

DLHS-4



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India

PUNJAB

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,
Govt. of India, New Delhi-110 011

District Level Household and Facility Survey 2012-13

Punjab



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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
CRP	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 Counselling 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
SC	Steering Committee
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
T.V.	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 Counselling 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 Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

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DLHS-4 Coordinators
International Institute for Population Sciences

1. INTRODUCTION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

This state report of Punjab pertains to the fourth round of the 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 e 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 the 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

The bilingual questionnaires prepared in Punjabi 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 e 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 the field to the state office, data entries 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 of all the members of the household and socio-economic characteristics of the household, the possessed assets, number of marriages, morbidities and deaths in the household since January 2008, and also drinking water, toilet, drainage and kitchen facilities data 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 the 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 Punjab for all the 20 districts was conducted during January to August 2013, gathering information from 33,662 households and 31,670 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 adopted for selection of representative sample of each district in Punjab. The Rural and urban areas of a district were considered as natural strata. Wherever applicable, urban population in a district was further stratified into million class cities and non-million class cities. For the purpose of sampling of the urban samples, two-stage sampling was used where the primary sampling unit (PSU) is the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks and second stage sampling unit (SSU) is the household. The urban PSUs are selected by equal probability without replacement and USU selected by process of circular systematic sampling. The allocation of PSUs to million and non-million class cities was 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 the 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
 $= (n_r * H_i) / H,$

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 $H = \sum H_i$, 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 Punjabi 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 to the household questionnaire of DLHS-4 was 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 were 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 the 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 also collected. In addition the additional information collected at the PHC level were the availability of Lady Medical Officer, functional Labour Room, Operation Theater, sufficient number of beds, drug storage facilities, waiting room for OPD, availability of RCH related equipments, essential drugs and essential laboratory testing facilities. The Information that were collected for the Community Health Centre (CHC) included 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. The physical infrastructure of the CHC was such that there was water supply, electricity, communication, waste disposal facilities, OT, Labour Room and availability of residential quarters for medical doctors were also recorded in terms of the facility survey. It was from the Sub-Divisional and District Hospitals that the status of the 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 the infrastructure, the provision for the bio-medical and waste disposal and availability of residential quarters for doctors, nurses and staff were also recorded. The mode of collection of information for health facilities was collated by the method of personal interaction with the concerned officials, physical inspection and recording from relevant registers.

3.5 Sample Implementation

The field implementation initiated 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 the 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 who made field visits to check and provide support to field teams.

4. DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND OF PUNJAB

The basic demographic indicators of State of Punjab and its districts as of Census 2011 are shown in Table 1.1. The population of the state in Census 2011 is enumerated as 46 million and population of the state is concentrated mainly in the districts of Jalandhar, Rupnagar, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar, Bhathinda and Barnala. The decadal growth rate of the state during 2001-2011 Census is 13.9 percent, the highest decadal growth rate in the state was recorded in the districts of Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (33.2%) and around 20 percent in Tarn Taran and Patiala districts. The sex ratio of the state is low at 893 females per 1000 males, it is lowest (865) in Bhathinda and highest (954) in Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar. The overall literacy rate is 75.8 percent and 80.4 percent for males and 70.1 percent for females.

4.1 Sample Coverage

DLHS-4 surveyed a total of 1250 primary sampling units (PSUs) covering 33,662 households with 96.5 percent response rate and 31,670 ever married women in reproductive age 15-49 years with 96.6 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 92.7 to 99 percents while that for the ever married women it is from 91.1 to 99.8 percents.

4.2 Village Facilities

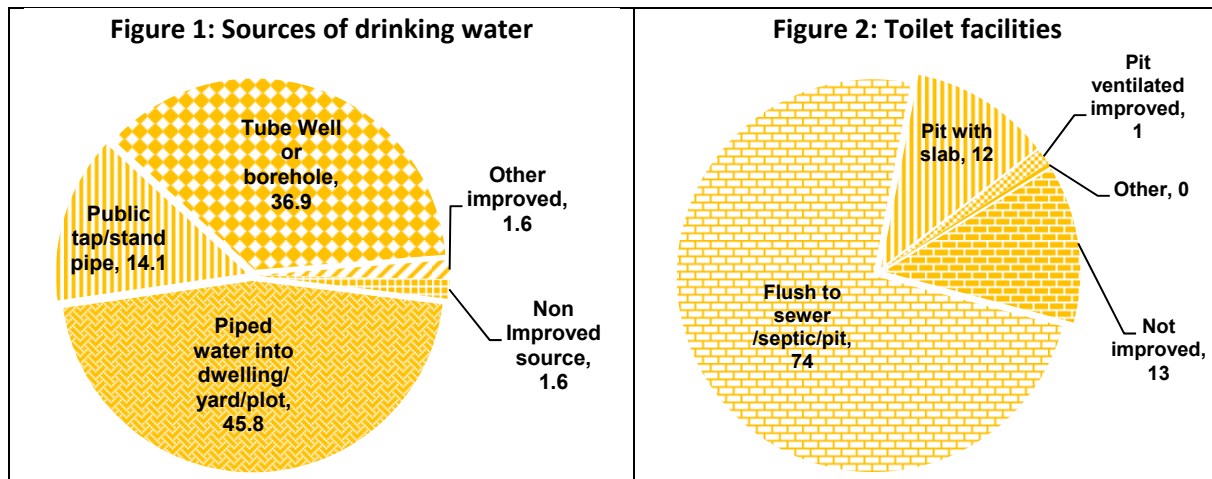
Number of villages surveyed in Punjab is 728 and 25 villages per district are surveyed in most of the districts. Most villages (97.7%) have a primary school in the village (Table 1.3). In 54.5 percent of the villages, there is Sub-Health Centre (SHC) (Table 1.4a). Out of total 728 villages 84.3 percent (614 villages) have beneficiaries of ICDS, while 94.4 percent have JSY beneficiaries, but just 66.2 percent (482 villages) have beneficiaries of JSSK (Table 1.4b). As can be seen from Table 1.15 almost all sampled villages (97.6 %) have Anganwadi Centre, 43.8 percent have access to any government health facility but just about 4.9 percent of the sampled villages have Primary Health Centre (PHC) and 25.8 percent of the villages have Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC).

4.3 Household Amenities and Characteristics

As regards the housing condition as can be noted from Table 1.6 (a), 60.7 percent of the surveyed households live in pucca houses, 5.3 percent in kachha houses and 33.8 percent in semi-pucca houses. As many as 99 percent of households have electricity connection, 29.7 percent of households use woods for cooking, while 52.5 percent use LPG, 91 percent of households have mobile phone, 89.9 percent owned television, 72 percent owned bicycle while 55.5 percent owned motor cycle/ scooter and only 14.7 percent owned car/jeep.

The sources of drinking water are shown in figure 1 and it is noted that 59.9 percent of households are using piped water for drinking and 36.9 percent of households are using tube well or borehole water. As can be seen from figure 2, households which do not have access to improved clean toilet constitute 26.4 percent of the total surveyed households and around three-fourth 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 4.8 while it is 5 in rural and 4.5 in urban areas (Table 1.7). One member households constitute 2.5 percent of all surveyed households, 88.8 percent household heads are males, median age of the head of the households is 50 years. Sikhs are majority among many households (61.1%) and significant shares (41.2 %) of the household heads are Scheduled Castes (SC) and 43.5 percent of household heads are from the general castes.



