living children is 92.5 percent whereas women with 4 and above living children is 86.5 percent.

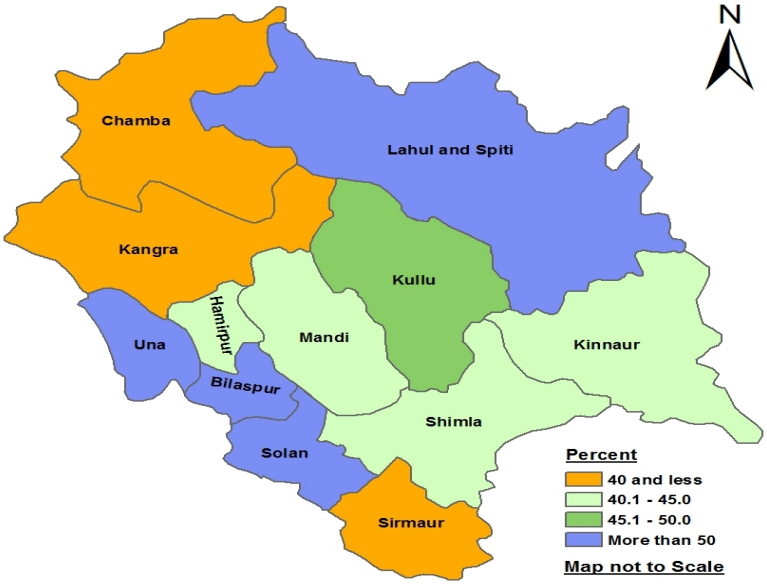
The coverage of any ANC is highest in Hamirpur district (98.7%), nearly universal coverage in solan, kullu and una (96 to 98.7) and lowest in Chamba district (76%). Majority of women from Lahul & Spiti, Mandi, Hamirpur, Kinnaur and Chamba district are availed ANC care from government health facilities (93.3 to 97.2%) which is the highest in the state. The lowest ANC coverage in

government health facilities was in Una District (79%). The DLHS-4 data reveals that more women availed from government health facilities for ANC as compare to private health facilities (Table 3.2).

The specific components of ANC checkup which are supposed to be received by the women during the pregnancy were asked to response. The proportion of women who received weight, height and blood pressure measurement, blood and urine tested, abdomen examined and sonography/ ultrasound test done are 84.3, 63.3, 70.3, 70.7, 71, 60.2 & 72.2 percent respectively, (Table no. 3.3). One important features of ANC check up in Himachal Pradesh in case of ultrasound test done is high among women who are having two children than four or more living children (74.2% and 62.5% respectively), having ten years of education (75.7%), rural-urban residence (70.6% and 87.7% respectively), and Muslim and Buddhist/Neo Buddhist religion (80% and 75%). The women from scheduled tribe caste are the highest (77%) as compare to all others castes. The detail is shown in Table.3.3.

The proportion of women who had received at least three ANC (58.3 %) and the women who had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy (58.5%) (Table 3.5 A). The proportion of women who had three ANC are highest among women who have two living children (60%), having 10 years and above education (61%), Rural residence (58.4%), other caste (61.5%). There is no much difference by religion and age group between 15 - 35 years. The women who had full ANC (i.e. at least 3 ANC visits with 100+ IFA tablets/ Syrups consumed at least 1 TT) in Himachal Pradesh is 41.1 percent. But 66.7 percent of women had 2 TT+ injections against 58.6 percent who had consumed 100+ IFA tablets/Syrups. The proportion of women who had received full ANC is highest in Lahul & Spiti district (63.2%) and lowest is 20 percent in Sirmaur district (Table 3.6). District wise variation in coverage of full ANC is shown in the Map 1. The proportions of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets/syrup and received at least one TT injections are 58.6 percent and 89.7 percent respectively in Himachal Pradesh during DLHS-4 (Table 3.6).

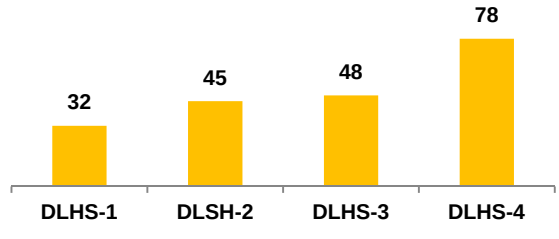
MAP 1
FULL ANTE-NATAL CHECK UP BY DISTRICTS



6.2 Institutional Delivery

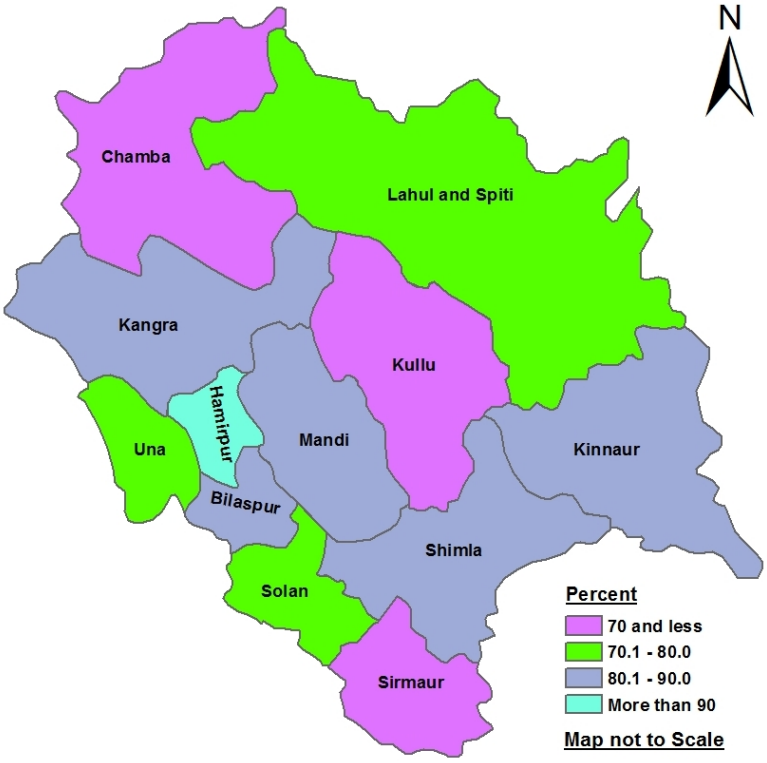
In Himachal Pradesh, the institutional delivery increased from 32 percent in DLHS-1 (1998-99) to 45 percent in DLHS-2 (2002-04) to 48 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08) and further substantially increased to 78 percent in DLHS-4 (2012-13). The institutional delivery in Himachal Pradesh is presented in the Figure 8.

Figure 8
Progress in institutional delivery



Eighty eight percent of deliveries in the three years period preceding the survey which results either in still or live births were in both government and private health facilities, (Table 3.7). The proportion of women having background of ten years or more education (81.5%) and having one living child (82.3%) are going for institutional delivery. The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 92.8 percent in Hamirpur and 57.4 percent in Chamba districts (Table 3.9). Around 93.4 percent of Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) delivery shows that safe delivery is practiced in Himachal Pradesh. The home delivery cases (21.4%) who are assisted by skilled persons is only 15.6 percent. The mean delivery cost in Himachal Pradesh ranges with a maximum of Rs.11, 097 in Mandi district and minimum is Rs.3, 483 in Kinnaur district. In Himachal Pradesh, out of the 12 districts, nearly half districts are having the institutional delivery 80 percent and above and in remaining 6 districts the percentage is varies from 57.4-78.7 percent of Institutional delivery which are not low. District wise variation in Institutional delivery is presented in the Map 2.

MAP 2
INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY BY DISTRICTS



The two districts having the lowest institutional delivery are Chamba (57%) and Srimaur (67%).

In Himachal Pradesh, 20.8 percent of institutional delivery used ambulance and 50 percent jeep or car for transportation of delivery with an average cost of Rs.1,074. The used of ambulance for transportation for institutional delivery was low among women with background of having 4 and above living children (9.8%), 10 or more years of education (20.3%), Buddhist (17.4%) and scheduled tribe caste (16.6%). The mean delivery cost is Rs.5,585 in government health facilities and Rs.13,373 in private health facilities. There is a large variation of institutional delivery cost compare to government and private health facilities.

The JSY financial assistance for institutional delivery had benefitted to 22.7 percent and Home delivery 7.4 percent (Table 3.8). The highest benefitted women for institutional delivery in rural residence (23.7%), having two living children (23.8%), Hindu (22.8%) and scheduled castes (36.7%).

6.3 Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

Women who either do not take ANC or take an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Himachal Pradesh as much as 39.8 percent women who had still/live births in the three years preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy (Table 3.6). Out of 12 districts, in 9 districts women faced high pregnancy complication percentage ranges from 68.9 percent in Hamirpur to 32.7 percent in Kangra. The remaining 3 districts' women faced pregnancy complication ranges from 16.8 percent in Shimla to 27.5 percent in Lahul & Spilit. Fourty percent of women who had reported complication during pregnancy had sought treatment (62%) for the problem in Himachal Pradesh (Table 3.15).

Around 46 percent of women in Himachal Pradesh had faced at least one delivery complication. The main type of delivery complications experienced by women who had still or live births in the three years period preceding the survey are mainly obstructed labour (38.9%), premature labour (64.9 %), prolonged labour (32.3%), excessive bleeding (30%) and convulsion or high Blood pressure (17.1%). Delivery complication is higher among who undergone by caesarean (62.7%) compared to normal delivery (43.6%) (Table 3.11). In all the districts of Himachal Pradesh, Hamirpur district is highest proportion of women had a delivery complication (81.6%) and is lowest in Chamba (22.5%) (Table 3.15).

Women in Himachal Pradesh have low post-delivery complications (21%) as compared to pregnancy and delivery complication. The major problem during post delivery period is high fever (54.7%), lower abdominal pain (46.6%) and followed by excessive bleeding 21.8 percent (Table 3.12). Among the women who had post-delivery complications 66.6 percent had sought treatment (Table 3.15). In all the districts, women sought treatment for post delivery complication with highest in Shimla and Lahul & Spiti (100%) and in Chamba district none of the women sought treatment for post delivery complication.

7. CHILD HEALTH AND IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, NHM/NRHM envisages new born care, breastfeeding initiation, infant food supplementation at the right time and a complete package of routine immunization for children. Sixty five percent of newborns were examined within 24 hours of birth (Table 4.1). In Himachal Pradesh, women who availed newborn care from Government health facility constitute 84.3 percent as compared to 15 percent from Private, at home (0.4%) and others (0.2 %). It is a substantial increased from DLHS-3 (75.2%). There is variation in rural areas in utilization of government health facilities (84%) and private health facilities (15.3%). Majority of women from Scheduled tribe and Scheduled caste communities check-up in government health facilities (94 and 91%) than in the private health facilities (12 and 21%).

Majority (90.6%) of children under 3 years of age,(born after January 1, 2008) were fed with colostrums and there is not much variation across selected background characteristics of women (Table 4.2). Highest proportion of children being fed with colostrums (96.7%) in Hamirpur district and the lowest in Bilaspur district (78.3%) (Table 4.5).

In Himachal Pradesh, 69 percent of women had initiated breastfeeding within one hour of the birth of the child. However, 90 percent of women in Himachal Pradesh initiated breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children, ranging from 77.5 percent in Kinnaur district to 96.3 percent in Lahul & Spiti (Table 4.5). The proportion of women who initiated breastfeeding within one hour, within 24 hours and after 24 hours of birth are 68.7, 90 and 5.6 percent respectively.

Duration of exclusive breast feeding practiced is high (among infant under 2 to 5 months old) and is ranged from 66 to 56 percent. The introduction of food supplementation with semi-solid and solid food started between the age 4 to 5 months along with breastfeeding. As the age increases the percentage of the breast feeding declines and 17 percent of children under 18 to 23 months were breast fed along with other fluids, semi solid and solid foods (Table 4.3).

7.1 Immunization Coverage of Children (aged 12-23 Months)

The immunization coverage of children (aged 12-23 months) has been recorded either from vaccination card or by asking the mother in case the card was not available. Twenty one percent of children's immunization was recorded from the cards (Table 4.6). The full immunization coverage was 62.9 percent among children (aged 12-23 months). The full immunization comprises of BCG, three doses of DPT & Polio and measles (Table 4.6). In Himachal Pradesh, the coverage of BCG and measles are 94.9 percent and 87 percent respectively. Only less than one percent of children have not received any immunization.

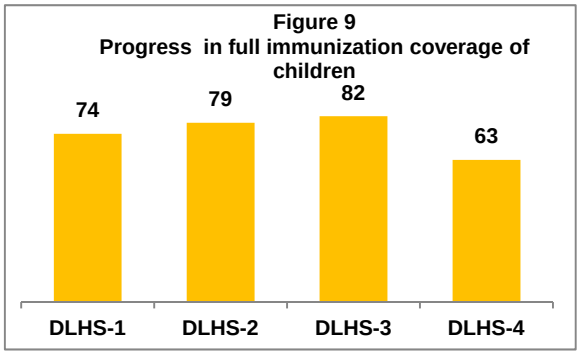


Figure 9
Progress in full immunization coverage of children

The coverage of full immunization was 74 percent in from DLHS-1 to DLHS-2 (79%), to

DLHS-3 (82%) and declined in DLHS-4 (63%) (Figure 9).

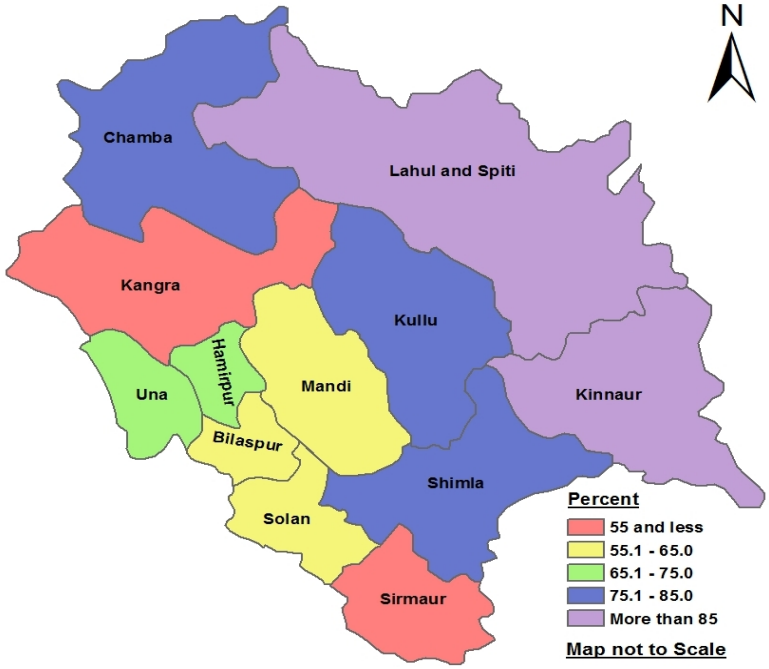
In the districts of Himachal Pradesh, the highest coverage of full immunization was in Shimla with 83.3 percent and lowest in Kangra with 40.4 percent. Out of 12 districts of Himachal Pradesh, 4 districts recorded full immunization coverage more than 70 percent whereas the remaining 8 districts had less than 70 percent coverage (Table 4.7). While the coverage of BCG is high in all the districts similarly for DPT-3 and Polio-3, except in Kangra district (58.5% & 64.4%). In case of measles the coverage fluctuates from 77 to 94.4 percent in the districts. The key to improvement in full immunization coverage is to monitor drop out at any stage of vaccination before completion of full course of immunization. Higher proportion of children (67.5%) of women educated up to 10 years and above received full immunization. Non-literate women's children received full immunization 50 percent (Table 4.6). In Himachal Pradesh full immunization coverage of children (aged 12-23 months) in urban areas (72.2%) is higher than in rural areas (62%).

With regard to the place of vaccination of children, it was reported that Sub-Health Centre (21.6%) and other government health facility (61%) (Table 4.8). District-wise variation in the coverage of full Immunization is depicted spatially in Map 3.

Children aged 9-35 months who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A is 87.5 percent in the State (Table 4.9). In Shimla district 95.3 percent of children received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, remaining all other districts where coverage of Vitamin-A is above 80 percent respectively.

Majority (88%) of children in Himachal Pradesh had received Hepatitis-B vaccination. There is marginal gap between children living in urban and rural areas.

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



7.2 Management of Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

The information on knowledge of diarrhoea and ARI management was collected from women respondents as part of assessment of child care knowledge. Majority (94.8%) of women have knowledge of diarrhoea management (Table 4.10) and more than 85.4 percent of the women are aware of danger signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

The common practice followed by women for treatment of children who had diarrhoea was to give ORS (83.2%), salt and sugar solution (69.4%), plenty of fluids (28.7%), continue normal food (23.7%) and continue breastfeeding (23.2%) (Table 4.10). In Himachal Pradesh, 75.3 percent children given ORS who suffered from diarrhoea, while 67.5 percent of them were given some treatment or the other (Table 4.11). Majority (82.6%) of children who had suffered from diarrhoea are treated in a government health facility and 14.8 percent in a private health facility (Table 4.11).

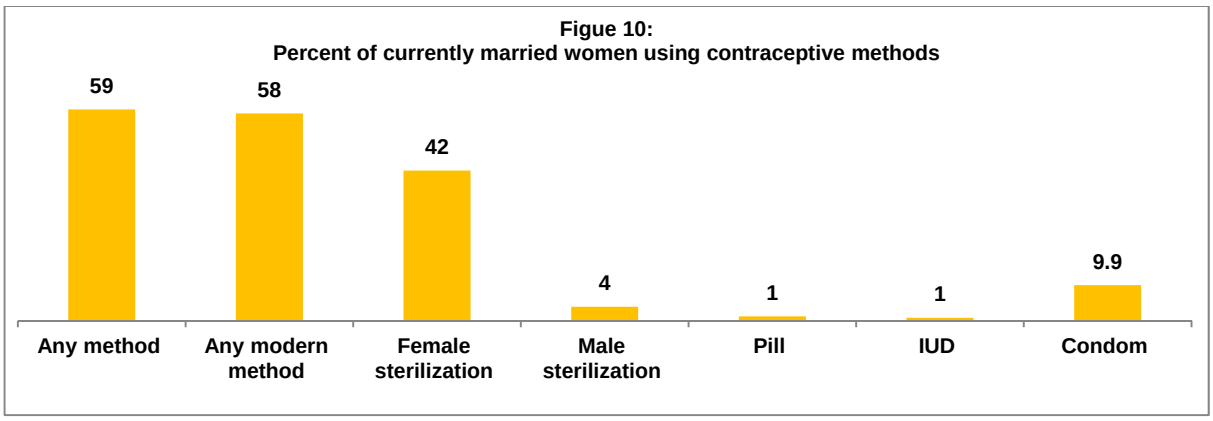
In Himachal Pradesh, 85.4 percent of women are aware of danger signs of ARI. Among them, 47.4 percent of women knew that difficulty in breathing, 45.1 percent knew pain in chest and productive cough, 32.8 percent knew wheezing/whistling, 27.8 percent consider rapid breathing and 43.5 percent having knowledge of others signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

Five percent children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Out of total children suffered from ARI, 93.2 percent had sought advice/treatment. Majority (67.6%) of children had treatment at government health facility and only 31.1 percent (Table 4.12) went to private health facility.

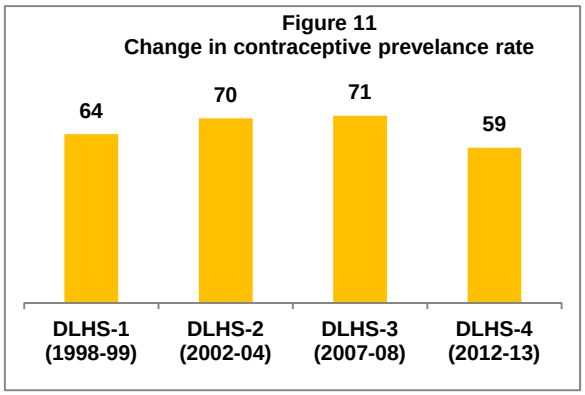
The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 0.9 percent in Mandi district to 7.7 percent in Una district. The treatment seeking for ARI or fever is 100 percent and more in the districts of Mandi, Kangra, Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Shimla and Srimaur (Table 4.13).

8. FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Family planning program in India has undergone sea changes in terms of strategies, focus and objectives. Post ICPD 1996 program oriented has evolved itself in to a human right framework keeping in mind the central point to reduce unmet need for family planning. Strategies under NRHM were to create demand for family planning through enhancing child survival and improving maternal health.



There is awareness to the extent of 78 percent about female sterilization but male sterilization and Condom/Nirodh is known to only 46 and 41 percent of women respectively. Nearly 27 percent of the women know about IUD, but knowledge of Condom/Nirodh is as high as 41 percent. The knowledge of traditional method is only 12 percent among women in Himachal Pradesh. However new methods on menu of Indian program/or in market like female condom is known only 5 percent among women. Female sterilization is the predominant limiting method being used by 42 percent of currently married women in 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary method is Condom/Nirodh having being used by 16 percent of husbands of currently married women. IUD and Oral pills are being ever used by 1.6 and 5.7 percents of women respectively. Among the currently married women the proportion ever using any modern method is 62.4 percent, while 64.4 percent of women ever used either modern or traditional methods. There is no substantial rural-urban difference in the ever use of any modern contraceptive use. However, female sterilization among rural women is 42 percent which comparatively more than among urban women with corresponding figures is 37 percent.



The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husband shows that 58 percent of them were using one or other modern method mostly female sterilization (42%) at the time of survey. Condom/Nirodh is in use by 10 percent of currently married women's husbands same as in DLHS-3. The female sterilizations are more among rural women (42%) and non-literate (50%) women compared to that among urban women (38%) and women educated for at least 10 years (33%).

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. Nearly 10 percent of women in 25-29 years and about 40 percent of women in 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey. The mean age at the time sterilization is 31 years. Among the currently married women, proportion continuing IUD use for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 3 years are respectively 11, 6 and 54.6 percents respectively. Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 69 percent of the total pill users and 64 percent of condom users are continuing for longer than 6 months. It must be noted that the use of traditional methods has declined in Himachal Pradesh probably being replaced by more effective method of contraception.

Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any modern method is below 70 percent in all the districts of Himachal Pradesh. Highest CPR for any modern method is 68.4 percent in Hamirpur district and lowest is 43.3 percent in Kinnaur district. The prevalence of female sterilization in half of the total number of districts are above the state average of 42 percent. The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptive is that 95 percent of sterilization has been done in government health facility and 46 percent have

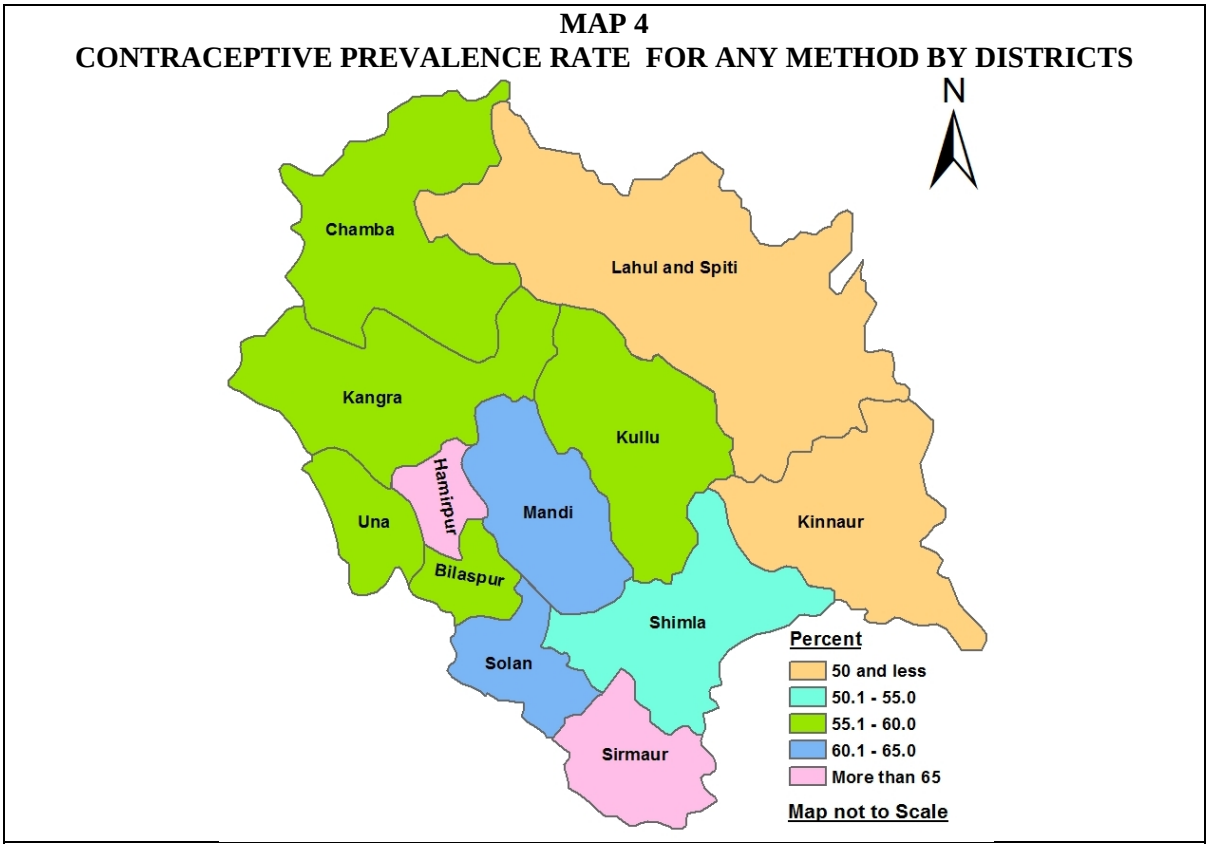
availed government health facility service for spacing methods. The high and low utilization rate of government health facility for limiting and spacing methods is true for all the districts of Himachal Pradesh. Nearly 64 percent of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men got monetary compensation for sterilization, with variation of 50 percent in Kinnaur and 75 percent in Chamba district. As many as in 72 percent of sterilization cases monetary compensation is given at the time of discharge.

Nearly 17 percent of sterilized women, 25 percent IUD and 28 percent Pills users were informed about the side effects before the adoption and 4, 4 and 3 percents of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side effect or health problem. Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception the main reason cited is related to other method (45%) while 30 percent mentioned fertility related problems and 25 percent mentioned side effects. For the younger women in 15-29 years reasons for discontinuation of contraception are mostly fertility related and it is also true for women with no or one living children.

About 5 percent of currently married women aged 15-49 years, not using any contraception intend to adopt limiting method and 4 percent spacing method in future. Those who intend to adopt either limiting or spacing methods in future within 12 months, after 12 months and still undecided about the timing constitute 24, 30 and 46 percents respectively.

Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing. In Himachal Pradesh 11 percent of currently married women have unmet need for spacing. Unmet need for spacing is 24 percent for women with one living child and 42, 32, 22 percents for women aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29. On the other hand, currently married women who are still have physiologically potential for conceiving and want no more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting. The unmet need of contraceptive for limiting is about 9.7 percent in the state.

MAP 4
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE FOR ANY METHOD BY DISTRICTS



Currently married women with unmet need for spacing is highest in Lahul & Spiti district (15%) and lowest is in Una disrtict (7%). On the other hand unmet need for limiting is also highest in Kinnaur (14%) and lowest is in Hamirpur (4.8%)

The total unmet need of contraceptive has been increased in DLHS-2 to DLHS-3. It was 10 percent in 2002-04, 14 percent in 2007-08. In 2012-13 it seems unmet need has marginally increased to 21 percent. This is basically due to higher unmet need for spacing among the younger cohort, a sign of decline in the desire for large family size. District wise contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need are presented in figure 13.

Figure 12
Change in unmet need for contraception

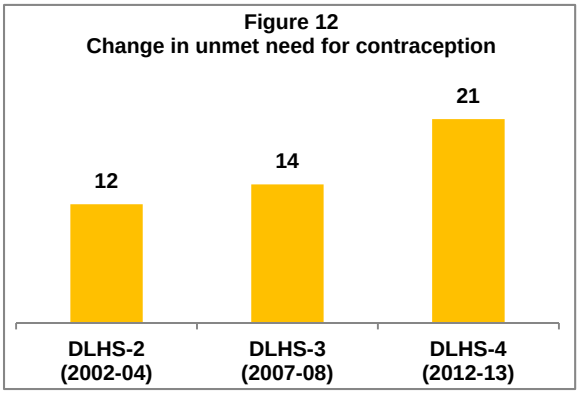
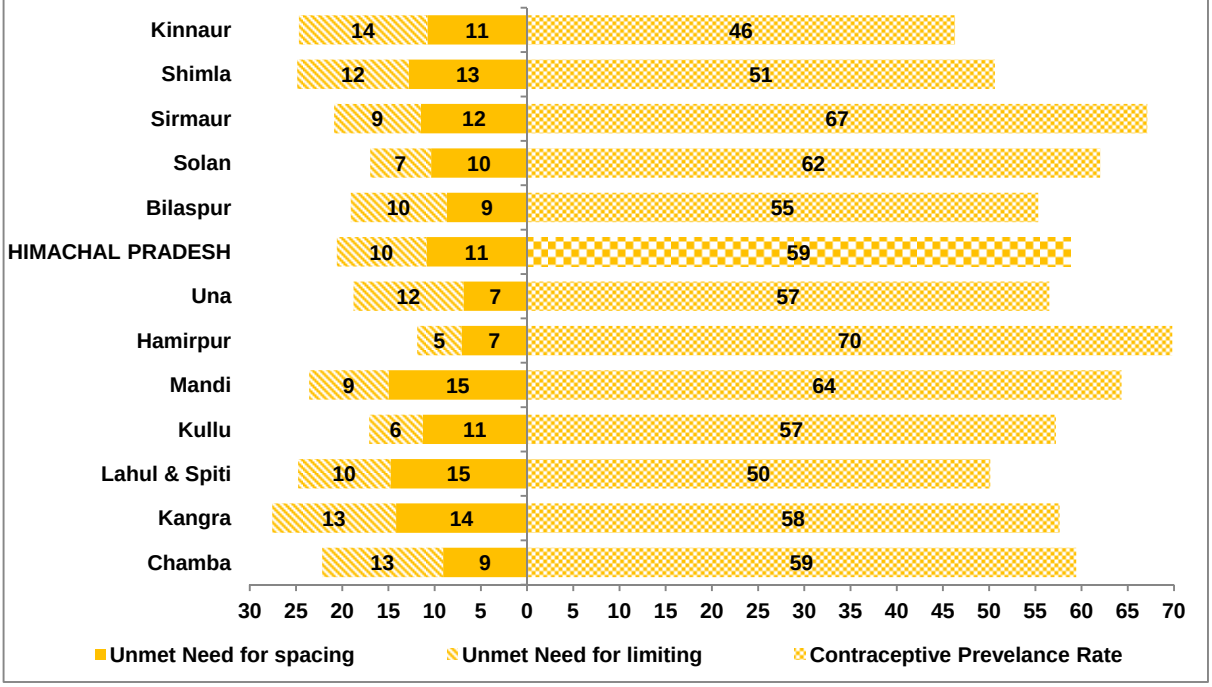


Figure 13:
Contraceptive prevalance rate and unmet need by districts



9. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Reproductive health addresses the issues of reproductive processes, encompassing the functions and system at all stages of life. The reproductive health, is the ability for the people to have a responsible, satisfying and safe sex life and have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. This means that the right of men and women alike to be informed of and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of fertility regulation of their choice, and the right of access to appropriate health care services that will enable women to go safely through pregnancy and childbirth and provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy infant. The burden of diseases among women is due to reproductive function and system. The five main causes of the disease burden among women in developing countries are maternal, Sexually transmitted disease, tuberculosis, HIV infection, Depressive disorders. DLHS-4 has obtained information on awareness and prevalence of RTI/STI, HIV/AIDS, information and ways to avoid AIDS.

9.1 Menstruation Related Problems

The women reported to have menstruation related problems and have specific symptoms during three months preceding the survey by background characteristics is given in Table 6.1. Menstrual problems are experienced by 8 percent of women in Himachal Pradesh. The problems of painful periods (54%) and irregular period (39%) are the main menstrual problems experienced by women. The other problems reported are frequent or short periods (12%), prolonged (15%) and scanty bleeding (11%), absences of periods and blood clots/excessive bleeding (5%). The differentials in menstruation related problems are found by age, place of residences and education of both husband and the women. Women who had consummated their marriage below 18 years of age have had more menstruation related problems (9%). The menstrual related problems also increased with duration of marriage.

More than 8 percent of women had reported to have menstrual problems whose marital duration was 10-14 years and was more than 15 years. The menstrual related problems did not differ by caste and religion.

9.2 Awareness of RTI/STI

The awareness of RTI/STI was obtained from ever married women. The women who are aware about RTI/STI were further asked on the modes of transmission and symptoms of the disease. Table 6.2 shows the percentage of women who have heard of RTI/STI by background characteristics. More than one-fourth of women in Himachal Pradesh had heard of RTI/STI. The proportion of women who were aware of RTI/STI was comparatively higher in urban areas (36%) than in rural areas (29%). Awareness of RTI/STI was lower among young women, women with low age at consummation of marriage, non-literate and women from Other Backward Castes and Muslim Women. Awareness of RTI/STI increases with education of women. Thirty nine percent of women who had completed ten or more years of schooling were aware about RTI/STI.

Television is an important source of knowledge about RTI/STI, more than 90 percent women reported they had heard about RTI/STI from TV. Another major important sources of information about RTI/STI are from print media (54%), cinema (41%), community leaders' meeting (33%). The sources of knowledge about RTI/STI differ by education of women and husband.

9.3 Knowledge Regarding Mode of Transmission of RTI/STI

The knowledge regarding mode of transmission of RTI/STI was asked to women who had heard of RTI/STI (Table 6.3). Almost more than fifty percent of women reported unsafe delivery, unsafe abortion and unsafe sex with persons who have many partners as a mode of transmission of RTI/STI. Around 38 percent women reported unsafe sex with sex workers as a mode of transmission of RTI/STI. More than one third women reported unsafe IUD insertion and unsafe sex with homosexuals were also reported by women as mode of the transmission of RTI/STI. The knowledge varies by residence, age at consummation, education of women and education of the husband.

Table 6.4 shows the common symptoms of reproductive tract infections/sexually transmitted infections among women. About 14 percent of ever married women have reported having symptoms related RTIs/STIs and 6 percent experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. The women reported itching or irritation over vulva (4%), pain in lower abdomen not related to menses (5%). About 58 percent of women discussed the RTI/STI related problems with their husband or partner (Table 6.5). The women mostly sought treatment for RTI/STI (73%) from government health facility.

The women who have heard about RTI/STI varies from 17 percent in Solan district to 63 percent in Lahul & Spiti district. Women reporting any abnormal vaginal discharge varied from 2.2 percent in Shimla district to 10.1 percent in Kullu district. More than half of the women in three districts (Kullu, Solan and Kinnaur) except all other district had Sought treatment for any RTI/STI including abnormal discharge.

9.4 Awareness of HIV/AIDS

The awareness on HIV/AIDS was asked to ever-married women age 15-49 years. Nearly two third of the women had heard about HIV/AIDS. Television is the one of the major source of knowledge on HIV/AIDS. Ninety two percent of women reported that TV is the main source of knowledge on HIV/AIDS, cinema (46%), followed by Community's leaders meetings (39%), print media (48%), school adult education programs (35%), health personal (34%), husband (10%) and radio (23%) (Table 6.7). More than (65%) percent of the women reported unsafe sex with person having many partners, transfusion of infected blood (52%), infected mother to child (52%) and sharing of injection/needle as mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS (46%) (Table 6.8). The reported modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS differ by residence, education of women and husband.

Table 6.9 shows knowledge of methods of preventing HIV. About two third percent of women were of the view that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by avoiding risks of getting infected through blood. More than one-third of women were of the opinion that by using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse and having sex with one uninfected partner can prevent HIV/AIDS. The differences in the preventing HIV/AIDs were found by residence, age at consummation of marriage, education of women and husband. The misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug was reported by 4 percent of women. The other misconception was sharing food (1.5%), stepping on someone’s urine/stool (2%), sharing clothes (1%), hugging (1%) and shaking hand (1.5%) respectively.

The women who had heard about HIV/AIDS were asked the place to test the HIV/AIDS (Table 6.11). More than half of the women know the place where the HIV/AIDS could be tested. The differences in the place of test were found by residence, age at consummation of marriage, education of women and husband. Forty seven percent of women reported government hospital/dispensary and 12 percent reported private hospital/clinic as a place where people can go to test HIV/AIDS. The women who have heard about HIV/AIDS were asked if they had gone for the test. Thirty six percent of women had undergone for the test of HIV/AIDS. The women who had undergone a test 18 percent had undergone test before a year (Table 6.12). Comparison with district figures Lahul & Spiti highest (54%) and Mandi (20%) has lowest number of women has been tested for HIV/AIDS.

10. PERSONAL HABITS

Personal habits of adults (age 15 and above) such as consumption or abuse of tobacco and alcohol, and eating unhealthy foods are usually viewed from the lens of risk-taking behaviour due to their adverse health outcomes. The emerging morbidity pattern from the personal habits is a crucial predictor of current as well as future health status of a population. It has become increasingly important to understand and examine the impact, these habits have on overall health status in India in the context of the epidemiologic and demographic transitions. Besides, the treatment seeking behaviours for these illnesses reflects the availability, accessibility, as well as quality of health care services. Studies have shown evidences of correlation between the shift towards non-communicable diseases (NCD) and increasing risk-

taking behaviours among adult individuals. For instance, excessive drinking is linked to acute and chronic physical health problems, particularly those related to the heart, blood circulation, respiratory, diabetes, mental health, cancer, crime and disorder, domestic violence, unprotected sex, unintended pregnancy, etc., (Room, Baboor, and Rehm, (2005). Alcohol consumption contributes to many diseases and is now the fifth leading risk-factor for the global disease (Lim, Vos, Flaxman, et al, 2012). Also, the economic burden of these NCD is equally serious - i.e., a 10 percent rise in NCDs is found associated with 1 percent lower rates of annual economic growth. However, programmes to combat NCDs were tremendously underfunded, and a low priority policy, as it is not part of the millennium development goals (MDG).