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

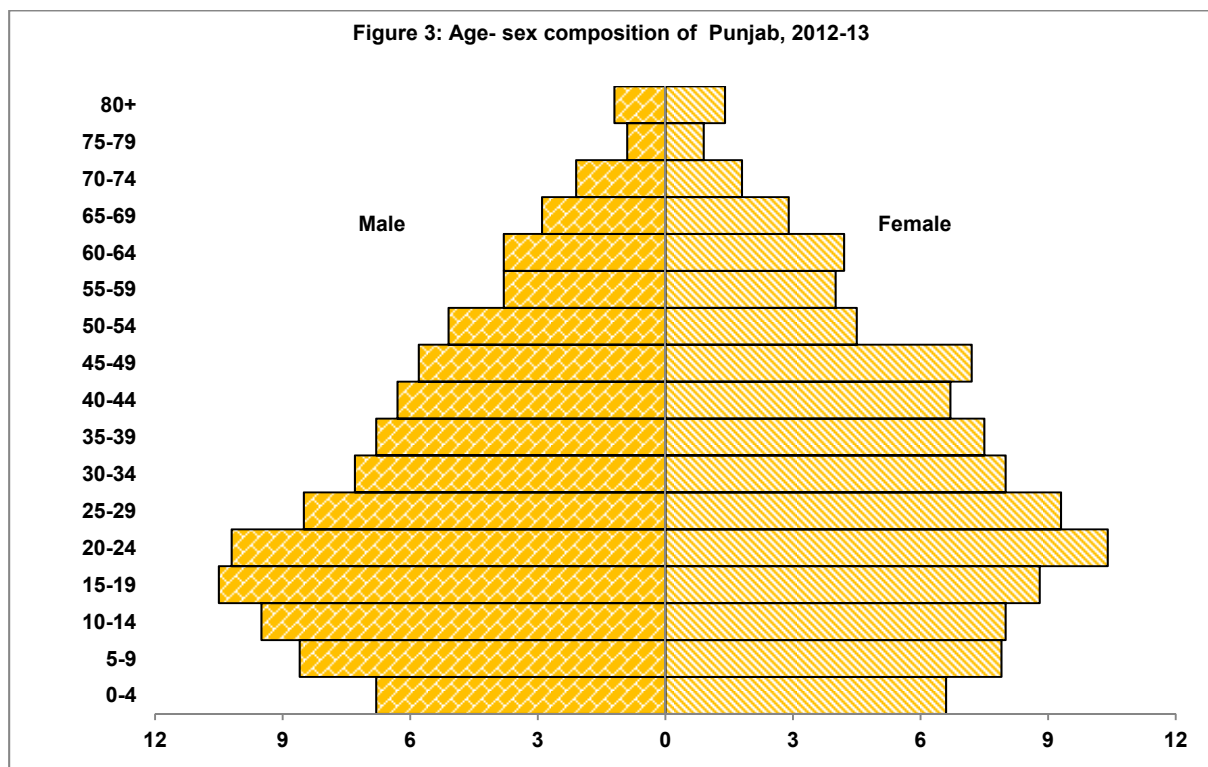
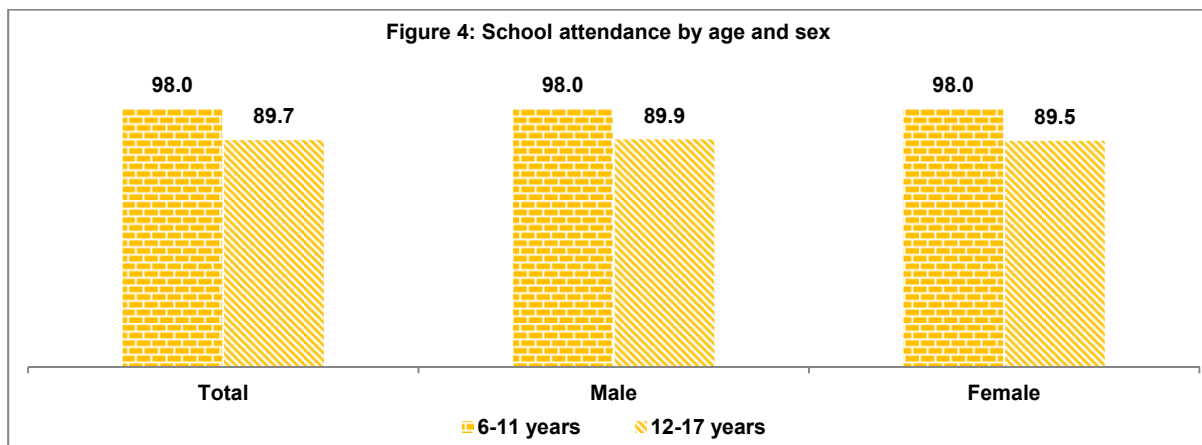


Table 1.8 provides differential in age-sex structures of rural and urban population of the state. As evident from Table 1.9 there is sizeable proportion of unmarried males and females in 20-

29 years and another distinct feature is that there are more widowed/divorced/separated among females than males. The mean age at marriage for girls is 21.9 years while it is 24.7 years among boys. Mean age at marriage for girls and boys by districts are shown in Table 1.10. Around 4 percent of the marriage among girls is below the legal age of 18 years and 12 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 from the age group of 7 years and older, 1.2 percent are non-literate and the corresponding figure among males is 1 percent. It was observed that among females, 45.9 percent have 11 or more years of schooling as compared to 37.8 percent among males. Regardless of sex individuals about 24 percent of the literate population has less than five years of schooling. The non-literate individuals are less in urban than in the 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.

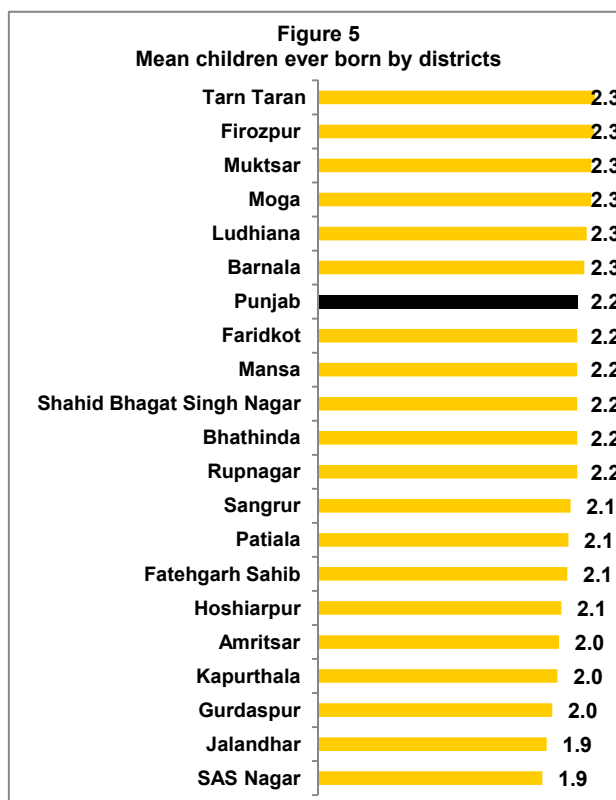
Figure 4 shows the school attendance by age, 6-11 years and 12-17 years, the stage of primary and secondary education respectively and sex. The state achieved 98 percent school attendance among 6-11 years children and 89.7 percent among 12-17 years suggesting the existence of dropout at the secondary level. There is no evidence of sex differential in school attendance among 6-11 years and 12-17 years.



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. The age at consummation of marriage is below 18 years is found to be low only 16.1 percent of ever-married sampled women between 15-49 years irrespective of the residence background. In the rural population, 16.7 percent of surveyed women reported their age at consummation of marriage below 18 years. In the urban areas, 15.1 percent of surveyed women reported that they had started living with their spouse before attaining at age 18 years as reflected in Table 2.1. It was also observed that there were more non-literate women in rural areas (35.5 %) than in the urban areas (20.7%), whereas non-literate husbands were less by 8 percentage points compared to non-literate wives/women in the rural areas. Around thirty percent of women are non-literate whereas 41.8 percent of women are educated at least for 10 years. The proportion of husbands with 10

years or more schooling is 42.3 percent in rural, 63.6 percent in urban and 50.4 percent as combined. Nearly half of the ever-married women (48%) 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 was almost uniform, with around 17 percent in each category. The proportion of women belonging to Sikh has been highest and found to be 62.6 percent followed by 34.6 percent Hindu. The proportion of Hindu women is higher in urban area (58.5 %) as compared to rural (19.8 %). The percent distribution of women by castes/tribes is skewed towards



'Others' (43.7%) followed by women belonging to scheduled castes (40.8%) and Other Backward Classes (13.2 %). The percent of women who belong to 'Others' group is higher (52.3%) in urban than in the rural (38.4%). It is to be noted that 47.3 percent of surveyed women in rural area and 30.4 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 (20.9%) is found to be lowest in the age group 20-24. Nearly one-third of the rural women and one-fifth of the urban women reported as non-literate in the survey. It was observed that relatively higher proportion of Muslim (46.9%) and scheduled caste women (44.5%) are found to be non-literate than other religion or cast/tribe groups respectively. Slightly above one-fifth of surveyed women (21.9%) had 11 or more years of schooling in Punjab comprising 13 percent in rural and 36.5 percent in urban. In contrast, only 7.1 percent of Muslim and 9.4 percent of scheduled caste women have 11 or more years of schooling. It is to be noted that at least 10.8 percent of women with 0-5 years of schooling and 4.1 percent of 6-8 years of schooling reported that their husbands are non-literate. Other than scheduled castes and Muslim women, the distribution is skewed towards 9 and above years of schooling in Punjab. The percentage is as high as 34.6 percent of women from 'other' casts had 11 or more years of schooling.

5.1 Birth Order

Out of the total births recorded from Jan 1, 2008 to ever-married women, around 64.8 percent birth comes from rural area and the rest of 35.2 percent comprise from urban area. Almost 41 percent of them belong to women in the age group 25-29 followed by 34.7 percent from women in the age group 20-24 as enumerated in Table 2.3. The distribution of these births by religion shows that 62 percent belong to the Sikh followed by 34.8 percent to Hindu and rest

belong to other religions. The distribution of births by castes/tribes indicates that births from the scheduled castes contribute maximum of 49 percent, followed by 'Others' (35.8%) and Other Backward Classes (12.3 %). Out of the total births since January 1, 2008 to ever-married women, 52 percent were of second or higher order births and the corresponding figures are 65.7 percent and 58.3 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 between 15-49 years of age who are from the rural area (53.3%) followed by the, Muslim (56.6%), belonging to the scheduled castes (55.1%), and among women 35-39 years (88.1%), compared to ever-married women educated at least up to 10 years (43.6%). It was observed that those belonging (47.2%) to other castes as enumerated in Table 2.3. Table 2.4 shows that the proportion of second and higher order births is the highest in Mogra district (58.1%) and the lowest in Manasa district (44%). The proportion of first order birth has crossed the mark of 54 percent in Bhathinda, Kaputhala, Gurudaspur and SAS Nagar. Each of Firozpur and Muktsar contributes 7 percent of the all births.

5.2 Mean Children Ever Born

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever-married women aged between 15-49 years is 2.2 with marginal difference by residence, while it is 2.8 for non-literate and 1.7 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 was nearly 2.8. The differentials by castes/tribes are marginal and ranges between 1.9 children for 'other' cast and 2.4 children for scheduled castes. Similarly, differences by religion are not wide and ranges between 2.2 children for Sikh to 2.5 for Muslim. The state level estimates for mean children ever born by the sex of children are also shown. It indicates that on an average an excess of 0.25 male children to per female children ever born to ever-married women aged between 15-49 years in the state as a whole. The sex differentials in mean children ever born to ever-married women aged between 15-49 years is found to be higher than state average in the above age 35 years, urban, less than 10 years educated, other backward classes and other castes' women. In case of women aged between 40-49 years, the sex differential in mean children ever born is found to be in the range of state level for almost across all socioeconomic background characteristics (Table 2.5).

The mean children ever born to the ever-married women by district of Punjab is shown in Fig.4, it varies from 2.3 children in the Tarn Taran district to that of 1.9 children in SAS Nagar district, while the state average is 2.2 children.

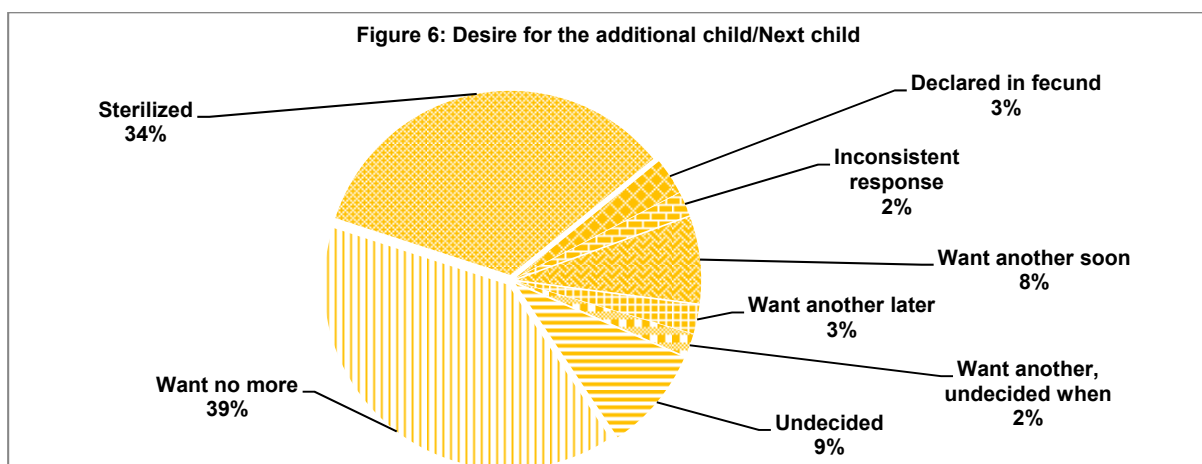
In Punjab, most of the outcomes (93.7 %) of pregnancies which occurred since January 1, 2008 to currently married women aged between 15-49 years turned to be live birth. Only 3.9 percent of the pregnancies outcomes were reported as spontaneous abortion. The percentage of pregnancies that resulted in induced abortion was 1.3 percent for the state as a whole. Interestingly, the age, education and religion of the women depict a large variation in terms of percentage of pregnancies resulted as spontaneous abortion. For example, the women in the age group below 25 years show large percentage of spontaneous abortion (4.9%). The

highest rate of spontaneous abortion is estimated for women educated less than 5 years across all educational background of women. Women belong to Muslim (6.4%), Christians (6.1%), and Other Backward Classes (5.9%) 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 high in the age groups between 35-39 years (1.7%) and 20-24 years (1.9%), sex composition of children for three sons only (1.9%), less than 5 years of schooling (1.8%), and in the 'other' castes (1.7%) (Table 2.6). The percentage of pregnancies resulted into spontaneous abortions varies from 0.4 percent in district Tarn Taran to that of 7.3 percent in the district Bathinda. The other districts also show a high rate of spontaneous abortion rate Faridkot (66.3%), 5.0 percent each in Moga and Mansa followed by SAS Nagar (4.9%). The induced abortion rate (3.5%) in the Faridkot district and still birth rate in Faridkot district and Barnala (2% each) are found to be the highest in Punjab. District Bathinda tends to have the lowest level of outcomes (90.3%) as live birth from pregnancies since January 1, 2008 which should draw attention of the 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 the desire to have an additional child, and the timing to have preferred sex of the desired additional child by number of living children are given in Table 2.8. It was observed among those with no living children, about two-fifths of the women (44.4 %) wanted a child soon (within the next two years) and 17.8 percent wanted a child two or more years later. Among the currently married women aged between 15-49 with one living child, 10.9 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 (36.7 %) or want no more children (51.8 %). In addition, not more than 2 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. Thirty nine percent of the currently married women wanted to not opt for more children, eight percent desired additional child soon thereafter and, nine percent were undecided about option of having and additional child and 34 percent had undergone sterilization. Among the currently married women having no living children but wanted to have an additional child, 35.9 percent reported that sex of the child did not matter,



51.1 percent said that it is up to God while 10.8 and 2.2 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 (39.1% with the preference of a male and 12.8 % preferring a female). With the increasing number of living children, longing for an additional male child becomes more and more magnified from 39.1 percent among currently married women with one child to 87.8 percent among currently married women with four and more living children (Table 2.8).

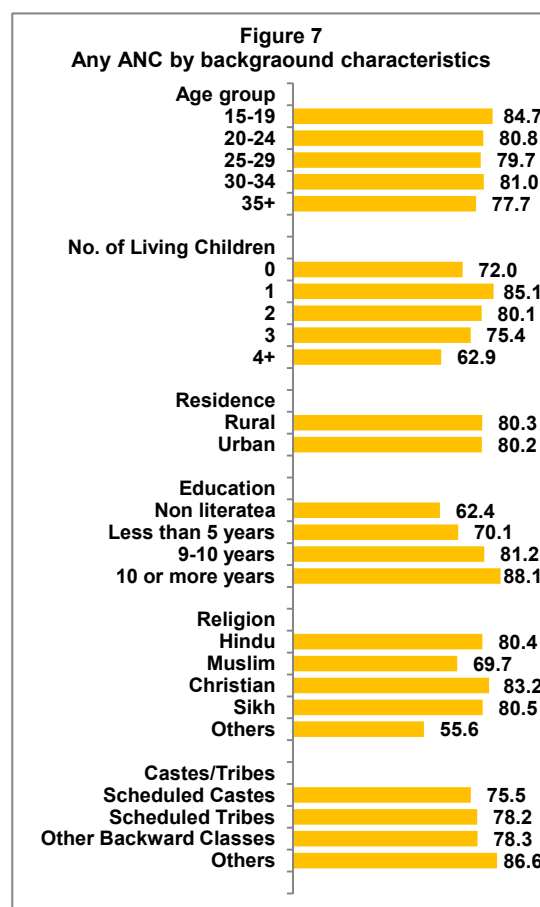
6. MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Maternal Health Care package of RCH components focused more on ANC under the 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 comprises of the regular physical checks with weight, height and blood pressure measure, Haemoglobin level test, consumption of IFA, Tetanus (TT) injection and the growth status and position of foetus. These primary services are made compulsory to be provided during the ANC check up the 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 the health facilities under the aegis of NRHM/NHM to promote Institutional Delivery and post natal care to prevent from maternal deaths.

6.1 ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

In Punjab 80.2 percent of the women had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service during the pregnancy of their last birth and in the last three years period preceding the survey. The utilisation of the government health facility for ANC care was more than 63 percent as compared to 50.4 percent of private health facility (Table 3.1).