The WHO has recently stated that NCD such as cancer, diabetes, and hypertension are largest causes of death, and by 2020 cardiovascular diseases will be the largest cause of death and disability, including developing countries like India (WHO 2010). In 2012, the UN conference on sustainable development (Rio+20), referred to non-communicable diseases as "one of the major challenges for sustainable development in the 21st century", emphasising the fundamental link between health and development. In the same year, the World Health Assembly endorsed an important new health goal: to reduce avoidable mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) by 25% by 2025 (the 25 by 25 goal). The future threat to health is from NCDs, as the world also urbanizes faster than before.

Since 1990s India's overall health status has shown tremendous improvement, which signals a change and shift in pattern of morbidity and causes of death to non-communicable diseases (NCD), despite still substantial contribution of communicable diseases. The NCD accounted for 42 percent of all deaths in India (56% in urban areas and 40% in rural areas), as compared to communicable diseases with 38 percent (RGI, 2003). Estimated prevalence of diabetes, hypertension, ischemic heart diseases (IHD) and stroke is 62.5, 159.5, 37.0 and 1.54 per 1000 respectively. In the National Health Policy (NHP), the Government of India (GOI) has committed to eradicating infectious illnesses and reducing the mortality associated with such illness (MOHFW, 2002). One of the goals of the NHP 2002 is a 50 percent reduction of deaths from TB, malaria, and other vector and water borne diseases by the year 2010.

This chapter presents findings on the personal risk-taking habits, acute and chronic (infectious and non-communicable) diseases, and their treatment-seeking behaviours.

10.1 Tobacco and Alcohol Use in India

Tobacco and alcohol use have been associated with a wide range of major diseases, including several types of cancers and heart and lung diseases. Studies have shown that in addition to sharing the same health risks as men, women who use tobacco or alcohol also experience difficulty in becoming pregnant, are at an increased risk of infertility, pregnancy complications, premature births, low-birth-weight infants, stillbirths, and infant deaths (USDHHS, 2004).

In India, information about tobacco and alcohol use among adults has been collected by various household surveys such as the National Sample Survey (NSSO) (50th round, 1998), NFHS (1992-93, 1998-99, and 2005-06), DLHS (2007-08), the Global Adult Tobacco

Survey-India (GATS-India, 2009-10), etc., each survey with specific objectives and methodology. According to GATS India, 35 percent of adults in India age 15 and over use tobacco in some form or the other, with higher use among adults in most North eastern region (39-67%), east (36-50%), and central (40-53%) (IIPS & MoH&FW, 2010).

In India, there are varieties of tobacco products and its use is also very diverse. The most common ways of tobacco use are the smoking and oral (smokeless) variety. Dominant among the smoking form include cigarettes and bidis, while in case of the oral use of smokeless tobacco, chewing or applying to the teeth or gums (scented/unscented, with paan) are the popular forms, which has also become very popular in most parts of the country. The DLHS-4 also collects information related to tobacco and alcohol usage directly from among the eligible adults (women age 15-49 and men age 15-54).

In case of alcohol consumption, household surveys in India show that alcohol use among adults, both men and women, is not uncommon, but the use is found much lesser than tobacco use. Alcohol consumption is higher among men than females. Study in India indicated the prevalence of current use of alcohol ranged from about 7 percent in Gujarat (state officially under prohibition) to a very high 75 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, and its consumption among women exceeded 5 percent only in the Northeastern region. DLHS-4 information on alcohol use by adult men and women comes from a substantial number of respondents (9,935 men and 13,013 women).

10.2 Tobacco Use in Himachal Pradesh

As shown in Table 7.1, overall 18 percent of adults in Himachal Pradesh use any kind of tobacco in one way or the other. However, tobacco use varies across the state by age, residence, education, region, etc. The survey clearly indicates that tobacco use is highest and more likely among men (36%), people with less than 5 years of education (20%), rural residents (18%), and among schedule tribe (20%), etc.

In Himachal Pradesh, among adults, smoking is more prevalent (17%) as compared to the oral form (smokeless variety) of tobacco (4%). Use of smoke tobacco is higher among men (34%) as compared with females (2%) and also more likely to be higher among the older adults age 40 and above (over 20%), and among schedule tribe (19%).

In general, it is observed that in Himachal Pradesh use of tobacco among adults increases with age. The pattern of using tobacco among adults also shows an interesting scenario across the districts in Himachal Pradesh. Of the 12 districts in the state, two districts, namely Chamba and Shimla stand out as lower use of tobacco in the state (Table 7.4). Reporting of use of oral or smokeless form is highest in Kullu (12%), followed by Bilaspur (6%) & Srimaur (5%). In most of the districts, the proportion of adults using oral form of tobacco is around 0.9 to 12 percent. In case of smoking form of tobacco the use among adults ranges from 13 percent in Bilaspur to 26 percent in Kullu. Other districts in which around 14 to 19 percent of adults are likely to smoke.

The use of tobacco (all forms) among men is on the lower side in Himachal Pradesh – 8% for oral or smokeless and 34% for smoking. It is interesting to note that both forms of tobacco

use is the lowest among teenagers (less than 1%), but increases from age 20 onwards (among the youth) to older ages. Smokeless tobacco use is slightly higher among men in rural areas (9%) than urban males (8%). Interestingly, smoking in men shows a same scenario in Himachal Pradesh. Smoking is found to be higher among men in rural areas (35%) than in urban areas (27%). Among men also, age and education emerge as important factors. The older males say age 30 and above (8-11%) are much more likely to use tobacco products than those aged less than 20 (below 1%). Similarly, as education level increases use of tobacco in any form is more likely to diminish among men. The more educated males are less likely to use tobacco than their counterparts who are illiterate (Table 7.2).

In Himachal Pradesh, strictly speaking, both forms of tobacco are widely used by men (8-34%). About one percent of adult men use tobacco with paan, and below one percent with guthka/paan masala. Use of paan with tobaaco among men is slightly higher in rural areas, while use of guthka/paan masala with tobacco is higher in urban areas (Table 7.5). In the case of smokers, more of rural men use this form (35%), higher by about 8 percent, than those in urban areas (27%). About 15 percent of men are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) in Himachal Pradesh. The proportion of usual smokers is 16 percent in rural areas as compared with 10 percent in urban areas (Table 7.6).

Generally, use of tobacco is found to be very less among women, more so when compared with men. In Himachal Pradesh (Table 7.1), a small proportion of adult women reported using any kind of tobacco (2%). Among the women tobacco users, while only about 2 percent smoke, a very small proportion of them (about 1%) use the oral form or chew tobacco (Table 7.3).

The pattern of tobacco use observed among women is found to be very interesting. For instance, it shows a constant pattern (below 1%) over different ages for both type of tobacco for women in Himachal Pradesh. Only about 2 percent of women in rural areas smoke, compared with about below 1 percent in urban areas. Among those women who use non-smoke form/chew tobacco, about 0.1 percent used it with betel nut or paan (Table 7.5). Among women who smoke, just about 0.7 percent are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) (Table 7.6).

10.3 Use of Alcohol in Himachal Pradesh

Household surveys in India show that alcohol use among adults, both men and women, is not uncommon, but the use is found much lesser than tobacco use. Alcohol consumption is higher among men than women. Study in India indicated the prevalence of current use of alcohol ranged from about 7 percent in Gujarat (state officially under prohibition) to a very high 75 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, and its consumption among women exceeded 5 percent only in the Northeastern region. DLHS-4 information on alcohol use by adult men and women comes from a substantial number of respondents (9,935 men and 13,013 women).

As presented in Table 7.1, in Himachal Pradesh 18 percent of adults consume alcohol. In the state, the level of consumption is found much higher among adults age above 30 (19-26%) and highest among scheduled tribe (22%). Like use of tobacco, education does not make much impact as an important factor. Highest alcohol consumption is observed for people with

more years education (19-20%). The level of alcohol consumption by religious affiliation shows that the least consumption is among Muslims (15%) and highest among Others (25%).

In Himachal Pradesh, alcohol consumption across the districts shows that of the 12 districts, only in 4 districts the level is less than 15 percent (Table 7.4). The prevalence of alcohol use across the state ranges from 12 percent in Bilaspur to about 25 percent in Lahul & Spiti. Consumption of alcohol is found high in districts such as Kullu (25%), Mandi (21%), and Shimla (20%). Districts with 19 percent of adults consuming alcohol are Kinnaur, Srimaur and Kangra.

In Himachal Pradesh, consumption of alcohol is found more concentrated among males (37%) as compared with (2%) among females (Table 7.1). Men who are more likely to consume alcohol are those in their 30's and 40's (above 40%), non-literates and less than 5 years of education (44-46%), for other religions (above 47%) and other backward clases (40%). The reporting of consumption of alcohol is seen among the teenagers (2%). Alcohol consumption among men is higher in rural areas (38%) as compared with urban areas (30%).

Only about 2 percent of adult females reported consuming alcohol in Himachal Pradesh (Table 7.3). The consumption of alcohol increases by age, with higher intake among older females age 35 and above (about 1-3%). Women who reported consumption of alcohol are non-literate (about 3%). A very small proportion (0.5%) of females in Himachal Pradesh reported as being a usual drinker.

11. MORBIDITY STATUS

In DLHS-4, for the first time, information on morbidity status of the household members was collected from the household respondent. The main objective is to get a somewhat fair idea about the prevalence of both acute illnesses (suffered for a week) and chronic illnesses (for a month or more), including disability (current) and injury (in last one year), suffered by any household member prior to the survey. Respondents were asked about occurrences of such illnesses among the household members, and to name the illness, including those diagnosed. Further, in case of occurrence of any disability, injury or illness, respondents were also asked about the nature of care sought, the type and place of health facility where treatment was done.

Depending on the nature and duration, all the illnesses or diseases are classified as (a) acute, and (b) chronic. Acute illness refers to those that occur suddenly with severe symptoms for short period during the last 15 days prior to the survey. Example includes diarrhoea, dysentery, acute respiratory tract infection (ARI), jaundice with fever, fever with chill/rigors/malaria, fever with rash, reproductive tract infections (RTI), etc. In case of chronic illness, those symptoms that persist for longer than one month in the past one year prior to the survey. The list provided includes both symptoms and associated diseases categories.

11.1 Disability and Injury

From each of the selected household, DLHS-4 collected information from the head of the household or adult respondent on any injury and on five specific disabilities that household

members may have suffered from such as mental, visual, hearing, speech, and locomotor. As it is difficult to capture the type of injury and its severity from lay reporting, assessment is made indirectly from the type and duration of hospitalization required for the injury.

As presented in Table 7.8, in Himachal Pradesh about 4 percent of the sample population reported suffering from any injury. The prevalence of any injury is a little higher in the rural areas (4.1%) compared to urban areas (3.7%). The prevalence of any injury shows not much variation between males and females in the state.

About 10 percent of the injuries reported were treated in intensive care. However, 15 percent of injuries were treated as in-patient with stay for less than a week, and 14 percent reported they treated as in-patient with stay for more than 2 weeks. Interestingly, in Himachal Pradesh, about 47 percent of injuries were treated using other form of treatments, i.e. other than intensive care or staying/in-patient, such as out-patient, traditional healers, or home remedies. More of females go for treatments for 1-2 week stay in-patient(15%) as compared with males (13%), while men are more likely to be treated in intensive care or as in-patient with stay more than 2 week. There is variation in terms of treatment of any injury by residence in Himachal Pradesh.

In Himachal Pradesh, among the five disabilities, the prevalence of hearing visual disability is a little higher (1%) as compared to other disabilities. Reporting of visual disability is equal for female and male (0.8%). Mental and hearing disabilities are the other two disabilities reported in Himachal Pradesh (0.2% and 0.2% respectively). The prevalence of visual disabilities is higher in urban area than rural area (Table 7.9).

11.2 Reported Illnesses: Acute and Chronic

In order to assess the prevalence of illnesses from the selected household level in DLHS-4, the household respondents were first asked if any member of their households had suffered from any illness in the past one month or year. If reported that someone had suffered, more detail of the illness recorded, including main source of treatment. As mentioned earlier, all the illnesses are classified into (a) acute and (b) chronic, based on the nature and duration, and the information is collected from head or any adult member of the household.

Acute Illnesses

The prevalence of acute illness at the household level in Himachal Pradesh is 2 percent. The differential in the prevalence of acute illness by residence shows not much variation (around 2.3% in rural & 1.5% in urban).

About 2 percent of household members reported suffering from any acute illness in Himachal Pradesh, and equal proportion of men and women (2.2%) reported to have suffered from any acute illness. Among the prevailing acute illnesses, fever (other than those with rash or jaundice) is reported by nearly 22 percent, followed by acute respiratory tract infection (ARTI) (7%), malaria (10%), fever with rash (11%), diarrhea/dysentery (19%), and Jaundice with fever (15%). Acute respiratory tract infection (ARTI) and diarrhea/dysentery are found to be higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The prevalence of other acute illnesses is observed to be around 15%. Interestingly, for most of the acute illnesses reported, more men

suffered from most acute illnesses than women. Prevalence of acute illnesses is also found higher in rural areas, barring ARI and fever (other type of fever).

Nearly everyone who had suffered from any acute illness sought treatment. Among those who had sought treatment, 79 percent preferred treatment at government facility, mainly in Hospitals (33%). About 12% of those who had acute illnesses got treated in a private facility, mainly in a hospital, followed by Dispensary/clinic (5%). About 1 percent with any acute illnesses were treated at DOTS centre or at home. In Himachal Pradesh, use of government health facility for treatment of acute illness is quite common even in rural areas (79%), and equally accessed by both males and females.

Chronic Illnesses

Survey results of chronic illnesses described pertain to prevalence, type, and source of treatment by sex and residence. In Himachal Pradesh about 3 percent of the households reported a member suffering from chronic illnesses that lasted for over a month in the past one year prior to the survey (Table 7.8). As shown in Table 7.13, reporting by symptoms of chronic illnesses suffered by household members is highest for diseases of the respiratory system (11%), followed by diseases of central nervous system (10%), musculoskeletal system (8%), followed by diseases of skin and eye (7%). Diseases related to respiratory system, musculoskeletal system and central nervous system account for about 8-11 percent respectively. Interestingly, reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases other than the twelve identified diseases account for 33 percent.

In Himachal Pradesh, not much differences observed in the reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases between males and females, except in case of some diseases. For instance, more males reported symptoms related to respiratory system (13% as compared with 9% among females), cardiovascular system (7% against 5% among females), and for central nervous system (13% against 8% among females). In contrast, females reported more of symptoms related to disease of musculoskeletal system (10% compared to 6% among males).

By and large, most chronic illnesses show more or less similar prevalence in both rural and urban areas. However, some of these chronic illnesses show slightly higher prevalence either in rural or urban areas. For instance, urban residents reported more of diseases of central nervous system (19%), genitourinary system (6%), eye problem (10%) and skin diseases (8%) than rural residents. In case of rural areas, much higher reporting related to diseases of respiratory system (11%), cardiovascular system (6%) musculoskeletal system (8%) and 'other' (34%).

Household respondents were also asked about the nature and source of treatment for chronic illnesses suffered by any of their household member. In Himachal Pradesh, 75 percent of those who suffered from chronic illnesses have details of diagnosis or treatment. About (13%) has no details of diagnosis or treatment, and about 13 percent do not sought treatment at all. The proportion with no details of treatment (13%) is more in the rural areas as compared to urban areas (3% respectively). Overall, 74 percent of rural residents and 84 percent of urban residents have details of diagnosis or treatment for the chronic illnesses. It is

also observed that both males and females have more or less equal accessibility to health care services for chronic diseases (Table 7.13).

Interestingly, in Himachal Pradesh most people who suffered from chronic illnesses sought treatment at government facility (72%), even among rural residents (73%), and the proportion is 66 percent among urban residents. About 27 percent were treated at private facility (26% in rural areas and 34% in urban areas), while 1 percent reported being treated at home, and about 1 percent sought other form of treatment.

Persons who sought treatment for chronic illnesses were also asked about the details of the diagnoses at the facility. In Himachal Pradesh, hypertension (18%) and diabetes (14%) are the most commonly diagnosed chronic illnesses, followed by diseases related to heart (8%) and asthma or chronic respiratory failure (6%). Goitre accounts for about 2 percent of the diagnosed chronic illnesses, and about 1 percent with tuberculosis (TB). As expected, the proportion diagnosed with these chronic illnesses is much higher in urban areas, particularly hypertension and diabetes. The results show that more males suffered from heart diseases (10% against 6% among females) and asthma and chronic respiratory failure (9% against 3% among female) (Table 7.14).

Contrast to situation in the general population, among the older persons age 60 and above the prevalence of most chronic illnesses is much higher. For instance, about 15 percent of older persons were diagnosed with diabetes and 11 percent with asthma and chronic respiratory failure (Table 7.15). The prevalence of some of these chronic illnesses indicates that higher proportion of older persons in urban areas suffered from hypertension (18% as compared with 17% in rural areas) and diabetes (29% against 14% in rural areas). Similar to the situation in the general population, among the older persons also it is found that more females are diagnosed with hypertension (18% as compared with 17% among males) and diabetes (19% as compared with 11% among males). More of male older persons are diagnosed with diseases related to heart, asthma or chronic respiratory failure and TB, which is found to be similar in both urban and rural areas.

11.3 Tuberculosis (TB)

Tuberculosis has re-emerged as a major public health problem in many parts of the world, often as a concomitant illness to HIV/AIDS. Tuberculosis, once known as the ‘White Plague’, is contagious and spreads through droplets that can travel through the air when a person with the infection coughs, talks, or sneezes. Today, TB is a leading cause of death among people who are HIV-positive. Worldwide, an estimated one-third of the nearly 40 million people living with HIV/AIDS are co-infected with TB. In most developing countries, TB would continue to be a serious health threat even in the absence of HIV/AIDS due to the public health challenges posed by poverty, high illiteracy, and poor sanitation. The GOI has stated that ‘In 2005, a total of 97 percent population was covered under the Revised National Tuberculosis Programme.’ The government allocated Rs. 680 crores for the National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTCP) in the 10th Plan (DGHS and WHO, 2005).

In Himachal Pradesh, about 1 percent of the household population diagnosed with TB, which is found to be higher in urban areas.

12. NUTRITION AND HEALTH

The DLHS-4 collected data on the nutritional status of children by measuring the height and weight of all children under age five in the selected households. The nutritional status assessment helps to identify sub groups of child population that face increase risk of faltered growth and potential health risks and vulnerabilities. The nutritional status of children in the survey population is compared with WHO child growth standards , which are based on an international sample of ethnically, culturally and genetically diverse healthy children living under optimum condition that are conducive to achieving a Child's full genetic growth potential (WHO, 2006)[1]. These standards can therefore be used to assess nutritional status of children all over the world, regardless of ethnicity, social and economic influence and child feeding practices. Accordingly, three standard indices of physical growth that describes the nutritional status of children are height-for-age (stunting), weight-for-height (wasting) and weight-for-age (underweight). Each of these indices provides different information about growth and body composition that can be used to assess nutritional status.

In DLHS-4, all children listed in the household, who were born in year 2008 or later were eligible for measurement of their height and weight. Thus, height and weight measurements were collected even from those children whose mothers may not have been interviewed in the survey. For this purpose, all the survey team carried with them two scales and two height boards, which were standardized in all aspects and calibrated for accuracy. Recumbent length was recorded for children under age two years. Standing height was measured for all other children. Table 8.1 represents percentage of children below age five classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status (height for age, weight for height and weight for age) by some selected background characteristics. The analysis is based on information collected from 1957 children from Himachal Pradesh for whom complete and erodible anthropometric and age data are available.

12.1 Height-for-Age (Stunting)

Height-for-age measures linear growth. A child who is more than two standard deviations below the median (-2SD) of the WHO reference population in terms of height-for-age is considered short for his or her age are stunted. This condition reflects the cumulative effect of chronic malnutrition. If a child is below three standard deviations (-3SD) from the reference median, he or she is considered to be severely stunted. In Himachal Pradesh 33 percent children under age five are stunted and 18 percent are severely stunted. Variation in the prevalence of stunting by age group shows that stunting is highest (55%) in children age 19-24 months, followed by those in age 36 months and above(37%) and the lowest (12%) in children below age 6 months. Prevalence of sever stunting shows a similar pattern, with the height proportion of sever stunting in children age 19-24 months (39%), followed by among those age 25-35 months (23%). Sex differential in the prevalence of stunting is not much pronounced as male children are relatively more likely to be stunted (34%) than female

[1] World Health Organization (WHO) Multicentre Growth Reference Study Group. 2006. *WHO Child Growth Standards: Length/Height-for-Age, Weight-for-Length, Weight-for-Height and Body Mass Indexfor-Age: Methods and Development*. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO.

children (32%). The sex differential remains by and large the same even in ease of severe stunting. There is different in children under age five belong to Muslim family and other backward castes family are more to be stunted than all 'others'.

The prevalence of stunting is not uniform across different districts in Himachal Pradesh. Stunting is the lowest in Una district (19%) and followed by Kinnaur (25%). While, the prevalence of stunting is the highest in |Chamba (48%) followed by Mandi and Solan (46% and 45% each). Severe stunting is the lowest in Shimla and Kinnaur (8%), Una (11%) and Kangra (15%). On the other hand, Mandi portrays (38% each) the highest prevalence of sever stunting.

12.2 Weight-for-Height (Wasting)

Weight-for-height describes the current nutritional status. A child who is more than two standard deviations below (-2SD) the reference median for weight-for-height is considered to be too thin for his or her height, or wasted. This condition reflects acute or recent nutritional deficit. As with stunting, wasting is considered sever if the child is more than three standard deviations below the reference median. Overall 22 percent children in Himachal Pradesh are wasted and 10 percent are severely wasted. Analysis by age group shows that wasting rages from a minimum 15 percent in children age 19-24 months to the maximum 34 percentage in children in age 0-6 months. Children from residing in rural areas are more likely to be wasted (22%) than children living in urban areas (21%). There is much different of weight-for-height/wasted in children from scheduled castes (24%), tribes (18%), others (24%) and other backward classes (11%). Variations by district portray that wasting in children ranges from 0 to 4 percent in each of Lahul & Spiti and Srimaur to 42 percent in Bilaspur.

12.3 Weight-for-Age (Underweight)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age. Thus, it is does not distinguish between acute malnutrition (wasting) and chronic malnutrition (stunting). A child can be underweight for his age because he or she is stunted, because he or she is wasted, or both.

Table 8.1 reveals that 29 percent of children under age 5 are underweight and 10 percent are severely underweight. The proportion of underweight children is the highest (38%) among children age 19-24 months and the lowest (25%) among children age 13-18 months. The sex differential in the proportion of underweight children is not pronounced. There is much different of underweight in rural (29%) and urban (23%) children. Even children from scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, other backward classes and other are relatively more or less similar in underweight. By districts, underweight in children ranges from 50 percent in Chamba to 11 percent in Kinnaur.

12.4 Body Mass Index of Women

In many countries, chronic energy deficiency characterized by BMI of less than 18.5 among adults remains the predominant problem, leading to low productivity and reduced resistance to illness. Prevalence of overweight among women is also growing problem in developing countries. Overweight individuals are predisposed to a wide range of health problem

including diabetes and heart diseases and also poor birth outcomes for pregnant women. The BMI is used to measure thinness or obesity. It is defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared (Kg/m2). A BMI of less than 18.5 is used to define thinness or acute under nutrition. A BMI of 25 or above usually indicates overweight and a BMI of 30 or above indicates obesity.

In DLHS -4, height and weight measurements in Himachal Pradesh were obtained for 6042 women age 15-49 years who were present in the sample households at the time of survey. Table 8.3 presents percentage of women age 15-49 by their BMI. The mean BMI is 24.8, which falls in the normal BMI classification. About two third (65%) of the women age 15-49 have a normal BMI , 16 percent are undernourished or thin (BMI less than 18.5) and 20 percent are overweight or obese (BMI 25 or higher). It is evident from the table that there is profound variation in BMI by some selected background characteristics of women. Women age 15-19 are more likely to be thin are or undernourished (40%) than women in other age cohorts. Rural women are more likely to be thin or undernourished (16%) than their urban counterpart (13%), where as urban women are 1.5 times as likely to be overweight or obese as compared to rural women (19 and 28% respectively). Educational attainment has seen same with (14%) minimum and (17%) maximum in case of underweight or thin and (19%) minimum and (20%) maximum in case of overweight/obese. Among women who are non literate, nearly (14%) are thin or underweight. There is not clear pattern seen in case of proportion of women who are overweight or obese. Women from Other Backward caste households, having larger potential to have food insecurity, are comparatively more likely to be thin in comparison to those households from other caste-groups. Proportion of ever married women who are thin or underweight is not uniform across districts of Himachal Pradesh. It ranges from the minimum of 7 percent in Lahul & Spiti to 23 percent in Chamba and Srimaur. On the other hand, proportion of women who are overweight or obese is the highest in Solan (32%) and lowest in Chamba and Mandi (9%).

12.5 Prevalence of Anemia

Anemia, characterized by a low level of hemoglobin in the blood, is major health problem in developing countries, especially among young children and pregnant women. Anemia among pregnant women may be an underlying cause of maternal mortality, spontaneous abortion, premature births, and low birth weight. The most common cause of anemia is inadequate dietary intake of nutrients necessary for synthesis of hemoglobin, such as iron, folic acid, and vitamin B12. Anemia also results from sickle cell disease, malaria, and parasitic infections (Benoist et al. 2008)[2]. It is against this background, a number of interventions have been put in place to address anemia in children in developing countries. These include expanded distribution of iron supplements and deworming medication to children age 1-5 every six months.

[2] Benoist, B. D., E. McLean, I. Egli, I., and M. Cogswell (eds.). 2008. *Worldwide Prevalence of Anaemia 1993–2005: WHO Global Database on Anaemia*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization

In DLHS-4, all the usual residents of the selected households including children age 6-59 months were included in the anemia testing, where blood drops were collected using dried blood spot (DBS) method and tested in designated laboratories. The process of blood collection consists of obtaining blood droplets by pricking in the middle or ring finger with a retractable and non-reusable lancet. Before pricking, the finger was cleaned with a swab containing 70 percent isopropyl alcohol and allowed to dry. In case of those children where blood droplets were not possible from middle or ring finger, heel pricking was practiced and DBS were prepared.

Table 8.5 shows the anemia status of children age 6-59 months by some selected background characteristics. Almost three-fifth (59%) of children age 6-59 months suffer from some level of anemia (Hb <11.0g/dl), 11 percent of children have mild anemia and 34 percent have moderate anemia (Hb 7.0-9.9g/dl). Fourteen percent of children age 6-59 months have severe anemia (Hb <7.0 g/dl). The prevalence of any anemia among children age 6-59 months is relatively higher among rural children (60%) than their urban counterparts. The prevalence of any anemia varies significantly by sex of the child and religion of the head of household to which children belong to. Of course, scheduled caste children are comparatively more likely to suffer from any anemia than those from other caste-groups.

The prevalence of any anemia declines sharply among school going population age 6-19 years (45%). The proportions of school going population age 6-19 years who suffer from mild and moderate anemia are 9 and 28 percent respectively. The pattern in decline in any anemia with increasing age is linear in nature with the minimum (44%) among those in the age-group 6 to 10 years and maximum (46%) in those age 17-19 years. Female children and those living in rural areas are more likely to be anemic (Table 8.6). The prevalence in anemia any specific pattern with increasing years of schooling. Scheduled tribe and other backward class are also more likely to be anemic even in the schooling going population age 6-19 years.

Prevalence of anemia declines further in case of adult population age 20 years and above. It is evident from Table 8.7 that 40 percent of adult age 20 years and above are anemic in Himachal Pradesh. Adult women are approximate 1.2 times more likely to be anemic than their male counterparts. Likewise to the school age population (age 6-19), years adults population portrays a uniform prevalence of anemia with increasing age groups. However, there is remains same in the pattern by sex of the adults. There is no significant variation found in education. Rural adult age (age 20 years and above) are more likely to be anemic than their urban counterparts. Increasing years of schooling shows linear decline in the prevalence of anemia in case of women as well as among men age 20 years and above. Other Backward caste portrays a distinct pattern with relatively higher prevalence of anemia even among adult age 20 years and above, which may have definite implication for the food security scheme in the state.

Prevalence of anemia among pregnant women poses much sever health consequences and may be an underlying course of maternal mortality, spontaneous abortion, premature births and low birth weight. Table 8.9 presents the percent of pregnant of women age 15-49

classified as having iron-deficiency (anemia) by degree of anemia and some selected background characteristics.

It is evident from the table that over two-fifths (43%) of pregnant women in Himachal Pradesh are anemic. About 11 percent of them have mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl), 26 percent have moderate anemia and six percent have severe anemia. Pregnant women in Himachal Pradesh who are younger in age (specifically age 20-29), those living in rural areas, non-literate and coming from scheduled caste/other backward caste households are more likely to be anemic.

12.6 Prevalence of Diabetes

Diabetes has serious consequences for individuals and poses a large burden on health services, especially in developing countries. According to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), diabetes poses a daunting challenge to the sustainable development of the nation, as almost every tenth adult in India is estimated to be affected by either diabetes or pre-diabetes (IDF 2011). The latest global figures on diabetes, released by the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), has raised a serious alarm for India by saying that nearly 52% of Indians aren't aware that they are suffering from high blood sugar (IDF, 2013)[3]. In DLHS-4, women and men age 18 and older in the selected households were eligible to have their blood glucose level tested. The blood glucose was measured using portable glucometer namely SD code free, where blood droplets were obtained by pricking in the middle or ring finger with a retractable and non-reusable lancet. Before pricking, the finger was cleaned with a swab containing 70 percent isopropyl alcohol and allowed to dry. In the process, the first two drops of blood were wiped away and third drop was drawn into the glucose strips.

Table 8.10 and 8.12 present data on random blood glucose values for men and women age 18 and above from the sample households included in DLHS-4. Data shows that 7 percept of men age 18 and above and 7 percept of women age 18 and above in Himachal Pradesh suffer from diabetics as the level of blood glucose among those have been 160mg/dL or higher. Another 11 percent of men and 9 percent of women age 18 and above in Himachal Pradesh are pre-diabetic. However, over four-fifth of men as well as women have normal level or even lower level of blood glucose.

Prevalence of diabetes increases linearly with increasing age among men as well as among women age 18 years and above. Men age 60 & above are over 4 times more likely to suffer with diabetes as compared to those in the age-group 18-29 years. The pattern remains by and large same even among women age 18 years and above -2.5 percent in the age group 18-29 years and 14 percent in age 60 years & above (Table 8.12). Men and women age 18 and above who reside in urban areas are more likely to suffer from diabetes than their rural counterparts (1.6 times). Non-literate men and women are more likely to suffer from diabetes than those who have ever attended schools. Level of diabetes prevalence cuts across religion group, which may have implication for the differences in life style and food habits. Adult

[3] International Diabetes Federation (IDF). 2011. *Diabetes Atlas, 5th edition*. Brussels, Belgium: IDF

men and women in Muslim religion are more likely to suffer from diabetes than the adult men and women who are from all others religion.

Tables 8.11 and 8.13 present variation in the prevalence of diabetes among adult men and women age 18 and above across different districts of Himachal Pradesh. Among districts, men in Hamirpur have the highest prevalence of diabetes in Himachal Pradesh (12%) followed by Bilaspur and Kangra (9% and 8% each). On the other hand, men in Kinnaur, Chamba and Mnadi (4% to 5% each) have relatively lower prevalence of diabetes among different districts of Himachal Pradesh. The pattern remains by and large the same even if we analyze the prevalence of diabetes among adult women in different districts of Himachal Pradesh. The prevalence is the highest among adult women in Hamipur, Una (9% each) followed by Bilaspur and Solan (8% each).

12.7 Prevalence of Hypertension

Blood pressure rises and falls throughout the day. When blood pressure stays elevated over time. It is called high blood pressure. The medical term for high blood pressure is hypertension. Raised or high blood pressure acts as one of the contributing and intermediate risk factors for developing coronary heart disease, stroke, and kidney disease. The measurements taken for blood pressure in DLHS-4 were not intended to provide a medical diagnosis of the disease but rather to provide a cross-sectional assessment of the prevalence of high blood pressure in the population at the time of the survey. Although the results of the blood pressure measurements are regarded only as a statistical description of the survey population, they provide insight into the size and characteristics of the population at risk for hypertension. The DLHS-4 is used Ross Max AW150 blood pressure monitor model; the automatic devise included separate cuffs for measuring blood pressure in respondents with small, medium and large arm circumferences. Interviewers were adequately trained to use this device according to the recommended protocol. Two health investigators were included in each team for data collection.

Two measurements of both systolic and diastolic blood pressure were taken during the survey at approximately ten minutes interval and the average measurement was used to report respondent's blood pressure values. Tables 8.14 and 8.16 present the information on blood pressure values for men and women age 18 years and above by some selected background characteristics. In the table the blood pressure level has been defined into six categories depending upon various combinations of systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP). The value of SBP greater than 140 mmHg or DBP greater than 90 mmHg is defined as hypertensive with elevated blood pressure, which may have implications for need for medication on a priority basis (AHA, 2003)[4]. In DLHS-4 we have taken SBP 130-139 or DBP 85-89 as the pre-hypertension. It is evident from Tables 8.14 and 8.16 that 20 percent of men and 18 percent of women age 18 years and above in Himachal Pradesh are in the stage of pre-hypertension, while 40 percent men and 32 percent of women age 18 years and above are in the stage of hypertension and require medical attention on a priority basis. There is large proportion of men as well as women age 18 years and above living in urban area are

[4] American Heart Association. http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/.

found to be hypertensive than rural counterpart of Himachal Pradesh. The pattern in prevalence of pre-hypertension and hypertension across different districts of Himachal Pradesh are not uniform. Among men age 18 years and above, prevalence of pre-hypertension ranges from a minimum in Chamba (16%) to the maximum in Una district (27%). In case of hypertension, the prevalence ranges from a minimum in Kullu (32%) to the maximum in Una (52%) and Kangra (48%).

In case of women age 18 years and above, the prevalence of pre-hypertension is the lowest in Chamba (10%) among the 12 districts of Himachal Pradesh. On the other hand, Una and Shimla (23% each) and Kullu and Bilaspur (21% each) are some of the leading districts having higher prevalence of pre-hypertension among women age 18 years and above. District wise variation in the proportion of women age 18 years and above suffering with hypertension (SBP>= 140 or DBP>=90) also portrays the same pattern with the lowest proportion of women in Bilaspur and Kullu (25% and 26% each) and the highest proportion in Kangra (40%), Una (37%) and Hamirpur (36%).

12.8 Use of Iodized Salt

Salt used in the household is the most common vehicle for iodine fortification to prevent the public health concerns of iodine deficiency disorders. The compound used for fortification of salt is potassium iodide (KIO3).According to the World Health Organization, a country's salt iodization program is considered to be on a good track to eliminate iodine deficiency when 90 percent of households use iodized salt. The DLHS-4 made an effort to assess household iodized salt consumption by testing iodine contents in the salt being used by the household. Table 8.18 shows the proportion of households using iodized salt according to some selected background characteristics.

Over all, salt was tested for iodine contain in 87 percent of household in Himachal Pradesh and 55 percent households were found to use salt with adequate iodine contain. Another 30 percent households were found to use salt with iodine but the proportion of iodine contain was not adequate. Urban and Rural household are equally likely to use iodized salts. Analyzing the variation in proportion of household using iodized salt by districts, it is evident from Table 8.19 that it ranges from a maximum in Solan (34%) to the minimum in Srimaur (5%).

13. HEALTH FACILITIES

The basic objective of the population linked facility survey conducted in DLHS-4 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.

In DLHS-4 facility survey, at the district level, all Community Health Centres (CHCs), Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH) and the District Hospitals (DH) were covered. All Sub Health Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which were expected to serve the sampled population of selected PSU were also covered.

In Himachal Pradesh, the average sampled rural population served per Sub Health Centre, PHC and CHC are 3, 464, 16, 648 and 44, 794 respectively (Table 9.1). In total, villages were surveyed in DLHS-4 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 280 Sub Health Centres, 153 PHCs and 70 CHCs.

Out of the 280 Sub Health Centres 208 SHCs are functioning in government building, 88 percent have regular electricity (Table 9.2). In three district namely Hamirpur, Una and Solan were having labor room available at SHCs (4%) and rest of the districts SHCs were not having labor room out of this 33.3 percent SHCs where labor room are currently in use. Toilet facility is available in 86 percent of the sampled Sub Health Centre. Around 84 percent of these Sub Health Centres running in government buildings have provision for water supply.

Citizen's charters are displayed in 71 percent of the sampled 280 Sub Health Centres (Table 9.3). The proportion of sampled Sub Health Centre facilitated by Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) and those that received untied funds is 97 percent and 95 percent respectively.

In Himachal Pradesh 93 percent of total 280 Sub Health Centers have Auxiliary-Nurse-Mid-Wife (ANM) in position. State as whole only 3 percent of SHCs have Additional ANM. Fifty two percent of the Sub-Health Centres have male health worker in position. It is lowest in Srimaur district (30%) of Sub-Health Centres have male health worker in position (Table 9.4).

Out of 153 sampled PHCs of the state the number of PHCs are having of Medical Officers, Lady Medical Officers, AYUSH Doctors and Pharmacists in position are 82 percent, 12 percent, 18 percent and 43 percent of the sampled PHCs respectively.

Only 31 percent of the 153 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for MO. About 16 percent of the sampled PHCs are functioning on a 24 hour basis. About 64 percent of the sampled PHCs catering to the sample villages have at least four beds. Eighty six percent of the PHCs have regular power supply and only 22 percent have functional vehicles (Table 9.6).

Newborn care services are available in 77 percent of the sampled PHCs, 16 percent provide referral services for delivery care, and 24 percent of the PHCs have conducted at least 10 deliveries during last one month prior to the survey (Table 9.7).