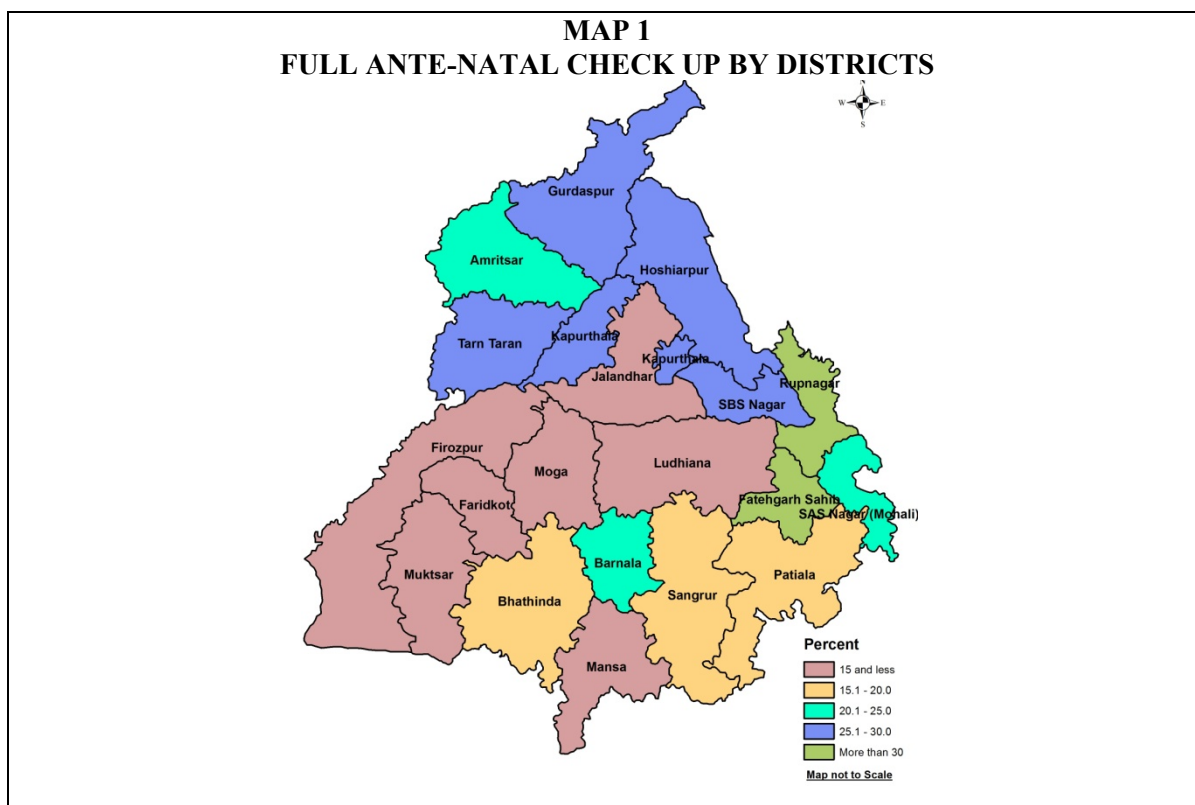
It was observed that any ANC coverage by the selected background characteristics are illustrated in Figure 7. Any ANC received among the non-literate are 62.4 percent as against 88.1 percent among the women educated for 10 or more years. There was no rural and urban gap (80.3% rural & 80.2% urban) in availing any ANC. The women who had received ANC with one living child is 85 percent whereas women with 4 and above living children was 62.9 percent.



The coverage of any ANC was the highest in Rupnagar district (94.3%) and lowest in Mansa district (64.8%). Majority of women from SAS Nagar district are availed ANC care from government health facilities (76.6%) which is the highest in the state. The lowest ANC coverage in government health facilities was in Muktsar District (41.4%). The DLHS-4 data reveals that more women availed from government health facilities for ANC as compared to the private health facilities.

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 63.2, 28.2, 62.3, 58.8, 56.3, 43.8 & 65.2 percent respectively, (Table no. 3.3). One important features of ANC check up in Punjab in case of ultrasound test done is high among women who are having one child than four or more living children (71.3% and 41.2% respectively), having ten years of education (77%), in rural-urban residence (64.9% and 65.5% respectively), and Hindu religion (66.9%). The women from other caste were the highest (74.4%) as compared to all others castes. The detail is shown in Table.3.3.

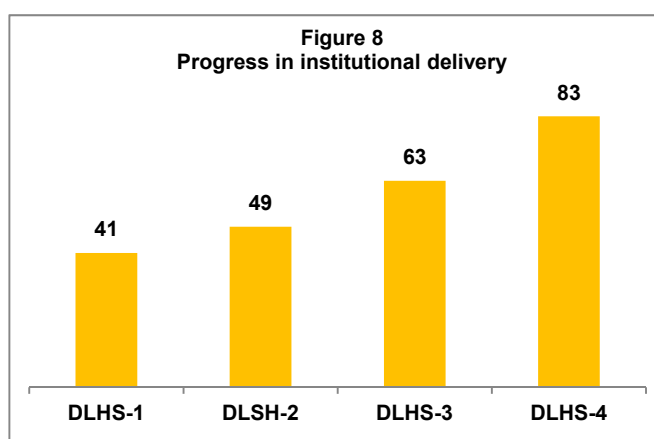
The proportion of women who had received at least three ANC (57.6 %) and the women who had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy (58%) (Table 3.5 A). The proportion of women who had three ANC are highest among women who have one living child (64.6%), having 10 years and above education (69.8%), urban residence (61.6%), Hindu religion (59.7%), other caste (67.6%). Over all there was not much significant difference by age groups 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 Punjab is 20.6 percent. About 73 percent of the women had 2 TT+ injections against 25.3 percent who had consumed 100+ IFA tablets/Syrups. The proportion of women who had received full ANC was highest in Fatehgarh Sahib district (34.7 %) and lowest was 10.9 percent in the Muktsar district (Table 3.6). District wise variation in coverage of full ANC was as shown in the Map 1. Accordingly the proportions of women who had consumed 100 IFA tablets/syrup and also had received at least one TT injections was 25.3 percent and 77.2 percent respectively in Punjab during DLHS-4 (Table 3.6).

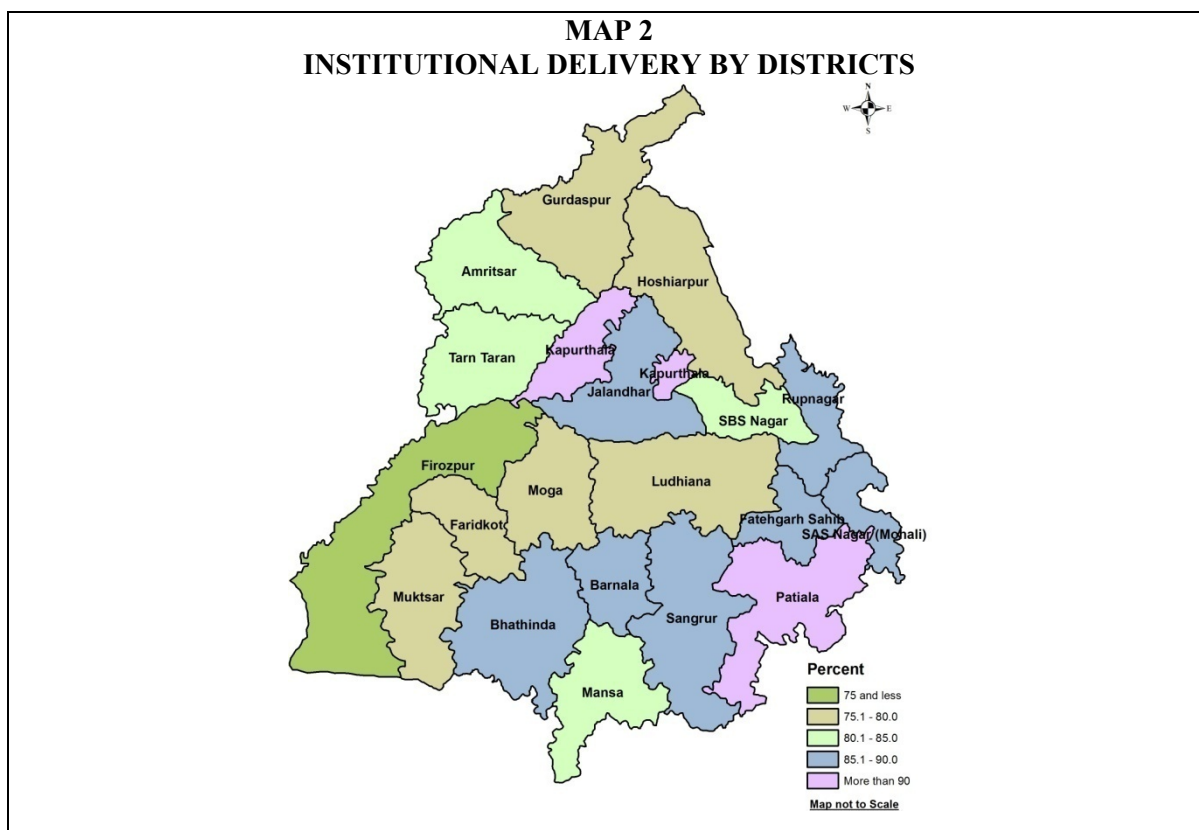


6.2 Institutional Delivery

In Punjab, the institutional delivery increased from 41 percent in DLHS-1 (1998-99) to 49 percent in DLHS-2 (2002-04) to 63 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08) and substantially increased to 83 percent in DLHS-4 (2012-13). The institutional delivery in Punjab is presented in the Figure 8.

About eighty three percent of the 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 the women having background of ten years or more education (91.5 %) and having one living child (89.4%) were going for institutional delivery. The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 90.8 percent in Kapurthala and 74.2 percent in Firozpur districts (Table 3.9). Around 97 percent of the Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) delivery shows that safe delivery is practiced in Punjab. In home delivery cases (16.6 %) are assisted by skilled persons is only 14.3 percent. The mean delivery cost in Punjab ranges from a maximum of Rs.13,015 in Hoshiarpur district and minimum is Rs.8,353 in Muktsar district. In Punjab, out of the 20 districts, only 12 districts are having the institutional delivery 80 percent and above and in remaining 8 districts the percentage is varies from 74-80 percent of Institutional delivery.





The two districts having the lowest institutional delivery are Firozpur (74.2%) and Murshidabad (75.1%).

In Punjab, 9.1 percent of institutional delivery made use of the ambulance and 48.7 percent via jeep or car for transportation of delivery with an average cost of Rs.1,228. The used of ambulance and jeep or car for transportation for institutional delivery was low among women from those coming from the background of having 2 or more children (8.2%), 10 or more years of education (6.7%), Hindu (8.7%) and Other caste (8.7%). The mean delivery cost is Rs. 5,763 in government health facilities and Rs.12,645 in private health facilities. There is a large variation of Institutional Delivery cost compared to that of government and 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 17.6 percent and Home delivery 6.1 percent (Table 3.8). The highest benefitted women for institutional delivery are those in the age group of 15-19 years (29.1%), urban residence (10.9%), having 4 and above living children (20.6%), Christians (38.4%) and scheduled castes (26.5%).

6.3 Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

The women who either do not take ANC or take an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Punjab as much as 32.6 percent women who had still/live births in the three years preceding of the survey had some complications during pregnancy (Table 3.6). Out of the 20 districts, in 11 districts women faced pregnancy complication percentage ranging from 32 percent in Muktsar to 42.8 percent in Firozpur. The remaining 9 districts', women faced pregnancy complication ranging from 18.6 percent in Amritsar to 29.3 percent

in Sangrur. Thirty three percent of women who had reported complication during pregnancy had sought treatment (65%) for the problem in Punjab (Table 3.15).

Around 13.9 percent of women in Punjab had faced at least one delivery complication. The main type of delivery complications experienced by women ranged from still or live births in the three years period preceding the survey are mainly obstructed labour (53.7%), premature labour (48.3 %), prolonged labour (23.7%), excessive bleeding (17.2 %) and convulsion or high Blood pressure (21.1%). The delivery complication was higher among those who had undergone by the caesarean (216. %) compared to that of normal delivery (12%) (Table 3.11). In all the districts of Punjab, Tarn Taran district is highest proportion of women had a delivery complication (22.3%) and is lowest in Amritsar (5.3%) (Table 3.15).

The women in Punjab have low post-delivery complications (8.3 %). The major problem during post delivery period was high fever (53.7%), lower abdominal pain (29.9 %) followed by excessive bleeding 25 percent (Table 3.12). Among the women who had post-delivery complications 65.8 percent had sought treatment (Table 3.15). In all the districts, women sought treatment for post delivery complication with highest in Gurudaspur (100%) and lowest in Patiala district (40 %).

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. Forty one percent of newborns were examined within 24 hours of birth (Table 4.1). In Punjab, women who had availed of newborn care from private health facility constitute 54 percent as compared to 44.3 percent from the government, at home (1.5 %) and others (0.2%). There was a substantial increased from DLHS-3 (24.6%). There was variation in urban areas in utilization of private health facilities (63.5%) and government health facilities (35.5%). Majority of the women from the Scheduled Castes communities has check-up in government health facilities (60.6%) than in the private health facilities (36.6%).

Majority (79.3%) of children under 3 years of age, (born after January 1, 2008) were fed with colostrums and there was not much variation across selected background characteristics of women (Table 4.2). Highest proportion of children being fed with colostrums (89.2%) in Jalandhar district and the lowest in Firozpur district (69.3%) (Table 4.5).

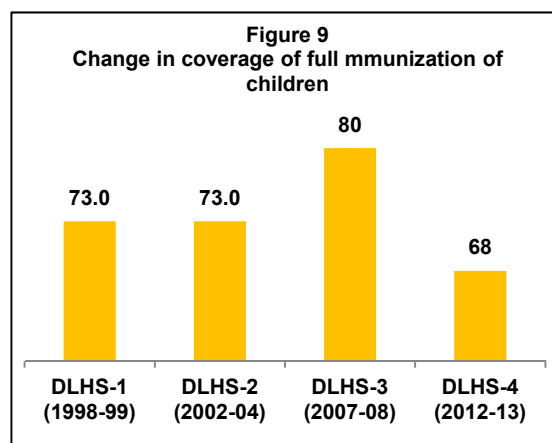
In Punjab around 31.1 percent of women had initiated breastfeeding within one hour of the birth of the child. However, 70.3 percent of women in Punjab initiated breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their child, ranging from 51 percent in Firozpur district to 88.5 percent in Jalandhar (Table 4.5). The proportion of women who initiated breastfeeding within one hour, within 24 hours and after 24 hours of birth are 31.1, 70.3 and 22.3 percent respectively.

The duration of exclusive breast feeding practiced was high (among infant under 2 to 5 months old) and ranged from 57 to 49 percent. The introduction of food supplementation with semi-solid and solid food started between the aged 2 to 3 months along with breastfeeding. As the age increases the percentage of the breast feeding declines and 16 percent of children under 24 to 35 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) was recorded either from vaccination card or by asking the mother in case the card was not available. Forty four percent of children's immunization was recorded from the cards (Table 4.7). The full immunization coverage was 68.4 percent among children (aged 12-23 months). The full immunization comprises of BCG, three doses of DPT & Polio and measles (Table 4.6). In Punjab, the coverage of BCG and measles were 90.8 percent and 80.4 percent respectively. Only 5 percent of children have not received any immunization.

In the districts of Punjab, the highest coverage of full immunization was in SAS Nagar with 82.9 percent and lowest in Muktsar with 42.4 percent. Out of the 20 districts of Punjab, 7 districts recorded full immunization coverage less than 70 percent whereas the remaining 13 districts had more than 70 percent coverage (Table 4.7). While the coverage of BCG was high in all the districts similarly for DPT-3 and Polio-3, except in Muktsar district it was 64 & 66 percent. In case of measles the coverage fluctuated from 71 to 89 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 (78.5%) of women educated up to 10 years and above received full immunization. Non-literate women's children received full immunization by 50 percent (Table 4.6). In Punjab full immunization coverage of children (aged 12-23 months) in urban areas (71%) was higher than in rural areas (67%).



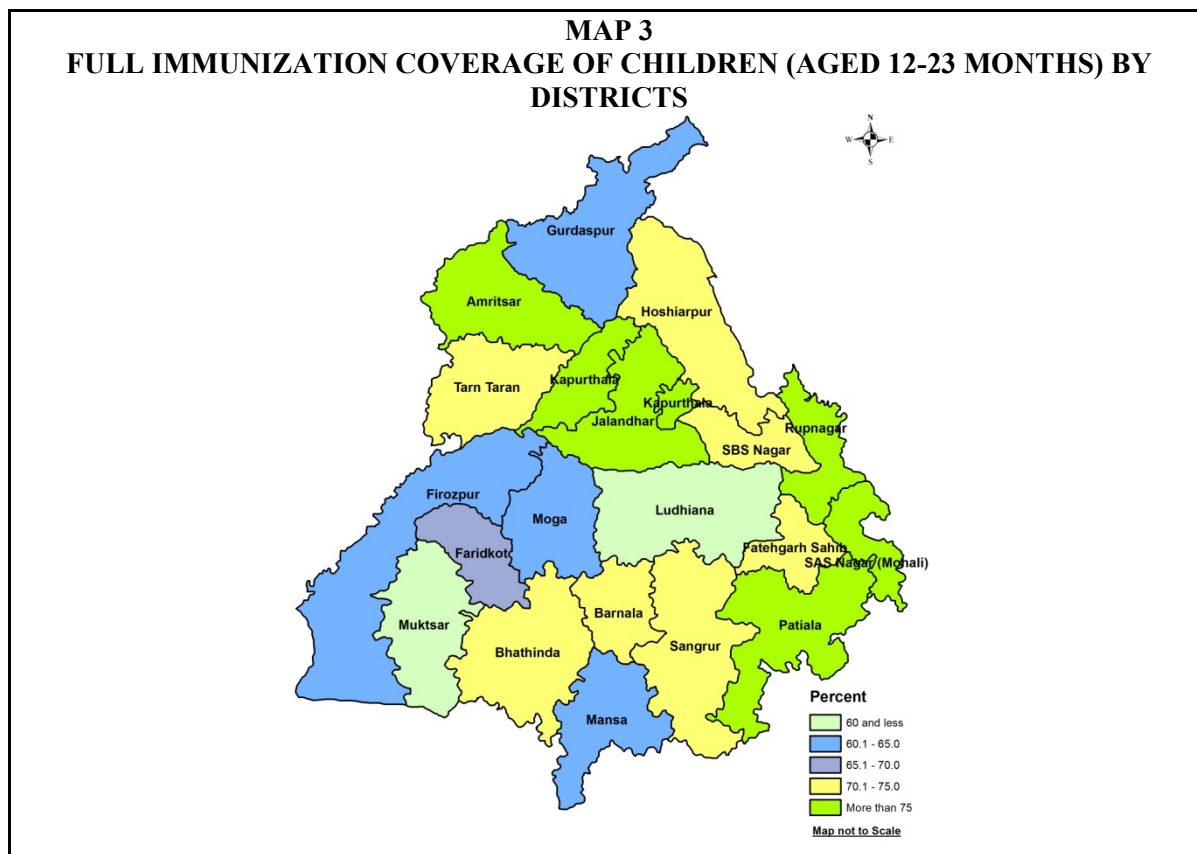
The coverage of full immunization was stagnant to 73 percent in from DLHS-1 to DLHS-2, increased in DLHS-3 (79.8 %) and declined in DLHS-4 (68.4%) (Figure 9). The coverage of full immunization of children was below 70 percent in Gurdaspur, Ludhiana, Moga, Ferozpur, Muktsar, Farikot and Mansa, while it was more than 80 percent in SAS Nagar district (Table 4.7).

With regard to the location of vaccination of children, it was reported that Sub-Health Centre (11 %) and other government health facility (63 %) (Table 4.8). District-wise variation in the coverage of full Immunization is depicted spatially in Map 3.