Ninety six percent of sampled PHCs have received 'Untied Fund' and almost all the sampled PHCs (100%) have utilized the funds (Table 9.8). Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) has been constituted in 97 percent and the Citizen's Charter displayed in 81 percent of sampled PHCs.

Out of 77 surveyed CHCs, 5 CHCs are having an Obstetric Gynecologist, 6 CHCs having Pediatrician, 7 CHCs having Anesthetist and 6 CHCs having Public Health Manager in position respectively (Table 9.9).

For the state as a whole out of 77 CHCs only 21 have blood storage facility and 27 CHCs have designated as First Referral Units (FRUs). Out of the 77 CHCs around 40 and 53 CHCs

are having functional Operation Theaters (OTs) and newborn care services respectively (Table 9.10).

Out of total 77 CHCs 66 have utilized untied funds, 75 CHCs have constituted RKS and monitored regularly and displayed citizen's charter in 72 CHCs (Table 9.11).

In Himachal Pradesh total 12 Districts Hospitals have surveyed out of this 11 districts hospitals having pediatricians in position and 9 District Hospitals are having radiographers. Nine District Hospitals are having 2D echo facility and 10 District Hospitals are having ultra sound facilities. Three phase connection is available in all districts, critical care area is available only in 6 District Hospitals and suggestions and complaint box are available in all Districts Hospitals.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 1.1 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Basic demographic indicators of Himachal Pradesh and its districts, Census 2011, India.

State/District	Population (in thousands)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate[1]	Sex ratio[2]	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
Chamba	519.1	7.0	+12.63	986	82.6	61.7	72.2
Kangra	1,510.1	5.7	+12.77	1,012	91.5	80.0	85.7
Lahul & Spiti	31.6	0.0	-5.0	903	85.7	66.8	76.8
Kullu	437.9	9.4	+14.76	942	87.4	70.9	79.4
Mandi	999.8	6.3	+10.92	1,007	89.6	73.7	81.5
Hamirpur	454.8	6.9	+10.19	1,095	94.4	82.6	88.2
Una	521.2	8.6	+16.26	976	91.9	81.1	86.5
Bilaspur	382.0	6.6	+12.05	981	91.2	78.0	84.6
Solan	580.3	17.7	+15.93	880	89.6	77.0	83.7
Sirmaur	529.9	10.8	+15.54	918	85.6	71.4	78.8
Shimla	814.0	24.8	+12.67	915	89.6	77.1	83.6
Kinnaur	84.1	0.0	+7.39	819	87.3	71.0	80.0
Himachal Pradesh	6,864.6	10.0	+12.94	972	89.5	75.9	82.8

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Series 20, Census of India, 2011.
[1] 2001-2011. [2] Female per 1,000 males.

TABLE 1.2 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, EVER-MARRIED WOMEN

Number of households and ever-married women interviewed by district, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

	No of PSU		Number of households interviewed				Number of ever-married women interviewed			
State/Districts	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	HH response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	EW response rate
Chamba	37	03	1,024	941	83	91.4	817	741	76	94.0
Kangra	38	02	1,030	981	49	92.0	868	831	37	95.9
Lahul & Spiti	25	00	646	646	NA	57.7	494	494	NA	90.8
Kullu	36	04	1,082	976	106	96.6	1,101	1,007	94	99.6
Mandi	37	03	1,045	990	55	93.3	853	812	41	98.4
Hamirpur	37	03	990	920	70	88.4	734	679	55	95.4
Una	37	03	1,044	966	78	93.2	828	772	56	89.4
Bilaspur	37	03	1,011	946	65	90.3	685	636	49	90.7
Solan	33	07	993	823	170	88.7	706	602	104	91.2
Sirmaur	36	04	1,059	961	98	94.6	866	810	56	97.0
Shimla	30	10	1,001	790	211	89.4	725	573	152	97.1
Kinnaur	40	00	949	949	NA	84.7	424	424	NA	75.7
Himachal Pradesh	423	42	11,874	10,889	985	88.3	9,100	8,380	720	93.7

Note: Table based on unweighted cases. NA: Not Applicable.

TABLE 1.3 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest educational facility, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Total percent (100%)
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	90.0	8.8	1.2	0.0	100.0
Middle school	72.4	18.8	6.4	2.4	100.0
Secondary school	49.2	27.1	16.2	7.6	100.0
Higher secondary school	33.7	27.1	22.1	17.1	100.0
College	7.1	10.9	16.9	65.1	100.0
Madarsa	3.9	25.5	15.7	54.9	100.0

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

TABLE 1.4(a) DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest health facility, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village[1]			More than 10km
		Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km	
Sub Health Centre	51.9	81.7	89.8	88.6	2.9
Primary Health Centre	19.8	35.6	50.1	77.9	22.8
Community Health Centre	3.3	13.5	18.5	31.8	68.6
District/Govt. Hospital	1.4	7.8	11.9	18.3	81.9
Government Dispensary	12.6	40.6	64.4	86.0	14.7
Private Clinic	20.3	48.8	69.3	86.4	14.5
Private Hospital	4.3	35.6	58.0	77.9	22.3
AYUSH Health Facility[2]	6.7	54.6	75.3	90.7	9.3

Note: [1] Including facilities within village.
[2] AYUSH-Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy

TABLE 1.4(B) PROGRAMMES BENEFICIARIES

Percentage villages having any beneficiaries from selected programs , Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Programmes	Percentage of villages	Number of villages
Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	92.6	390
Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)	84.8	357
Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	77.7	327
Total number of villages		421

TABLE 1.5 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL

Percentage of household population aged 6 to 17 years who dropped out of school by main reasons, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Reason	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
School too far	3.8	0.0	1.7	3.8	0.0	1.9	--	--	--
Further education not necessary	3.5	0.0	1.6	3.5	0.0	1.7	--	--	--
Required for work in household activities/ farm family/business	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	--	--	--
Required for outside work	3.8	0.0	1.7	3.8	0.0	1.9	--	--	--
Not interested in studies	30.0	41.6	36.3	30.0	36.6	33.4	--	66.7	73.7
Cost too much	5.7	6.6	6.2	5.7	7.6	6.6	--	--	--
Repeated failures	7.9	0.0	3.6	7.9	0.0	3.9	--	--	--
Got married	0.0	7.1	3.8	0.0	8.1	4.1	--	--	--
Others	41.8	41.7	41.8	41.8	44.1	43.0	--	26.3	26.3
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	25	30	55	25	27	52	--	03	03

-- no cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.6(a) HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Percent of households by housing characteristics and household assets goods, by residence, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity	99.7	99.7	100.0
Source of drinking water			
Improved source[1]	96.5	96.1	99.7
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation[2]	87.0	85.6	98.3
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	35.5	29.8	80.6
Electricity	0.3	0.2	0.4
Kerosene	0.4	0.3	0.9
Wood	63.3	69.1	17.6
Others	0.0	0.0	0.1
Type of house			
Kachha	11.8	13.1	2.2
Semi - pucca	30.3	32.4	13.6
Pucca	57.2	53.8	83.7
Number of rooms			
1	5.7	5.1	10.5
2	19.7	18.7	28.1
3+	74.6	76.2	61.4
Household assets			
Radio/transistor	22.8	23.6	16.2
Television	90.5	90.0	94.5
Computer/ laptops without internet	3.3	2.8	7.7
Computer/ laptops with internet	5.1	3.7	16.4
Telephone only	14.6	14.3	16.5
Mobile only	89.3	88.8	93.9
Washing Machine	29.7	26.1	58.3
Refrigerator	52.4	49.2	78.1
Sewing machine	77.9	78.0	76.4
Watch/ clock	88.3	88.2	89.4
Bicycle	6.5	6.2	8.5
Motor cycle/ scooter	18.9	17.5	30.7
Car / Jeep/van	8.2	6.9	18.4
Tractor	1.0	1.1	0.4
Water pump/tube well	1.9	2.1	0.5
Cart driven by animal	0.1	0.1	0.0
Cart driven by Machine	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other cart	0.2	0.2	0.3
Cooler/AC	2.9	2.3	7.8
Number of households**	11,874	10,889	985

[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] includes flush to sewer/septic/twin pit, pit with slab, pit ventilated improved, other. **Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.6(b) HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of households with selected characteristics by districts, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

District	With electricity	Improved source of drinking water[1]	Improved access to Sanitation[2]	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in *pucca* house	Having BPL card
Chamba	99.3	97.5	86.1	43.4	42.0	14.8
Kangra	100.0	98.5	72.7	31.3	56.6	14.7
Lahul & Spiti	99.2	62.1	89.2	36.5	42.9	21.8
Kullu	99.8	99.2	89.6	29.4	42.7	12.8
Mandi	99.7	99.7	92.3	39.7	52.0	25.7
Hamirpur	99.7	98.8	97.1	28.1	57.1	21.7
Una	100.0	97.8	81.9	20.6	74.6	22.8
Bilaspur	100.0	98.1	93.6	27.6	74.2	18.9
Solan	99.1	98.5	92.5	44.5	84.2	13.1
Sirmaur	99.8	98.0	78.6	34.3	59.4	21.6
Shimla	99.9	99.2	85.1	51.3	46.2	15.5
Kinnaur	99.8	96.2	82.6	22.2	38.9	17.7
DLHS-4	99.7	96.5	87.0	35.5	57.2	17.9
DLHS-3	98.2	90.3	55.9	24.6	45.5	30.6

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 1.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of the households by selected characteristics of the household head, household size and residence, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	86.2	86.6	82.9
Female	13.8	13.4	17.0
Age			
< 30	3.9	3.4	8.6
30-44	27.6	27.2	31.0
45-59	38.3	38.7	35.3
60+	30.1	30.8	25.1
Median age	50.0	52.0	48.0
Religion			
Hindu	92.5	92.2	95.1
Muslim	1.1	1.0	1.7
Sikh	0.8	0.8	1.4
Buddhist	5.4	5.9	1.6
Others	0.2	0.2	0.3
Caste/Tribe			
Scheduled castes	22.8	23.7	15.8
Scheduled tribes	13.0	14.2	2.9
Other backward classes	13.5	13.5	13.2
Others	50.7	48.6	68.1
Number of usual members			
1	6.2	5.4	12.3
2	12.8	12.3	16.6
3	16.8	16.5	19.3
4	28.6	28.6	28.3
5	18.7	19.3	13.5
6	9.8	10.2	6.1
7	3.5	3.6	2.1
8	1.7	1.8	1.0
9+	2.1	2.3	0.9
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.1	4.2	3.5
Number of households**	11,874	10,889	985

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

TABLE 1.8HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Percent distribution of the household population by age, residence and sex, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

	Total			Rural			Urban		
Age group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7
1-4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.3	2.7
5-9	7.6	8.0	7.1	7.6	8.1	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.9
10-14	7.9	8.5	7.2	7.9	8.5	7.2	7.7	8.1	7.2
15-19	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.3
20-24	9.0	8.8	9.2	9.1	8.8	9.3	8.5	8.6	8.4
25-29	9.1	8.7	9.5	9.0	8.7	9.4	9.2	8.1	10.2
30-34	8.0	7.9	8.2	7.9	7.7	8.0	9.5	9.3	9.9
35-39	7.5	7.1	8.0	7.4	7.1	7.8	8.4	7.2	9.7
40-44	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	8.0	8.5	7.4
45-49	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.9	7.3	6.5
50-54	7.4	6.7	8.2	7.4	6.6	8.3	7.5	7.9	7.1
55-59	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.1	4.2	4.0
60-64	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0
65-69	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.9
70-74	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.0
75-79	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
80+	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Persons**	49,168	25,252	23,874	45,683	23,460	22,182	3,485	1,792	1,692
Sex ratio at birth[1]	106.4	na	na	106.9	na	na	97.4	na	na
Sex ratio 0-4[1]	104.9	na	na	103.4	na	na	129.9	na	na

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. [1] Females per 100 males. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.9 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of the household population (age10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

	Marital status					
Age group	Never married	Married, *gauna* not performed	Currently Married	Widowed/ divorced/ separated	Total percent	Number of persons**
			Total			
10-14	99.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	3,862
15-19	97.5	0.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	4,170
20-24	75.4	0.2	24.3	0.2	100.0	4,440
25-29	35.4	0.1	63.8	0.6	100.0	4,433
30-44	4.6	0.1	93.2	2.1	100.0	11,238
45-49	1.5	0.2	93.8	4.5	100.0	3,088
50-54	1.0	0.0	89.0	9.9	100.0	3,617
55-59	1.6	0.2	85.3	12.8	100.0	2,487
60+	0.9	0.2	68.8	30.0	100.0	5,851
Total	31.1	0.1	62.1	6.6	100.0	43,186
			Male			
10-14	99.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	2,133
15-19	98.7	0.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	2,162
20-24	89.8	0.3	9.7	0.1	100.0	2,230
25-29	54.2	0.1	45.3	0.4	100.0	2,181
30-44	6.9	0.2	91.3	1.5	100.0	5,645
45-49	2.0	0.2	96.0	1.8	100.0	1,624
50-54	1.2	0.1	94.0	4.8	100.0	1,669
55-59	2.5	0.4	89.1	7.8	100.0	1,317
60+	1.1	0.2	81.7	16.7	100.0	3,123
Total	35.9	0.2	60.1	3.8	100.0	22,084
			Female			
10-14	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,727
15-19	96.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	2,008
20-24	60.7	0.0	39.0	0.2	100.0	2,208
25-29	17.3	0.1	81.7	0.8	100.0	2,248
30-44	2.2	0.0	95.0	2.7	100.0	5,590
45-49	0.9	0.2	91.3	7.6	100.0	1,464
50-54	0.9	0.0	84.8	14.3	100.0	1,944
55-59	0.5	0.0	81.2	18.4	100.0	1,169
60+	0.6	0.1	53.9	45.3	100.0	2,726
Total	26.2	0.1	64.2	9.6	100.0	21,084

**Unweighted cases

TABLE 1.10 AGE AT MARRIAGE

Mean age at marriage and percentage of marriages below legally prescribed minimum age at marriage by sex, residence and districts Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

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 years
	Boys	Girls	Boys (<21 years)	Girls (<18 years)	
Chamba	26.7	22.7	1.2	0.0	21.8
Kangra	27.4	22.1	0.0	0.0	1.5
Lahul & Spiti	25.5	23.1	5.4	0.0	21.4
Kullu	24.8	21.2	8.2	3.7	19.6
Mandi	26.4	20.3	2.4	0.0	17.5
Hamirpur	27.3	21.3	0.8	0.0	9.3
Una	27.0	22.7	0.0	0.0	7.7
Bilaspur	26.7	23.2	0.9	0.0	9.7
Solan	24.9	23.1	3.8	0.0	10.7
Sirmaur	24.2	23.3	8.9	0.0	18.2
Shimla	26.6	22.8	2.4	2.8	12.1
Kinnaur	25.6	22.0	4.6	0.0	7.1
Rural	26.1	22.2	3.2	0.5	12.9
Urban	27.1	24.4	0.0	0.0	13.8
DLHS-4	26.2	22.3	2.9	0.5	13.0
DLHS-3	26.0	21.9	6.0	1.6	9.1

Reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date.

TABLE 1.11 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	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				
Age								
7-9	0.0	97.5	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,179
10-14	0.1	47.0	43.6	8.6	0.4	0.3	100.0	3,862
15-19	0.1	2.0	14.9	39.9	42.9	0.3	100.0	4,170
20-29	0.1	4.9	8.9	20.3	65.8	0.0	100.0	8,873
30-39	0.3	10.9	16.4	28.9	43.6	0.0	100.0	7,591
40-49	0.9	18.8	20.2	27.7	32.5	0.0	100.0	6,735
50+	1.8	21.9	12.6	16.0	47.7	0.0	100.0	11,955
Sex								
Male	0.4	18.5	16.2	24.7	40.1	0.1	100.0	23,269
Female	0.9	22.0	15.7	18.2	43.1	0.1	100.0	22,077
Religion								
Hindu	0.7	20.3	16.1	21.7	41.2	0.1	100.0	42,086
Muslim	0.7	25.1	18.2	18.8	37.1	0.0	100.0	529
Sikh	0.7	18.6	13.5	27.7	39.4	0.0	100.0	347
Buddhist	0.5	17.4	13.7	19.0	49.4	0.0	100.0	2,285
Others	4.7	26.2	20.4	15.9	31.3	1.6	100.0	118
Caste								
Scheduled Castes	0.8	22.8	18.4	20.5	37.3	0.1	100.0	10,439
Scheduled Tribes	0.9	20.1	16.4	19.4	43.2	0.1	100.0	5,890
Other Backward Classes	0.8	19.9	17.2	22.6	39.4	0.1	100.0	6,297
Others	0.5	19.1	14.4	22.3	43.7	0.1	100.0	22,739
Total	0.7	31.5	20.2	16.0	21.5	41.5	0.1	45,365

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.12 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

		Years of schooling among those who are literate						
	Non-literate	Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more	Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
Rural								
Age								
7-9	0.0	97.6	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,040
10-14	0.1	47.1	43.7	8.5	0.4	0.3	100.0	3,597
15-19	0.1	2.1	15.4	40.0	42.1	0.3	100.0	3,878
20-29	0.1	5.2	9.3	21.0	64.4	0.0	100.0	8,251
30-39	0.3	11.6	17.2	29.4	41.5	0.0	100.0	6,966
40-49	0.9	19.9	20.8	27.5	30.9	0.0	100.0	6,215
50+	1.9	22.7	12.6	15.0	47.8	0.0	100.0	11,170
Sex								
Male	0.5	19.1	16.7	24.8	39.0	0.1	100.0	21,601
Female	1.0	22.8	16.0	17.9	42.4	0.1	100.0	20,498
Religion								
Hindu	0.7	21.0	16.5	21.6	40.2	0.1	100.0	39,002
Muslim	0.9	27.0	18.7	17.8	35.6	0.0	100.0	466
Sikh	0.9	19.0	14.7	26.9	38.5	0.0	100.0	289
Buddhist	0.5	17.5	13.4	18.9	49.7	0.0	100.0	2,255
Others[#]	3.3	28.9	21.1	12.7	32.3	1.8	100.0	105
Caste								
Scheduled Castes	0.8	23.3	18.5	20.3	37.0	0.1	100.0	9,917
Scheduled Tribes	1.0	20.1	16.4	19.3	43.2	0.1	100.0	5,812
Other Backward Classes	0.9	20.4	17.4	22.4	38.9	0.1	100.0	5,831
Others	0.6	20.0	14.9	22.3	42.2	0.1	100.0	20,557
Total	0.7	20.9	16.3	21.4	40.6	0.1		42,117

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.13 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Urban								
Age								
7-9	0.0	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	139
10-14	0.0	45.7	42.7	10.1	0.8	0.7	100.0	265
15-19	0.0	0.3	10.0	38.3	51.1	0.4	100.0	292
20-29	0.0	1.9	4.3	13.4	80.3	0.0	100.0	622
30-39	0.1	4.6	9.4	25.1	60.8	0.0	100.0	625
40-49	0.2	9.0	14.6	29.3	46.9	0.0	100.0	520
50+	1.2	12.7	12.2	27.2	46.8	0.0	100.0	785
Sex*								
Male	0.2	12.6	11.6	24.4	51.2	0.0	100.0	1,668
Female	0.5	14.7	13.4	21.5	49.7	0.2	100.0	1,579
Religion								
Hindu	0.3	13.6	12.3	22.7	51.0	0.1	100.0	3,084
Muslim	0.0	13.7	14.7	25.4	46.2	0.0	100.0	63
Sikh	0.0	16.9	9.0	31.0	43.1	0.0	100.0	58
Buddhist	0.0	6.7	36.9	23.5	32.8	0.0	100.0	30
Others	13.7	8.9	15.9	36.6	24.9	0.0	100.0	13
Caste								
Scheduled Castes	0.6	16.0	16.5	24.8	42.1	0.0	100.0	522
Scheduled Tribes	0.0	17.8	19.9	20.9	41.4	0.0	100.0	78
Other Backward Classes	0.6	15.6	15.3	24.5	43.5	0.5	100.0	466
Others	0.2	12.5	10.7	22.3	54.3	0.0	100.0	2,182
Total	0.3	13.6	12.5	23.0	50.5	0.1	100.0	3,248

*Does not add up to N due to other category. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.14 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL

Percentage of household population (aged 6 to 17 years) attending school/college , Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Age									
6-10	90.6	100.0	99.8	99.7	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
11-13	90.4	99.5	99.6	99.8	100.0	99.8	99.4	98.9	99.3
14-17	90.1	99.1	98.9	99.0	100.0	99.1	98.7	98.0	98.6
6-11	90.6	99.7	99.8	99.8	100.0	99.8	99.9	99.3	99.9
12-17	90.2	99.4	99.1	99.2	100.0	99.3	98.9	98.6	98.9
Total	90.4	99.5	99.4	99.4	100.0	99.5	99.3	98.9	99.3
Religion									
Hindu	99.3	99.5	99.4	99.4	100.0	99.5	99.3	98.9	99.2
Muslim	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sikh	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Buddhist	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	100.0
Others	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.4	100.0	99.5	99.3	99.0	99.3
Caste/Tribe									
Scheduled Castes	99.2	100.0	99.2	99.3	100.0	99.4	99.0	100.0	99.1
Scheduled Tribes	99.5	100.0	99.5	99.8	100.0	99.8	99.1	100.0	99.1
Other Backward Classes	99.4	97.5	99.2	99.1	100.0	99.2	99.7	94.5	99.2
Others	99.4	99.8	99.5	99.5	100.0	99.6	99.4	99.6	99.4
Total	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.4	100.0	99.5	99.3	99.0	99.3

TABLE 1.15 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT

Percentage of villages with facility and health personnel by district, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Districts	Number of villages having facility*						
	Primary or middle school	Sub-Health centre	PHCs	Any government health facility[1]	Anganwadi Centre	VHNSC	Number of villages
Chamba	97.3	45.9	21.6	59.5	97.3	78.4	37
Kangra	97.4	57.9	10.5	60.5	100.0	60.5	38
Lahul & Spiti	100.0	43.5	17.4	52.2	100.0	87.0	23
Kullu	91.7	51.4	20.0	55.6	97.1	74.3	36
Mandi	78.4	43.2	10.8	48.6	100.0	43.2	37
Hamirpur	91.9	56.8	13.5	56.8	94.6	64.9	37
Una	97.3	70.3	13.5	78.4	100.0	89.2	37
Bilaspur	91.9	62.2	24.3	75.7	100.0	75.7	37
Solan	100.0	57.6	15.2	60.6	100.0	33.3	33
Sirmaur	97.2	63.9	16.7	69.4	100.0	58.3	36
Shimla	96.7	36.7	36.7	70.0	100.0	80.0	30
Kinnaur	100.0	30.0	37.5	72.5	100.0	80.0	40
Himachal Pradesh	94.8	51.9	19.8	63.7	99.0	68.3	421

Note : table is based on unweighted cases.

* Facilities as reported by village pradhan/up pradhan/any other panchayat member/teacher/gram sevak/ aganwadi worker. Village Secretary/officer or any other official at village level. [1] Includes Sub- Health Centre, Primary Health Centre (including Block PHC), Community Health Centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village. VHNSC = Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee.

TABLE 1.16 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Proportion of children below age 5 years who have registered the birth with civil authority and received birth certificate, by background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Birth Registered	Having birth certificate[1]	Number of children below 5 years**
Age of the children			
Below 1 year	81.9	87.5	421
1 to 2 years	88.4	89.0	446
3-4 years	89.2	91.9	784
Sex of the children			
Male	86.8	90.6	1,014
Female	86.8	91.1	966
Place of residence			
Rural	86.5	90.2	1,858
Urban	89.8	97.3	123
Religion			
Hindu	86.8	91.1	1,889
Muslim	87.8	84.0	36
Sikh	86.7	74.7	16
Buddhist	85.0	94.5	39
Others	100.0	100.0	01
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled castes	84.1	88.8	460
Scheduled tribes	84.8	91.5	185
Other backward classes	86.8	90.2	333
Others	88.4	91.8	1,003
Total	86.8	90.9	1,981

Note:Total number will not match because of missing cases. [1]Out of those registered. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 1.17 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Proportion of children below age 5 years whose birth have been registered with civil authority and received birth certificate, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

District	Birth Registered			Received birth certificate[1]			Number of children below 5 years**
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Chamba	80.8	--	79.1	87.9	--	87.9	103
Kangra	81.4	100.0	81.9	87.8	100.0	88.3	262
Lahul & Spiti	92.4	--	92.4	100.0	--	100.0	57
Kullu	89.7	100.0	90.2	95.7	100.0	96.0	114
Mandi	88.2	100.0	89.2	87.4	100.0	88.7	108
Hamirpur	85.1	85.5	85.1	93.5	100.0	93.9	218
Una	91.7	95.5	92.0	90.2	95.3	90.6	333
Bilaspur	88.4	84.1	88.3	93.2	100.0	93.4	152
Solan	92.0	100.0	92.5	90.5	93.1	90.7	222
Sirmaur	84.9	55.5	83.5	83.1	82.2	83.0	230
Shimla	70.9	94.4	76.5	90.6	100.0	93.4	119
Kinnaur	90.5	--	90.5	94.8	--	94.8	63
Himachal Pradesh	89.5	89.4	86.8	90.2	97.4	90.9	1,981

[1] Out of those who registered -- No cases available. ** Unweighted cases.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

TABLE 2.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics, and place of residence, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age Group			
15-19	0.8	0.8	0.7
20-24	8.7	9.0	6.2
25-29	18.8	18.9	17.6
30-34	19.3	19.1	21.6
35-39	19.2	18.9	21.5
40-44	18.0	18.2	16.8
45-49	15.1	15.1	15.7
Consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	12.4	12.7	9.2
18 years & above	87.6	87.3	90.8
Marital Duration			
Less than 5 years	15.5	15.5	15.2
5-9 years	18.0	17.9	18.4
10-14 years	18.0	17.9	19.3
15 or more years	48.5	48.7	47.1
Woman's education			
Non-literate[a]	13.4	14.0	7.6
Less than 5 years	2.2	2.4	0.2
5-9 years	32.4	33.9	18.7
10 or more years	52.0	49.6	73.5
Husband's education			
Non-literate[a]	7.5	7.7	6.0
Less than 5 years	1.7	1.8	.8
5-9 years	23.2	24.9	8.4
10 or more years	67.6	65.6	84.7
Religion			
Hindu	94.4	94.3	95.9
Muslim	1.1	1.0	1.7
Sikh	0.9	0.8	1.8
Buddhist/Neo-buddhist	3.5	3.8	0.5
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	22.7	23.6	15.0
Scheduled tribes	11.0	12.0	2.0
Other backward classes	14.6	14.6	14.4
Others	51.6	49.7	68.6
(DLHS-4)**	9100	8380	720
(DLHS-3)**	10,016	9,242	774

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

TABLE 2.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and years of schooling, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling: 0 -5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years	Total	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	15.5	0.0	4.1	14.4	29.2	36.8	100.0	75
20-24	5.9	0.0	8.6	14.4	26.0	45.1	100.0	785
25-29	6.1	0.0	9.0	13.6	26.8	44.5	100.0	1704
30-34	9.1	0.1	13.0	17.7	27.1	32.8	100.0	1764
35-39	12.6	0.0	16.8	19.1	27.7	23.8	100.0	1736
40-44	18.5	0.1	22.8	23.6	22.0	13.0	100.0	1646
45-49	27.3	0.2	29.2	16.3	17.6	9.3	100.0	1390
Place of residence								
Rural	14.1	0.1	17.8	18.4	24.7	24.9	100.0	8380
Urban	7.8	0.0	7.1	11.7	25.0	48.4	100.0	720
Husband's education								
Non-literate[a]	69.2	0.3	14.3	6.7	5.6	3.9	100.0	685
Less than 5 years	43.0	1.0	39.6	10.2	4.9	1.2	100.0	161
5-9 years	19.6	0.1	40.3	26.1	10.3	3.6	100.0	2144
10 or more years	4.3	0.0	8.3	16.3	32.4	38.7	100.0	6110
Religion								
Hindu	13.0	0.1	16.7	17.8	25.1	27.4	100.0	8603
Muslim	36.5	0.0	22.3	13.8	11.3	16.1	100.0	100
Sikh	6.6	0.0	15.6	23.6	26.5	27.7	100.0	68
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	19.1	0.0	17.6	14.6	21.0	27.7	100.0	314
Others	(9.6)	(0.0)	(22.9)	(18.0)	(0.0)	(30.1)	(100.0)	14
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	16.8	0.0	22.0	19.2	24.0	18.1	100.0	2069
Scheduled tribes	19.3	0.3	19.9	20.6	18.6	21.3	100.0	1051
Other backward classes	10.6	0.0	15.5	18.8	27.6	27.6	100.0	1317
Others	11.5	0.1	14.1	16.2	25.6	32.5	100.0	4663
Himachal Pradesh	13.4	0.1	16.7	17.7	24.7	27.3	100.0	9100

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

[a] Literate but did not attended school, are also included. . ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.3 BIRTH ORDER

Percent distribution of births[##] among ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Distribution of births	Birth order 1	2	3	4+	2 & above	Total	Number of births**
Age group								
15-19	1.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14
20-24	28.7	76.6	21.9	1.6	0.0	23.4	100.0	314
25-29	48.1	51.3	39.3	7.8	1.6	48.7	100.0	524
30-34	17.3	30.1	46.4	15.1	8.3	69.9	100.0	184
35-39	4.0	27.5	38.9	22.6	11.0	72.5	100.0	41
40-45	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	05
45-49	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02
Place of residence								
Rural	91.0	53.9	35.0	8.0	3.1	46.1	100.0	1011
Urban	9.0	60.2	35.2	4.6	0.0	39.8	100.0	73
Education								
Non-literate[a]	3.9	42.2	30.3	18.8	8.7	57.8	100.0	41
Less than 5 years	1.0	16.5	50.4	14.9	18.2	83.5	100.0	12
5-9 years	21.9	44.0	39.0	10.8	6.2	56.0	100.0	242
10 or more years	73.2	58.8	33.8	6.1	1.3	41.2	100.0	789
Religion								
Hindu	96.3	54.5	35.0	7.7	2.8	45.5	100.0	1045
Muslim	1.7	30.5	48.0	10.8	10.8	69.5	100.0	17
Sikh	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	08
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.1	(77.5)	(17.1)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(22.5)	(100.0)	14
Caste/**tribes**								
Scheduled castes	24.7	51.2	34.5	7.9	6.4	48.8	100.0	270
Scheduled tribes	8.4	55.4	30.1	12.0	2.5	44.6	100.0	100
Other backward classes	18.0	54.6	36.9	6.9	1.7	45.4	100.0	189
Others	48.9	55.9	35.4	7.1	1.5	44.1	100.0	525
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	54.5	35.0	7.7	2.9	45.5	100.0	1084

.[##] Last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate, but did not attended school are also included.. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases.-- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 2.4 BIRTH ORDER BY DISTRICTS

Percent distribution of births[##] among ever married women age 15-49 years by birth order and districts, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Districts	Distribution of births	Birth order 1	2	3	4+	2 & above	Total	Number of births**
Chamba	5.1	51.9	37.0	9.2	1.8	48.1	100.0	62
Kangra	13.8	50.1	41.0	7.7	1.2	49.9	100.0	150
Lahul & Spiti	1.7	64.1	20.9	15.0	0.0	35.9	100.0	21
Kullu	6.0	57.9	33.7	5.5	3.0	42.1	100.0	66
Mandi	6.2	65.8	31.4	2.8	0.0	34.2	100.0	66
Hamirpur	10.2	55.5	36.3	6.3	1.8	44.5	100.0	112
Una	17.6	46.7	39.4	9.8	4.2	53.3	100.0	188
Bilaspur	6.9	63.6	30.0	2.5	3.9	36.4	100.0	74
Solan	9.7	52.4	39.6	4.2	3.8	47.6	100.0	107
Sirmaur	14.4	49.2	30.0	15.5	5.3	50.8	100.0	151
Shimla	6.2	65.5	28.5	3.3	2.7	34.5	100.0	63
Kinnaur	2.3	74.0	21.1	4.9	0.0	26.0	100.0	24
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	54.5	35.0	7.7	2.9	45.5	100.0	1084

[##] Last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN

Mean children ever born (MCEB) according to selected background characteristics of ever married women age 15-49 years and 40-49 years, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to women age 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women age 40-49 years			
	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**
Age Group								
15-19	0.20	0.14	0.08	75	na	na	na	na
20-24	0.69	0.38	0.31	791	na	na	na	na
25-29	1.31	0.71	0.60	1717	na	na	na	na
30-34	1.84	1.02	0.82	1772	na	na	na	na
35-39	2.10	1.19	0.91	1742	na	na	na	na
40-44	2.23	1.24	0.99	1650	2.23	1.24	0.99	1650
45-49	2.35	1.34	1.02	1391	2.35	1.34	1.02	1391
Residence								
Rural	1.85	1.03	0.82	8479	2.31	1.30	1.01	2807
Urban	1.60	0.88	0.71	726	2.06	1.15	0.92	234
Education								
Non-literate[a]	2.21	1.26	0.95	1306	2.44	1.40	1.04	697
Less than 5 years	2.58	1.43	1.16	219	2.68	1.48	1.20	122
5-9 years	2.10	1.16	0.94	2986	2.31	1.29	1.03	1299
10 or more years	1.52	0.85	0.67	4694	2.09	1.17	0.92	923
Religion								
Hindu	1.83	1.02	0.81	8705	2.30	1.29	1.01	2874
Muslim	2.18	1.21	0.97	101	2.68	1.53	1.16	22
Sikh	1.85	1.06	0.79	68	2.16	1.20	0.96	24
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.40	0.75	0.65	316	1.94	1.04	0.90	114
Others	(1.90)	(1.07)	(0.83)	14	--	--	--	06
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	1.94	1.08	0.87	2096	2.40	1.30	1.10	680
Scheduled tribes	1.81	1.01	0.80	1060	2.25	1.24	1.01	369
Other backward classes	1.84	1.05	0.79	1333	2.33	1.32	1.01	406
Others	1.77	0.98	0.79	4716	2.23	1.27	0.96	1586
Himachal Pradesh	1.82	1.02	0.81	9205	2.29	1.28	1.00	3041

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 due to 'don't know' and 'missing cases.na = Not applicable.. [a] Literate but not attended school are also included. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 2.6 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes since 01-01-2008 according to background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of Currently Married Women	Percentage of Currently pregnant women	Pregnancy outcome					Number of pregnancies**
			Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	
Age group								
15-19	70	13.9	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	13
20-24	771	15.2	97.9	0.4	0.0	1.8	100.0	319
25-29	1672	10.0	97.5	0.9	0.6	1.1	100.0	530
30-34	1713	4.7	97.3	0.6	0.4	1.7	100.0	187
35-39	1668	2.5	98.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	41
40-44	1543	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	06
45-49	1284	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	02
Place of resident								
Urban	8033	6.9	97.3	0.8	0.4	1.5	100.0	1025
Rural	688	5.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	73
Sex-composition of living children								
One son only	1360	5.4	98.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	100.0	284
One daughter only	659	7.2	98.1	0.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	246
One son, one daughter only	2364	2.4	98.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	100.0	236
Two sons only	1085	1.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	82
Three sons only	110	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	07
Three daughters only	84	3.2	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	15
Four and above	481	2.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25
Woman's Education								
Non-literate[a]	1167	2.7	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	42
Less than 5 years	195	3.4	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	12
5-9 years	2824	4.8	96.8	0.0	0.7	2.5	100.0	245
10 or more years	4535	8.3	97.7	0.9	0.3	1.2	100.0	799
Husband's education								
Non-literate[a]	602	2.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26
Less than 5 years	153	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	07
5-9 years	2054	5.6	95.2	1.4	0.5	2.9	100.0	209
10 or more years	5912	7.5	98.1	0.5	0.3	1.0	100.0	856
Religion								
Hindu	8255	7.0	97.5	0.7	0.4	1.4	100.0	1060
Muslim	96	2.1	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	17
Sikh	62	8.6	--	--	--	--	--	07
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	296	2.4	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	14
Others	12	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	1985	7.9	97.9	0.7	0.3	1.2	100.0	271
Scheduled tribes	1013	5.8	97.6	1.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	102
Other backward classes	1239	6.7	97.0	1.4	0.7	0.8	100.0	191
Others	4484	6.5	97.6	0.3	0.3	1.7	100.0	534
Himachal Pradesh	8721	6.7	97.6	0.7	0.4	1.4	100.0	1098

[a] Literate but did not attended school, are also included. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. na = Not applicable. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 2.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes since 01-01-2008 according to Districts, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Districts	Number of Currently Married Women	Percentage of Currently pregnant women	Pregnancy outcome					Number of pregnancies**
			Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	
Chamba	775	7.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	62
Kangra	820	6.1	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	148
Lahul & Spiti	482	3.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21
Kullu	1064	13.3	94.7	1.7	0.0	3.6	100.0	69
Mandi	832	7.9	98.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	66
Hamirpur	687	7.0	98.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	109
Una	797	10.6	93.9	1.3	2.0	2.8	100.0	200
Bilaspur	660	8.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	73
Solan	665	18.8	98.5	0.6	0.0	0.9	100.0	109
Sirmaur	842	8.5	98.1	0.7	0.0	1.2	100.0	152
Shimla	696	4.8	98.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	64
Kinnaur	401	3.3	95.8	0.0	0.0	4.2	100.0	25
Himachal Pradesh	8721	100.0	97.6	0.7	0.4	1.4	100.0	1098

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.8 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by desire since January 2008 for additional child, by number of surviving children, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon[1]	24.1	7.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	5.0
Want another later[2]	7.0	4.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	2.2
Want another, undecided when	9.1	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.8
Undecided	28.0	27.9	5.7	2.9	2.9	13.1
Want no more	16.6	26.5	31.9	27.2	25.6	27.7
Sterilized[3]	5.6	22.7	60.2	68.1	70.5	46.5
Declared in fecund	6.3	3.1	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.8
Inconsistent response	3.3	5.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.9
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	1088	2019	3807	1325	482	8721
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	2.5	19.3	56.6	62.5	60.0	14.9
Girl	1.6	12.5	1.3	0.0	20.0	6.3
Doesn't matter	59.0	43.2	32.9	37.5	20.0	49.8
Up to God	36.9	25.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	29.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women[4]**	485	424	76	16	05	1006

[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. ** Unweighted cases.

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

TABLE 3.1 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups, according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any antenatal check-up[1]	Place of antenatal check-up[b]				Number of women[**]
		Government health facility[2]		Private health facility[3]	Others[4]	
		Health facility	ICDS/Mobile unit			
Age group						
15-19	(84.6)	(81.3)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(18.2)	13
20-24	92.6	92.8	5.8	6.9	7.5	332
25-29	92.8	89.1	6.1	11.3	6.0	698
30-34	92.8	88.2	3.3	11.7	7.1	315
35+	88.1	84.8	4.9	19.0	5.6	102
No. of living children						
0	--	--	--	--	--	01
1	92.5	89.3	4.3	10.8	6.0	694
2	93.4	88.5	5.6	12.5	6.3	581
3	88.8	90.7	6.9	6.0	10.0	131
4+	86.5	97.6	13.0	5.2	11.5	53
Residence						
Rural	92.1	90.0	5.8	9.7	6.8	1354
Urban	94.3	83.3	1.0	21.7	5.2	106
Education						
Non literate[a]	81.7	94.8	8.7	2.4	5.8	66
Less than 5 years	(78.6)	(72.7)	(27.3)	(18.2)	(9.1)	14
9-10 years	90.8	92.4	8.6	5.0	7.8	320
10 or more years	93.6	88.4	4.0	12.9	6.4	1060
Religion						
Hindu	92.4	89.5	5.5	10.7	6.6	1404
Muslim	92.8	86.2	0.0	7.8	10.8	20
Sikh	(90.9)	(70.0)	(0.0)	(30.0)	(0.0)	11
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	86.2	94.6	3.3	10.7	10.0	25
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	94.1	90.8	6.1	9.0	6.6	334
Scheduled tribes	90.5	91.6	8.0	7.6	11.7	140
Other backward classes	94.1	88.6	5.1	11.8	2.9	253
Others	91.2	88.6	4.5	12.0	7.1	733
DLHS-4	92.3	89.4	5.3	10.9	6.6	1460
DLHS-3	86.6	86.4	5.2	11.1	NA	2571

Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, 'do not know' and 'missing cases.

[##]Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. [b] Among those who had received any ANC those who had received any ANC. [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 own home, parents home, other home and other. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown based for less than 10 cases. NA: Not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE3.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups by districts, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

District	Any ANC Check up	Place of antenatal check-up[a]				Number of Women**
		Government health facility[1]		Private health facility[2]	Others[3]	
		Health Facility	ICDS/Mobile Unit			
Chamba	76.0	93.3	11.7	0.0	6.7	81
Kangra	89.4	90.1	4.9	9.7	1.9	204
Lahul & Spiti	90.5	97.2	8.8	6.2	21.9	37
Kullu	96.0	92.8	7.9	10.8	20.9	103
Mandi	91.4	96.5	7.3	0.0	3.5	94
Hamirpur	98.7	94.1	0.0	5.7	2.8	148
Una	96.0	78.9	3.8	22.2	9.3	239
Bilaspur	93.7	92.6	8.8	16.0	8.3	92
Solan	96.2	90.4	0.0	11.2	4.7	146
Sirmaur	89.1	89.0	10.1	6.1	5.7	185
Shimla	88.7	87.6	7.1	13.1	4.4	94
Kinnaur	90.8	93.4	3.4	6.6	0.0	37
DLHS-4	92.3	89.4	5.3	10.9	6.6	1460
DLHS-3	86.6	86.4	5.2	11.1	NA	2571

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' and 'missing 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 own home, parents home, other home and others. NA: Not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who received specific components of antenatal check-up according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested (Hb)	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Sonography /ultrasound	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	(84.6)	(69.2)	(61.5)	(53.8)	(53.8)	(53.8)	(61.5)	13
20-24	86.2	67.0	72.7	70.3	71.3	60.9	71.9	332
25-29	84.6	63.8	69.0	72.7	71.5	59.8	72.9	698
30-34	82.9	60.6	71.0	67.8	70.6	60.6	71.4	315
35+	80.1	56.0	70.5	69.5	70.4	60.1	72.9	102
No. of Living Children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
1	85.0	64.6	69.6	70.7	70.3	60.0	72.5	694
2	85.7	64.5	72.2	72.5	75.0	61.6	74.2	581
3	76.1	52.6	67.8	63.0	61.8	59.1	66.8	131
4+	78.9	60.3	65.4	70.3	60.5	50.9	62.5	53
Residence								
Rural	84.6	64.2	70.4	70.9	70.5	59.3	70.6	1354
Urban	80.9	55.0	69.3	69.0	76.0	68.1	87.7	106
Education								
Non- literate[a]	73.0	58.2	57.3	47.0	42.8	45.2	55.5	66
Less than five years	(71.4)	(57.1)	(42.9)	(35.7)	(28.6)	(35.7)	(42.9)	14
5-9 years	84.0	59.6	68.4	68.1	66.1	54.4	65.2	320
10 or more years	85.2	64.9	72.0	73.3	74.8	63.1	75.7	1060
Religion								
Hindu	84.4	63.0	70.3	70.6	71.1	60.4	72.2	1404
Muslim	79.6	58.1	63.8	65.4	63.6	50.8	80.0	20
Sikh	(72.7)	972.7)	(54.5)	(63.6)	(54.5)	(36.4)	(63.6)	11
Buddhist	86.2	81.5	86.2	86.2	86.2	71.3	75.0	25
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Castes	86.7	66.1	74.1	73.5	70.7	62.5	73.2	334
Scheduled Tribes	83.1	74.3	76.4	78.2	77.6	68.2	77.0	140
Backward Classes	84.7	61.0	70.2	72.8	73.9	59.4	69.1	253
Others	83.2	60.9	67.5	67.4	69.0	58.0	72.1	733
DLHS-4	84.3	63.3	70.3	70.7	71.0	60.2	72.2	1460
DLHS-3	70.7	29.6	62.6	73.0	76.1	69.3	46.9	2571

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses. [##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attended school, are also included. . () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.
** Unweighted cases

TABLE3.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CARE

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who received advice on different components, according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Nutrition for mother and child	Cleanliness at the time of delivery	Institutional delivery	Keep baby warm	Breast feeding	Advice for family planning		Number of Women**
						Spacing	Limiting	
Age group								
15-19	(36.4)	(54.5)	(18.2)	(36.4)	(54.5)	(45.5)	(27.3)	13
20-24	44.7	60.6	27.0	60.8	58.7	52.8	40.2	332
25-29	44.6	59.3	28.8	61.4	60.1	53.8	41.9	698
30-34	47.4	60.8	27.2	62.0	55.6	57.5	44.3	315
35+	48.9	62.6	31.6	59.7	53.4	59.3	43.1	102
No. of living children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
1	46.8	60.5	28.0	60.1	59.6	54.4	40.1	694
2	45.4	60.2	27.8	63.6	59.8	56.6	44.5	581
3	41.1	58.9	28.0	58.6	52.4	47.9	44.8	131
4+	39.4	56.5	36.9	51.1	37.8	52.1	32.7	53
Residence								
Rural	45.8	59.8	28.7	60.9	58.4	55.5	43.5	1354
Urban	43.3	62.8	23.4	62.2	57.7	46.9	28.9	106
Education								
Non-literate[a]	34.9	56.2	23.4	53.1	55.2	53.9	44.7	66
Less than 5 years	(9.1)	(18.2)	(27.3)	(36.4)	(54.5)	(36.4)	(9.1)	14
5-9 years	41.8	55.5	26.2	59.2	58.0	51.2	38.2	320
10 or more year	47.5	62.0	29.0	62.3	58.7	55.9	43.2	1060
Religion								
Hindu	45.3	60.2	27.9	61.0	58.4	54.8	42.1	1404
Muslim	54.2	73.9	34.7	53.0	55.7	67.4	49.2	20
Sikh	(30.0)	(50.0)	(30.0)	(50.0)	(30.0)	(40.0)	(20.0)	11
Buddhist	62.1	43.9	39.5	74.2	77.5	39.1	39.4	25
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	48.8	65.1	29.3	62.9	59.2	55.9	46.0	334
Scheduled Tribes	47.9	57.7	36.7	68.2	64.7	58.6	44.0	140
Other backward classes	42.2	54.7	26.6	60.5	56.5	50.5	33.5	253
Others	44.8	60.2	26.7	59.2	57.5	55.0	42.9	733
DLHS-4	45.5	60.1	28.2	61.1	58.4	54.7	42.0	1460
DLHS-3	66.2	70.8	58.2	68.4	75.8	63.2	60.1	2571

. [##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attended school, are also included. . () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 3.5 (A) ANTENATAL CARE: ANC VISITS AND TIME OF FIRST ANC

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)[##] by the number of antenatal check-up and the stage of pregnancy at the time of first check-up during pregnancy according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of ANC Check up				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number of Women**
	No Check up	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group								
15-19	(15.4)	(0.0)	(15.4)	(69.2)	(61.5)	(15.4)	(7.7)	13
20-24	26.2	3.1	12.6	58.0	60.8	10.5	3.6	332
25-29	29.0	1.9	11.0	58.0	57.7	10.4	3.8	698
30-34	26.2	2.3	10.3	61.2	58.9	15.8	2.9	315
35+	33.0	2.3	13.2	51.5	55.6	12.8	2.8	102
No. of living children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
1	28.2	2.4	10.5	58.9	58.7	10.7	3.5	694
2	26.0	2.0	12.1	60.0	59.6	12.3	4.3	581
3	31.3	2.8	14.5	51.3	53.4	17.5	0.9	131
4+	37.5	3.6	9.0	49.9	56.8	7.8	2.0	53
Residence								
Rural	27.6	2.5	11.6	58.4	58.9	12.2	3.5	1354
Urban	31.5	0.8	10.0	57.7	54.7	8.7	3.6	106
Education								
Non-literate[a]	49.4	1.1	10.0	39.4	40.7	8.7	2.0	66
Less than 5 years	(42.9)	(7.1)	(14.3)	(35.7)	(57.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14
5-9 years	34.1	2.5	9.2	54.1	53.1	14.5	2.7	320
10 or more year	24.6	2.2	12.2	61.0	61.2	11.4	3.9	1060
Religion								
Hindu	28.0	2.3	11.3	58.3	58.3	12.0	3.6	1404
Muslim	31.1	4.1	4.4	60.4	55.8	8.2	7.9	20
Sikh	(45.5)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(45.5)	(54.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Buddhist	13.8	0.0	25.1	61.1	73.9	12.3	0.0	25
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	28.1	2.9	12.6	56.4	60.5	11.1	3.1	334
Scheduled Tribes	32.3	2.0	7.2	58.5	56.8	12.8	1.8	140
Other backward classes	31.0	2.6	14.8	51.6	52.6	13.2	5.9	253
Others	26.1	1.9	10.5	61.5	60.0	11.5	3.2	733
DLHS-4	28.0	2.3	11.4	58.3	58.5	11.8	3.5	1460
DLHS-3	15.5	4.9	20.2	59.4	62.1	21.7	1.1	2571

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 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.

() Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.5 (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, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup equivalent		Full ANC[b]	Number of Women**
	No TT	1	2+	No IFA/ syrup	100+ IFA tablets		
Age group							
15-19	(15.4)	(15.4)	(69.2)	(0.0)	(61.5)	(53.8)	13
20-24	9.5	23.6	67.0	1.4	59.3	43.1	332
25-29	9.5	23.1	67.4	0.7	58.3	40.3	698
30-34	10.2	23.9	65.8	1.1	59.0	42.1	315
35+	14.2	22.1	63.8	1.1	56.9	35.7	102
No. of Living Children							
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
1	9.9	17.3	72.8	0.6	58.5	41.5	694
2	8.7	28.1	63.2	1.2	60.7	42.8	581
3	14.6	29.3	56.1	1.5	51.5	35.0	131
4+	13.5	35.2	51.3	2.2	55.4	34.4	53
Residence							
Rural	10.2	23.0	66.8	0.9	58.3	41.7	1354
Urban	8.5	25.7	65.8	2.1	62.1	36.0	106
Education							
Non literate[a]	20.2	29.6	50.2	0.0	33.5	19.7	66
Less than 5 years	(28.6)	(21.4)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(21.4)	(21.4)	14
5-9 years	11.2	29.4	59.4	1.6	54.3	37.0	320
10 or more years	8.8	21.0	70.2	0.9	61.9	43.9	1060
Religion							
Hindu	10.0	23.1	66.9	0.9	58.5	41.2	1404
Muslim	10.3	44.8	44.9	8.5	76.8	52.1	20
Sikh	(9.1)	(27.3)	(63.6)	(0.0)	(27.3)	(18.2)	11
Buddhist	13.8	9.3	76.9	0.0	69.3	44.2	25
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled castes	7.2	27.7	65.1	1.0	62.2	39.8	334
Scheduled tribes	11.4	21.6	67.0	0.0	54.5	41.3	140
Other backward classes	8.9	23.5	67.6	0.8	44.9	29.2	253
Others	11.5	21.4	67.1	1.2	62.6	46.0	733
DLHS-4	10.0	23.2	66.7	1.0	58.6	41.1	1460
DLHS-3	14.4	10.3	74.9	5.2	51.1	31.4	2571

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 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attended 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. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND PREGNACY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by districts, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

District/State	antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	three or more antenatal check-up	at least one tetanus toxoid injection	100+ IFA tablets/ syrup[1]	Full antenatal check-up[2]	Any complications	Number of Women**
Chamba	48.8	45.2	73.7	40.0	29.0	18.7	81
Kangra	56.1	48.1	85.5	37.5	25.6	32.7	204
Lahul & Spiti	59.4	67.0	85.5	81.7	63.2	27.5	37
Kullu	68.5	63.5	93.0	73.3	49.6	33.1	103
Mandi	63.6	51.2	84.8	59.8	41.8	34.3	94
Hamirpur	57.3	62.1	95.9	66.4	40.2	68.9	148
Una	54.1	72.1	96.0	71.5	56.7	41.2	239
Bilaspur	62.9	66.8	92.8	71.4	54.6	51.7	92
Solan	62.1	64.9	94.3	68.3	51.4	49.4	146
Sirmaur	56.0	44.0	85.1	36.0	20.0	33.9	185
Shimla	55.1	53.7	87.5	65.8	43.5	16.8	94
Kinnaur	83.0	73.1	90.8	57.7	42.2	66.6	37
DLHS-4	58.5	58.3	89.7	58.6	41.1	39.8	1460
DLHS-3	62.1	59.4	85.3	55.0	31.4	54.8	2571

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [1]100 or more iron folic acid tablets including syrup. [2] At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.7 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Institutional delivery			Delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons[1]	Percentage of SBA deliveries[2]	Number of women**
	Government	Private	Total				
Age group							
15-19	(53.8)	(7.7)	(61.5)	(38.5)	(15.4)	(76.9)	13
20-24	64.5	7.3	71.8	27.6	19.4	91.3	332
25-29	67.2	12.8	80.0	19.6	14.7	94.6	698
30-34	66.8	12.1	78.9	19.6	15.0	93.6	315
35+	62.8	20.0	82.8	17.2	11.7	94.5	102
No. of Living Children							
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
1	70.5	11.8	82.3	17.2	13.0	95.3	694
2	64.4	13.4	77.8	21.9	15.2	93.0	581
3	57.0	8.9	65.8	32.7	25.6	90.5	131
4+	48.5	3.6	52.0	44.4	31.4	83.4	53
Residence							
Rural	64.8	11.6	76.4	22.9	16.5	92.8	1354
Urban	77.6	14.5	92.1	7.9	7.9	100.0	106
Education							
Non literate[a]	67.9	1.9	69.8	28.5	19.2	89.0	66
Less than 5 years	(42.9)	(21.4)	(64.3)	(35.7)	(21.4)	(85.7)	14
5-9 years	63.2	5.3	68.5	30.2	19.3	87.8	320
10 or more years	67.2	14.3	81.5	18.1	14.2	95.6	1060
Religion							
Hindu	66.0	11.7	77.7	21.6	15.8	93.4	1404
Muslim	55.4	7.2	62.6	37.4	25.4	88.0	20
Sikh	(72.7)	(27.3)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	11
Buddhist	76.0	16.6	92.6	7.4	7.4	100.0	25
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled castes	66.2	10.9	77.1	22.3	15.8	92.9	334
Scheduled tribes	67.9	9.5	77.3	21.9	14.5	91.9	140
Other backward classes	68.4	15.4	83.8	15.9	13.7	97.0	253
Others	64.9	11.5	76.4	22.9	16.5	92.8	723
DLHS-4	66.0	11.9	77.8	21.4	15.6	93.4	1460
DLHS-3	NA	NA	48.3	51.2	2.6	50.9	2571

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 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. [1] Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse. [2] Skilled Birth Attendant. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. Na: not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.8 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION USED FOR DELIVERY AND ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)[##] who had institutional delivery, according to the transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery and transportation arrangement made according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery				Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY)[b]		Number of women**	Mean Transport cost (Rupees)	Mean Delivery cost (Rupees)		Number of women**
	Ambulance	Jeep/ car	Motor cycle/ scooter	Others[1]	Institutional	Home			Govt.	Private	
Age group											
15-19	(23.1)	(23.1)	(7.7)	(7.7)	(37.5)	(0.0)	13	--	--	--	2
20-24	23.2	44.0	3.7	2.6	27.9	10.0	332	911	5166	12561	120
25-29	20.2	53.0	4.4	3.2	21.5	7.3	698	1184	5622	13921	305
30-34	20.4	49.4	4.6	4.2	21.9	5.5	315	914	5965	12293	129
35+	16.8	60.5	2.5	2.9	15.4	4.4	102	1233	5421	14469	49
No. of Living Children											
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
1	23.2	53.2	3.9	2.8	23.3	9.3	694	1176	5743	12720	298
2	18.9	51.8	4.4	3.3	23.8	6.7	581	1028	4688	14587	249
3	20.5	38.0	3.6	4.4	12.1	8.6	131	650	8606	9640	41
4+	9.8	29.8	7.6	7.0	21.1	0.0	53	1000	7618	000	17
Residence											
Rural	19.6	49.7	4.4	3.6	23.7	7.7	1354	1074	5599	12552	557
Urban	31.9	57.5	1.9	0.8	14.4	0.0	106	000	5394	20286	48
Education											
Non literate[a]	30.5	31.9	2.3	5.2	24.1	0.0	66	1200	4982	22000	18
Less than 5	(28.6)	(28.6)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(22.2)	(0.0)	14	--	--	--	4
5-9 years	20.3	39.2	7.0	3.9	28.2	9.4	320	1000	4020	9329	106
10 or more years	20.3	55.2	3.5	2.9	21.2	7.4	1060	1076	6044	13859	477
Religion											
Hindu	20.7	50.0	4.3	3.3	22.8	7.4	1404	1076	5618	13232	580
Muslim	30.1	39.7	0.0	0.0	17.6	10.9	20	0	4125	25000	5
Sikh	(18.2)	(81.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(0.0)	11	--	--	--	8
Buddhist	17.4	66.5	0.0	8.6	23.3	0.0	25	0	3470	10000	12
Castes/tribes											
Scheduled Castes	21.0	48.5	4.2	3.7	25.6	4.8	334	944	5164	12357	138
Scheduled Tribes	16.6	49.4	6.5	6.6	36.7	19.5	140	1100	4948	11150	56
Other backward classes	31.0	45.6	4.2	3.8	23.6	4.0	253	925	4389	13265	113
Others	17.8	53.2	3.7	2.3	18.3	7.4	723	1195	6314	14292	298
DLHS-4	20.8	50.4	4.2	3.3	22.7	7.4	1460	1074	5585	13373	605
DLHS-3	2.1	69.1	1.6	26.8	8.7	1.4	2571	793	3371	10431	1255

Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to don't know or missing cases. [##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [1] Includes bus/train, tempo/auto/tractor, animal drawn cart, foot march. [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. [b] Percentage women who got JSY assistance. . () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)[##] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by districts, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

District/State	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons[1]	Percentage of SBA Delivery[2]	Mean Delivery cost	Number of Women**
Chamba	57.4	38.7	22.1	79.4	5553	81
Kangra	81.1	16.5	14.6	95.7	6643	204
Lahul & Spiti	78.7	21.3	5.5	84.2	6965	37
Kullu	66.6	33.4	19.1	85.7	6112	103
Mandi	84.4	15.6	14.8	99.3	11097	94
Hamirpur	92.8	7.2	6.4	99.2	4224	148
Una	75.4	24.6	22.8	98.2	9056	239
Bilaspur	81.4	17.2	7.6	89.0	4796	92
Solan	78.0	22.0	14.2	92.2	7307	146
Sirmaur	66.6	32.3	24.4	91.0	7583	185
Shimla	83.9	16.1	9.3	93.2	9792	94
Kinnaur	88.0	12.0	6.3	94.3	3483	37
DLHS-4	77.8	21.4	15.6	93.4	7284	1460
DLHS-3	48.3	51.2	2.6	50.9	NA	2571

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 01-01-2008. [1] Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse. [2] Skilled Birth Attendants. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS FOR DELIVERY

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)[##] according to main reasons for not going to health institution for delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Reasons										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 know ledge	Other	
Age group											
15-19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
20-24	2.8	1.6	10.6	21.7	26.8	0.9	24.6	7.1	3.9	0.0	93
25-29	5.9	0.6	6.7	30.3	26.8	0.8	16.2	9.2	3.6	0.0	143
30-34	4.9	0.0	7.6	38.1	19.5	0.0	16.8	8.1	1.9	3.1	62
35+	0.0	0.0	4.7	30.1	45.1	0.0	15.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	20
No. of Living Children											
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1	2.9	1.0	7.3	28.8	29.3	0.9	20.1	7.3	2.4	0.0	125
2	4.5	1.8	7.9	31.2	24.8	0.7	16.6	7.0	5.1	0.5	132
3	9.2	0.0	10.5	26.7	24.5	0.0	13.3	12.9	2.8	0.0	43
4+	3.4	0.0	4.5	24.0	22.2	0.0	28.4	8.2	3.9	5.3	23
Residence											
Rural	4.6	1.1	8.1	28.3	25.5	0.6	19.1	8.3	3.8	0.6	314
Urban	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Education											
Non literate[a]	(11.1)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(27.8)	(22.2)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(11.1)	(11.1)	(0.0)	18
Less than 5 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
5-9 years	4.7	1.5	9.4	26.0	27.9	0.0	18.3	8.8	2.1	1.3	99
10 or more years	2.9	1.1	7.5	31.9	26.9	1.0	17.7	7.5	3.2	0.4	201
Religion											
Hindu	4.3	0.7	8.0	29.8	25.6	0.6	18.4	8.2	3.8	0.6	314
Muslim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Sikh	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Buddhist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Castes/tribes											
Scheduled castes	2.4	0.0	1.2	26.0	29.2	1.1	28.4	8.0	3.8	0.0	76
Scheduled tribes	2.7	0.0	32.5	24.2	5.4	0.0	19.9	9.0	4.0	2.4	32
Other backward classes	9.6	0.0	0.0	38.9	20.1	0.0	15.8	9.5	6.0	0.0	39
Others	4.3	2.0	8.3	29.0	30.1	0.6	14.5	7.5	3.0	0.7	176
DLHS-4	4.4	1.1	7.8	29.1	26.3	0.6	18.4	8.0	3.7	0.6	323
DLHS-3	13.1	2.9	10.7	31.6	28.3	3.9	24.8	3.7	2.0	1.7	1326

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 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who had complication during delivery and type of complications during delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

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	
Age group								
15-19	(23.1)	(66.7)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	13
20-24	49.1	64.9	35.4	39.0	43.7	17.9	18.4	332
25-29	44.4	64.9	29.2	30.6	37.4	14.2	16.4	698
30-34	45.6	66.1	28.0	28.4	41.7	15.5	17.6	315
35+	46.9	61.8	24.3	32.0	25.5	20.3	16.5	102
No. of Living Children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
1	45.4	66.4	32.8	31.4	39.5	14.0	17.0	694
2	47.4	64.4	28.3	33.0	41.0	18.9	16.8	581
3	43.6	62.3	22.7	33.6	24.3	10.8	18.1	131
4+	35.8	56.7	27.0	33.1	39.0	14.5	19.2	53
Residence								
Rural	44.8	66.0	30.7	32.9	37.7	16.2	18.1	1354
Urban	53.3	56.8	24.1	27.5	48.1	12.6	9.0	106
Number of ANC Visits								
0	29.6	73.4	31.6	24.2	37.6	9.8	7.8	406
1	54.1	83.5	24.8	9.4	26.0	8.4	0.0	37
2	48.9	66.8	21.6	43.0	38.9	19.4	14.3	160
3+	52.4	61.6	31.3	33.4	39.7	17.0	20.8	856
Delivery								
Normal	43.6	65.8	30.4	31.8	39.1	15.7	17.8	1299
Caesarean	62.7	60.7	27.7	34.3	37.8	15.4	13.5	156
By Instrument or Assisted	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Place of Delivery								
Government facility	45.5	66.7	31.2	32.8	40.1	16.4	17.6	955
Private facility	52.0	55.2	28.3	31.8	30.4	7.9	14.9	171
Home	43.2	65.8	26.3	31.5	41.2	19.1	17.3	323
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
DLHS-4	45.6	64.9	30.0	32.3	38.9	15.8	17.1	1460
DLHS-3	74.0	63.8	18.5	36.0	71.6	14.4	12.1	2569

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 01-01-2008 () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.12 POST-DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who had post delivery complication and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012 -13

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	
Age group						
15-19	(23.1)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(33.3)	13
20-24	19.8	55.1	43.8	18.3	24.7	332
25-29	22.1	60.7	46.8	19.0	23.8	698
30-34	19.8	51.1	50.2	18.6	19.5	315
35+	21.0	23.6	44.6	13.2	4.8	102
No. of Living Children						
0	--	--	--	--	--	1
1	20.2	59.9	42.1	22.8	23.5	694
2	22.3	51.7	50.5	14.5	21.6	581
3	21.6	44.0	52.2	17.5	17.5	131
4+	15.1	45.1	44.3	0.0	10.6	53
Residence						
Rural	21.0	54.6	46.9	18.4	23.7	1354
Urban	21.1	54.8	43.7	16.9	4.4	106
Delivery						
Normal	19.7	55.3	43.6	18.4	23.8	1299
Caesarean	31.1	52.4	60.8	17.6	12.5	156
By Instrument or Assisted	--	--	--	--	--	4
Place of Delivery						
Government facility	24.3	54.9	46.4	21.2	23.0	955
Private facility	20.9	66.3	58.9	7.7	20.4	171
Home	11.6	41.6	35.8	9.6	15.9	323
Others	--	--	--	--	--	7
Who Conducted the Last Delivery						
Doctor	(16.7)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	3.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22
Dai	11.4	40.6	39.8	9.1	19.8	262
Relatives/Friends	11.8	39.6	0.0	20.4	0.0	39
None	--	--	--	--	--	3
DLHS-4	21.0	54.7	46.6	18.2	21.8	1460
DLHS-3	32.9	42.1	64.4	28.7	30.4	2571

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERY

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] whether received any check-up after delivery according to background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery at Home	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 14 to 42 days after delivery	Number of Women**
Age group					
15-19	(53.8)	(20.0)	(61.5)	(69.2)	13
20-24	68.2	25.0	72.5	74.4	332
25-29	73.9	25.2	76.3	77.2	698
30-34	78.1	30.5	81.2	83.1	315
35+	70.7	28.2	77.0	79.0	102
No. of Living Children					
0	--	--	--	--	1
1	76.3	23.1	80.1	81.2	694
2	73.2	30.7	76.2	77.6	581
3	63.1	27.6	66.7	70.5	131
4+	55.0	18.5	56.3	56.3	53
Residence					
Rural	71.9	25.7	75.5	77.0	1354
Urban	84.4	45.5	85.3	86.1	106
Education					
Non literate[a]	55.3	27.9	57.9	59.1	66
Less than 5 years	(64.3)	(0.0)	(64.3)	(64.3)	14
5-9 years	64.5	21.7	69.2	71.8	320
10 or more years	77.0	29.4	80.0	81.1	1060
Religion					
Hindu	72.5	26.4	76.1	77.5	1404
Muslim	40.0	14.3	45.0	50.0	20
Sikh	(90.9)	(0.0)	(90.9)	(90.9)	11
Buddhist	88.0	100.0	92.0	92.0	25
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	66.0	17.7	69.6	71.4	334
Scheduled tribes	75.9	40.7	79.7	81.2	140
Other backward classes	76.9	24.2	80.4	80.7	253
Others	74.5	28.3	77.6	79.2	733
DLHS-4	73.1	26.4	76.5	77.9	1460
DLHS-3	47.8	NA	50.5	NA	2571

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. NA: Not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.14 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY PERIOD

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)## who had extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

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	(23.1)	67.6	(23.1)	(23.1)	49.7	13
20-24	40.4	63.4	49.1	19.8	66.0	332
25-29	39.6	58.7	44.4	22.1	61.8	698
30-34	40.3	66.0	45.6	19.8	78.4	315
35+	41.2	68.5	46.9	21.0	66.6	102
No. of living Children						
0	--	--	--	--	--	1
1	38.6	64.2	45.4	20.2	68.3	694
2	42.4	59.0	47.4	22.3	63.4	581
3	37.1	68.6	43.6	21.6	72.3	131
4+	35.2	56.0	35.8	15.1	73.2	53
Residence						
Rural	39.7	62.4	44.8	21.0	68.4	1354
Urban	40.8	60.1	53.3	21.1	51.8	106
Education						
Non literate[a]	27.2	55.4	28.3	12.9	71.5	66
Less than five years	(28.6)	(25.0)	(28.6)	(7.1)	(100.0)	14
5-9 years	37.2	50.5	39.8	21.8	50.0	320
10 or more years	41.6	65.7	48.6	21.4	71.5	1060
Religion						
Hindu	39.5	61.5	45.2	20.7	65.3	1404
Muslim	39.7	38.9	54.7	28.8	57.1	20
Sikh	(63.6)	(85.7)	(54.5)	(27.3)	(100.0)	11
Buddhist	48.3	94.3	63.1	30.6	100.0	25
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	39.3	59.2	44.6	22.8	65.6	334
Scheduled tribes	39.8	68.5	44.9	22.4	75.7	140
Other backward classes	41.8	56.9	44.5	20.0	57.0	253
Others	39.4	64.3	46.6	20.3	69.1	733
DLHS-4	39.8	62.1	45.6	21.0	66.6	1460
DLHS-3	54.8	47.8	74.0	32.9	45.4	2571

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. [1] Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy. [2] Women who reported at least one post delivery complication. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.15 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY PERIOD

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)## who had extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to by districts, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Districts	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**
Chamba	18.7	29.2	22.5	12.9	0.0	81
Kangra	32.7	56.9	35.5	15.6	66.2	204
Lahul & Spiti	27.5	100.0	36.9	16.0	100.0	37
Kullu	33.1	61.7	25.6	16.9	61.6	103
Mandi	34.3	53.6	28.3	12.8	39.0	94
Hamirpur	68.9	61.5	81.6	42.6	65.1	148
Una	41.2	67.9	57.1	27.7	71.0	239
Bilaspur	51.7	59.2	58.0	35.2	58.0	92
Solan	49.4	65.7	60.4	16.8	71.8	146
Sirmaur	33.9	59.6	27.9	11.3	70.5	185
Shimla	16.8	51.7	34.1	4.4	100.0	94
Kinnaur	66.6	83.1	65.9	50.7	94.9	37
DLHS-4	39.8	62.1	45.6	21.0	66.6	1460
DLHS-3	54.8	47.8	74.0	32.9	45.4	2571

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [1] Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy. [2] Women who reported at least one post delivery complication. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.16 AWARENESS OF THE DANGER SIGNS OF NEW BORN

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who had awareness of the danger signs of new born, according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristic	Difficulty in breathing	Cold/ hot to touch	Develop yellow staining on palm and soles	Blue tongue & Lips	Abnormal movement	Poor sucking of breast	Baby did not cry	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	(7.7)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	13
20-24	12.6	18.4	3.7	6.2	8.4	21.0	7.9	332
25-29	14.2	23.1	3.7	7.7	8.2	24.7	10.0	698
30-34	15.6	28.2	4.4	9.4	8.7	26.7	12.8	315
35+	15.0	26.6	3.9	8.8	13.3	27.9	21.7	102
Children ever born								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
1	15.7	23.3	3.6	8.0	7.7	24.0	9.4	694
2	13.7	24.0	3.8	7.0	10.4	26.2	12.8	581
3	9.8	20.9	4.8	9.9	8.1	21.1	6.1	131
4+	9.0	22.3	6.1	7.7	3.8	14.8	21.7	53
Residence								
Rural	14.8	23.6	4.3	7.8	9.0	24.8	11.4	1354
Urban	7.8	21.3	0.0	7.4	6.0	19.1	6.3	106
Education								
Non literate[a]	7.3	11.4	0.0	3.0	3.4	16.6	6.8	66
Less than 5 years	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(7.1)	(0.0)	14
9-10 years	10.7	19.6	2.5	6.2	7.6	19.9	8.5	320
10 or more years	15.8	25.5	4.5	8.6	9.3	26.3	12.0	1060
Religion								
Hindu	14.2	23.4	4.0	7.5	8.7	24.0	11.0	1404
Muslim	3.1	13.4	0.0	7.2	4.7	27.8	4.7	20
Sikh	(18.2)	(27.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(9.1)	11
Buddhist	18.7	26.2	2.9	29.7	16.8	48.5	13.0	25
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	13.2	21.6	3.0	6.3	8.2	21.0	8.7	334
Scheduled tribes	19.5	25.6	1.9	8.4	8.3	28.7	6.7	140
Other backward classes	16.9	26.2	5.1	9.6	7.1	30.4	14.2	253
Others	12.7	22.7	4.1	7.6	9.5	22.8	11.5	733
DLHS-4	14.2	23.3	3.8	7.8	8.7	24.3	10.9	1460
DLHS-3	37.5	36.2	16.1	27.0	22.7	37.8	29.0	2571

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

TABLE 4.1 TIMING AND CHILDHOOD CHECK-UPS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years received check up and place of check-up according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children received Check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Place of check-up[4]					Number of children[4]**
			Government[1]	Private[2]	Home[3]	Others	Total	
Age group								
15-19	(35.7)	14	--	--	--	--	--	5
20-24	64.7	282	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	179
25-29	64.0	480	81.5	18.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	305
30-34	68.0	174	86.6	11.2	1.2	1.1	100.0	116
35-39	72.6	41	82.8	17.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	29
40-44	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	3
45-49	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	2
Residence								
Rural	63.0	931	84.0	15.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	582
Urban	85.7	67	86.4	13.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	57
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	59.0	38	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	22
Less than 5 years	(72.7)	11	--	--	--	--	--	8
5-9 years	52.4	217	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	113
10 or more years	69.0	732	82.0	17.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	496
Religion								
Hindu	64.8	960	85.0	14.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	611
Muslim	(43.8)	16	--	--	--	--	--	7
Sikh	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	7
Buddhist	(100.0)	14	(84.6)	(7.7)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	14
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	65.3	238	91.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	154
Scheduled Tribes	53.0	96	93.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	50
Other Backward Classes	71.5	173	80.1	19.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	124
Others	64.7	491	81.3	17.5	0.8	0.4	100.0	311
DLHS-4	65.0	998	84.3	15.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	639
DLHS-3	48.9	2268	75.2	17.4	4.2	3.2	100.0	1103

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008. [a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
[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 ASHA and ANM/Nurse. [4] Among those Children who received check-up within 24 hours of birth.
-- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING

Percentage of youngest living child born since 01.01.2008 aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth and after 24 hours of birth according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/*Khees*[b]	Initiation of breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth[1]	After 24 hours of birth	
Age group					
15-19	(92.9)	(78.6)	(100.0)	(0.0)	14
20-24	90.6	69.6	90.9	5.3	287
25-29	89.6	67.4	89.0	6.7	491
30-34	94.0	70.5	92.4	4.0	180
35-39	91.7	69.0	89.7	1.9	42
40-44	--	--	--	--	6
45-49	--	--	--	--	2
Residence					
Rural	90.4	69.0	89.7	6.0	954
Urban	92.0	64.1	92.3	1.0	68
Mother's education					
Non-literate[a]	88.7	73.5	87.8	5.0	39
Less than 5 years	(63.6)	(63.6)	(72.7)	(18.2)	11
5-9 years	89.0	63.9	87.6	6.5	225
10 or more years	91.6	69.9	91.0	5.1	747
Religion					
Hindu	90.9	69.3	89.9	5.5	984
Muslim	(87.5)	(43.8)	(93.8)	(0.0)	16
Sikh	--	--	--	--	8
Buddhist	(78.6)	(85.7)	(85.7)	(14.3)	14
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	87.2	69.3	91.9	3.7	244
Scheduled Tribes	93.8	65.8	85.5	8.5	96
Other Backward Classes	93.3	78.3	95.0	3.0	179
Others	90.6	65.1	88.0	6.9	503
DLHS-4	90.6	68.6	90.0	5.6	1022
DLHS-3	92.3	56.5	89.8	10.2	2268

[a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. [b] Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth.
[1] Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth. --Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.
**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years who had exclusive breastfeeding and weaning status, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status[1]				Number of children**
		Other fluids	Semisolid food	Solid food	Solid/semi-solid food	
<2	63.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42
2-3	66.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47
4-5	55.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	82
6-8	41.0	4.3	6.9	3.1	8.2	98
9-11	30.9	18.7	21.1	10.0	21.1	80
12-17	26.6	23.9	25.5	22.0	27.1	204
18-23	17.2	24.2	30.9	20.3	32.9	178
24-35	20.2	22.2	28.2	18.7	31.0	291
6-9	37.1	8.9	11.8	5.2	12.8	128
6-35[2]	24.5	20.6	25.0	17.2	26.9	851

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.
[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. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.4 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING

Percentage of youngest living child born since 01.01.2008 aged 0-5 months who received exclusive breastfeeding according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	--	6
20-24	61.6	64
25-29	58.8	74
30-34	(73.3)	15
35-39	--	6
40-44	--	2
45-49		
Residence		
Rural	61.0	162
Urban	--	5
Mother's education		
Non-literate[a]	--	6
Less than 5 years	--	1
5-9 years	59.4	37
10 or more years	63.3	123
Religion		
Hindu	61.5	163
Muslim	--	1
Sikh	--	1
Buddhist	--	2
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	58.5	39
Scheduled Tribes	(84.6)	13
Other Backward Classes	60.3	32
Others	61.3	83
DLHS-4	62.0	167
DLHS-3	58.2	391

[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth, and after 24 hours of birth by districts, Himanchal Pradesh, 2012-13.