It was found that children aged between 9-35 months who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A was 64.9 percent in the State (Table no. 4.9). In Tarn Taran district 87 percent of children received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, while in Ferozpur and Muktsar districts only 39.5 and 41 percent children had received Vitamin-A (Table 4.7). Coverage of Vitamin-A in Rupnagar and SAS Nagar districts are 79 percent respectively. The remaining districts where coverage of Vitamin-A is above 60 percent.

Majority (78%) of children in Punjab had received Hepatitis-B vaccination. There was no differential 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 (76.9%) of women had knowledge of diarrhoea management (Table 4.10) and more than 68 percent of the women were aware of danger signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

The most common practice followed by women for treatment of children who had diarrhoea was to give ORS (53.1%), salt and sugar solution (44.5%), plenty of fluids (33.2%), continue normal food (32.8%) and continue breastfeeding (20.4%) (Table 4.10).

In Punjab, 48 percent of children who suffered from diarrhoea were treated by ORS, while 74 percent of them were given some treatment or the other (Table 4.11). Majority (65%) of children who had suffered from diarrhoea were treated in the private health facility and 34.1 percent in the government health facility (Table 4.11).

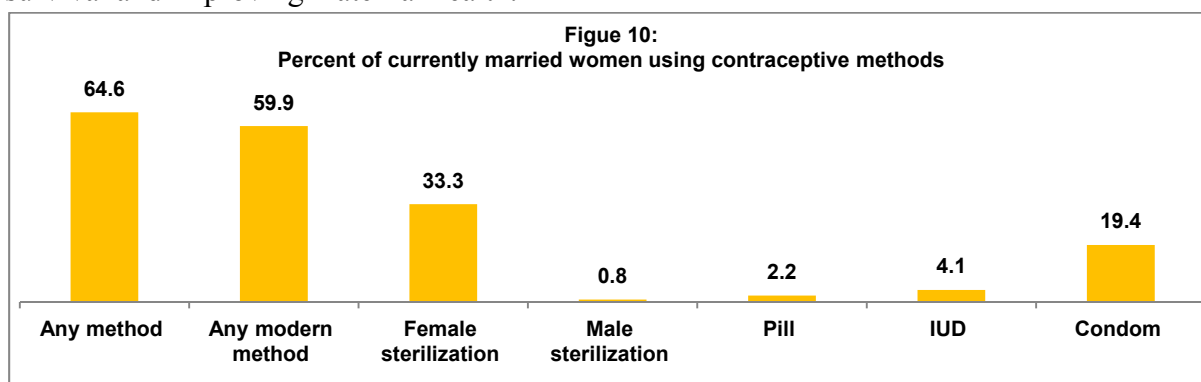
In Punjab, 68.3 percent of women were aware of danger signs of ARI. Among them, 43 percent of women were aware of difficulty in breathing, 39.5 percent knew pain in chest and productive cough, 30.1 percent knew wheezing/whistling, 29.3 percent were aware of rapid breathing and 54.4 percent had knowledge 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 the total children suffering from ARI, 92.2 percent had sought advice/treatment. Majority (76.7%) of children had treatment at private health facility and only 23.1 percent went to government health facility (Table 4.12).

The prevalence of ARI among children varied from 0.3 percent in Tarn Taran district to 11.2 percent in Faridkot district. The treatment seeking for ARI or fever was 100 percent and more in the districts of Gurdaspur, Kapurthala, Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar, Ludhiana, Moga and SAS Nagar (Table 4.13).

8. FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

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



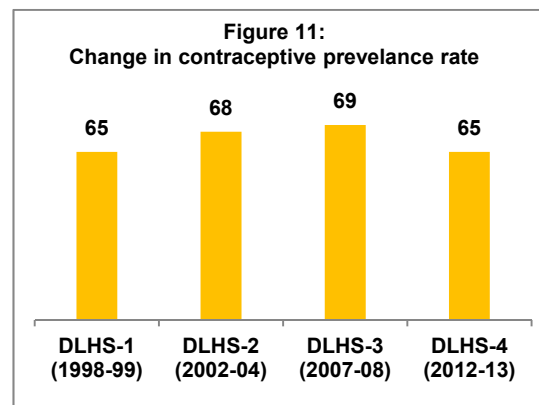
There was awareness to the extent of 82 percent about sterilization but male sterilization and Condom/Nirodh was known to only 49 percent of women. More than 68 percent of the women were aware of IUD, but the knowledge of Condom/Nirodh as high as 70 percent. The knowledge of traditional method was around 41 percent among women in Punjab. However new methods on menu of Indian program/or in market like female condom was known only 12 percent among women. The female sterilization method is the predominant limiting method being used by 33 percent of currently married women in 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary method is Condom/Nirodh having being used by 26 percent of husbands of currently married women. The use of IUD and Oral pills being ever used by 7 and 5 percents of women respectively. Among the currently married women the proportion ever using any modern method is 66 percent, while 71 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 37.3 percent which comparatively more than among urban women with corresponding figures is 26.6 percent.

The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husband shows that 60 percent of them were using one or other modern method mostly female sterilization (33%) at the time of the survey. Use of Condom/Nirodh was only 19 percent by the currently married women's husbands increased marginally from 18 percent in DLHS-3. The female sterilizations was more among rural women (38%) and non-literate (51%) women compared to that among urban women (27%) and women educated for at least 10 years (19%).

Female sterilization regardless of the family size was more among currently married women who have one or more living sons compared to those with no living son. Nearly 5 percent of women in 20-24 years, nearly 14 percent of women in 25-29 years and about 29 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 29 years. Among the currently married women, proportion continuing IUD use for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 3 years was respectively 23, 14 and 60 percents respectively. The oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 78 percent of the total pill users and 82 percent of condom users were continuing for longer periods than 6 months. It must be noted that the use of traditional methods has declined in Punjab probably being replaced by more effective method of contraception.

Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any modern method was more than 60 percent in more than half of the districts of Punjab. Highest CRP for any modern method is 65 percent in Taran Taran district and lowest is 53 percent in Ferozpur district. The prevalence of female sterilization in half of the total number of districts are above the state average of 33.3 percent.

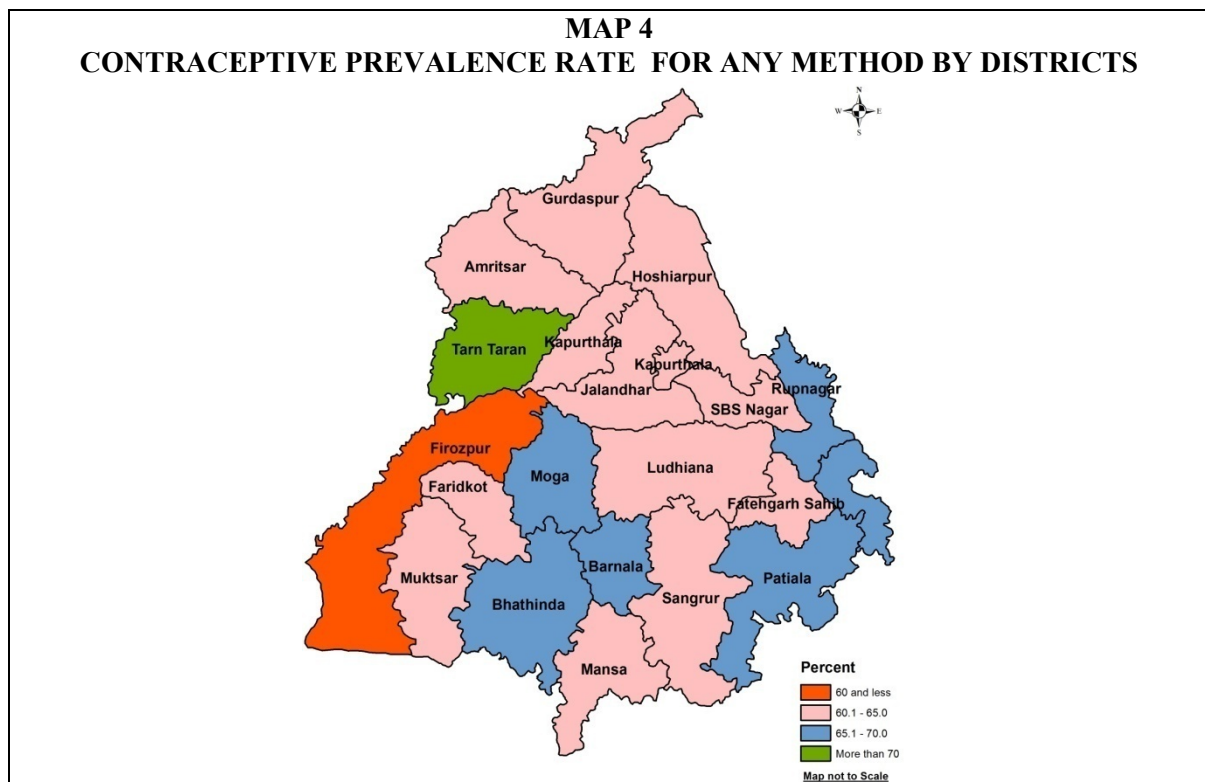
The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptive is that 89 percent of sterilization has been done in government health facility and 21 percent have availed government health facility service for spacing methods. The high and low utilization rate of government health facility for limiting and spacing methods is true for all the districts of Punjab. Nearly 27 percent of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men got monetary compensation for sterilization, with variation of 17 percent in SAS Nagar and 34.3 percent in Mansa district. As many as in 79 percent of sterilization cases monetary compensation is given at the time of discharge.