District	Children received Colostrum/*Khees*[a]	Initiation of breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth[1]	After 24 hours of birth	
Chamba	96.0	76.3	95.3	1.4	59
Kangra	94.7	78.7	95.8	2.0	143
Lahul & Spiti	96.2	91.3	96.3	3.7	21
Kullu	89.9	65.1	90.0	4.4	62
Mandi	90.2	88.4	94.2	1.2	63
Hamirpur	96.7	84.2	95.7	2.3	106
Una	85.2	54.6	83.6	7.4	174
Bilaspur	78.3	44.9	81.9	15.0	66
Solan	92.8	66.5	90.9	6.2	101
Sirmaur	91.8	68.5	88.8	7.8	142
Shimla	90.3	58.4	88.6	6.0	62
Kinnaur	83.6	74.2	77.5	13.2	23
DLHS-4	90.6	68.7	90.0	5.6	1022
DLHS-3	92.3	56.5	89.8	10.2	2268

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008. [a] Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth. [1] Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received specific vaccination according to selected background characteristics Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	BCG	DPT			Polio				Measles	Full vaccination[1]	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Residence													
Rural	95.1	95.4	89.9	76.2	18.4	94.4	91.3	82.5	87.2	62.0	0.8	20.1	348
Urban	92.5	87.8	88.6	76.2	16.4	92.5	88.6	84.7	84.6	72.2	0.0	38.8	25
Sex of child													
Male	94.1	93.8	88.8	76.9	14.9	93.5	89.8	82.1	86.5	64.9	1.3	23.8	208
Female	95.9	95.9	91.0	75.3	22.4	95.3	92.7	83.6	87.6	60.3	0.0	19.2	165
Birth order													
1	94.5	95.4	90.6	74.3	14.9	94.6	92.6	82.7	86.9	60.6	0.9	21.2	200
2	94.2	93.0	87.4	76.7	23.3	92.9	88.8	82.7	86.0	65.3	0.8	22.1	140
3	100.0	96.8	92.5	80.5	17.6	96.8	88.6	77.4	96.8	64.6	0.0	17.2	25
4+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Mother's education													
Non-literate[a]	(87.5)	(87.5)	(81.3)	(68.8)	(31.3)	(81.3)	(81.3)	(75.0)	(62.5)	(50.0)	0.0	(18.8)	16
Less than 5 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
5-9 years	94.3	93.7	85.9	64.2	20.9	93.7	89.5	86.0	82.9	51.9	0.0	20.5	80
10 or more years	95.7	95.6	91.4	80.2	16.6	95.3	92.2	82.7	90.0	67.5	1.0	22.4	272
Religion													
Hindu	94.7	94.5	89.9	76.2	18.3	94.0	91.0	82.3	86.5	62.4	0.8	22.2	359
Muslim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Sikh	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Buddhist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	93.0	91.6	83.6	70.6	14.6	89.9	88.9	78.7	84.7	59.1	1.0	25.8	91
Scheduled Tribes	97.8	97.8	94.2	78.9	28.9	97.8	97.8	94.2	90.0	71.0	0.0	11.9	36
Other Backward Classes	96.3	95.0	89.4	69.0	16.5	95.0	84.6	71.7	80.4	48.4	1.7	20.7	63
Others	94.7	95.5	92.0	80.8	18.8	95.4	93.2	86.8	89.7	68.5	0.5	22.2	183
DLHS-4	94.9	94.7	89.8	76.2	18.2	94.3	91.1	82.7	87.0	62.9	0.8	21.8	373
DLHS-3	98.5	98.0	96.5	90.9	11.7	99.0	97.4	87.4	94.2	82.2	0.9	56.1	778

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008. [a] Literate but did not attend school are also included. [1]BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.7 STATUS OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months received specific vaccination and Vitamin-A supplementation by districts, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

		Vaccination Status							
District	Vaccination card seen	BCG	DPT 3	Polio 3	Measles	Full[1]	None	Percentage received any dose of Vitamin-A[2]	Number of children**
Chamba	10.8	100.0	86.7	100.0	91.5	78.2	0.0	91.1	31
Kangra	28.2	89.2	58.5	64.4	77.2	40.4	3.7	92.6	58
Lahul & Spiti	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Kullu	28.6	96.4	85.4	81.9	81.9	77.1	0.0	91.0	25
Mandi	8.7	88.5	86.0	72.3	88.2	57.4	0.0	81.3	23
Hamirpur	8.5	100.0	82.0	89.6	93.7	65.4	0.0	79.1	33
Una	29.7	97.6	84.2	87.9	93.4	70.9	0.0	93.0	50
Bilaspur	10.1	96.2	73.4	84.8	86.9	60.8	0.0	93.6	26
Solan	34.7	100.0	71.6	88.5	91.0	59.8	0.0	91.0	38
Sirmaur	15.3	88.1	64.5	75.7	78.3	53.1	1.6	82.9	56
Shimla	(33.3)	(100.0)	(88.9)	(100.0)	(94.4)	(83.3)	(0.0)	(95.3)	18
Kinnaur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
DLHS-4	21.4	94.9	76.2	82.7	87.0	62.7	0.8	89.1[#]	373
DLHS-3	56.1	98.5	90.0	87.4	94.2	82.2	0.9	88.8	778

Note. Table based on last two survived child born since 01.01.2008.

[1] BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles. [2] Children aged 12-35 months. [#] Children aged 9-35 months. () based on 10 -20 unweighted cases. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. [#] percentage in fact sheet age group of children is 9-35 months. **Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION

Percentage of children aged 3 years received vaccination by place of vaccination, according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Place of vaccination						Number of children**
		Government health sector					
	Aganwadi Centre	Sub-Health Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility	Private health sector[1]	Others	
Residence							
Rural	12.1	22.5	11.8	59.3	3.0	0.0	870
Urban	0.0	12.8	5.5	78.3	13.4	0.0	63
Sex of the child							
Male	10.0	22.7	10.6	61.1	4.2	0.0	488
Female	12.1	20.5	11.9	60.9	3.7	0.0	445
Birth order							
1	10.6	20.6	12.8	60.6	4.1	0.0	483
2	11.4	23.0	9.6	61.0	4.2	0.0	343
3	11.5	24.8	9.0	61.3	3.6	0.0	78
4+	10.8	15.1	10.2	67.6	0.0	0.0	29
Mother's education							
Non-literate[a]	24.3	26.9	12.0	47.9	0.0	0.0	33
Less than 5 years	(20.0)	(40.0)	(20.0)	(30.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	10
5-9 years	11.0	24.1	11.3	57.0	1.5	0.0	193
10 or more years	10.3	20.5	11.1	63.1	4.8	0.0	697
Religion							
Hindu	11.0	22.3	11.0	60.8	3.8	0.0	896
Muslim	(26.7)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(66.7)	(6.7)	(0.0)	15
Sikh	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Buddhist	(0.0)	(7.1)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(7.1)	(0.0)	14
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	8.6	20.5	11.6	66.7	3.0	0.0	218
Scheduled Tribes	14.7	31.3	18.2	44.9	3.9	0.0	90
Other Backward Classes	15.7	19.9	5.1	64.4	4.2	0.0	165
Others	9.5	21.0	12.1	60.0	4.4	0.0	453
DLHS-4	11.0	21.6	11.2	61.0	3.9	0.0	933
DLHS-3	NA	20.7	33.2	**48.0**	2.7	0.4	2161

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008. . [a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
[1] Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic () based on 10 -20 unweighted cases. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. Na: Not available.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.9 VITAMIN-A AND HEPATITIS-B SUPPLEMENTATION FOR CHILDREN

Percentage of children aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A and Hepatitis-B injection, according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

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	87.7	29.2	89.3	448
24-35 months	87.3	39.9	85.9	287
Residence				
Rural	86.8	34.8	87.7	677
Urban	93.3	22.7	90.0	58
Sex of the child				
Male	87.4	34.2	86.4	397
Female	87.7	32.5	89.8	338
Birth order				
1	88.6	29.5	89.0	378
2	85.5	36.0	84.9	274
3	93.7	48.4	94.9	61
4+	77.6	28.7	89.3	22
Mother's education				
Non-literate[a]	83.2	39.2	80.0	30
Less than 5 years	91.6	23.7	92.1	10
5-9 years	85.7	34.9	81.6	159
10 or more years	88.2	32.9	90.1	536
Religion				
Hindu	87.3	33.7	87.9	703
Muslim	(85.7)	(33.3)	(71.4)	14
Sikh	--	--	--	6
Buddhist	(100.0)	(25.0)	(100.0)	12
Others	na	Na	na	0
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	82.0	30.4	87.0	175
Scheduled Tribes	84.2	27.1	94.9	76
Other Backward Classes	85.5	29.0	83.6	121
Others	91.8	36.8	88.4	357
DLHS-4	87.5	33.4	88.0	735
DLHS-3	88.8	16.2	47.9	1534

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008. [a] Literate but not attend school are also included. [##] Children aged 9-35 months. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.10 AWARENESS REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT

Percentage of women who are aware of diarrhoea management according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Knowledge of diarrhoea management	Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea[1]						Number of women**
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids	Others	
Age group								
15-19	74.9	67.0	55.7	18.7	19.3	13.4	1.4	70
20-24	89.7	81.8	65.5	19.7	20.8	23.9	3.1	771
25-29	95.2	85.2	67.6	25.2	24.8	30.5	3.9	1672
30-34	95.7	85.3	69.8	25.2	25.7	29.6	4.5	1713
35-39	95.2	83.4	71.3	24.4	21.5	30.1	5.3	1668
40-44	95.9	82.2	72.0	22.9	22.0	28.6	4.6	1543
45-49	95.1	80.2	68.9	22.3	23.1	27.0	7.9	1284
Residence								
Rural	94.3	82.1	68.8	23.5	23.9	28.7	4.9	8033
Urban	99.1	92.3	75.1	25.6	16.6	28.3	5.2	688
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	89.4	73.0	53.9	18.3	14.8	21.5	4.4	1167
Less than 5 years	91.1	68.0	54.5	13.8	19.5	23.5	14.5	195
5-9 years	94.1	79.9	69.1	21.3	22.3	26.7	5.9	2824
10 or more years	96.6	88.3	74.1	26.9	26.0	31.9	4.1	4535
Religion								
Hindu	94.7	83.2	69.7	23.9	23.7	28.9	5.0	8255
Muslim	87.3	71.9	57.1	14.1	14.4	27.4	4.5	96
Sikh	94.2	77.4	68.5	12.4	6.5	14.6	3.1	62
Buddhist	98.6	87.1	67.3	22.4	16.8	27.0	4.1	296
others	(91.7)	(83.3)	(50.0)	(33.3)	(25.0)	(33.3)	(8.3)	12
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	93.7	80.5	68.1	22.3	19.8	27.4	5.6	1985
Scheduled Tribes	95.5	83.9	69.9	27.7	30.4	33.8	5.9	1013
Other Backward Classes	92.6	81.1	65.5	18.5	19.4	23.0	2.7	1239
Others	95.7	84.8	71.0	25.0	24.3	29.8	4.9	4484
DLHS-4	94.8	83.2	69.4	23.7	23.2	28.7	4.9	8721
DLHS-3	86.5	76.8	77.2	12.3	8.7	16.1	23.6	10016

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2008. [a] Literate but did not attend school are also included. [1] Among women aware of diarrhoea management. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA

Percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and sought advice/ treatment according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

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	4.4	400	(88.9)	(55.6)	(80.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	18
25-29	4.8	827	67.4	68.7	82.4	12.7	0.0	41
30-34	4.6	352	(75.0)	(75.0)	(83.3)	(16.7)	(0.0)	16
35-39	2.9	94	--	--	--	--	--	3
40-49	0.0	11	na	na	na	na	na	0
Residence								
Rural	4.6	1573	75.2	65.3	86.0	14.0	0.0	74
Urban	3.3	111	--	--	--	--	--	4
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	2.2	73	--	--	--	--	--	2
Less than 5 years	(6.3)	16	--	--	--	--	--	1
5-9 years	2.7	385	(81.8)	(54.5)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
10 or more years	5.2	1210	73.8	68.5	79.3	17.6	0.0	64
Religion								
Hindu	4.3	1615	74.4	65.9	82.7	14.4	0.0	71
Muslim	2.9	28	--	--	--	--	--	1
Sikh	(14.3)	14	--	--	--	--	--	2
Buddhist	15.6	27	--	--	--	--	--	4
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	2.2	401	(90.0)	(80.0)	(87.5)	(12.5)	0.0	10
Schedule Tribes	7.0	156	(70.0)	(70.0)	(85.7)	(14.3)	0.0	10
Other Backward Classes	4.4	294	(71.4)	(78.6)	(81.8)	(18.2)	0.0	14
Others	5.0	821	76.1	61.0	82.0	12.7	0.0	42
DLHS-4	4.5	1684	75.3	67.5	82.6	14.8	0.0	78
DLHS-3	9.0	3250	60.7	62.8	75.9	24.7	1.7	182

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2008. [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. [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. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. na: not applicable.** Unweighted cases.

Table 4.12 AWARENESS AND TREATMENT OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI)

Percentage of women who are aware of danger signs of ARI and whose children suffer from ARI and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

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	69.9	70	40.6	36.8	27.1	14.3	36.4	(7.7)	--	--	--	--	13
20-24	77.4	771	43.2	39.1	30.2	25.6	34.4	3.4	(83.3)	(30.0)	(70.0)	(0.0)	387
25-29	85.5	1672	49.7	44.1	34.7	28.5	43.7	5.3	92.7	73.1	24.7	0.0	827
30-34	85.8	1713	48.0	43.8	33.5	30.2	43.7	4.7	(100.0)	(64.7)	(35.3)	(0.0)	352
35-39	86.9	1668	47.1	47.7	32.4	28.5	47.1	3.0	--	--	--	--	94
40-44	85.9	1543	48.1	46.4	31.4	26.0	44.9	0.0	na	na	na	na	8
45-49	87.6	1284	45.7	47.3	33.3	27.3	42.8	0.0	na	na	na	na	3
Residence													
Rural	84.4	8033	46.5	44.2	32.2	27.4	42.7	4.7	92.8	73.1	25.6	0.0	1573
Urban	93.9	688	54.7	52.8	37.5	31.9	51.3	3.6	--	--	--	--	111
Mother's education													
Non-literate[a]	79.9	1167	35.8	36.7	18.1	20.4	28.8	1.5	--	--	--	--	73
Less than 5 years	74.7	195	27.2	38.5	23.8	19.1	30.8	(0.0)	na	na	na	na	16
5-9 years	82.6	2824	43.4	41.2	31.0	25.8	41.8	4.3	93.2	89.3	10.7	0.0	385
10 or more years	88.8	4535	53.5	49.8	37.9	31.3	48.9	4.9	93.2	63.0	35.4	0.0	1210
Religion													
Hindu	85.5	8255	47.6	45.2	32.9	28.1	43.2	4.2	97.4	73.1	26.9	0.0	1615
Muslim	67.1	96	33.2	37.9	21.7	20.5	38.3	11.1	--	--	--	--	28
Sikh	80.1	62	36.4	49.7	20.4	32.0	51.1	(21.4)	--	--	--	--	14
Buddhist	89.5	296	48.5	42.7	34.1	21.9	54.3	9.6	--	--	--	--	27
Other	(83.3)	12	(41.7)	(58.3)	(33.3)	(41.7)	(41.7)	na	na	na	na	na	0
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	82.7	1985	45.3	41.5	33.3	28.2	39.2	4.1	(94.1)	77.2	17.0	0.0	401
Scheduled Tribes	83.9	1013	52.1	43.9	41.6	26.8	47.0	1.0	0.0	na	na	na	156
Other Backward Classes	84.1	1239	41.7	42.1	21.0	22.0	41.6	5.4	(94.1)	(68.8)	(31.3)	(0.0)	294
Others	87.5	4484	49.0	47.8	33.9	29.5	45.3	5.2	94.7	65.6	34.4	0.0	821
DLHS-4	85.4	8721	47.4	45.1	32.8	27.8	43.5	4.6	93.3	67.6	31.1	0.0	1684
DLHS-3	67.6	10016	58.5	63.8	45.3	36.4	61.5	5.1	83.9	63.6	34.3	2.2	3250

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2008. [a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.

[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. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. --Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

Table 4.13 AWARENESS OF ORS AND ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of women by awareness of ORS and percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and ARI and sought advice/treatment by districts, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

	Oral Rehydration Therapy/Solution (ORS)			Acute Respiratory Infection(ARI)		
District	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**
Chamba	85.6	0.8	100.0	0.0	na	90
Kangra	77.4	3.9	67.9	3.1	100.0	244
Lahul & Spiti	88.1	0.0		4.0	0.0	41
Kullu	87.5	1.7	50.1	5.1	79.1	112
Mandi	90.2	6.9	72.0	0.9	100.0	99
Hamirpur	82.8	6.7	83.4	7.6	100.0	176
Una	78.3	5.8	68.1	7.7	94.9	289
Bilaspur	82.4	6.2	82.1	3.4	100.0	106
Solan	80.6	3.8	38.6	5.4	92.8	170
Sirmaur	70.2	2.8	53.1	4.3	100.0	224
Shimla	83.6	1.5	55.0	2.6	100.0	97
Kinnaur	82.0	22.4	60.0	2.4	0.0	36
DLHS-4	82.3	4.5	67.0	4.6	93.2	1684
DLHS-3	76.8	9.0	62.8	5.1	83.9	3250

Note: Table based on women with last two surviving children born since 01.01.2008.

[1] Last two weeks prior to survey. [2] Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks sought advice /treatment. na: not applicable. ** Unweighted cases.

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 5.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of ever married and currently married women aged 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by place of residence, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

	Ever married women			Currently married women		
Contraceptive methods	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	95.0	95.4	91.9	95.5	95.8	92.8
Any modern method[1]	92.8	93.0	90.6	93.6	93.8	91.6
Female sterilization	77.6	77.9	75.3	78.4	78.7	75.7
Male sterilization	45.7	46.2	41.7	46.2	46.7	41.5
Intra Uterine Device	26.4	27.0	21.9	26.8	27.4	22.0
Pill	32.7	32.9	30.5	33.2	33.4	31.1
Emergency contraceptive pill	10.0	10.3	6.8	9.9	10.3	6.8
Injectables	6.8	7.0	4.9	6.9	7.2	4.9
Condom/*nirodh*	41.1	41.0	42.4	41.8	41.6	43.8
Female condom	5.1	5.2	3.9	5.2	5.3	4.1
Rhythm method	5.2	5.5	2.6	5.3	5.6	2.6
Withdrawal method	6.2	6.6	2.6	6.1	6.5	2.7
Contraceptive herbs	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Lactational Amenorrhoea Method(LAM)	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.9
Others	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Number of women**	**9100**	**8381**	**720**	**8721**	**8033**	**688**

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

TABLE 5.2 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, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/*Nirodh*	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Contraceptive herbs	LAM	Others	Number of women**
Age group																
15-24	90.1	85.6	41.7	63.8	27.7	41.2	12.2	8.0	49.6	5.7	5.4	6.9	0.8	3.3	0.6	841
25-29	94.2	90.6	46.5	72.2	30.5	40.1	12.4	8.8	50.4	5.9	6.2	7.2	0.7	2.0	0.6	1672
30-34	95.2	93.6	45.2	77.6	26.4	33.7	10.7	7.4	42.5	5.8	5.4	6.6	0.6	0.9	0.3	1713
35-39	96.9	95.6	45.3	81.2	24.8	31.1	10.6	7.0	39.5	5.5	5.4	6.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	1668
40-49	97.4	96.5	48.4	85.3	25.8	27.6	6.9	5.2	35.4	4.1	4.6	5.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	2827
No. of living children																
0	87.6	84.3	37.4	58.7	23.6	35.1	13.8	8.6	53.4	8.2	6.6	7.6	0.4	1.3	0.7	1086
1	93.7	91.1	45.8	69.9	26.8	34.2	10.9	7.9	46.1	5.0	5.3	6.9	0.6	1.9	0.4	2020
2	97.5	95.7	46.8	84.2	27.5	32.9	9.7	7.4	38.8	5.4	4.8	5.3	0.8	1.0	0.3	3807
3	98.6	98.0	50.2	87.3	27.2	31.7	7.3	3.8	37.1	3.1	5.9	5.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	1325
4+	98.0	96.9	52.0	91.0	27.7	30.3	6.4	4.1	33.1	3.0	5.0	6.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	483
Residence																
Rural	95.8	93.8	46.7	78.7	27.4	33.4	10.3	7.2	41.6	5.3	5.6	6.5	0.6	1.2	0.4	8033
Urban	92.8	91.6	41.5	75.7	22.0	31.1	6.8	4.9	43.8	4.1	2.6	2.7	0.5	0.9	0.3	688
Education																
Non-literate[a]	97.7	96.2	42.9	80.9	16.2	19.9	7.8	4.0	28.3	3.8	4.0	5.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	1167
Less than five years	96.7	95.4	49.4	84.7	26.9	30.7	7.3	4.6	36.6	3.7	4.7	5.9	0.3	0.8	0.2	1467
5-9 years	96.0	95.0	49.7	82.2	27.0	31.4	8.2	5.9	37.4	3.6	4.4	4.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	1552
10 or more years	94.5	91.8	44.8	74.5	29.4	37.9	11.9	8.7	48.4	6.5	6.1	7.0	0.8	1.6	0.5	4535
Religion																
Hindu	95.6	93.5	45.6	78.7	27.1	33.3	9.9	6.9	41.2	4.9	5.0	5.9	0.6	1.2	0.4	8255
Muslim	97.8	97.1	46.8	79.7	12.9	28.9	11.9	5.5	31.3	3.2	2.0	0.7	2.1	2.1	0.0	96
Sikh	95.2	95.2	49.0	79.9	18.7	33.4	1.3	2.4	27.4	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	62
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	93.7	93.1	60.0	70.6	25.6	31.8	14.1	9.1	67.0	13.8	14.2	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	296
Others	(91.7)	(91.7)	(58.3)	(58.3)	(8.3)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.7)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
Castes/Tribes																
Scheduled castes	96.3	94.7	45.6	79.3	27.6	33.4	9.1	5.8	41.1	5.1	5.1	5.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	1985
Scheduled tribes	96.1	94.7	60.3	75.1	33.3	39.6	15.7	9.9	55.0	7.6	13.0	14.4	0.8	1.4	0.3	1013
Other Backward Caste	94.3	91.8	42.0	78.7	19.1	28.1	8.7	5.9	34.4	3.9	3.1	3.8	0.3	0.6	0.5	1239
Others	95.4	93.3	44.5	78.6	27.2	33.1	9.4	7.1	41.4	5.1	4.3	5.2	0.7	1.4	0.3	4484
DLHS-4	95.5	93.6	46.2	78.4	26.8	33.2	9.9	6.9	41.8	5.2	5.3	6.1	0.6	1.1	0.4	8721
DLHS-3	99.8	99.8	93.8	99.1	80.8	92.4	43.6	46.9	87.4	20.8	43.3	31.4	NA	NA	0.8	9622

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill; LAM =Lactational Amenorrhoea Method.

[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. Not available. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.3 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by district, , Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Contraceptive herbs	LAM	Other	Number of women**
Chamba	93.6	89.9	50.9	72.6	25.8	23.5	12.9	9.8	32.5	7.4	5.9	6.7	0.7	1.9	0.6	775
Kangra	96.1	90.7	38.1	77.4	16.4	26.1	4.8	3.4	21.6	2.2	2.3	3.2	0.0	1.0	0.4	820
Lahul & Spiti	99.5	99.5	61.6	72.1	35.2	37.7	9.1	9.4	85.0	9.0	16.8	19.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	482
Kullu	98.6	97.8	52.0	90.9	43.7	46.3	9.3	10.2	54.3	5.4	5.8	7.9	0.1	0.8	0.0	1064
Mandi	93.4	92.5	40.3	80.9	24.8	25.0	9.6	7.6	26.9	5.2	3.4	2.4	0.5	1.0	0.2	832
Hamirpur	91.1	88.2	29.0	66.4	13.0	38.3	10.7	9.8	40.8	8.4	6.9	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.7	687
Una	95.2	94.6	45.2	81.2	41.8	51.2	9.9	10.4	56.4	4.6	2.4	2.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	797
Bilaspur	97.3	95.0	44.2	73.5	26.2	31.3	10.5	3.9	50.0	4.3	4.0	9.3	0.7	1.1	0.4	660
Solan	95.8	94.0	46.3	78.2	28.5	40.1	11.2	1.8	38.9	2.7	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.6	0.8	665
Sirmaur	97.0	95.1	48.5	85.7	15.8	19.2	5.7	3.8	22.8	3.3	1.6	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.3	842
Shimla	93.9	93.2	51.8	79.9	26.4	28.6	8.2	4.0	38.0	2.0	3.0	3.2	0.0	00.1	0.2	696
Kinnaur	95.6	92.7	53.7	67.5	18.0	28.5	27.4	10.2	56.7	13.5	23.1	31.0	2.2	2.5	0.0	401
DLHS-4	95.6	93.6	46.3	78.5	26.9	33.2	10.0	7.0	41.8	5.2	5.4	6.2	0.6	1.1	0.4	8721
DLHS-3	99.8	99.8	93.8	99.1	80.8	92.4	43.6	46.9	87.4	20.8	43.3	31.4	NA	NA	0.8	9622

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill; LAM =Lactational Amenorrhoea Method.
NA: Not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who ever used specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Others	Number of women**
Age group														
15 - 19	21.8	20.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	16.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	70
20 - 24	36.0	32.7	0.8	9.1	1.4	6.8	1.1	0.2	20.5	0.4	0.9	2.2	0.1	771
25 - 29	53.3	50.1	1.9	19.7	2.0	7.4	1.7	0.3	25.0	0.6	1.7	2.4	0.1	1672
30 - 34	65.4	63.3	3.1	39.8	1.4	6.8	1.3	0.1	19.1	0.4	1.5	2.0	0.0	1713
35 - 39	73.5	71.7	4.0	52.4	1.3	6.1	1.9	0.2	15.5	0.3	0.9	1.9	0.1	1668
40 - 44	74.8	73.5	5.8	58.9	1.9	4.0	1.1	0.2	10.4	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.1	1543
45 – 49	73.0	71.9	6.1	58.9	1.5	2.8	1.4	0.4	7.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.1	1284
No. of living children														
0	27.8	25.6	0.2	5.4	0.7	4.3	1.8	0.1	19.8	0.8	0.8	1.9	0.2	1086
1	51.7	48.9	2.2	19.5	2.6	7.2	1.5	0.4	22.0	0.6	1.5	1.9	0.1	2020
2	75.6	73.7	4.4	54.6	1.7	5.8	1.3	0.2	15.5	0.4	1.0	1.8	0.0	3807
3	78.4	77.6	6.0	61.2	0.8	4.6	1.5	0.3	11.1	0.2	1.3	1.9	0.2	1325
4+	77.5	75.3	6.7	62.0	0.7	4.1	0.7	0.3	5.6	0.0	0.9	2.1	0.0	483
Residence														
Rural	64.8	62.7	3.8	42.0	1.6	5.7	1.5	0.3	16.2	0.4	1.1	1.9	0.0	8033
Urban	61.4	59.9	2.7	37.2	1.8	5.4	0.3	0.0	18.4	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.3	688
Education														
Non-literate[a]	66.0	64.6	5.5	49.5	0.9	3.1	1.4	0.3	8.2	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	1167
Less than five years	72.6	70.4	4.8	55.1	1.1	4.4	1.1	0.3	11.7	0.3	1.3	1.9	0.1	1467
5-9 years	68.5	67.5	4.3	49.5	1.8	5.3	1.5	0.3	14.6	0.4	1.0	1.8	0.0	1552
10 or more years	60.1	57.6	2.8	32.5	1.8	6.9	1.5	0.2	20.5	0.6	1.3	2.1	0.1	4535
Religion														
Hindu	65.0	62.9	3.6	42.1	1.6	5.6	1.4	0.3	16.4	0.4	1.2	1.9	0.1	8255
Muslim	62.9	60.9	2.1	44.2	0.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	13.2	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	96
Sikh	68.0	66.4	2.8	50.1	1.6	11.8	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	62
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	49.2	48.3	6.7	22.3	3.0	5.0	1.6	0.0	20.9	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	296
Others	(62.6)	(62.6)	(33.3)	(25.0)	(1.3)	(10.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.3)	12
Castes/Tribes														
Scheduled castes	65.9	64.4	4.0	43.9	1.7	7.2	1.8	0.6	15.9	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.1	1985
Scheduled tribes	65.0	62.8	8.1	32.1	1.8	5.2	2.3	0.1	20.7	0.5	2.2	3.8	0.1	1013
Other Backward Caste	63.1	60.8	1.6	44.1	1.3	6.0	1.7	0.1	13.9	0.3	0.9	2.0	0.2	1239
Others	64.0	61.8	3.3	41.7	1.6	5.0	1.0	0.1	16.4	0.4	0.9	1.6	0.0	4484
DLHS-4	64.4	62.4	3.9	41.8	1.6	5.7	1.4	0.2	16.4	0.4	1.1	1.8	0.1	8721
DLHS-3	76.4	73.8	7.7	47.5	3.3	8.9	0.6	0.5	18.1	0.2	8.3	4.7	0.1	9622

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill; LAM =Lactational Amenorrhoea Method.

[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Others	Number of women**
Age group											
15 - 19	16.2	16.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.4	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	70
20 - 24	27.0	25.1	0.8	9.5	0.9	1.9	12.0	0.3	1.4	0.1	771
25 - 29	43.6	42.1	2.0	20.1	1.1	1.5	17.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	1672
30 - 34	60.5	58.7	3.3	40 .4	1.0	1.7	12.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	1713
35 - 39	68.8	68.0	4.3	52.7	0.5	1.4	9.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	1668
40 - 44	72.0	71.3	5.8	59.2	0.8	0.6	4.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	1543
45 – 49	69.5	68.8	6.2	59.1	0.3	0.4	2.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	1284
No. of living children											
No children	17.2	16.3	0.2	5.5	0.3	0.6	9.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	1086
1 child											
1 son	45.6	44.1	3.2	22.4	1.4	2.2	14.9	0.4	1.0	0.1	1360
No son	36.9	35.2	1.1	15.3	1.2	2.0	15.3	0.5	0.9	0.3	660
2 children											
1 or more sons	74.5	73.2	4.6	57.9	0.7	0.9	9.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	3449
No sons	54.0	51.8	4.5	27.4	1.5	2.0	16.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	358
3 children											
1 or more sons	76.4	75.7	6.2	63.4	0.4	0.6	5.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	1241
No sons	51.2	51.2	5.1	32.6	0.0	6.4	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	84
4+ children											
1 or more sons	76.0	76.0	7.0	65.3	0.5	1.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	450
No sons	36.3	33.8	3.1	25.2	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	2.5	0.0	33
Residence											
Rural	58.7	57.6	4.0	42.3	0.8	1.2	9.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	8033
Urban	60.3	58.4	2.9	37.7	1.1	1.5	15.3	0.3	1.1	0.4	688
Education											
Non-literate[a]	60.2	59.8	5.9	49.9	0.3	0.6	3.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	1167
Less than five years	68.1	67.3	4.9	55.4	0.3	1.0	5.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	1467
5-9 years	65.5	64.6	4.5	50.1	0.6	0.8	8.7	0.0	0.6	0.2	1552
10 or more years	53.4	51.8	2.9	32.8	1.1	1.6	13.3	0.4	0.9	0.3	4535
Religion											
Hindu	59.2	58.1	3.8	42.5	0.7	1.2	9.9	0.3	0.7	0.2	8255
Muslim	56.6	56.6	2.1	44.2	0.9	0.9	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	96
Sikh	62.2	62.2	2.8	50.1	1.6	2.1	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	62
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	48.1	45.6	7.0	22.3	2.1	1.6	12.7	0.0	2.1	0.3	296
Others	61.3	61.3	7.2	46.0	1.3	1.8	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	74

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TABLE 5.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS —*Continued*

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled castes	60.5	59.6	4.1	44.4	0.7	1.4	8.9	0.3	0.6	0.1	1985
Scheduled tribes	54.9	53.5	8.4	32.4	0.6	0.9	11.1	0.0	1.2	0.2	1013
Other Backward Caste	58.6	57.2	1.9	44.4	0.7	1.3	8.9	0.2	1.0	0.2	1239
Others	59.0	57.9	3.4	42.0	0.9	1.2	10.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	4484
DLHS-4	58.8	57.7	3.9	41.8	0.8	1.2	9.9	0.3	0.7	0.2	8721
DLHS-3	71.4	69.5	7.8	47.2	1.3	2.8	10.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	9622

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill; LAM =Lactational Amenorrhoea Method.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHODS

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using spacing method by duration of use according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	IUD					Pill		Condom/*Nirodh*	
	< 6 months	6 months to 2 years	2-3 years	3 or more years	Number of IUD users**	> 6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months	Number of condom/ *nirodh* users
Age group									
15 - 19	---	---	---	---	---	---	02	---	07
20 - 24	---	---	---	---	06	(53.3)	15	46.9	95
25 - 29	(16.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.3)	20	77.0	22	57.8	289
30 - 34	(15.0)	(10.0)	(11.1)	(44.4)	18	76.5	29	68.4	208
35 - 39	---	---	---	---	08	63.0	25	76.3	151
40 - 44	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(66.7)	12	---	08	69.9	75
45 - 49	---	---	---	---	04	---	05	73.1	36
No. of living children									
0	---	---	---	---	03	---	06	33.7	103
1	4.8	5.8	3.1	70.6	28	65.7	42	62.5	304
2	8.7	0.0	10.6	42.4	31	64.8	40	74.1	373
3	---	---	---	---	04	(69.2)	13	69.8	71
4+	---	---	---	---	02	---	05	(40.0)	10
Residence									
Rural	8.3	4.1	3.1	56.8	60	68.6	96	65.3	756
Urban	---	---	---	---	08	(70.0)	10	57.8	105
Education									
Non-literate[a]	---	---	---	---	04	---	07	61.5	36
Less than five years	---	---	---	---	04	(84.6)	13	64.5	84
5-9 years	---	---	---	---	09	(46.2)	13	64.9	133
10 or more years	9.5	4.7	8.1	55.5	51	(67.1)	73	64.0	608
Religion									
Hindu	8.0	4.0	6.8	51.4	60	70.1	99	63.3	808
Muslim	---	---	---	---	01	---	01	---	08
Sikh	---	---	---	---	01	---	01	---	03
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	---	---	---	---	06	---	05	76.9	42
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled castes	(0.0)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(53.8)	13	77.2	26	60.1	181
Scheduled tribes	---	---	---	---	06	---	09	66.8	114
Other Backward Caste	---	---	---	---	08	(58.8)	17	60.2	110
Others	9.9	2.0	10.1	58.2	41	68.6	54	65.9	456
DLHS-4	7.1	3.5	6.0	54.6	68	69.0	106	64.1	861
DLHS-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	121	71.5	299	78.1	964

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device. [a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. NA: Not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of women age. 15-49 years by age at the time of sterilization, according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Age at the time of sterilization						Total[1]	Mean age of sterilization	Number of women**
	<20	20 -24	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 +			
Years since sterilization									
<2	0.6	11.4	25.8	21.8	16.7	23.6	100.0	32.70	175
2-3	0.7	12.0	28.2	26.3	18.5	14.4	100.0	31.84	405
4-5	1.4	17.5	37.2	28.4	11.3	4.2	100.0	28.94	381
6-7	2.3	20.1	43.0	19.0	13.7	1.9	100.0	28.31	275
8-9	1.4	19.3	39.6	30.4	6.4	2.9	100.0	28.35	266
10+	4.2	26.9	43.4	21.4	4.2	0.0	100.0	26.62	1555
No. of living children									
0	8.3	17.6	31.6	5.9	7.9	28.6	100.0	30.98	61
1	2.4	15.6	22.6	16.7	15.7	26.9	100.0	33.05	459
2	2.0	19.8	33.1	20.7	12.2	12.3	100.0	30.12	2291
3	1.9	14.6	34.8	25.6	9.7	13.4	100.0	30.52	901
4+	1.7	9.3	33.2	32.3	10.2	13.4	100.0	31.37	339
Residence									
Rural	2.1	17.5	32.6	21.6	11.8	14.3	100.0	30.59	3764
Urban	1.9	15.3	28.0	26.2	11.7	17.0	100.0	31.49	287
Education									
Non-literate[a]	4.2	16.3	31.3	16.9	9.8	21.5	100.0	31.49	666
Less than five years	2.4	21.6	28.8	21.2	10.7	15.3	100.0	30.42	886
5-9 years	2.2	15.4	29.9	21.8	14.5	16.2	100.0	31.08	857
10 or more years	1.0	16.4	35.6	24.6	11.8	10.7	100.0	30.22	1642
Religion									
Hindu	2.0	17.3	32.2	22.1	11.9	14.4	100.0	30.62	3869
Muslim	6.7	21.2	35.4	16.1	10.6	10.0	100.0	28.73	45
Sikh	0.0	8.1	42.0	31.8	7.7	10.4	100.0	30.97	35
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.8	14.7	27.8	21.2	10.1	24.5	100.0	32.65	95
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	07
Castes/Tribes	1.9	21.4	29.9	23.2	11.6	12.1	100.0	30.10	978
Scheduled castes	2.5	13.3	36.0	23.1	11.3	13.7	100.0	30.68	421
Scheduled tribes	2.6	13.2	31.6	21.5	15.4	15.7	100.0	31.33	593
Other Backward Caste	1.9	17.3	32.8	21.4	11.0	15.6	100.0	30.72	2059
Others									
DLHS-4	2.1	17.3	32.2	22.0	11.8	14.6	100.0	30.65	4051
DLHS-3	2.2	28.7	44.0	19.9	4.5	0.8	100.0	26.8	5289