Nearly 15 percent of sterilized women, 20 and 16 percent, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side effects before the adoption and 8, 7 and 6 percents of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side effect to their health leading to health issues. Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception the main reason cited was related to other method (37%) while 36 percent mentioned fertility related problems and 28 percent mentioned side effects. For the younger women in the age bracket between 15-29 years the reasons for discontinuation of contraception was primarily fertility related as also one of the reason for women with no or one living children.

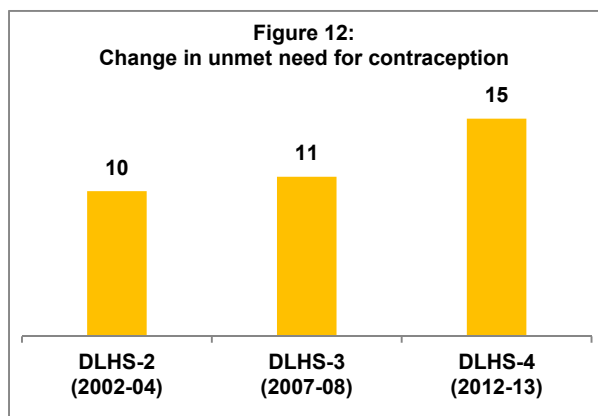
It was observed that about 6 percent of currently married women aged between 15-49 years, were not using any contraception intended to adopt limiting method and 3.7 percent spacing method in future. Those who intended to adopt either limiting or spacing methods in future within 12 months, after 12 months were still undecided about the timing constitute 38, 21 and 42 percents respectively.

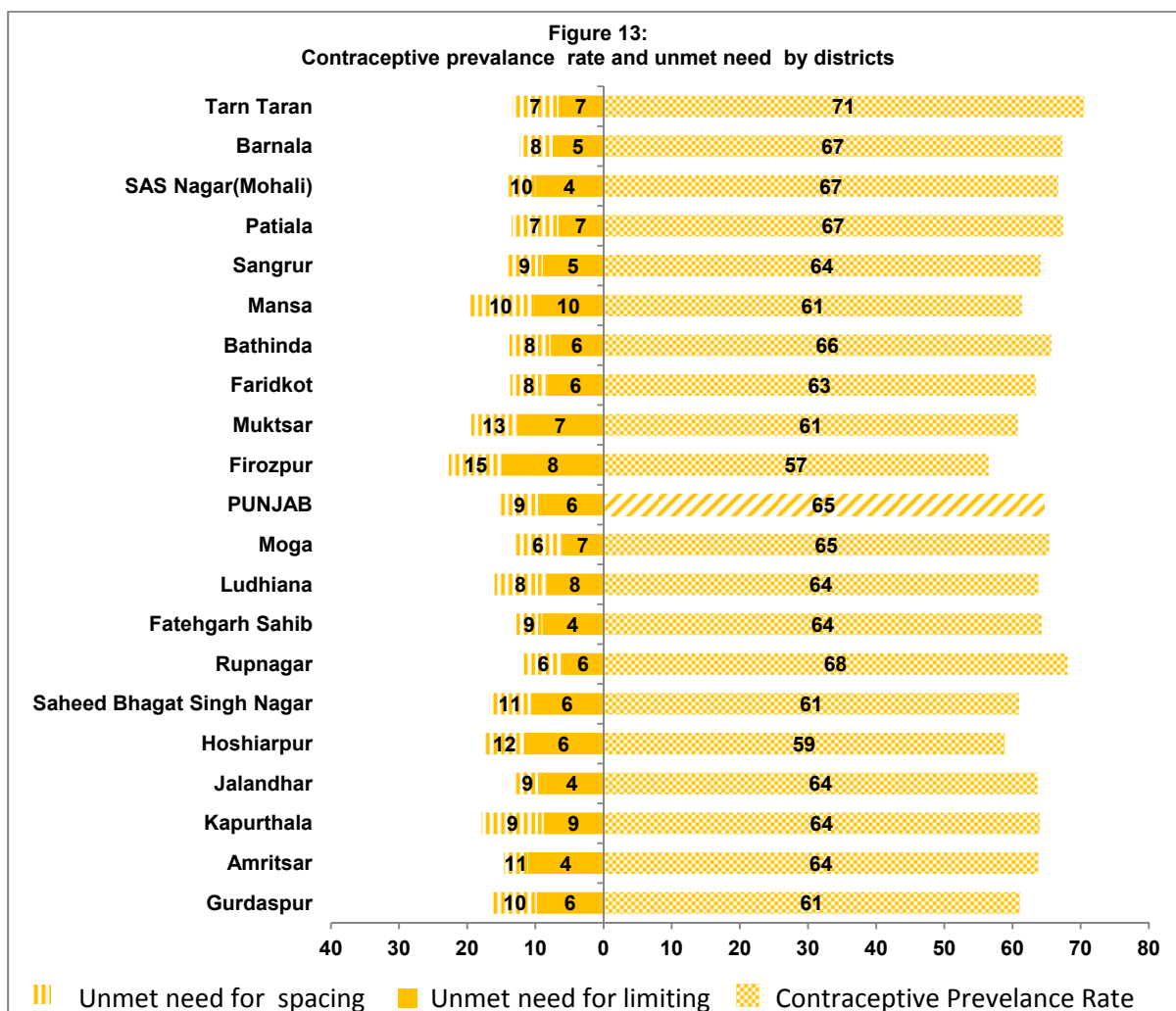
The unmet need for spacing included the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child were also included in unmet need for spacing. In Punjab 6 percent of currently married women have unmet need for spacing. Unmet need for spacing is 6 percent for women with one living child and 25, 19, 12 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 percent in the state.



Currently married women with unmet need for spacing is highest in Ferozpur district (8%) and lowest in Amritsar (4%). On the other hand unmet need for limiting is also highest in Ferozpur (15%) and lowest in Rupnagar (6%)

The total unmet need of contraceptive has been almost constant in DLHS-2 to DLHS-3. It was 10 percent in 2002-04, 11 percent in 2007-08. In 2012-13 it seems unmet need has marginally increased to 15 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.





9. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Reproductive health addresses the issue of reproductive processes, encompassing 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 are 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 14 percent of women in Punjab. The problems range

from painful periods (37%) and irregular period (45%) are the main menstrual problems experienced by women. The other problems reported are frequent or short periods (21%), prolonged and scanty bleeding (9%), absences of periods and blood clots/excessive bleeding (8%). 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 (17%). The menstrual related problems also increased with duration of marriage. More than 15 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 except Jain and Christian.

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. Around one-third of women in Punjab had heard of RTI/STI. The proportion of women who were aware of RTI/STI was comparatively higher in urban areas (38%) than in rural areas (31%). Awareness of RTI/STI was lower among young women, women with low age at consummation of marriage, non-literate and women from Scheduled Castes. Awareness of RTI/STI increased with education of women. Forty six 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, 84 percent women reported they had heard about RTI/STI from TV. Another major important sources of information about RTI/STI are from the print media (47%), cinema (45%), community leaders' meeting (41%). The sources of knowledge about RTI/STI differed 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 acquired from women who had heard of RTI/STI (Table 6.3). Almost more than fifty percent of women reported unsafe delivery, unsafe abortion, unsafe sex with persons who had multiple partners, 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 who were also reported by women as mode of the transmission of RTI/STI. The knowledge varies by residence, age at consummation, education of the women and education of the husband.

Table 6.4 shows the common symptoms of reproductive tract infections/sexually transmitted infections among women. About 12 percent of ever married women have reported having symptoms related RTIs/STIs and experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. The women reported itching or irritation over vulva (4%), pain in lower abdomen not related to menses (3%). About 73 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 (72%) from private health facility.

The women who have heard about RTI/STI varies from 7 percent in Manausa district to 69 percent in SAS Nagar district. The districts where more than half of the women have heard about RTI/STI are SAS Nagar, Jalandhar, Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar, Amritsar, Fatehgarh Sahib, Hoshiarpur and Rupnagar. Women reporting any abnormal vaginal discharge varied from 6 percent in Amritsar district to 18 percent in Bathinda district. More than half of the women in all districts except Mansa, Firozpur, Moga had sought treatment for any RTI/STI including abnormal discharge.

9.4 Awareness of HIV/AIDS

The awareness on HIV/AIDS was enquired from ever-married women between the aged 15-49 years. Two third of the women had heard about HIV/AIDS. Television is the one of the major source of knowledge on HIV/AIDS. Ninety one percent of women reported that TV as the main source of knowledge on HIV/AIDS, cinema (46%), followed by Community's leaders meetings (40%), print media (36%), school adult education programs (35%), health personal (19%), husband (13%) and radio (7%) (Table 6.7). More than fifty percent of the women reported unsafe sex with person having many partners, transfusion of infected blood and sharing of injection/needle as mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS (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. Sixty nine percent of women were of the view that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by avoiding risks of getting infected through blood. About more than one-third of the 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 13 percent of women. The other misconception was sharing food (10%), stepping on someone's urine/stool, sharing clothes (8%), hugging and shaking hand (6%) 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. Thirty nine percent of women reported to the government hospital/dispensary and 48 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. Twenty three percent of women had undergone for the test of HIV/AIDS. The women who had undergone a test 79 percent had undergone test before a year (Table 6.12). Comparison with district figures Amritsar highest (31%) and Mansa (8%) 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 under funded, 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 & MoHFW, 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 (24,311 men and 33,252 women).