[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. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using any contraceptive method, by districts, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Chamba	59.4	57.1	1.6	46.6	0.4	0.2	8.3	0.4	1.9	0.0	775
Kangra	57.6	56.5	4.2	43.4	0.6	1.6	6.7	0.1	0.6	0.3	820
Lahul & Spiti	50.1	49.0	10.0	24.6	0.5	0.3	13.5	0.2	0.9	0.0	482
Kullu	57.2	56.7	7.7	38.3	0.3	1.0	9.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	1064
Mandi	64.3	63.9	1.8	51.6	0.9	0.9	8.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	832
Hamirpur	69.8	68.4	2.9	50.2	1.0	3.3	10.9	1.1	0.3	0.0	687
Una	56.5	54.8	3.0	29.4	0.6	1.4	20.4	0.3	1.0	0.4	797
Bilaspur	55.3	54.7	3.1	40.9	2.3	1.4	7.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	660
Solan	62.0	61.3	2.1	48.5	1.2	1.2	8.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	665
Sirmaur	67.1	66.7	4.1	54.7	0.7	0.7	6.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	842
Shimla	50.6	48.8	0.7	37.3	0.2	1.8	8.9	0.4	0.9	0.6	696
Kinnaur	46.3	43.3	7.8	23.7	1.2	1.2	9.5	0.0	2.2	0.5	401
DLHS-4	**58.8**	**57.7**	**3.9**	**41.8**	**0.8**	**1.2**	**9.9**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**8721**
DLHS-3	**71.4**	**69.5**	**7.8**	**47.2**	**1.3**	**2.8**	**10.0**	**1.4**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**9622**

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device . ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using modern contraceptive methods by source according to selected background characteristics Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Govern-ment[2]	Private[3]	Other[4]	Total[1]		Govern-ment[5]	Private[6]	Other[7]	Total[1]	
Age group										
15 - 19	---	---	---	---	09	---	---	---	---	01
20 - 24	39.8	14.1	46.1	100.0	116	97.6	0.0	2.4	100.0	80
25 - 29	41.8	18.5	39.7	100.0	333	96.5	3.2	0.2	100.0	374
30 - 34	51.6	15.7	32.7	100.0	255	95.7	4.2	0.1	100.0	758
35 - 39	48.3	9.9	41.8	100.0	184	94.4	5.5	0.1	100.0	966
40 - 44	47.1	9.0	43.9	100.0	95	95.4	4.5	0.1	100.0	1012
45 – 49	48.9	4.2	47.0	100.0	45	95.6	4.1	0.3	100.0	840
No. of living children										
0	32.3	8.2	59.5	100.0	112	87.9	6.9	5.2	100.0	58
1	45.5	17.3	37.2	100.0	376	95.3	4.7	0.0	100.0	457
2	46.9	14.8	38.3	100.0	444	95.2	4.7	0.2	100.0	2277
3	57.0	10.7	32.3	100.0	88	95.9	4.0	0.2	100.0	900
4+	(46.2)	(7.7)	(46.2)	100.0	17	97.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	339
Residence										
Rural	46.2	14.7	39.1	100.0	914	95.9	3.9	0.2	100.0	3749
Urban	41.8	13.6	44.6	100.0	123	90.1	9.9	0.0	100.0	282
Education										
Non-literate[a]	44.0	12.1	43.9	100.0	47	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	665
Less than five years	55.2	7.6	37.2	100.0	101	96.0	3.9	0.2	100.0	885
5-9 years	53.9	8.7	37.3	100.0	155	94.9	4.9	0.2	100.0	852
10 or more years	42.7	16.7	40.6	100.0	734	94.2	5.5	0.3	100.0	1629
Religion										
Hindu	45.1	14.9	40.0	100.0	969	95.5	4.3	0.2	100.0	3852
Muslim	(44.4)	(11.1)	(44.4)	100.0	10	97.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	45
Sikh	---	---	---	---	05	87.0	13.0	0.0	100.0	35
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	59.6	5.8	34.6	100.0	53	94.1	4.0	1.9	100.0	92
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	07
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled castes	48.2	15.1	36.7	100.0	220	95.7	4.1	0.2	100.0	976
Scheduled tribes	46.1	9.7	44.2	100.0	129	97.6	2.2	0.2	100.0	419
Other Backward Caste	52.3	9.6	38.1	100.0	136	94.5	5.5	0.0	100.0	588
Others	42.7	16.6	40.7	100.0	552	95.1	4.6	0.2	100.0	2048
DLHS-4	45.5	14.5	39.9	100.0	1037	95.4	4.4	0.2	100.0	4051
DLHS-3	49.2	17.1	33.7	100.0	1276	98.0	1.6	0.5	100.0	5289

Note: Spacing method includes – pill (Daily/Weekly), condom (Male/Female), and Injectables and limiting method includes male sterilization and female sterilization. [a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

[1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'missing cases'. [2] Hospital, dispensary, UHC/UHP/UFWC, CHC/ Rural Hospital, PHC, Sub Health 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. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of currently married women and wives of sterilized men who received cash benefits after sterilization, by districts, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

District	Received cash benefits	Cash benefits received: At the time of discharge	Cash benefits received: At the time of first follow-up	Cash benefits received: After several visits	Total (100%)	Number of women**
Chamba	75.4	82.7	13.4	4.0	100.0	387
Kangra	58.5	83.4	13.5	3.1	100.0	395
Lahul & Spiti	58.3	57.7	34.0	8.2	100.0	172
Kullu	64.3	51.4	36.7	11.9	100.0	490
Mandi	68.0	51.2	25.9	22.9	100.0	446
Hamirpur	66.4	74.1	16.5	9.5	100.0	369
Una	74.5	86.7	10.1	3.2	100.0	256
Bilaspur	62.4	76.2	19.9	3.9	100.0	291
Solan	51.1	85.6	7.5	6.9	100.0	330
Sirmaur	62.0	77.0	19.1	3.9	100.0	501
Shimla	60.0	70.9	27.2	1.9	100.0	266
Kinnaur	50 0	74.2	11.3	14.5	100.0	128
DLHS-4	63.5	71.7	20.2	8.1	100.0	4051
DLHS-3	76.9	93.6	5.0	1.3	100.0	5289

Total number may not add up to N due to missing cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.10 HEALTH PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION AND TREATMENT RECEIVED

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using contraceptive method and who were informed about side effects, had side effects with the method, treatment taken for side effect with the method, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Health problems/side effect	Type of method: Female sterilization	Type of method: IUD	Type of method: Pill
Women who were informed about the side effects before adoption of the method	17.1	25.4	28.3
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	4.3	4.0	2.9
Number of current users**	**3680**	**68**	**106**
Type of health problems/side effects[1]			
Weakness/inability to work	22.3	---	---
Body ache/ backache	31.2	---	---
Abdominal pain	15.4	---	---
Weight gain	19.2	---	---
Dizziness	4.5	---	---
Nausea/vomiting	5.0	---	---
Fever	32.1	---	---
Breast tenderness	4.1	---	---
Irregular periods	11.7	---	---
Excessive bleeding	4.6	---	---
Spotting	1.7	---	---
Amenorrhoea	3.8	---	---
Cramps	1.6	---	---
Decreased libido	1.3	---	---
Rashes/allergy	2.6	---	---
Infection	5.4	---	---
Others	2.2	---	---
Number of users with side effects**	**161**	**03**	**03**
Percentage of women received treatment	**65.8**	---	---
Source of treatment			
Government health facility	**61.5**	---	---
Private health facility	**3.6**	---	---
Other	**0.0**	---	---
Number of women with treatment taken**	**106**	**02**	**01**

[1] Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are past users (currently non-users) by reason for discontinuation of the contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh , 2012-13

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related[1]	Side effect related	Others[2]	
Age group				
15 - 19	---	---	---	03
20 - 24	48.0	20.3	31.7	41
25 - 29	40.7	17.6	41.7	80
30 - 34	29.1	28.9	41.9	36
35 - 39	(20.0)	(30.5)	(49.5)	19
40 - 44	---	---	---	05
45 - 49	---	---	---	01
No. of living children				
0	45.5	16.5	38.0	56
1	41.7	22.2	36.2	93
2	12.5	28.5	59.0	24
3	---	---	---	06
4+	---	---	---	06
Residence				
Rural	28.7	24.7	46.5	169
Urban	(51.6)	(29.0)	(19.4)	16
Education				
Non-literate[a]	(16.5)	(25.3)	(58.2)	13
Less than five years	(21.4)	(28.6)	(50.0)	15
5-9 years	(23.2)	(32.9)	(43.9)	19
10 or more years	36.7	22.1	41.1	138
Religion				
Hindu	30.1	25.6	44.3	176
Muslim	---	---	---	04
Sikh	---	---	---	01
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	---	---	---	04
Others	---	---	---	---
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled castes	35.9	25.4	38.7	49
Scheduled tribes	20.8	25.6	53.6	23
Other Backward Caste	(24.7)	(25.9)	(49.4)	20
Others	32.7	23.9	43.4	93
DLHS-4	30.3	25.0	44.7	185
DLHS-3	66.6	14.5	18.9	496

[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. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE CONTRACEPTION

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are not using contraceptive method but having intention to use contraception in future by background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

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	3.4	0.0	20.1	30.3	49.6	50
20 - 24	5.0	7.8	17.0	28.9	54.1	475
25 - 29	5.9	5.9	25.7	31.0	43.3	850
30 - 34	4.4	5.9	24.9	32.3	42.7	677
35 - 39	3.0	2.8	31.9	25.9	42.2	519
40 - 44	4.3	3.1	15.5	33.9	50.6	446
45 - 49	1.5	2.0	41.0	23.8	35.2	408
No. of living children						
0	3.4	2.1	18.3	26.2	55.5	747
1	5.4	6.3	16.0	32.4	51.6	1124
2	3.5	5.1	35.7	26.5	37.8	1080
3	5.6	5.3	35.0	38.1	26.9	343
4+	2.9	4.1	15.4	29.7	54.9	131
Residence						
Rural	4.3	5.0	24.4	30.7	44.9	3148
Urban	4.3	3.1	22.6	26.0	51.4	277
Education						
Non-literate[a]	2.3	2.2	2.9	24.5	72.6	459
Less than five years	2.7	3.8	30.8	29.4	39.8	465
5-9 years	4.4	5.7	24.7	28.6	46.8	545
10 or more years	5.1	5.4	25.3	31.4	43.3	1956
Religion						
Hindu	4.1	4.9	24.4	29.7	45.9	3205
Muslim	5.2	0.0	42.6	25.0	32.5	42
Sikh	11.5	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	21
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	5.5	5.2	15.5	38.0	46.4	152
Others	---	---	---	---	---	05
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled castes	3.6	5.8	20.4	38.5	41.0	739
Scheduled tribes	4.1	3.5	29.4	29.4	41.3	440
Other Backward Caste	6.9	4.4	25.5	33.2	41.3	484
Others	3.8	4.8	24.5	25.5	50.0	1762
DLHS-4	4.3	4.8	24.3	30.2	45.5	3425
DLHS-3	1.7	14.8	29.2	19.6	51.2	2750

Note: Spacing method includes IUD, pills, condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting method includes male sterilization and female sterilization.). [a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to exclusion of other methods (Rhythm/ Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Undecided and Others. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently not using any contraceptive and were advised by the ANM/health worker to use modern contraception by suggested method and place of residence, Himachal Pradesh, 20012-13

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method[1]	39.6	39.9	36.9
Number of Non-users**	**3425**	**3148**	**277**
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	21.1	24.6	---
Number of traditional method users**	**68**	**61**	**07**
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilization	27.5	26.6	---
Male sterilization	10.6	10.4	---
IUD	11.3	11.4	---
Pill(Daily/weekly)	10.2	10.1	---
Injectables	3.0	3.0	---
Condom/*Nimrod*	35.0	34.7	---
Female condom	3.2	3.2	---
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	1.9	1.9	---
Withdrawal	5.3	5.3	---
Others	0.9	0.9	---

Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.

[1] Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, *anganwadi* Worker and ASHA. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.14 REASONS FOR NOT USING MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS AMONG RHYTHM AND WITHDRAWAL METHOD USERS

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using rhythm or withdrawal method by reasons for not using modern contraceptive method, according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

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	(54.5)	(18.2)	(27.3)	13
25 - 29	(42.9)	(14.3)	(42.9)	15
30 - 34	(44.4)	(11.1)	(44.4)	20
35 - 39	---	---	---	07
40 - 44	---	---	---	06
45 - 49	---	---	---	07
No. of living children				
0	---	---	---	07
1	60.5	7.9	31.7	22
2	40.2	10.6	49.2	32
3	---	---	---	06
4+	---	---	---	01
Residence				
Rural	47.6	12.5	39.9	61
Urban	---	---	---	07
Education				
Non-literate[a]	---	---	---	05
Less than five years	---	---	---	09
5-9 years	---	---	---	07
10 or more years	51.5	12.4	36.1	47
Religion				
Hindu	47.7	10.9	41.4	66
Muslim	---	---	---	---
Sikh	---	---	---	---
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	---	---	---	02
Others	---	---	---	----
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled castes	(53.8)	(15.4)	(30.8)	13
Scheduled tribes	---	---	---	08
Other Backward Caste	---	---	---	09
Others	52.8	14.9	32.3	38
DLHS-4	49.0	10.6	40.4	68
DLHS-3	22.4	36.3	41.3	190

[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ():based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing[1]	Limiting[2]	Total	
Age group				
15 – 19	41.9	3.8	45.8	70
20 - 24	31.6	5.7	37.3	771
25 - 29	22.1	9.4	31.5	1672
30 - 34	11.1	10.6	21.7	1713
35 - 39	5.4	10.8	16.2	1668
40 - 44	2.7	11.4	14.2	1543
45 - 49	2.5	8.1	10.6	1284
Number of living children				
0	29.7	7.5	37.3	1086
1	23.6	9.5	33.1	2020
2	3.8	10.8	14.6	3807
3	2.8	9.0	11.8	1325
4+	2.9	8.6	11.5	483
Residence				
Rural	11.1	9.9	21.0	8033
Urban	11.0	8.5	19.5	688
Education				
Non-literate[a]	8.0	11.5	19.5	1167
Less than five years	6.3	10.7	17.0	1467
5-9 years	7.6	10.3	17.9	1552
10 or more years	14.6	8.8	23.4	4535
Religion				
Hindu	10.9	9.5	20.4	8255
Muslim	11.0	13.9	25.0	96
Sikh	13.6	14.0	27.6	62
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	15.2	13.9	29.1	296
Others	(16.7)	(8.3)	(25.0)	12
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	9.4	10.3	19.7	1985
Scheduled Tribes	11.7	11.0	22.6	1013
Other Backward Caste	11.8	10.5	22.4	1239
Others	11.5	9.0	20.5	4484
DLHS-4	10.9	9.7	20.6	8721
DLHS-3	4.9	9.1	14.0	9622

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing. [a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

. [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 nor later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing. [2] Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method. Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 5.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services by districts, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing[1]	Limiting[2]	Total	
Chamba	9.2	13.1	22.3	775
Kangra	14.2	13.4	27.6	820
Lahul & Spiti	14.8	10.0	24.8	482
Kullu	11.3	5.8	17.2	1064
Mandi	15.1	8.5	23.6	832
Hamirpur	7.1	4.8	11.9	687
Una	7.0	11.9	18.8	797
Bilaspur	8.7	10.4	19.1	660
Solan	10.6	6.4	16.9	665
Sirmaur	11.5	9.4	20.9	842
Shimla	12.8	11.9	24.7	696
Kinnaur	10.8	13.9	24.7	401
DLHS-4	10.9	9.7	20.6	8721
DLHS-3	4.9	9.1	14.0	9622

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

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

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND AWARENESS

TABLE 6.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had any menstruation related problem during three months prior to survey and among them, reported specific symptoms according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

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	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
20-24	6.8	688	19.3	67.0	20.8	35.2	14.6	4.6	8.7	0.0	48
25-29	7.7	1596	13.9	64.6	9.0	31.7	11.4	10.2	4.0	2.1	125
30-34	8.2	1722	9.2	54.6	5.7	43.9	16.7	9.5	2.1	5.3	145
35-39	7.5	1706	7.8	50.1	13.5	41.5	16.3	10.4	3.9	9.8	130
40-44	8.7	1568	8.0	47.6	10.4	35.2	19.9	14.6	4.5	8.8	139
45-49	7.2	1145	21.2	45.8	23.6	44.3	11.4	11.9	5.0	2.7	84
Place of residence											
Rural	8.1	7796	12.7	54.2	12.5	39.5	15.8	10.4	4.2	5.4	637
Urban	5.9	692	1.7	54.6	7.3	35.5	9.7	17.3	2.6	7.7	41
Age at consummation of marriage											
Below18 years	8.7	1027	6.4	49.4	17.5	35.8	17.9	11.7	3.3	6.4	90
18 years & above	7.8	7132	12.7	55.5	10.8	39.6	15.0	10.9	3.9	5.0	569
Marital duration											
0-4	7.8	1173	19.7	64.0	16.8	35.4	8.3	9.9	7.3	.7	92
5-9	6.4	1510	15.7	70.2	3.0	38.9	19.7	5.6	3.1	2.2	101
10-14	8.2	1565	7.4	48.2	10.7	42.6	16.0	12.8	1.0	6.1	131
15+	8.4	3986	10.8	49.9	13.1	38.5	15.9	12.1	4.1	7.0	339
Education											
Non-literate[a]	4.9	1126	14.9	46.7	12.6	28.8	10.0	14.2	3.2	3.2	59
Less than 5 yrs	9.8	1440	14.1	47.8	10.8	39.1	14.2	13.3	6.4	7.8	137
5-9 years	8.2	1522	11.2	56.8	15.7	41.5	11.1	9.6	.7	7.0	131
10 or more years	7.8	4400	10.8	57.0	11.2	40.0	18.1	9.9	4.5	4.5	351
Husband's education											
Non-literate[a]	4.6	627	30.5	47.7	7.7	34.1	6.4	6.1	0.0	3.7	31
Less than 5 yrs	10.0	867	16.5	42.3	9.2	34.5	14.5	14.0	5.0	5.7	87
5-9 years	8.8	1269	12.0	53.7	12.8	42.6	15.0	12.7	2.4	8.7	114
10 or more years	7.6	5725	9.7	57.1	12.7	39.6	16.1	10.2	4.6	4.8	446

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TABLE 6.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMSBY 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	
Religion											
Hindu	7.8	8026	10.6	53.3	12.2	40.0	15.3	11.2	4.3	5.6	638
Muslim	(11.5)	96	(27.3)	(36.4)	(9.1)	(27.3)	(9.1)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Sikh	--	61	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Buddhist	8.3	290	43.1	79.8	12.8	23.6	11.6	6.6	0.0	2.6	23
Other	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	8.3	1922	13.6	56.0	7.2	39.4	10.3	12.7	2.7	4.5	163
Scheduled Tribes	7.0	969	23.9	57.7	17.0	41.0	13.4	6.0	6.5	3.2	69
Other Backward Classes	6.4	1255	15.0	59.3	12.6	30.1	23.2	9.8	2.4	7.3	81
Others	8.2	4342	8.2	51.6	13.2	40.8	16.1	11.3	4.6	6.2	365
DLHS-4	7.8	8488	11.9	54.2	12.1	39.2	15.3	10.9	4.1	5.5	678
DLHS-3	16.7	8227	7.3	69.3	12.2	18.6	11.4	11.6	4.7	9.9	1377

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
[a]Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and ever menstruated women. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases.
-- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15- 49 years who have heard about RTI/STI, among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

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	25.9	75	9.0	87.0	27.2	36.8	36.0	13.6	44.3	4.3	13.9	0.0	21
20-24	33.9	785	28.6	94.0	46.7	56.3	41.7	26.3	37.5	5.3	8.3	.9	273
25-29	34.4	1704	26.2	91.0	44.0	56.3	43.4	27.4	33.6	9.4	11.4	1.2	589
30-34	32.3	1764	26.3	92.5	40.8	56.5	45.2	26.6	32.0	10.9	7.5	1.3	571
35-39	27.9	1736	23.1	91.9	45.4	52.7	42.0	26.2	33.9	12.5	8.3	1.4	481
40-44	26.6	1647	24.3	90.0	32.2	52.7	41.0	22.7	30.4	10.3	8.1	0.6	435
45-49	23.2	1390	21.0	93.4	35.2	48.4	34.7	23.5	31.7	12.5	10.7	0.8	311
Residence													
Rural	28.8	8381	25.8	91.9	39.3	53.9	41.6	25.3	34.2	9.5	9.4	1.1	2434
Urban	35.6	720	17.9	91.8	51.4	55.1	43.7	27.5	25.0	16.6	7.3	0.4	247
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	23.3	1117	17.8	88.3	38.7	55.4	44.4	29.1	36.0	12.0	7.2	0.7	257
18 years & above	30.3	7633	24.2	92.7	41.0	54.4	42.6	26.1	33.1	10.4	9.5	1.1	2310
Marital duration													
0-4	36.0	1344	31.1	94.2	50.1	62.3	47.1	28.5	36.2	6.7	10.9	0.7	492
5-9	35.1	1572	24.9	91.1	37.2	52.3	40.6	26.8	33.1	11.5	9.4	1.7	555
10-14	30.5	1596	26.1	91.5	41.8	57.6	44.5	27.6	30.8	11.0	7.8	1.5	491
15+	25.6	4315	21.6	91.8	38.3	50.4	39.7	23.7	32.7	11.2	8.7	0.6	1084
Education													
Non-literate[a]	16.1	1222	12.3	89.8	13.7	27.9	18.8	11.8	24.6	3.0	1.7	0.3	196
Less than 5 yrs	21.1	1572	19.8	92.4	31.2	50.6	37.9	22.4	32.1	10.3	8.8	0.7	335
5-9 years	21.0	1631	30.0	89.0	36.9	49.1	45.3	24.2	30.0	10.3	6.1	1.0	343
10 or more years	38.6	4676	26.1	92.5	46.1	58.3	44.4	27.9	34.7	11.2	10.5	1.2	1807
Husband's education													
Non-literate[a]	20.9	671	15.0	96.1	19.1	26.9	12.9	11.7	21.3	3.1	1.7	0.0	137
Less than 5 years	19.7	943	23.6	86.7	23.6	45.5	36.5	15.4	24.4	6.1	8.1	0.5	191
5-9 years	20.8	1377	23.4	89.3	33.1	47.8	42.8	21.9	28.2	9.1	6.6	0.9	289
10 or more years	33.9	6110	25.8	92.4	44.8	57.4	44.2	27.9	35.3	11.4	10.0	1.2	2064

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TABLE 6.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STIBY 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	
Religion													
Hindu	28.9	8604	25.2	91.8	40.5	53.6	42.4	25.5	32.1	10.4	9.2	1.1	2476
Muslim	(16.3)	100	(16.7)	(77.8)	(16.7)	(55.6)	(44.4)	(11.1)	(33.3)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	18
Sikh	(23.0)	68	(21.4)	(100.0)	(57.1)	(42.9)	(42.9)	(14.3)	(7.1)	(14.3)	(7.1)	(0.0)	14
Buddhist	53.5	314	20.5	94.8	44.4	61.6	35.2	30.4	50.3	10.1	9.1	1.1	168
Other	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	26.5	2069	23.9	92.7	38.3	51.3	41.8	25.3	34.7	10.1	8.9	1.7	546
Scheduled Tribes	40.1	1051	23.0	95.1	48.7	65.3	45.2	32.4	48.0	11.2	16.8	1.7	437
Other Backward Classes	19.7	1317	26.0	89.8	49.3	51.5	36.4	21.4	23.4	4.9	2.4	0.0	254
Others	31.4	4664	25.5	91.1	38.0	52.4	42.0	24.6	30.1	11.2	8.2	0.8	1444
DLHS-4	29.4	9100	24.8	91.9	40.8	54.0	41.9	25.6	33.1	10.4	9.1	1.1	2681
DLHS-3	44.8	10016	26.0	59.6	8.0	23.3	32.3	3.5	3.5	12.8	51.8	3.8	4488

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
[a]Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters. [2] Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.
[3] Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.[4] Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ *Mela*. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.3 KNOWLEDGE OF MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of RTI/STI and among them, who have knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

		knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI							
Background characteristics	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	Number of women heard of RTI/STI **
Age group									
15-19	25.9	53.5	48.1	42.1	46.5	55.7	27.3	0.0	21
20-24	33.9	69.3	62.8	37.9	46.8	57.0	41.2	0.5	273
25-29	34.4	65.3	60.4	36.5	50.7	62.1	41.9	1.0	589
30-34	32.3	62.7	59.7	40.9	47.6	60.5	41.7	0.2	571
35-39	27.9	58.9	53.7	39.4	47.8	58.2	36.7	0.0	481
40-44	26.6	57.9	50.8	33.6	42.0	54.5	35.0	0.8	435
45-49	23.2	62.4	55.5	30.0	43.2	54.3	30.2	0.9	311
Residence									
Rural	28.8	63.6	57.8	36.3	46.2	57.8	38.0	0.6	2434
Urban	35.6	53.5	51.6	40.8	51.4	62.4	39.5	0.0	247
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	23.3	57.6	54.9	31.2	44.2	62.4	38.7	0.0	257
18 years & above	30.3	62.8	57.4	37.8	47.9	58.4	38.9	0.6	2310
Marital duration									
0-4	36.0	70.0	62.9	41.7	49.2	59.8	45.1	0.6	492
5-9	35.1	63.6	58.9	35.7	49.0	59.7	40.1	0.6	555
10-14	30.5	61.7	57.5	39.5	46.8	60.1	39.3	0.4	491
15+	25.6	58.8	53.4	34.2	45.4	56.4	33.8	0.6	1084
Education									
Non-literate[a]	16.1	61.7	44.6	23.9	28.1	38.4	25.2	0.0	196
Less than 5 yrs	21.1	56.5	50.1	32.6	42.2	56.8	32.5	0.6	335
5-9 years	21.0	55.4	53.8	33.3	39.8	52.0	31.9	1.5	343
10 or more years	38.6	64.7	60.2	39.7	50.9	61.9	41.7	0.4	1807
Husband's education									
Non-literate[a]	20.9	70.1	46.9	19.5	27.1	25.5	14.6	0.0	137
Less than 5 years	19.7	54.4	50.6	31.0	40.2	58.6	34.9	0.4	191
5-9 years	20.8	56.8	50.2	30.5	42.7	50.8	30.9	0.8	289
10 or more years	33.9	63.3	59.2	39.4	49.3	61.5	41.1	0.5	2064
Religion									
Hindu	28.9	62.7	56.6	36.6	46.6	58.2	39.1	0.6	2476
Muslim	(18.0)	(55.6)	(66.7)	(55.6)	(44.4)	(38.9)	(44.4)	(0.0)	18
Sikh	(20.6)	(50.0)	(64.3)	(50.0)	(57.1)	(57.1)	(14.3)	(0.0)	14
Buddhist	53.5	59.0	60.5	38.0	48.4	61.5	26.4	0.0	168
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	26.5	60.2	54.0	32.7	43.2	58.3	34.9	0.8	546
Scheduled Tribes	40.1	65.0	59.3	40.0	55.1	65.6	43.7	0.4	437
Other Backward Classes	19.7	61.5	63.8	50.7	41.1	43.3	30.5	0.4	254
Others	31.4	62.6	56.3	35.1	46.9	59.0	39.3	0.5	1444
DLHS-4	29.4	62.3	57.0	36.9	46.8	58.3	38.2	0.5	2681
DLHS-3	44.8	41.3	30.6	26.6	27.2	67.1	30.0	7.3	4488

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

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had reported abnormal vaginal discharge, other RTI/STI symptoms during three months prior to survey according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms[1]	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI[1]							Total number of women**
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/ Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse[2]	Spotting after sexual intercourse[2]	
Age group										
15-19	9.1	20.7	1.5	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	10.6	7.8	75
20-24	8.4	14.1	5.3	2.1	5.3	0.4	0.3	3.9	2.6	791
25-29	5.8	14.1	3.0	1.3	4.1	0.9	0.7	3.3	1.4	1717
30-34	6.9	13.9	3.9	1.7	4.5	1.1	0.7	1.8	0.7	1772
35-39	6.0	15.3	4.8	3.5	4.9	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.5	1742
40-44	5.9	16.3	4.1	2.1	5.3	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.6	1650
45-49	5.4	12.4	3.3	1.5	3.5	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	1391
Residence										
Rural	6.5	14.6	4.0	2.0	4.8	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.0	8415
Urban	3.8	13.6	3.5	2.3	3.1	1.6	1.2	1.9	0.3	723
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	8.9	16.1	3.7	1.8	5.8	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.0	1117
18 years & above	6.0	14.4	4.0	2.1	4.5	1.2	0.9	1.9	1.0	7656
Marital duration										
0-4	7.0	15.2	4.3	1.7	4.8	0.3	0.4	5.0	2.9	1356
5-9	6.0	12.6	2.9	1.5	4.1	1.1	0.5	2.2	1.1	1582
10-14	6.6	15.8	4.7	2.2	4.9	1.4	0.7	1.9	0.6	1598
15+	6.2	14.9	4.2	2.4	4.7	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.4	4320
Education										
Non-literate[a]	4.3	11.2	3.6	2.0	4.3	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.2	1239
Less than 5 yrs	7.1	15.4	3.4	2.0	5.0	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.5	1574
5-9 years	6.0	17.8	5.2	2.8	5.4	1.5	1.2	1.6	0.8	1631
10 or more years	6.6	13.9	3.8	1.8	4.3	0.9	0.7	2.6	1.3	4694
Husband's education										
Non-literate[a]	3.7	10.4	3.7	2.0	3.7	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.6	688
Less than 5 years	7.5	16.3	4.2	2.7	5.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.3	945
5-9 years	6.8	16.6	4.8	2.5	5.0	1.2	1.3	1.8	0.5	1377
10 or more years	6.2	14.2	3.8	1.8	4.5	1.2	0.7	2.2	1.2	6128
Religion										
Hindu	6.3	14.6	4.0	2.0	4.7	1.2	.9	1.9	0.9	8639
Muslim	4.0	12.8	1.8	0.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	101
Sikh	2.8	8.1	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	68
Buddhist	5.5	12.4	4.9	3.0	2.0	0.8	0.7	2.0	1.4	315
Other	(14.3)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.1)	14

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TABLE 6.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS— *Continued*

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms[1]	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI[1]							Total number of women**
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/ Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse[2]	Spotting after sexual intercourse[2]	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	6.3	15.2	4.0	2.2	4.5	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.6	2075
Scheduled Tribes	8.2	15.0	6.5	3.9	5.1	1.4	0.8	2.3	1.3	1052
Other Backward Classes	5.4	13.0	2.9	2.0	3.8	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.3	1323
Others	6.1	14.5	3.6	1.6	4.7	1.3	0.7	2.0	.9	4688
DLHS-4	6.3	14.8	3.9	2.0	4.6	1.2	0.9	1.9	0.9	9138
DLHS-3	8.2	18.3	4.9	1.5	6.4	0.8	0.6	2.4	0.5	10016

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem.
[2] Only for currently married women. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.5 DISCUSSED ABOUT RTI/STI PROBLEMS WITH HUSBAND AND SOUGHT TREATMENTBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years discussed RTI /STI problem with husband/partner and sought treatment among who reported any RTI/STI[1] problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/ partner	Women sought treatment for RTI/STI problems[1]	Number of women having any RTI/STI[2]	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
Age group							
15-19	(80.4)	(28.5)	14	-	-	-	04
20-24	66.3	47.4	118	84.6	12.3	3.1	56
25-29	66.1	44.9	244	73.8	20.3	5.9	111
30-34	58.4	41.6	257	70.4	27.9	1.7	109
35-39	54.2	41.4	267	67.5	24.7	7.9	110
40-44	49.5	35.6	281	78.7	17.8	3.5	100
45-49	58.4	42.0	176	65.5	25.3	9.2	73
Residence							
Rural	59.0	41.7	1257	75.2	19.7	5.2	526
Urban	51.3	37.8	100	48.9	45.6	5.5	37
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	58.2	40.1	182	66.8	24.2	9.0	71
18 years & above	58.7	41.5	1128	73.5	21.9	4.6	473
Marital duration							
0-4	66.9	42.4	209	84.0	15.0	1.0	90
5-9	64.8	44.7	207	75.1	19.3	5.6	93
10-14	56.6	40.2	255	68.9	25.7	5.4	104
15+	54.8	40.8	660	70.0	23.9	6.1	269
Education							
Non-literate[a]	55.2	31.1	151	81.7	11.9	6.4	45
Less than 5 yrs	58.1	44.3	32	72.4	22.8	4.8	112
5-9 years	46.9	33.7	508	73.8	19.2	7.0	100
10 or more years	63.9	45.7	666	71.5	24.0	4.6	306
Husband's education							
Non-literate[a]	52.6	31.4	86	77.8	12.8	9.4	25
Less than 5 years	59.5	45.2	31	68.3	25.3	6.4	73
5-9 years	53.3	37.7	350	78.7	19.1	2.2	85
10 or more years	59.8	42.4	890	72.1	22.5	5.4	380
Religion							
Hindu	57.8	40.8	1296	72.5	22.4	5.0	530
Muslim	--	--	13	--	--	--	8
Sikh	--	--	06	--	--	--	04
Buddhist	65.5	46.4	40	73.5	13.1	13.4	20
Other	--	--	02	--	--	--	01
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	58.1	40.6	322	69.1	24.3	6.6	129
Scheduled Tribes	55.6	40.3	159	82.8	7.7	9.6	65
Other Backward Classes	43.1	36.8	178	74.8	25.2	0.0	67
Others	62.7	43.0	698	72.1	23.1	4.8	302
DLHS-4	58.2	41.3	1357	72.9	21.9	5.2	563
DLHS-3	74.6	43.3	2130	70.3	26.5	3.2	923

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. [a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge or other RTI/STI problem). ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.6 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 districts, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

District	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]
Chamba	26.9	4.7	13.9	817	15.0	119
Kangra	20.5	5.4	12.0	868	41.9	111
Lahul & Spiti	63.3	7.6	10.8	494	39.2	50
Kullu	52.8	10.1	11.0	1101	52.7	130
Mandi	23.3	5.7	12.6	853	28.8	109
Hamirpur	22.8	4.2	24.0	734	43.1	179
Una	30.3	6.4	17.4	828	42.0	145
Bilaspur	23.0	7.7	16.9	685	40.2	118
Solan	17.0	4.6	15.7	706	52.8	125
Sirmaur	18.7	7.9	17.0	866	44.3	144
Shimla	20.4	2.2	5.5	725	33.7	42
Kinnaur	41.4	9.3	19.8	424	57.2	85
DLHS-4	29.4	6.3	14.8	9101	41.4	1357
DLHS-3	44.8	8.2	18.3	10016	43.3	2130

[1] Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge. [2] Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge problem or other RTI/STI problem). ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15–49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS and among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

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	73.3	75	16.1	91.1	53.6	48.2	33.9	25.0	50.0	5.4	10.7	3.6	56
20-24	80.2	785	23.8	92.4	49.1	52.4	35.9	37.5	41.6	8.8	9.0	2.0	635
25-29	80.6	1704	23.2	91.7	47.1	49.9	36.4	36.7	38.6	9.3	9.3	2.6	1372
30-34	77.6	1764	23.6	91.5	45.8	47.3	33.1	37.6	38.3	11.2	8.7	1.8	1370
35-39	73.4	1736	23.1	91.4	47.1	48.3	34.5	35.3	39.2	10.9	8.7	2.2	1278
40-44	70.7	1647	24.9	92.0	40.5	44.3	30.2	32.2	34.9	8.8	9.5	2.6	1167
45-49	65.6	1390	18.2	91.6	44.7	48.1	31.3	33.3	43.5	11.4	14.3	5.6	912
Residence													
Rural	72.9	8381	23.5	91.8	44.6	48.6	33.5	35.6	40.1	10.0	10.0	2.9	6156
Urban	88.3	720	16.7	90.7	55.7	43.2	33.9	33.6	29.0	11.2	7.7	0.6	634
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	67.4	1117	19.6	91.3	47.5	51.7	32.9	37.6	42.8	10.3	12.4	3.7	750
18 years & above	75.6	7633	22.9	91.8	45.7	48.1	34.1	36.0	38.8	10.2	9.5	2.6	5784
Marital duration													
0-4	81.8	1344	26.0	92.8	50.4	54.4	37.6	38.0	41.3	8.8	9.7	2.5	1108
5-9	80.5	1572	22.8	91.1	46.4	48.3	34.5	37.4	38.2	11.4	8.9	2.3	1265
10-14	77.0	1596	23.3	91.5	45.6	47.8	33.2	36.0	38.9	10.5	8.6	2.0	1230
15+	69.5	4315	21.9	91.6	44.1	46.6	32.3	34.5	38.6	9.9	10.6	3.3	3003
Education													
Non-literatea	43.8	1231	17.2	89.2	25.4	39.4	24.3	31.5	35.1	9.0	6.3	2.6	536
Less than 5 yrs	63.7	210	19.0	90.1	36.3	48.3	29.0	30.3	36.8	9.9	12.7	3.8	1015
5-9 years	74.3	2984	26.1	89.7	41.4	45.4	33.1	30.2	34.2	7.6	8.5	2.2	1216
10 or more years	85.9	4676	23.6	93.0	52.0	50.0	36.1	38.7	41.6	11.0	9.8	2.6	4023
Husband's education													
Non-literate	46.9	686	17.3	90.3	29.2	28.6	21.4	23.6	35.2	7.5	6.3	1.9	318
Less than 5 years	60.3	161	18.8	87.8	33.4	48.0	26.8	25.7	37.0	9.9	11.8	4.2	575
5-9 years	67.5	2144	22.5	90.6	38.1	48.8	32.3	32.6	33.4	8.7	10.0	2.5	938
10 or more years	81.1	6110	23.8	92.5	49.5	49.2	35.4	37.8	40.6	10.5	9.7	2.6	4959

Contd….

TABLE 6.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS— *Continued*

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS 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	
Religion													
Hindu	74.5	8604	23.1	91.7	45.6	47.5	33.5	34.9	38.8	9.7	9.9	2.6	6413
Muslim	54.3	100	21.8	85.5	34.5	43.6	25.5	20.0	23.6	10.9	3.6	0.0	55
Sikh	66.4	68	20.0	93.3	62.2	35.6	26.7	44.4	31.1	4.4	6.7	2.2	45
Buddhist	84.1	314	17.2	92.9	45.7	64.0	39.0	48.7	49.1	20.6	9.4	6.7	267
Other	--	15	--	--	--	--	-	--	--	--	--	--	10
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	72.6	2069	21.8	90.0	43.1	48.0	33.6	32.8	39.2	8.4	12.3	2.5	1502
Scheduled Tribes	73.7	1051	20.5	93.3	49.5	61.2	39.2	45.1	51.4	14.9	16.0	8.9	794
Other Backward Classes													
Others	69.3	1317	26.8	89.3	45.5	38.4	29.4	29.8	27.3	4.5	2.7	0.2	917
	76.9	4664	22.8	92.7	45.8	47.7	33.4	35.7	39.3	11.2	9.1	2.0	3577
DLHS-4													
DLHS-3	74.5	9100	22.9	91.7	45.6	48.1	33.6	35.4	39.0	10.1	9.7	2.7	6790
	81.9	10016	39.1	89.0	10.7	31.3	34.1	4.7	4.9	16.9	30.9	4.5	8205

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

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Includes News papers/books/magazines/ slogans/pamphlets and posters. [2] Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers. [3] Includes school/teacher, adult education programs. [4] Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ *Mela*. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.8 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDSBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge of mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard about HIV/AIDS according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who reported mode of transmission as							Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Unsafe sex with homo-sexuals	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	Sharing of injection/ Needles	
Age group								
15-19	56.7	69.5	47.8	45.0	38.8	47.5	41.1	56
20-24	41.0	70.0	49.1	45.3	54.2	51.2	45.2	635
25-29	39.6	70.5	48.8	47.3	56.2	53.4	47.4	1372
30-34	40.7	67.5	49.6	47.1	52.7	50.2	45.4	1370
35-39	34.4	67.4	48.9	46.5	52.6	52.5	46.2	1278
40-44	35.7	63.6	40.4	42.0	47.2	51.5	42.5	1167
45-49	36.8	63.3	42.3	44.7	49.2	50.0	48.7	912
Residence								
Rural	38.5	66.8	46.4	45.2	52.4	51.6	46.5	6156
Urban	34.4	69.3	48.3	49.0	49.1	51.1	41.2	634
Age at consummation of marriage								
Below 18 years	32.7	69.4	42.9	45.5	53.7	51.0	47.4	750
18 years & above	38.8	66.9	47.4	46.1	52.4	52.5	46.4	5784
Marital duration								
0-4	43.1	69.2	51.7	49.4	55.9	55.0	47.7	1108
5-9	41.5	69.5	47.2	45.8	54.5	50.4	45.7	1265
10-14	36.5	66.7	49.0	47.6	54.5	52.0	47.0	1230
15+	36.0	65.8	44.1	43.6	48.8	51.2	45.2	3003
Education								
Non-literate[a]	36.0	53.6	36.1	37.3	36.9	39.5	38.5	536
Less than 5 yrs	31.5	64.9	38.5	39.3	43.8	44.3	40.2	1015
5-9 years	32.8	62.5	43.3	40.0	49.4	51.2	42.9	1216
10 or more years	41.4	70.7	51.0	49.9	56.7	55.0	49.0	4023
Husband's Education								
Non-literate[a]	46.9	54.1	35.3	31.9	31.5	31.5	28.6	318
Less than 5 years	31.8	62.3	35.3	40.8	41.4	42.6	40.4	575
5-9 years	33.3	61.5	42.9	36.9	47.7	47.1	41.5	938
10 or more years	39.0	69.4	49.3	48.7	55.3	54.6	48.4	4959
Religion								
Hindu	38.1	67.0	47.0	45.6	52.3	51.5	45.2	6413
Muslim	23.2	65.3	52.3	41.1	45.6	39.9	34.9	55
Sikh	47.1	82.9	58.7	41.1	57.4	48.8	37.1	45
Buddhist	36.9	64.6	35.7	48.0	45.5	56.9	65.9	267
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	36.2	63.8	41.7	43.2	50.9	52.1	43.8	1502
Scheduled Tribes	45.1	68.1	47.0	52.6	56.5	60.3	58.6	794
Other Backward Classes	35.1	63.6	49.0	36.7	48.9	47.8	39.3	917
Others	38.1	69.1	48.1	47.5	52.4	50.5	45.7	3577
DLHS-4	38.0	67.1	46.7	45.6	52.0	51.6	45.9	6790
DLHS-3	26.0	65.1	31.8	47.2	43.9	63.8	9.4	8205

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses. [a]Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases . ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.9 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV PREVENTION METHODSBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who heard about HIV/AIDS, percentage who reported HIV/AIDS can be prevented in specific ways, according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner	avoid homosexual[1]	Avoid risks getting infected through bloods[2]	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	
Age group						
15-19	39.4	30.7	22.5	57.0	12.1	56
20-24	42.5	41.9	26.5	64.7	13.5	635
25-29	39.0	40.4	26.4	67.6	16.5	1372
30-34	43.0	41.4	25.2	65.7	15.0	1370
35-39	39.0	39.8	25.0	66.1	14.8	1278
40-44	36.3	34.5	23.4	67.1	13.6	1167
45-49	34.5	33.6	27.6	64.8	15.2	912
Residence						
Rural	38.6	38.5	26.3	66.7	15.1	6156
Urban	42.8	39.4	19.7	61.9	13.2	634
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	32.6	37.8	26.1	67.1	15.3	750
18 years & above	39.8	38.9	25.8	66.8	15.0	5784
Marital duration						
0-4	42.4	41.6	28.0	66.3	15.9	1108
5-9	40.8	40.4	26.3	65.2	15.2	1265
10-14	41.1	41.7	23.7	67.5	15.2	1230
15+	36.6	36.0	25.2	66.2	14.3	3003
Education						
Non-literate[a]	27.9	30.6	21.2	53.4	7.0	536
Less than 5 yrs	32.5	33.7	22.0	63.4	11.7	1015
5-9 years	34.5	35.8	21.0	64.7	14.5	1216
10 or more years	43.5	41.7	28.3	68.9	16.8	4023
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	35.2	25.8	21.5	42.2	7.9	318
Less than 5 years	30.6	34.3	21.1	59.9	9.6	575
5-9 years	32.8	34.1	21.1	63.2	10.4	938
10 or more years	41.4	40.7	27.1	68.9	16.7	4959
Religion						
Hindu	38.3	38.6	25.7	66.2	14.9	6413
Muslim	47.5	39.6	10.6	49.2	12.7	55
Sikh	47.0	63.0	28.2	60.3	7.1	45
Buddhist	53.9	32.9	23.5	69.8	15.7	267
Other	--	--	--	--	--	10
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	32.7	33.8	25.8	65.3	12.1	1502
Scheduled Tribes	48.0	37.7	35.3	75.6	24.4	794
Other Backward Classes	44.0	42.2	17.6	61.3	12.1	917
Others	38.6	39.9	25.4	65.7	14.8	3577
DLHS-4	39.1	38.6	25.5	66.1	14.9	6790
DLHS-3	26.7	62.8	69.9	62.6	23.0	8205

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

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Includes sex with one partner, Limit number of sexual partner, Avoid sex with sex workers and avoids sex with homosexuals.[2] Includes avoid sex with who inject drugs, use tested blood, use only new/ sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid razors/blades. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.10 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDSBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS						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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	56
20-24	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.7	635
25-29	1.3	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.4	3.0	1372
30-34	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	2.5	1370
35-39	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.9	2.4	4.1	1278
40-44	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.5	4.3	1167
45-49	1.0	1.6	2.3	3.3	4.3	6.3	912
Residence							
Rural	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.2	3.6	6156
Urban	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.3	3.8	634
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	1.9	1.2	2.4	2.4	4.2	6.7	750
18 years & above	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.7	3.2	5784
Marital duration							
0-4	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.7	1108
5-9	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.9	2.3	1265
10-14	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.1	3.4	1230
15+	1.6	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.9	5.0	3003
Education							
Non-literate[a]	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	4.0	5.7	536
Less than 5 yrs	1.9	2.2	3.1	3.8	5.5	8.4	1015
5-9 years	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.7	4.7	1216
10 or more years	1.3	.5	.5	.7	.8	1.9	4023
Husband's education							
Non-literate[a]	0.8	0.6	2.0	1.9	3.8	5.7	318
Less than 5 years	1.9	2.1	3.5	3.5	5.4	8.2	575
5-9 years	2.2	2.0	2.3	3.0	3.6	6.6	938
10 or more years	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.4	4959
Religion							
Hindu	1.5	.9	1.2	1.5	2.1	3.7	6413
Muslim	1.1	2.8	1.7	3.3	3.8	3.3	55
Sikh	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	45
Buddhist	3.1	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.1	3.2	267
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.8	4.5	1502
Scheduled Tribes	1.2	.9	1.6	1.9	2.6	5.3	794
Other Backward Classes	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.4	917
Others	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.8	3.2	3577
DLHS-4	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.1	3.6	6790
DLHS-3	1.9	2.2	4.3	4.4	4.9	8.8	8205

[a]Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge about place where HIV/AIDS test can be done according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh 2012-13

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospItal	Hospital/Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Age Group										
15-19	53.1	56	49.0	20.3	10.5	2.8	6.2	11.1		31
20-24	59.1	635	46.4	17.6	11.6	2.5	11.6	9.4	0.2	379
25-29	61.2	1372	47.9	12.0	13.1	3.9	12.6	9.5	0.0	849
30-34	59.6	1370	45.2	13.5	14.0	3.7	11.8	9.1	0.0	811
35-39	55.1	1278	47.2	11.5	12.7	4.1	12.9	10.1	0.2	702
40-44	49.9	1167	50.5	13.6	8.0	3.6	13.0	9.7	0.0	586
45-49	52.7	912	47.1	13.3	7.8	5.7	11.3	13.9	0.0	481
Residence										
Rural	55.4	6156	44.8	14.0	12.9	3.8	12.2	10.7	0.1	3439
Urban	63.7	634	63.0	8.4	3.4	4.4	12.5	6.2	0.0	400
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	56.4	750	42.9	13.3	10.8	5.0	14.5	12.2	0.2	423
18 years & above	56.6	5784	47.6	13.0	11.8	3.8	12.0	10.1	0.0	3286
Marital Duration										
0-4	61.4	1108	46.9	14.7	11.5	3.4	13.4	9.2	0.1	688
5-9	62.5	1265	47.0	13.2	14.6	3.5	10.8	8.8	0.0	796
10-14	55.7	1230	44.2	12.8	14.3	3.7	12.8	10.9	0.0	685
15+	52.6	3003	48.5	13.0	9.1	4.4	12.2	11.1	0.1	1577
Education										
Non-literate[a]	46.8	536	66.4	8.5	2.7	2.0	15.1	5.3	0.0	250
Less than 5 yrs	48.9	1015	45.4	12.7	8.8	3.8	13.5	14.4	0.2	502
5-9 years	48.8	1216	44.5	13.3	9.2	5.6	15.6	10.7	0.0	597
10 or more years	61.7	4023	46.5	13.8	13.6	3.7	11.0	9.6	0.0	2490
Husband's Education										
Non-literate[a]	49.2	318	75.5	10.6	2.7	1.8	5.8	3.6	0.0	154
Less than 5 years	48.0	575	48.9	12.7	8.6	4.3	13.7	10.8	0.0	279
5-9 years	50.1	938	42.9	16.7	8.5	4.3	15.3	11.3	0.4	474
10 or more years	58.9	4959	46.4	12.9	12.9	3.9	12.0	10.2	0.0	2932

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

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospItal	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Religion										
Hindu	56.0	6413	46.9	13.3	11.7	4.0	12.4	10.1	0.1	3598
Muslim	43.1	55	61.0	2.6	9.7	2.6	9.6	14.5	00	24
Sikh	54.9	45	57.9	9.8	10.9		12.2	6.1	0.0	23
Buddhist	69.4	267	52.3	13.0	11.0	2.9	10.3	10.1	0.0	188
Other	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	58.4	1502	46.9	12.3	9.0	4.1	14.9	11.6	0.0	872
Scheduled Tribes	63.2	794	36.7	15.8	15.5	1.8	13.9	14.7	0.0	518
Other Backward Classes	43.8	917	49.3	14.9	11.7	2.6	12.5	7.1	0.3	392
Others	57.4	3577	49.5	12.7	11.9	4.6	10.7	9.1	0.0	2057
DLHS-4	56.4	6790	47.3	13.2	11.6	3.9	12.2	10.1	0.0	3839
DLHS-3	53.2	8205	57.0	27.3	0.2	1.2	12.9	0.8	0.5	4366

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. [a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years undergone for HIV/AIDS test and time to be tested for HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background Characteristics	Who have been tested for HIV	Number of women heard HIV/AIDS**	Percentage who have been tested for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 years ago	
Age group					
15-19	(26.8)	56	(80.0)	(20.0)	14
20-24	38.0	635	48.4	51.6	240
25-29	45.7	1372	28.6	71.4	626
30-34	39.1	1370	13.9	86.1	532
35-39	33.4	1278	8.1	91.9	427
40-44	26.6	1167	3.2	96.8	309
45-49	30.1	912	2.5	97.5	272
Residence					
Rural	35.0	6156	18.8	81.2	2078
Urban	41.6	634	12.3	87.7	341
Age at consummation of marriage					
Below 18 years	32.4	750	10.2	89.8	236
18 years & above	36.7	5784	19.0	81.0	2117
Marital duration					
0-4	38.8	1108	54.9	45.1	430
5-9	49.5	1265	18.6	81.4	628
10-14	35.6	1230	8.1	91.9	435
15+	29.4	3003	4.7	95.3	876
Education					
Non-literate[a]	25.1	536	2.4	97.6	133
Less than 5 yrs	30.9	1015	7.4	92.6	302
5-9 years	30.1	1216	16.2	83.8	361
10 or more years	40.0	4023	21.4	78.6	1624
Husband's education					
Non-literate[a]	27.4	318	5.1	94.9	86
Less than 5 years	30.8	575	12.3	87.7	170
5-9 years	30.6	938	13.3	86.7	281
10 or more years	37.8	4959	19.6	80.4	1883
Religion					
Hindu	35.4	6413	18.7	81.3	2259
Muslim	(30.9)	55		(100.0)	15
Sikh	(31.1)	45	(21.4)	(78.6)	18
Buddhist	46.7	267	4.6	95.4	124
Other	--	10	--	--	4
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	36.1	1502	19.4	80.6	542
Scheduled Tribes	41.5	794	12.7	87.3	307
Other Backward Classes	28.9	917	23.3	76.7	265
Others	36.2	3577	17.3	82.7	1305
DLHS-4	35.8	6790	17.8	82.2	2420
DLHS-3	5.8	8205	36.7	63.3	476

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS, know HIV/AIDS prevention, transmission, places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS and who have been tested for HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months, by districts, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

District	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condom	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby	Who know the places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS	Who ever been tested for HIV/AIDS (%)	Who underwent HIV/AIDS test in the past 12 months among ever tested
Chamba	71.6	55.4	47.3	40.8	23.3	27.6
Kangra	69.3	38.8	44.0	31.6	23.3	33.5
Lahul & Spiti	89.4	55.0	60.2	75.6	54.0	4.0
Kullu	80.6	22.5	55.7	64.1	35.4	14.0
Mandi	71.1	44.3	52.5	46.8	19.9	28.0
Hamirpur	77.5	40.0	58.6	58.2	31.5	22.5
Una	86.4	36.6	55.3	68.4	53.7	25.4
Bilaspur	75.4	32.2	48.0	66.5	42.8	10.3
Solan	68.2	28.8	60.6	58.6	40.5	13.2
Sirmaur	56.1	42.5	42.3	40.6	28.6	32.4
Shimla	77.7	31.9	51.5	62.7	37.0	10.5
Kinnaur	69.1	61.1	44.4	60.1	42.8	10.1
DLHS-4	74.5	39.1	52.0	56.4	35.8	17.8
DLHS-3	81.9	62.8	43.9	53.2	5.8	36.7

PERSONAL HABITS AND MORBIDITY

Table 7.1 PERSONAL HABITS

Percentage of persons (age 15 years and above) who use any kind of tobacco, smoking and drinking habits by selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Personal habits			
	Percentage who use any kind of tobacco[1]	Percentage who use any kind of smoking	Percentage who Consume alcohol	No. of persons**
Age group				
15-24	4.1	3.7	3.8	3872
25-29	11.3	10.3	12.2	2358
30-34	17.2	16.1	18.8	2297
35-39	18.6	17.7	20.0	2374
40-44	21.7	20.6	21.8	2367
45-49	24.0	22.9	25.5	2175
50+	22.8	21.6	21.9	7631
Sex				
Male	36.0	34.1	37.0	9935
Female	2.3	2.0	1.8	13013
Residence				
Rural	18.0	17.0	18.1	21375
Urban	14.9	13.7	15.2	1699
Education				
Non-literate[a]	16.1	15.2	14.1	4141
Less than 5 years	19.6	18.5	20.2	737
5-9 years	19.6	18.1	19.0	6426
10 or more years	17.2	16.3	18.5	11770
Religion				
Hindu	17.8	16.8	17.9	21382
Muslim	16.2	15.4	14.6	266
Sikh	7.7	7.7	14.7	191
Buddhist	17.8	17.2	19.1	1189
Others	22.5	22.5	25.1	37
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	18.3	16.8	16.5	5241
Scheduled Tribes	19.8	18.7	21.5	2854
Other Backward Classes	15.9	15.0	17.3	3292
Others	17.5	16.6	17.8	11687
DLHS-4	17.7	16.7	17.9	23074*

[a] Literate but did not attend the school are also included. *Missing cases are excluded. [1]Includes smoking. ** Unweighted cases.

Table 7.2 PERSONAL HABITS

Percentage of Men (age 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage of Men			Total number of Men covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Age of the men				
15-19	0.3	1.3	1.5	840
20-24	3.1	13.7	13.6	815
25-29	8.2	25.3	29.9	843
30-34	9.3	38.9	45.4	859
35-39	8.5	39.8	44.8	945
40-44	10.7	41.9	44.6	1020
45 years and above	9.8	40.4	42.9	4613
Residence				
Rural	8.5	34.8	37.7	9196
Urban	7.5	27.1	29.9	739
Education				
Non-literate[a]	13.6	43.5	43.7	1047
Less than 5 years	11.4	43.3	46.2	278
5-9 years	10.3	40.5	42.7	2497
10 or more years	6.5	29.2	33.0	6113
Religion				
Hindu	8.7	34.6	37.5	9132
Muslim	3.3	30.2	29.5	113
Sikh	3.9	16.9	32.2	85
Buddhist	4.3	29.5	31.1	581
Others	(10.5)	(42.1)	(47.4)	19
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	9.0	35.4	34.7	2229
Scheduled Tribes	6.9	34.7	39.0	1329
Other Backward Classes	7.5	34.1	40.0	1365
Others	8.7	33.5	36.8	5012
DLHS-4	8.4	34.1	37.0	9935*

[a] Literate but did not attend the school are also included. *Missing cases are excluded. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.

Table 7.3 PERSONAL HABITS

Percentage of Women (age 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage of women			Total number of women covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Age of the women				
15-19	0.2	0.3	0.5	948
20-24	0.2	0.9	0.9	1250
25-29	0.3	0.8	1.1	1505
30-34	0.5	0.9	1.0	1428
35-39	0.6	1.1	1.4	1412
40-44	1.0	1.7	1.6	1332
45 years and above	1.5	3.5	2.7	5138
Residence				
Rural	0.9	2.1	1.9	12060
Urban	0.7	0.7	0.7	953
Education				
Non-literate[a]	1.9	4.3	2.7	3073
Less than 5 years	1.0	2.2	3.1	456
5-9 years	0.8	1.8	1.7	3891
10 or more years	0.3	0.8	1.1	5593
Religion				
Hindu	0.9	2.0	1.6	12136
Muslim	0.0	2.2	1.1	152
Sikh	0.0	0.0	0.0	105
Buddhist	0.6	3.1	5.4	598
Others[#]	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	18
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	0.9	1.5	1.4	2980
Scheduled Tribes	1.0	2.7	4.1	1519
Other Backward Classes	0.6	1.2	0.9	1908
Others	1.0	2.3	1.7	6606
DLHS-4	0.9	2.0	1.8	13013*

[a] Literate but did not attend the school are also included. *Missing cases are excluded. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. **Unweighted cases.

Table 7.4 PERSONAL HABITS

Percentage of all persons (age 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by districts, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

District	Percentage of all persons			Total number of all persons covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Chamba	0.9	15.2	17.4	1357
Kangra	2.4	15.0	18.9	2224
Lahul & Spiti	4.3	21.5	26.8	1235
Kullu	11.8	26.2	25.1	2421
Mandi	6.2	18.9	20.9	2025
Hamirpur	1.7	13.5	13.8	2123
Una	3.0	14.6	12.3	2125
Bilaspur	5.8	13.2	11.9	1897
Solan	3.0	13.6	13.4	1948
Sirmaur	4.9	17.1	19.1	2391
Shimla	1.3	17.4	20.2	1838
Kinnaur	3.6	15.8	19.3	1490
DLHS-4	4.3	16.7	17.9	23074

** Unweighted cases.

Table 7.5 PERSONAL HABITS TOBACCO

Percentage of men and women age 15 years having habits of chewing Tobacco, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

	Tobacco chewing						
	Women			Men			
Tobacco use	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Total
Use of Tobacco							
Pan with tobacco	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5
Guthaka/ Pan masala with tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.3
Other forms of tobacco	0.8	0.5	0.7	6.8	5.7	6.7	3.5
Non-user	92.9	88.5	92.6	86.4	85.6	86.3	89.7
Not known	6.1	10.7	6.5	5.2	6.9	5.3	6.0
DLHS-4	0.9	0.7	0.9	8.5	7.5	8.4	4.3

Table 7.6 PERSONAL HABITS SMOKE

Percentage of men and women age 15 years having habits of smoking, Himanchal Pradesh, 2012-13.

	Smoking						
	Women			Men			Total
Smoking habits	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Usual smoker*	0.8	0.0	0.7	15.9	10.3	15.4	7.4
Occasional smoker	1.3	0.7	1.3	18.9	16.7	18.7	9.2
Ex-smoker	0.5	1.1	0.5	9.0	14.7	9.5	4.6
Non smoker	91.8	88.4	91.5	52.5	53.2	52.5	73.7
Not known	5.6	9.9	5.9	3.7	5.2	3.8	5.0
DLHS-4	2.1	0.7	2.0	34.8	27.1	34.1	16.7

* At least once every day

Table 7.7 PERSONAL HABITS DRINK ALCOHOL

Percentage of men and women age 15 years having habits of drinking alcohol, Himanchal Pradesh, 2012-13.

	Drinking alcohol						
	Women			Men			Total
Drinking habits	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Usual drinker*	0.5	0.0	0.5	9.8	5.3	9.4	4.6
Occasional drinker	1.3	0.7	1.3	27.9	24.7	27.6	13.3
Ex-drinker	0.5	1.2	0.5	7.8	13.6	8.3	4.1
Non drinker	91.6	88.0	91.3	50.5	51.3	50.6	72.7
Not known	6.1	10.1	6.4	4.0	5.2	4.1	5.3
DLHS-4	1.9	0.7	1.8	37.7	30.0	37.0	17.9

* At least once every week

Table 7.8 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Prevalence of any injury, acute illness and chronic illness according to place of residence, Himanchal Pradesh, 2012-13.

		Residence	
Morbidity	Total	Rural	Urban
Prevalence Rate of Any Injury[1]			
Male	4.1	4.2	3.9
Female	4.0	4.1	3.5
Total	4.1	4.1	3.7
Prevalence Rate of Acute Illness[2]			
Male	2.2	2.2	1.8
Female	2.2	2.3	1.1
Total	2.2	2.3	1.5
Prevalence Rate of Chronic Illness[1]			
Male	2.6	2.7	1.8
Female	3.2	3.3	2.9
Total	2.9	3.0	2.3

[1] During last one year, [2] During last fifteen days

Table 7.9 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having any form of disability as on the day of survey, Himanchal Pradesh, 2012-13.

	Total			Rural			Urban		
Type of Disability	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Mental Disability	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Visual Disability	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.1
Hearing Disability	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9
Speech Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Number of persons**	25252	23874	49126	23460	22182	45642	1792	1692	3484

** Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.

Table 7.10 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having any injury and received treatment during last one year, Himanchal Pradesh, 2012-13.

	Total			Rural			Urban		
Type of treatment	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Treated in intensive care unit for any time	9.0	10.5	9.7	9.3	10.0	9.6	(6.3)	(16.7)	8.1
Treated as in-patient with stay <1 week	17.5	12.4	15.4	16.9	12.0	14.8	(25.0)	(16.7)	24.3
Treated as in-patient with stay 1-2 week	12.6	15.4	13.8	11.9	14.8	13.1	(25.0)	(25.0)	24.3
Treated as in-patient with stay >2 week	14.2	13.5	13.9	14.2	12.8	13.6	(12.5)	(25.0)	16.2
Other treatment*	46.6	48.1	47.2	47.7	50.4	48.8	(31.3)	(16.7)	27.0
Number of persons**	368	272	640	352	260	612	16	12	28

*Out patient /traditional healer/at home. **Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases.

Table 7.11 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having acute illness during last 15 days, Himanchal Pradesh, 2012-13.

	Total			Rural			Urban		
Type of acute illness	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Diarrhoea/ Dysentery	19.5	17.5	18.5	18.0	16.9	17.5	36.4	(27.8)	32.9
Acute respiratory tract infection	7.1	6.1	6.6	7.3	6.5	6.9	6.8	(0.0)	4.3
Jaundice with fever	14.8	15.0	14.9	15.0	14.7	14.9	11.4	(16.7)	14.3
Malaria	10.6	9.6	10.1	11.3	9.3	10.3	2.3	(16.7)	7.1
Fever of short duration with rashes	10.2	12.3	11.2	10.5	12.7	11.6	6.8	(5.6)	5.7
Reproductive tract infection	0.7	3.1	1.9	0.8	3.2	2.0	0.0	(11.1)	0.0
Other type of fever	24.6	19.6	22.2	23.6	20.2	21.9	36.4	(22.2)	27.1
Other	12.4	16.9	14.6	13.5	16.5	15.0	0.0	(27.8)	8.6
Number of persons**	558	528	1086	525	510	1035	33	18	51

** Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases.

Table 7.12 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having acute illness during last 15 days and received treatment by type of health facilities, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

	Total			Rural			Urban		
Place of treatment	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Government health facility									
Sub Health Centre	9.1	7.8	8.5	9.9	8.2	9.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Primary Health Centre	24.2	20.5	22.4	25.2	21.4	23.3	12.2	(0.0)	8.1
Community Health Centre	9.5	9.0	9.3	8.2	9.0	8.6	24.4	(13.3)	21.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Dispensary/clinic	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.5	4.2	3.8	7.3	(0.0)	4.8
Hospital	30.9	34.9	32.8	30.9	33.8	32.3	29.3	(60.0)	40.3
AYUSH hospital/clinic	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Private health facility									
Dispensary/ clinic	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.6	7.3	(6.7)	6.5
Hospital	10.9	12.9	11.8	10.5	12.6	11.5	17.1	(20.0)	17.7
AYUSH hospital/clinic	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
NGO/ trust hospital	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other*	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Number of persons**	536	506	1042	505	491	996	31	15	46

* DOT centre and at home. ** Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases.

Table 7.13 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having main symptoms of chronic illness persisting for more than one month and sought medical care and source of treatment, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

	Total			Rural			Urban		
Place of treatment	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Prevalence Of Chronic Illness									
Disease of respiratory system	12.9	8.6	10.6	12.7	9.2	10.8	14.3	3.0	7.4
Disease of cardiovascular system	6.7	4.6	5.6	6.9	5.0	5.9	4.8	0.0	1.9
Disease of central nervous system	13.0	8.1	10.4	12.7	6.9	9.6	16.7	21.2	19.4
Disease of musculoskeletal system	5.8	9.9	8.0	5.9	10.0	8.1	2.4	9.1	6.5
Disease of gastrointestinal system	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.7	7.6	9.5	6.1	7.4
Disease of genitourinary system	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	7.6	5.6
Skin disease	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.4	7.3	6.9	11.9	6.1	8.3
Goitre	0.9	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.4	0.0	1.5	0.9
Elephantiasis	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.9
Eye problem	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.5	6.9	6.7	14.3	7.6	10.2
ENT problem	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.4	0.0	1.5	0.9
Mouth and dental problem	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.4	3.0	2.8
Other	30.3	35.3	33.0	30.9	35.8	33.5	21.4	31.8	27.8
Sought Medical Care									
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment available	72.7	76.0	74.5	71.4	75.9	73.8	92.3	78.8	83.8
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment not available	14.2	11.2	12.6	15.2	11.9	13.4	0.0	4.5	2.9
Not at all	13.1	12.7	12.9	13.5	12.2	12.8	7.7	16.7	13.3
Source of Treatment									
At government health facility	70.7	73.0	72.0	71.7	73.2	72.5	58.3	71.2	65.9
At private health facility	28.4	25.9	27.1	27.4	25.6	26.4	41.7	28.8	34.1
At home	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 7.14 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population diagnosed with chronic illness during last one year, Himanchal Pradesh, 2012-13.

	Total			Rural			Urban		
Diagnosed chronic illness	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Diabetes	13.2	14.9	14.1	12.6	14.8	13.7	25.6	16.7	20.0
Hypertension	15.3	19.7	17.7	14.8	18.4	16.7	23.1	31.8	28.6
Disease related to heart*	10.3	5.9	7.9	10.3	6.2	8.1	10.3	1.5	4.8
Epilepsy	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	8.7	3.2	5.7	8.6	3.3	5.8	10.3	1.5	4.8
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	1.1	2.8	2.0	1.2	2.3	1.8	0.0	7.6	4.8
Tuberculosis	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	3.0	1.9
Leprosy	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0

* Chronic heart diseases, Myocardial infection/heart attack, stroke cerebro vascular accident.

Table 7.15 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population aged 60 years and above diagnosed with chronic illness during last one year, Himanchal Pradesh, 2012-13.

	Total			Rural			Urban		
Diagnosed chronic illness	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Diabetes	11.2	19.2	15.0	10.7	17.6	13.9	(16.7)	(38.5)	29.4
Hypertension	16.7	17.6	17.1	17.4	16.7	17.1	(8.3)	(30.8)	17.6
Disease related to heart*	13.8	8.4	11.2	13.0	8.6	10.9	(25.0)	(7.7)	14.7
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	14.9	6.7	11.0	13.8	6.8	10.5	(25.0)	(7.7)	14.7
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	(0.0)	(7.7)	2.9
Tuberculosis	0.7	1.7	1.2	0.8	1.8	1.3	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
Leprosy	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
Cataract	3.3	2.5	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.9	(8.3)	(0.0)	5.9
Stroke	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	(0.0)	(7.7)	2.9

* Chronic heart diseases, Myocardial infection/heart attack, stroke cerebro vascular accident. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases.

Table 7.16 TUBERCULOSIS

Number of persons who have tuberculosis by background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of persons suffering from tuberculosis			Number of persons**
	Rural	Urban	Total	
Age				
15-19	00	00	00	4170
20-34	02	00	02	12785
35-44	00	00	00	7326
45-59	03	00	03	9192
60 and above	06	00	06	5851
Education				
Non-literate[a]	06	00	06	10067
Less than 5 years	01	00	01	3418
5-9 years	03	01	04	13543
10 or more years	01	00	01	22140
Religion				
Hindu	08	01	09	45639
Muslim	00	00	00	596
Sikh	00	00	00	376
Buddhist	03	00	03	2387
Others	00	00	00	88
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	05	01	06	11315
Scheduled Tribes	02	00	02	6263
Other Backward Classes	01	00	01	6905
Others	03	00	03	24685
DLHS-4	11	01	12	49168

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

HEALTH AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Table 8.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Height for Age				Weight for Height				Weight for Age				Number of eligible children**
	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score(SD)	Below -3SD	below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score(SD)	
Age group (month)													
0-6	6.2	12.3	87.7	24.1	19.5	34.1	65.9	8.7	7.7	30.8	65.9	16.5	247
7-12	5.5	12.3	87.7	20.3	14.0	29.8	70.2	5.1	3.1	28.1	70.2	9.2	205
13-18	20.6	33.0	67.0	22.5	10.9	23.4	76.6	9.2	7.0	25.4	76.6	9.8	239
19-24	39.2	54.9	45.1	5.3	5.0	15.0	85.0	1.9	12.5	37.5	85.0	1.6	135
25-35	23.0	34.8	65.2	10.9	8.1	19.2	80.8	7.6	11.1	25.9	80.8	4.4	363
36 and above	16.3	37.0	63.0	10.7	8.6	18.8	81.2	5.7	11.6	28.9	81.2	4.3	735
Sex of child													
Male	19.3	33.5	66.5	15.1	10.6	19.5	80.5	6.5	9.9	29.4	80.5	6.5	1,023
Female	17.0	31.5	68.5	13.5	9.5	23.7	76.3	6.2	9.3	27.7	76.3	7.2	934
Place of residence													
Rural	18.4	32.2	67.8	14.2	9.7	21.7	78.3	6.5	10.2	28.9	78.3	6.1	1,838
Urban	14.9	36.2	63.8	15.9	14.7	20.6	79.4	4.6	2.6	23.1	79.4	7.0	119
Religion													
Hindu	18.0	31.9	68.1	14.1	10.0	22.0	78.0	6.2	9.8	28.3	78.0	1.8	1,870
Muslim	23.5	47.1	52.9	29.8	25.0	25.0	75.0	1.8	12.5	43.8	75.0	6.5	40
Sikh	16.7	50.0	50.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.4	0.0	40.0	100.0	13.6	13
Buddhist	(21.4)	(35.7)	(64.3)	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	14.0	0.0	11.1	100.0	1.6	32
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	17.7	32.3	67.7	16.2	10.7	23.7	76.3	6.9	8.6	28.5	76.3	2.0	462
Scheduled Tribes	14.5	32.7	67.3	10.4	10.5	18.4	81.6	4.4	12.5	30.0	81.6	5.5	157
Other Backward Classes	22.9	36.7	63.3	11.3	3.8	11.3	88.8	6.7	9.0	23.6	88.8	4.1	333
Others	17.5	31.3	68.7	14.7	11.6	24.3	75.7	6.2	10.0	29.9	75.7.	7.1	1,005
Himachal Pradesh	18.1	32.5	67.5	14.3	10.0	21.7	78.3	6.3	9.6	28.5	78.3	7.3	1,957

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date.

* +2SD includes Don't know. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** unweighted cases

Table 8.2 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by districts, Himachal Pradesh 2012-13.

	Height-for-Age				Weight-for-Height				Weight-for- Age				
Districts	below -3SD	below -2SD	above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	below -3SD	below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Percentage above +2SD*	Mean Z- score (SD)	Number of eligible children**
Chamba	26.1	47.8	52.2	14.1	7.1	21.4	78.6	8.7	31.3	50.0	50.0	1.5	102
Kangra	15.1	35.6	64.4	7.0	5.9	13.7	86.3	3.8	5.8	17.3	82.7	3.6	273
Lahul & Spiti	25.0	40.0	60.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.1	7.1	14.3	85.7	8.8	36
Kullu	27.1	41.7	58.3	21.6	3.3	13.3	86.7	1.9	0.0	33.3	66.7	13.3	99
Mandi	37.5	45.8	54.2	13.5	0.0	8.3	91.7	25.9	0.0	15.4	84.6	16.7	124
Hamirpur	16.3	26.1	73.9	12.2	9.9	22.5	77.5	4.5	9.0	32.1	67.9	4.1	226
Una	11.4	19.3	80.7	15.6	15.0	30.8	69.2	11.3	11.5	29.0	71.0	3.9	316
Bilaspur	24.4	36.6	63.4	11.1	18.2	42.4	57.6	1.5	20.0	35.0	65.0	11.3	133
Solan	25.0	44.8	55.2	8.5	10.0	20.0	80.0	4.2	13.6	38.6	61.4	2.7	203
Sirmaur	16.1	31.2	68.8	25.4	0.0	4.3	95.7	2.0	1.6	14.8	85.2	17.6	259
Shimla	8.2	28.6	71.4	11.6	20.7	27.6	72.4	5.0	5.6	27.8	72.2	1.8	129
Kinnaur	8.3	25.0	75.0	9.9	12.5	25.0	75.0	25.7	11.1	11.1	88.9	12.7	57
Himachal Pradesh	18.1	32.5	67.5	14.3	10.0	21.7	78.3	6.3	9.6	28.5	71.5	6.6	1957

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date. * +2SD includes Don't know. ** unweighted cases

Table 8.3 BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) OF WOMEN

Percentage of women age 15-49 average body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, by background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

			Body Mass Index (BMI) in kg/m2						
			Thin			Overweight/Obese			
Background characteristics	Mean Height	Mean BMI	18.5-24.9 (normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Total number of Women**
Age										
15-19	152.9	24.2	54.7	39.6	22.1	17.2	5.7	3.8	1.7	614
20-29	155.6	24.5	67.6	19.5	10.3	8.6	12.9	10.0	2.8	1,811
30–39	156.3	24.5	64.4	11.7	6.9	4.5	23.9	19.1	4.8	1,915
40-49	156.1	25.7	65.1	7.6	4.1	3.2	27.3	20.5	6.7	1,702
Place of residence										
Rural	155.6	24.7	65.1	16.1	9.0	6.7	18.9	14.6	4.2	5,584
Urban	156.6	25.9	59.8	12.7	6.0	6.0	27.5	21.1	6.5	458
Education										
Non-literate[a]	155.5	29.1	66.0	14.4	6.7	7.2	19.6	15.5	4.0	641
Less than 5 years	156.7	23.0	62.3	17.4	11.1	5.5	20.3	12.9	7.4	148
5-9 years	155.7	22.8	64.0	15.3	8.9	6.2	20.7	16.2	4.3	1,836
10 or more years	155.7	25.1	64.7	16.1	8.8	6.9	19.2	14.7	4.4	3,417
Religion										
Hindu	155.6	24.9	64.4	16.1	8.9	6.8	19.6	15.0	4.5	5,632
Muslim	157.0	23.6	65.1	18.8	10.8	6.5	16.1	10.6	5.5	80
Sikh	156.1	28.3	56.8	14.0	9.6	4.4	29.2	23.6	5.6	52
Buddhist	156.9	22.7	70.7	7.8	4.5	3.3	21.5	17.7	3.5	265
Others	153.6	21.8	47.0	19.9	10.0	10.0	33.1	33.1	0.0	11
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	155.4	25.4	64.5	18.1	9.4	8.4	17.4	14.0	3.4	1,405
Scheduled Tribes	156.9	22.7	69.1	13.6	8.7	4.6	17.3	12.9	4.3	662
Other Backward Classes	154.3	28.4	60.8	17.3	9.6	7.3	21.9	16.3	5.4	915
Others	156.0	23.9	64.8	14.6	8.1	6.1	20.6	15.9	4.7	3,060
Himachal Pradesh	155.7	24.8	64.6	15.7	8.7	6.7	19.7	15.2	4.4	6,042

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date. [a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** unweighted cases

Table 8.4 BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) OF WOMEN

Percentage of women age 15-49 average body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels by districts, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

			Body Mass Index (BMI) in kg/m2						
				Thin			Overweight/Obese		
District	Mean Height	Mean BMI	18.5-24.9 (normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Total number of Women**
Chamba	156.0	20.6	68.7	22.5	13.7	8.2	8.8	6.0	2.9	323
Kangra	153.1	34.8	54.1	19.4	9.5	9.3	26.5	17.7	8.8	573
Lahul & Spiti	156.9	23.9	71.4	7.3	5.2	2.1	21.3	17.6	3.7	332
Kullu	156.3	23.0	73.9	10.9	7.1	3.5	15.2	12.8	2.2	788
Mandi	157.2	21.9	75.5	15.1	9.0	5.2	9.4	7.6	1.8	540
Hamirpur	154.1	24.1	56.5	14.6	5.6	8.8	28.9	21.7	7.0	484
Una	156.0	22.2	54.3	21.3	10.2	10.5	24.3	19.8	4.4	617
Bilaspur	155.4	22.4	72.2	11.0	5.9	5.1	16.8	14.1	2.6	446
Solan	154.2	23.8	56.1	12.2	6.8	5.2	31.7	22.5	9.2	506
Sirmaur	154.5	31.3	62.3	22.9	14.2	8.5	14.8	10.6	4.1	661
Shimla	158.8	23.1	63.3	16.8	8.0	8.8	20.0	16.7	3.3	432
Kinnaur	157.1	21.5	73.8	13.8	9.6	3.9	12.4	10.9	1.2	340
Himachal Pradesh	155.7	24.8	64.6	15.7	8.7	6.7	19.7	15.2	4.4	6042

** unweighted cases

Table 8.5 PREVELANCE OF ANEMIA AMONG CHILDREN

Percentage of children age (6-59 months) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of children <5 years**
	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	
Sex of Child					
Male	11.8	38.6	12.3	62.8	154
Female	10.2	28.1	16.0	54.3	141
Place of residence					
Rural	9.9	34.8	15.7	60.4	265
Urban	18.7	24.3	3.3	46.4	30
Religion					
Hindu	10.5	34.0	13.8	58.3	284
Muslim	--	--	--	--	08
Sikh	--	--	--	--	01
Buddhist	--	--	--	--	02
Others	--	--	--	--	--
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	12.1	34.8	18.6	65.6	71
Scheduled Tribes	18.2	36.6	9.0	63.9	23
Other Backward Classes	7.9	35.6	9.1	52.7	55
Others	10.6	31.5	14.7	56.7	146
Himachal Pradesh	11.0	33.5	14.1	58.6	295

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date. -- percentage not shown due to below 10 cases/ no cases.** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.6 ANAEMIA AMONG SCHOOL GOING/ADOLESCENT POPULATION

Percentage of school going population (age 6-19 years) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and by selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of school going population (age 6-19 years)**
	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	
Age					
6 yrs - 10 yrs	9.0	27.6	7.6	44.2	639
11 yrs - 14 yrs	10.2	28.3	7.6	46.1	749
15yrs – 16 yrs	8.7	25.0	8.1	41.7	499
17yrs – 19 yrs	8.8	28.6	8.6	46.0	853
Sex					
Male	9.0	27.6	6.8	43.9	1,336
Female	9.4	27.6	9.2	45.9	1,404
Residence					
Rural	9.4	28.4	8.0	45.8	2,514
Urban	8.1	20.9	7.9	36.8	226
Education					
Non-literate[a]	8.0	24.8	10.7	43.5	115
Less than 5 years	9.4	27.8	8.2	45.4	406
5-9 years	9.7	28.8	7.4	45.9	1,088
10 or more years	8.9	26.7	8.2	43.8	1,131
Religion					
Hindu	9.0	28.0	8.1	45.2	2,553
Muslim	8.4	33.4	18.2	60.0	57
Sikh	16.1	28.7	2.6	47.3	42
Buddhist	12.7	13.2	0.0	25.9	86
Others	--	--	--	--	2
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	7.2	28.3	9.5	44.9	722
Scheduled Tribes	11.4	24.4	4.5	40.4	284
Other Backward Classes	8.0	33.2	9.0	50.2	444
Others	10.3	26.0	7.6	43.9	1,290
Himachal Pradesh	9.2	27.6	8.0	44.8	2,740

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

TABLE 8.7 ANAEMIA AMONG POPULATION AGED 20 YEARS AND ABOVE

Percentage of population (age 20 years and above) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Male				Female				Total			
	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anemia <11.0 g/dl	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl
Age												
20yrs - 29 yrs	10.8	19.7	3.8	34.4	10.6	26.3	7.2	44.1	10.7	23.9	6.0	40.6
30 yrs - 39 yrs	9.9	18.4	3.0	31.4	10.0	27.0	7.6	44.6	10.0	23.8	5.9	39.7
40 yrs – 49 yrs	11.9	19.8	3.5	35.2	11.0	24.5	7.0	42.6	11.4	22.5	5.5	39.5
50 yrs and above	10.3	22.1	5.4	37.8	9.4	26.8	8.4	44.6	9.9	24.6	6.9	41.4
Residence												
Rural	10.9	21.0	4.0	35.9	10.3	26.7	7.6	44.7	10.6	24.3	6.1	41.0
Urban	8.5	15.7	6.4	30.6	8.9	22.0	8.0	38.9	8.8	19.4	7.3	35.5
Education												
Non-literate[a]	11.0	21.4	3.3	35.6	9.6	23.1	6.9	39.6	10.0	22.6	6.0	38.6
Less than 5 years	10.1	20.1	6.0	36.2	12.4	25.6	7.2	45.2	11.6	23.5	6.8	41.9
5-9 years	10.2	21.9	4.0	36.1	10.3	28.9	7.9	47.2	10.2	26.3	6.5	43.1
10 or more years	10.8	19.8	4.4	35.0	10.3	26.2	7.9	44.4	10.6	22.9	6.1	39.6
Religion												
Hindu	10.6	21.0	4.6	36.2	10.2	26.8	8.1	45.0	10.4	24.4	6.6	41.4
Muslim	7.8	24.4	4.6	36.8	8.7	32.7	7.5	48.9	8.3	29.2	6.3	43.8
Sikh	15.4	16.9	2.6	34.9	7.2	28.1	5.1	40.4	10.7	23.3	4.0	38.0
Buddhist	12.0	12.9	0.2	25.1	10.9	14.7	.0	25.6	11.4	13.8	0.1	25.4
Others	0.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	12.9	25.7	5.5	44.1	6.1	21.0	2.7	29.8
Castes/Tribes												
Scheduled Castes	10.7	22.4	3.8	36.9	9.9	25.6	9.1	44.6	10.3	24.3	6.9	41.4
Scheduled Tribes	12.3	18.4	1.9	32.6	10.7	22.1	2.4	35.2	11.4	20.4	2.2	34.0
Other Backward Classes	11.5	29.7	7.7	48.8	8.3	37.2	15.1	60.6	9.6	34.2	12.1	55.9
Others	10.0	17.8	4.2	32.1	10.7	24.4	6.1	41.2	10.4	21.6	5.3	37.4
Himachal Pradesh	10.7	20.5	4.2	35.4	10.2	26.2	7.7	44.1	10.4	23.8	6.2	40.4

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

TABLE 8.8 ANAEMIA AMONG POPULATION CHILDREN, ADOLESECENTS AGED 20 YEARS AND ABOVE

Percentage of children aged 6-59 months, adolescents aged 6-19 year and population aged 20 years and above having any and severe anaemia by districts, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

	Children		Adolescents		Aged 20 years and above	
District	Any anemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)
Chamba	54.8	0.0	46.5	4.0	45.6	2.9
Kangra	85.1	30.7	88.1	22.3	83.4	21.3
Lahul & Spiti	66.5	0.0	27.4	0.0	28.4	0.0
Kullu	23.3	0.0	18.4	0.4	23.5	0.4
Mandi	32.7	0.0	39.0	3.6	34.6	1.0
Hamirpur	79.9	29.5	65.0	17.8	66.3	16.5
Una	91.1	39.5	82.3	26.2	77.6	22.0
Bilaspur	17.7	0.0	20.8	0.0	20.2	0.5
Solan	31.4	0.0	16.5	1.0	15.2	0.4
Sirmaur	51.5	10.9	49.6	4.5	43.0	5.1
Shimla	58.0	0.0	30.4	2.6	26.6	1.4
Kinnaur	49.8	0.0	14.5	0.0	21.0	0.1
Himachal Pradesh	58.6	14.1	44.8	8.0	40.4	6.2

TABLE 8.9 ANAEMIA AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN

Percentage of pregnant women (age 15-49 years) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and by selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				
Background characteristics	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Total number of Pregnant Women**
Age group (years)					
15-19	(20.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(30.0)	12
20-29	10.5	26.5	7.3	44.3	284
30–39	10.3	26.7	5.0	42.0	76
40-49	(16.0)	(20.0)	0.0	(36.0)	26
Residence					
Rural	11.0	26.4	6.0	43.5	375
Urban	(13.0)	(17.4)	(8.7)	(39.1)	23
Woman's Education					
Non-literate[a]	(8.3)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(41.7)	12
Less than 5 years	--	--	--	--	2
5-9 years	11.4	29.6	5.1	46.1	85
10 or more years	11.2	24.2	6.8	42.2	299
Religion					
Hindu	10.8	26.5	6.5	43.8	375
Muslim	--	--	--	--	02
Sikh	0.0	--	--	--	03
Buddhist	(25.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(31.3)	18
Others	--	--	--	--	--
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	14.9	27.2	9.2	51.3	88
Scheduled Tribes	13.2	17.7	1.1	32.0	85
Other Backward Classes	5.0	38.5	20.8	64.2	42
Others	9.8	25.5	3.7	39.0	183
Himachal Pradesh	11.1	25.7	6.2	43.0	398

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. () based on 10-20 unewighted cases. -- percentage not shown due to below 10 cases/ no cases ** Unweighted cases

Table 8.10 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

Percentage of men (age 18 years and above) classified as having Sugar by selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested**
	Below (< 140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Age group				
18 - 29	91.5	5.8	2.8	1,625
30 - 39	86.4	9.0	4.6	1,553
40 - 49	82.1	11.3	6.6	1,724
50 - 59	77.9	13.0	9.1	1,534
60 +	74.0	14.9	11.2	1,738
Residence				
Rural	82.5	10.9	6.6	7,580
Urban	80.1	10.1	9.8	594
Education				
Non-literate[a]	79.1	14.1	6.8	935
Less than 5 years	78.0	14.9	7.1	242
5-9 years	80.8	11.5	7.7	2,054
10 or more years	83.6	9.8	6.6	4,943
Religion				
Hindu	82.2	10.8	7.0	7,458
Muslim	85.1	11.5	3.4	91
Sikh	76.8	13.7	9.4	67
Buddhist	82.6	11.9	5.5	537
Others	(86.8)	(7.7)	(5.5)	18
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	82.4	10.7	6.9	1,785
Scheduled Tribes	81.2	11.3	7.5	1,091
Other Backward Classes	81.0	11.8	7.3	1,103
Others	82.8	10.6	6.6	4,195
Himachal Pradesh	82.2	10.9	6.9	8,174

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. () based on 10-20 unewighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

Table 8.11 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

Percentage of men aged 18 years and above classified with level of any type of blood Sugar by districts, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

District	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested**
	Below 140	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Chamba	83.7	10.8	5.4	457
Kangra	81.5	10.2	8.3	582
Lahul & Spiti	84.4	8.4	7.2	507
Kullu	83.3	10.1	6.5	953
Mandi	85.5	9.7	4.8	764
Hamirpur	78.4	9.4	12.3	663
Una	75.2	17.7	7.1	601
Bilaspur	79.4	11.9	8.7	723
Solan	81.7	11.3	7.0	714
Sirmaur	83.4	10.6	6.0	878
Shimla	87.6	8.0	4.5	685
Kinnaur	82.8	13.0	4.3	647
Himachal Pradesh	82.2	10.9	6.9	8,174

** Unweighted cases

Table 8.12 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

Percentage of Women (age 18 years and above) classified as having Sugar by selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of women Tested**
	Below 140	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Age group				
18 - 29	93.0	4.5	2.5	2,753
30 - 39	87.6	7.7	4.7	2,589
40 - 49	83.6	10.2	6.2	2,362
50 - 59	76.7	13.0	10.3	1,900
60 +	71.6	14.3	14.1	1,630
Residence				
Rural	84.3	9.3	6.4	10,402
Urban	80.3	9.1	10.5	832
Education				
Non-literate[a]	78.1	11.9	10.0	2,763
Less than 5 years	82.0	9.6	8.4	409
5-9 years	82.4	10.6	7.0	3,420
10 or more years	88.6	6.8	4.6	4,642
Religion				
Hindu	83.8	9.3	6.9	10,436
Muslim	86.4	10.5	3.2	130
Sikh	81.4	7.9	10.7	91
Buddhist	86.2	9.5	4.4	558
Others	(83.0)	(12.8)	(4.2)	16
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	84.6	9.4	6.0	2,533
Scheduled Tribes	84.6	8.8	6.6	1,316
Other Backward Classes	82.6	9.7	7.7	1,622
Others	83.9	9.3	6.9	5,763
Himachal Pradesh	83.9	9.3	6.8	11,234

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. () Based on unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases

Table 8.13 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

Percentage of women aged 18 years and above classified with level of any type of blood Sugar by districts, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

District	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of women Tested**
	Below 140	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Chamba	88.8	7.2	4.0	715
Kangra	85.0	7.7	7.3	1,011
Lahul & Spiti	83.3	9.8	6.9	603
Kullu	86.3	6.9	6.8	1,129
Mandi	90.8	5.3	3.8	986
Hamirpur	81.8	9.6	8.6	1,152
Una	74.4	17.1	8.5	1,058
Bilaspur	81.6	10.5	7.9	958
Solan	79.8	12.2	8.0	990
Sirmaur	85.3	9.1	5.6	1,125
Shimla	88.8	5.2	6.1	792
Kinnaur	85.1	9.8	5.1	715
Himachal Pradesh	83.9	9.3	6.8	11,234

* *Unweighted cases

Table 8.14 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of men (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Status of Blood Pressure 1	2	3	4	5	6	Number of men blood pressure measured**	Number of men Covered**
Age group								
18 - 29	51.5	20.5	20.0	4.7	1.5	1.8	1,803	1,969
30 - 39	44.0	21.8	23.6	5.6	2.9	2.1	1,678	1,804
40 - 49	38.6	21.2	28.5	7.1	2.2	2.5	1,839	1,965
50 - 59	34.6	19.5	28.5	9.4	4.2	3.8	1,626	1,724
60 +	33.2	17.1	28.3	10.7	6.3	4.4	1,858	1,944
Residence								
Rural	41.0	20.0	25.7	7.5	3.2	2.6	8,149	8,710
Urban	34.9	20.1	26.5	7.1	5.7	5.7	655	696
Education								
Non-literate[a]	38.0	20.2	26.3	7.7	4.8	2.9	997	1,045
Less than 5 years	37.0	16.8	24.6	11.2	5.0	5.5	263	274
5-9 years	40.0	19.8	26.7	7.8	3.3	2.4	2,190	2,341
10 or more years	41.2	20.2	25.3	7.1	3.2	3.0	5,354	5,746
Religion								
Hindu	40.5	20.1	25.8	7.5	3.3	2.8	8,060	8,640
Muslim	44.9	20.6	24.1	3.6	4.4	2.4	99	106
Sikh	27.6	19.3	22.6	15.9	5.8	8.8	67	75
Buddhist	41.0	17.6	25.3	7.5	4.7	3.9	556	561
Others	11.1	50.1	33.4	5.5	0.0	0.0	19	19
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	39.7	22.2	26.1	6.5	2.8	2.7	1,935	2,074
Scheduled Tribes	44.9	19.9	22.9	7.2	2.9	2.2	1,156	1,257
Other Backward Classes	40.0	17.7	26.6	7.8	4.5	3.3	1,189	1,291
Others	39.7	19.7	26.1	7.9	3.5	3.1	4,524	4,784
Himachal Pradesh	40.4	20.0	25.8	7.5	3.4	2.9	8,804	9,406

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

Table 8.15 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of men (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by districts, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

District	Status of Blood Pressure 1	2	3	4	5	6	Number of men blood pressure measured**	Number of men aged 18 years & above**
Chamba	46.4	15.7	23.8	5.1	2.4	6.6	461	503
Kangra	34.2	18.1	29.2	10.6	6.2	1.7	680	835
Lahul & Spiti	43.8	20.1	22.3	8.3	2.1	3.4	533	538
Kullu	45.8	22.1	25.3	3.9	1.7	1.1	1,043	1,049
Mandi	44.2	17.5	29.4	5.9	1.4	1.6	772	871
Hamirpur	30.5	17.7	32.1	10.7	6.2	2.8	700	755
Una	29.2	26.8	26.9	8.9	4.4	3.8	701	739
Bilaspur	44.0	22.5	19.4	6.8	3.5	3.8	788	796
Solan	38.8	20.3	28.9	7.2	2.3	2.5	773	777
Sirmaur	48.4	17.0	22.3	7.3	3.3	1.5	929	1,026
Shimla	37.0	21.1	26.8	8.0	3.0	4.2	750	830
Kinnaur	42.3	18.1	22.4	8.8	4.5	3.8	674	687
Himachal Pradesh	40.4	20.0	25.8	7.5	3.4	2.9	8,804	9,406

** unweighted cases

Average Systolic	Average Diastolic					
	≤84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	≥120
≤ 129	1	2	3	4	5	6
130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6
140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6
160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6
180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6
≥ 210	6	6	6	6	6	6

Table 8.16 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of women (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by selected background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of women blood pressure measured**	Number of women aged 18 year & above**
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**		
Age group								
18 - 29	66.6	16.3	12.3	2.5	1.3	1.1	3,022	3,139
30 - 39	54.4	19.2	18.9	4.3	1.6	1.7	2,772	2,840
40 - 49	47.8	19.7	22.1	6.0	2.5	2.0	2,509	2,549
50 - 59	40.3	16.9	25.4	9.3	4.9	3.2	2,026	2,085
60 +	32.3	16.2	26.7	12.5	6.8	5.4	1,787	1,836
Residence								
Rural	51.1	17.3	20.1	6.2	3.0	2.3	11,226	11,540
Urban	46.2	21.4	20.1	6.2	2.5	3.5	890	909
Education								
Non-literate[a]	42.6	16.5	23.1	9.4	4.6	3.8	2,985	3,068
Less than 5 years	41.0	20.6	25.6	6.2	3.6	2.9	441	452
5-9 years	49.1	18.2	21.0	6.5	3.0	2.1	3,660	3,737
10 or more years	57.0	18.0	17.2	4.1	2.0	1.7	5,030	5,192
Religion								
Hindu	50.9	17.8	20.0	6.1	2.9	2.2	11,285	11,611
Muslim	44.9	19.9	22.0	6.6	4.4	2.3	138	140
Sikh	55.7	19.0	10.4	9.7	3.8	1.4	94	98
Buddhist	43.9	16.6	22.7	7.6	3.7	5.5	578	578
Others	66.0	19.0	22.3	0.0	0.0	8.2	18	18
Castes/Tribes								.
Scheduled Castes	50.5	18.1	20.3	6.0	2.6	2.4	2,744	2,829
Scheduled Tribes	50.6	17.9	20.2	5.8	2.5	2.9	1,407	1,457
Other Backward Classes	52.3	14.4	20.2	7.3	4.3	1.6	1,756	1,826
Others	50.1	18.5	19.9	6.1	2.9	2.5	6,209	6,337
Himachal Pradesh	50.6	17.8	20.1	6.2	3.0	2.4	12,116	12,449

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

Table 8.17 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of women (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by districts, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

District	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of women blood pressure measure**	Number of women aged 18 years & above**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Chamba	62.0	10.4	14.6	6.2	2.8	4.0	722	741
Kangra	47.2	13.0	22.5	9.8	5.3	2.1	1,179	1,272
Lahul & Spiti	48.6	17.2	20.6	6.3	2.2	5.1	643	645
Kullu	53.6	20.6	19.5	3.1	1.6	1.7	1,246	1,250
Mandi	57.6	15.8	19.0	4.9	1.4	1.4	996	1,057
Hamirpur	47.4	16.2	22.7	7.7	3.9	2.1	1,210	1,254
Una	39.3	23.3	22.2	8.1	4.8	2.3	1,247	1,261
Bilaspur	53.9	20.7	16.5	3.7	3.0	2.2	1,026	1,029
Solan	52.0	17.7	21.6	5.2	2.3	1.2	1,053	1,059
Sirmaur	58.5	14.8	17.9	5.8	1.8	1.2	1,179	1,221
Shimla	42.9	23.3	22.1	6.5	2.5	2.8	878	919
Kinnaur	48.9	15.5	20.2	7.1	3.7	4.5	737	741
Himachal Pradesh	50.6	17.8	20.1	6.2	3.0	2.4	12,116	12,449

** unweighted cases

Average Systolic	**Average Diastolic**					
	≤84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	≥120
≤ 129	1	2	3	4	5	6
130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6
140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6
160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6
180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6
≥ 210	6	6	6	6	6	6

Table 8.18 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLD

Percent distribution of household with salt tested for iodine content, by level of iodine in salt (Parts Per Million) according to background characteristics, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

District	Iodine content of salt: None 0 ppm	Inadequate (< 15 ppm)	Adequate (15 + ppm)	Not Tested/Missing*	Number of Households**
Age of head of Household					
Less than 30	0.7	26.6	57.8	14.9	458
30 - 44	1.1	31.6	56.7	10.6	3,267
45 - 59	1.6	30.8	54.9	12.6	4,550
60 +	1.2	30.5	55.4	12.9	3,599
Residence					
Rural	1.3	31.3	54.1	13.3	10,889
Urban	1.1	23.7	63.0	12.3	985
Education of head of Household					
Non-literate[a]	0.0	43.6	38.8	17.6	2,363
Less than 5 years	0.6	30.3	54.3	14.7	482
5-9 years	1.3	32.8	53.5	12.4	3,480
10 or more years	1.5	29.5	57.4	11.6	5,549
Religion					
Hindu	1.4	31.9	54.2	12.5	10,969
Muslim	1.5	23.8	58.2	16.4	128
Sikh	1.5	21.0	64.0	13.5	90
Buddhist	0.2	15.9	78.3	5.6	664
Others	5.5	8.6	74.0	12.0	23
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	1.4	29.9	56.4	12.3	2,712
Scheduled Tribes	0.5	24.6	64.5	10.4	1,570
Other Backward Classes	2.2	41.7	43.3	12.7	1,606
Others	1.2	29.2	55.1	14.4	5,986
Himachal Pradesh	1.3	30.4	55.1	13.2	11,874

Note; PPM: parts per million. [a] Literate but did not attended school, are also included. * includes salt not at home, salt not tested, refused and missing cases. ** unweighted cases..

Table 8.19 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLD

Percent distribution of household with salt tested for iodine content, by level of iodine in salt (Parts Per Million) by districts, Himachal Pradesh, 2012-13

District	Iodine content of salt: None 0 ppm	Inadequate (< 15 ppm)	Adequate (15 + ppm)	Not Tested/Missing*	Number of Households**
Chamba	0.6	40.9	39.5	19.1	1,024
Kangra	1.6	52.9	35.4	10.1	1,030
Lahul & Spiti	0.2	23.4	71.1	5.3	646
Kullu	0.6	34.7	55.6	9.1	1,082
Mandi	1.9	48.9	38.8	10.4	1,045
Hamirpur	3.2	28.4	57.7	10.7	990
Una	1.3	19.0	62.4	17.3	1,044
Bilaspur	1.7	18.7	71.0	8.6	1,011
Solan	1.8	17.2	46.7	34.3	993
Sirmaur	1.2	44.8	49.1	4.9	1,059
Shimla	1.1	21.1	70.4	7.3	1,001
Kinnaur	0.4	16.5	75.6	7.4	949
Himachal Pradesh	1.3	30.4	55.1	13.2	11,874

Note; PPM: parts per million. *includes salt not at home, salt not tested, refused and missing cases. ** unweighted cases

HEALTH FACILITY

TABLE 9.1: AVERAGE POPULATION COVERED BY HEALTH FACILITY BY DISTRICTS, HIMACHAL PRADESH, 2012-13,DLHS-4

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Centre	PHC	CHC
Chamba	2238	10114	38374
Kangra	4213	45654	73112
Lahul & Spiti	505	3042	3950
Kullu	4279	18276	40564
Mandi	3445	14799	57887
Hamirpur	3372	15175	40737
Una	4952	23429	32881
Bilaspur	3376	12099	35118
Solan	3841	19720	61233
Sirmaur	3482	11713	43187
Shimla	2236	12153	38712
Kinnaur	1042	1714	4989
Himachal Pradesh	3464	16648	44794

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

TABLE 9.2: STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT SUB-CENTRE FUNCTIONING IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING BY DISTRICTS, HIMACHAL PRADESH, 2012-13, DLHS-4

District	Number of Sub-Centres					Number of Sub-Centres with govt. Building	Total number of Sub-Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water#	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use[1]		
Chamba	68.4	73.7	84.2	0.0	NA	19	22
Kangra	94.7	79.0	57.9	0.0	NA	19	36
Lahul & Spiti	80.0	60.0	80.0	0.0	NA	05	05
Kullu	100.0	100.0	82.6	0.0	NA	23	25
Mandi	95.8	91.7	83.3	0.0	NA	24	26
Hamirpur	88.9	94.4	88.9	5.6	0.0	18	32
Una	100.0	100.0	96.0	24.0	25.0	25	28
Bilaspur	100.0	90.5	100.0	0.0	NA	21	22
Solan	88.9	72.2	94.4	5.6	100.0	18	27
Sirmaur	78.6	50.0	78.6	0.0	NA	14	26
Shimla	61.5	61.5	92.3	0.0	NA	13	19
Kinnaur	55.6	88.9	88.9	0.0	NA	09	12
Himachal Pradesh	88.0	83.7	86.1	3.9	33.3	208	280

Includes piped, bore well, well hand pump and other source of water.
[1] Percentage calculated from number of labor room available. NA : Not applicable .

TABLE 9.3: PERCENTAGE OF SUB-CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, HIMACHAL PRADESH, 2012-13, DLHS-4

District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Centres
Chamba	72.7	100.0	86.4	22
Kangra	94.3	100.0	97.1	36
Lahul & Spiti	100.0	100.0	100.0	05
Kullu	60.0	100.0	100.0	25
Mandi	76.9	95.8	92.3	26
Hamirpur	56.3	100.0	100.0	32
Una	64.3	95.5	92.9	28
Bilaspur	59.1	100.0	86.4	22
Solan	51.9	83.3	96.3	27
Sirmaur	73.9	85.7	95.7	26
Shimla	89.5	100.0	89.5	19
Kinnaur	83.3	100.0	100.0	12
Himachal Pradesh	71.0	96.5	94.6	280

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

TABLE 9.4: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT SUB HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, HIMACHAL PRADESH, 2012-13, DLHS-4

District	Human resources Status of Sub Health Centre			Total number of SHCs
	ANM	MHW	Additional ANM	
Chamba	72.7	45.5	0.0	22
Kangra	94.3	51.4	2.9	36
Lahul & Spiti	80.0	40.0	20.0	05
Kullu	92.0	64.0	0.0	25
Mandi	96.2	80.8	3.9	26
Hamirpur	96.9	65.6	0.0	32
Una	92.9	57.1	3.6	28
Bilaspur	100.0	50.0	0.0	22
Solan	100.0	33.3	0.0	27
Sirmaur	95.7	30.4	8.7	26
Shimla	94.7	31.6	0.0	19
Kinnaur	75.0	50.0	8.3	12
Himachal Pradesh	92.8	51.8	2.5	280

ANM= Auxiliary Nurse Midwife. MHW= Male health Worker.

TABLE 9.5: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, HIMACHAL PRADESH, 2012-13, DLHS-4

District	Human resources Status of PHC				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer**	AYUSH Doctor**	Pharmacist	
Chamba	55.6	0.0	38.9	33.3	18
Kangra	94.7	27.8	15.8	52.6	19
Lahul & Spiti	100.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	08
Kullu	60.0	0.0	20.0	60.0	05
Mandi	85.7	25.0	28.6	64.3	14
Hamirpur	84.6	27.3	15.4	61.5	13
Una	90.0	11.1	10.0	40.0	10
Bilaspur	44.4	0.0	11.1	66.7	09
Solan	93.3	7.1	13.3	53.3	15
Sirmaur	72.7	0.0	18.2	9.1	11
Shimla	100.0	13.3	33.3	20.0	15
Kinnaur	81.3	0.0	0.0	25.0	16
Himachal Pradesh	81.7	12.0	18.3	42.5	153

** Out of total medical officer

TABLE 9.6: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, HIMACHAL PRADESH, 2012-13

District	Percentage of PHCs having					Total number of PHCs
	Residential Quarter for MO	Functioning PHC 24 hours	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
Chamba	22.2	16.7	35.3	72.2	44.4	18
Kangra	31.6	26.3	75.0	89.5	5.3	19
Lahul & Spiti	62.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	08
Kullu	40.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	40.0	05
Mandi	35.7	7.1	88.9	100.0	14.3	14
Hamirpur	46.2	7.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	13
Una	10.0	0.0	80.0	100.0	30.0	10
Bilaspur	44.4	33.3	75.0	100.0	44.4	09
Solan	20.0	6.7	64.3	93.3	6.7	15
Sirmaur	27.3	18.2	37.5	90.9	9.1	11
Shimla	26.7	26.7	72.7	86.7	26.7	15
Kinnaur	25.0	6.3	33.3	56.3	18.8	16
Himachal Pradesh	30.7	16.3	63.5	85.6	21.6	153

MO= Medical Officer.

TABLE 9.7 SPECIFIC HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, HIMACHAL PRADESH, 2012-13

District	Number of PHCs having			Total number of PHCs
	New born care services*	Referral services for delivery**	Conducted at least 10 deliveries	
Chamba	100.0	66.7	33.3	18
Kangra	75.0	20.0	33.3	19
Lahul & Spiti	100.0	0.0	0.0	08
Kullu	0.0	0.0	0.0	05
Mandi	0.0	0.0	0.0	14
Hamirpur	100.0	0.0	100.0	13
Una	0.0	0.0	0.0	10
Bilaspur	100.0	0.0	0.0	09
Solan	0.0	0.0	0.0	15
Sirmaur	100.0	50.0	100.0	11
Shimla	66.7	0.0	0.0	15
Kinnaur	0.0	0.0	0.0	16
Himachal Pradesh	76.9	16.0	23.5	153

* Services based on during last one month. ** Based on PHC functioning on 24 hours basis.

TABLE 9.8: NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, HIMACHAL PRADESH, 2012-13

District	Number of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund*	Utilized untied fund**	
Chamba	83.3	94.4	100.0	100.0	18
Kangra	89.5	94.7	94.7	100.0	19
Lahul & Spiti	87.5	100.0	87.5	100.0	08
Kullu	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	05
Mandi	50.0	92.9	100.0	100.0	14
Hamirpur	76.9	100.0	92.3	100.0	13
Una	90.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	10
Bilaspur	66.7	100.0	88.9	100.0	09
Solan	93.3	100.0	93.3	100.0	15
Sirmaur	90.9	90.9	100.0	100.0	11
Shimla	86.7	100.0	93.3	100.0	15
Kinnaur	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	16
Himachal Pradesh	81.1	96.7	96.1	100.0	153

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.* Untied fund for previous financial year ** it includes full and partial utilization of fund.

TABLE 9.9: HUMAN RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, HIMACHAL PRADESH, 2012-13

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Public Health Manager	
Chamba	00	00	00	00	08
Kangra	00	00	01	01	11
Lahul & Spiti	00	00	01	00	02
Kullu	00	00	00	00	06
Mandi	01	01	01	00	10
Hamirpur	00	01	01	02	06
Una	01	01	00	01	04
Bilaspur	00	01	00	00	07
Solan	01	01	01	00	05
Sirmaur	00	00	00	00	04
Shimla	02	01	01	02	10
Kinnaur	00	00	01	00	04
Himachal Pradesh	05	06	07	06	77

TABLE 9.10: SPECIFIC HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, HIMACHAL PRADESH, 2012-13

District	Number of CHCs having: Functional OT	Designated as FRU	New born care services[1]	Blood storage facility	Total number of CHCs
Chamba	04	02	05	04	08
Kangra	06	02	10	04	11
Lahul & Spiti	02	01	01	NA	02
Kullu	04	04	05	02	06
Mandi	07	03	07	03	10
Hamirpur	04	02	06	01	06
Una	02	02	02	01	04
Bilaspur	02	04	05	NA	07
Solan	01	01	02	NA	05
Sirmaur	01	03	03	01	04
Shimla	05	02	06	04	10
Kinnaur	02	01	01	01	04
Himachal Pradesh	40	27	53	21	77

OT= Operation Theatre; FRU= First Referral Unit. -- No cases. [1] Based on last one month services.

TABLE 9.11: NUMBER OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, HIMACHAL PRADESH, 2012-13

District	Number of CHCs having: Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitored regularly*	Utilized untied fund**	Total number of CHCs
Chamba	07	08	08	07	08
Kangra	11	10	09	09	11
Lahul & Spiti	02	02	02	02	02
Kullu	06	06	06	04	06
Mandi	09	09	09	08	10
Hamirpur	06	06	06	06	06
Una	04	04	04	04	04
Bilaspur	06	07	07	06	07
Solan	05	05	05	05	05
Sirmaur	03	04	04	03	04
Shimla	09	10	10	08	10
Kinnaur	04	04	04	04	04
Himachal Pradesh	72	75	74	66	77

*RKS monitored regularly is from number of RKS constituted.** Including full and partial utilization.

TABLE 9.12: HUMAN RESOURCES & OTHER SERVICES AVAILABLE AT DISTRICT HOSPITALS BY DISTRICTS, HIMACHAL PRADESH, 2012-13

District	Number of DHs having: Pediatrician	Radiographer	2D Echo facility	Ultrasound facility	Three phase connection	Critical care area	Suggestion and complaint box	Total number of DHs
Chamba	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Kangra	01	01	00	01	01	00	01	01
Lahul & Spiti	00	00	00	00	01	01	01	01
Kullu	01	01	01	01	01	00	01	01
Mandi	01	01	01	01	01	00	01	01
Hamirpur	01	01	01	01	01	00	01	01
Una	01	00	01	00	01	01	01	01
Bilaspur	01	01	01	01	01	00	01	01
Solan	01	01	00	01	01	01	01	01
Sirmaur	01	01	01	01	01	00	01	01
Shimla	01	01	01	00	01	01	01	01
Kinnaur	01	00	01	01	01	01	01	01
Himachal Pradesh	11	09	09	10	12	6	12	12

APPENDIX - A

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APPENDIX - B

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APPENDIX - D

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APPENDIX - E

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APPENDIX - H

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APPENDIX - I

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APPENDIX - J

CAB COMPONENTS NODAL AGENCY OF DLHS-4

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APPENDIX-K
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Sher-E Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences	Kashmir and Ladakh Region
Dr. R.P. Govt. Medical College, Tanda, Himachal Pradesh	Jammu region and Himachal Pradesh
PGIMER, Chandigarh	Punjab, Chandigarh and Haryana
NIHFW, New Delhi	Delhi
NIOH, Ahmedabad	Gujarat, Daman & Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli
NIRRH, Mumbai	Maharashtra (excluding Vidharbha) and Goa
MGIMS, Sewagram	Only Vidharbha, Maharashtra
RMRC, Dibrugarh	Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh
RIMS, Imphal	Manipur, Mizoram & Nagaland
NEIGRIHMS, Shillong	Meghalaya
Government Medical College, Agartala	Tripura
Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana
NIE, Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Island
JN Medical Collage, Belgaum	North Karnataka
Kasturba Medical College, Manglore	South Karnataka
Thiruvananthapuram Medical College,	Kerala & Lakshadweep
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APPENDIX - L
PROCUREMENT OF CAB EQUIPMENTS FOR DLHS-4

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