10.2 Tobacco Use in Punjab

As shown in Table 7.1, overall 9 percent of adults in Punjab 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 (18%), people with less than 5 years of education (13%), rural residents (5%), and among schedule caste (11%), etc.

In Punjab, among adults, smoking is more prevalent (6%) as compared to the oral form (smokeless variety) of tobacco (5%). Use of smoke tobacco is higher among men (12%) as compared with females (0.3%) and also more likely to be higher among the older adults age 35 and above (over 7%), and those with lesser education, and also among the schedule castes (7%).

In general, it is observed that in Punjab use of tobacco among adults increases with age, but in contrast, declines with increase in educational status. The pattern of using tobacco among adults also shows an interesting scenario across the districts in Punjab. Of the 20 districts in

the state, two districts, namely Kapurthala and Tarn Taran stand out as lower use of tobacco in the state (Table 7.4). Reporting of use of oral or smokeless form is highest in Jalandhar (8.3%), followed by SAS Nagar (7.7%). In most of the districts, the proportion of adults using oral form of tobacco is around 4% to 5%. In case of smoking form of tobacco the use among adults ranges from 4 percent in Bathinda to 10 percent in Hoshiarpur. Other districts in which around 8% to 9% of adults are likely to smoke are Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Jalandhar and Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar.

The use of tobacco (all forms) among men is on the lower side in Punjab – 10% for oral or smokeless and 12% for smoking. It is interesting to note that both forms of tobacco use is the lowest among teenagers (less than 1-2%), but increases from age 20 onwards (among the youth) to older ages. Smokeless tobacco use is slightly higher among men in rural areas (11%) than urban males (9%). Interestingly, smoking in men shows an entirely different scenario in Punjab. Smoking is found to be higher among men in urban areas (14%) than in rural areas (11%). Among men also, age and education emerge as important factors. The older males say age 40 and above (12-17%) are much more likely to use tobacco products than those aged less than 20 (1-2%). Similarly, as education level increases use of tobacco in any form is more likely to diminish among men. The more educated males are nearly three times less likely to use tobacco than their counterparts who are illiterate (Table 7.2).

In Punjab, strictly speaking, both forms of tobacco are not widely used by men (10-12%). About 2 percent of adult men use tobacco with paan, and 0.3 percent with guthka/paan masala. Use of paan with tobacco 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 urban men use this form (14%), higher by about 3 percent, than those in rural areas (11%). About 7 percent of men are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) in Punjab. The proportion of usual smokers is 7 percent in rural areas as compared with 8 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 Punjab (Table 7.1), a small proportion of adult women reported using any kind of tobacco (less than 1%). Among the women tobacco users, while only about 0.3 percent smoke, a very small proportion of them (0.4%) 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 Punjab. Only about 0.2 percent of women in rural areas smoke, compared with about 0.4 percent in urban areas. Among those women who use non-smoke form/chew tobacco, about 0.2 percent used it with betel nut or paan (Table 7.5). Among women who smoke, just about 0.2 percent are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) (Table 7.6).

10.3 Use of Alcohol in Punjab

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 (48,590 men and 53,607 women).

As presented in Table 7.1, in Punjab 17 percent of adults consume alcohol. In the state, the level of consumption is found much higher among adults age above 30 (20-23%) and highest among scheduled caste (18%). Like use of tobacco, education does not make much impact as an important factor. Highest alcohol consumption is observed for people with less than 5 years of education (21%). The level of alcohol consumption by religious affiliation shows that the least consumption is among Muslims (13%) and highest among Others (19%).

In Punjab, alcohol consumption across the districts shows that of the 20 districts, only in 1 district the level is less than 10 percent (Table 7.4). The prevalence of alcohol use across the state ranges from 9 percent in Firozpur to about 25 percent in SAS Nagar. Consumption of alcohol is found high in districts such as Jalandhar and Fatehgarh Sahib (23%), Harnala (21%) and Amritsar (20%). Districts with 15-20 percent of adults consuming alcohol are Gurdaspur, Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur, Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar, Rupnagar, Ludhiana, Moga, Patiala and Tarn Taran.

In Punjab, consumption of alcohol is found more concentrated among males (35%) as compared with (0.7%) among females (Table 7.1). Men who are more likely to consume alcohol are those in their 30's and 40's (38-49%), non-literates (43%), for Hindus, Christians, Sikhs and other religions (above 35%) and scheduled castes (37%). The reporting of consumption of alcohol is seen among the teenagers (5%). Alcohol consumption among men is higher in rural areas (36%) as compared with urban areas (33%).

Only about 0.7 percent of adult females reported consuming alcohol in Punjab (Table 7.3). The consumption of alcohol increases by age, with higher intake among older females age 40 and above (1%). Women who reported consumption of alcohol are non-literate (1%). A very small proportion (0.3%) of females in Punjab 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 Punjab about 5 percent of the sample population reported suffering from any injury. The prevalence of any injury is a little higher in the rural areas (5%) compared to urban areas (4%). The prevalence of any injury shows not much variation between males and females in the state.

About 8 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 13 percent reported they treated as in-patient with stay for more than 2 weeks. Interestingly, in Punjab, about 56 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 other treatments (62%) as compared with males, while men are more likely to be treated in intensive care or as in-patient with stay more than 2 weeks. There is not much variation in terms of treatment of any injury by residence in Punjab.

In Punjab, among the five disabilities, the prevalence of visual disability is a little higher (1.5%) as compared to other disabilities. Reporting of visual disability is also found higher by females (1.6%) than males (1.4%). Mental and hearing disabilities are the other two disabilities reported in Punjab (0.4% and 0.6% respectively). While reporting of mental disability is higher among males (0.5%) than females (0.4%), females reported higher hearing disability (0.6%) than males (0.5%). The prevalence of all disabilities is higher in rural areas except visual disability (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 Punjab is 4 percent. The differential in the prevalence of acute illness by residence shows not much variation (around 4% each).

About 4 percent of household members reported suffering from any acute illness in Punjab, and more of women (4.3%) than men (4%) 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 29 percent, followed by acute respiratory tract infection (ARTI) (13.2%), malaria (12.7%), fever with rash (10.7%), diarrhea/dysentery (9.7%), and Jaundice with fever (8.7%). Acute respiratory tract infection (ARTI) and diarrhea/dysentery are found to be higher in urban areas than in rural 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, 77 percent preferred treatment at private facility, mainly in a clinic/dispensary (44%). About 18 percent of those who had acute illnesses got treated in a government facility, mainly in a hospital (14%), followed by Dispensary/clinic (2%). About 2 percent with any acute illnesses were treated at DOTS centre or at home. In Punjab, use of private 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 Punjab about 10 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 cardiovascular system (14%), followed by diseases of respiratory system (13%), musculoskeletal system (12%), followed by diseases of central nervous system (11%). Diseases related to respiratory system, cardiovascular system, musculoskeletal system and central nervous system account for about 12-14 percent respectively. Interestingly, reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases other than the nine identified diseases account for 28 percent.

In Punjab, 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 (15% as compared with 12% among females), skin diseases (5% against 4% among females), eye problem (3% as compared with 2% among females) and for 'other' diseases (29% against 27% among females). In contrast, females reported more of symptoms related to disease of musculoskeletal system (15% compared to 9% among males) and goitre (2% against about 1% 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 cardiovascular system (15%), central nervous system (12%) and 'others' (29%) than rural residents. In case of rural areas, much higher reporting related to diseases of musculoskeletal system (13%) and skin (5%).

Household respondents were also asked about the nature and source of treatment for chronic illnesses suffered by any of their household member. In Punjab, only 61 percent of those who suffered from chronic illnesses have details of diagnosis or treatment. About one-third has no details of diagnosis or treatment, and about 8 percent have not sought treatment at all. The proportion not seeking treatment (9%) or with no details of treatment (33%) is more in the rural areas as compared to the urban areas (7% and 29% respectively). Overall, 58 percent of rural residents and 65 percent of the 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 Punjab most people who suffered from chronic illnesses sought treatment at private facility (78%), even among rural residents (77%), and the proportion is 81 percent among urban residents. About 20 percent were treated at government facility (21% in rural areas and 18 percent 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 Punjab, hypertension (22%) and diabetes (16%) are the most commonly diagnosed chronic illnesses, followed by diseases related to heart (8%) and asthma or chronic respiratory failure (7%). 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 females suffered from hypertension (24% against 20% among males) and goitre (3% against 1%), even in rural areas (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 22 percent of older persons were diagnosed with hypertension, 21 percent with diabetes, 12 percent with diseases related to heart and about 9 percent with asthma or 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 (25% as compared with 21% in rural areas), diabetes (27% against 18% in rural areas) and diseases related to heart (14% against 11%). Similar to the situation in the general population, among the older persons also it is found that more females are diagnosed with hypertension (25% as compared with 19% among males) and goitre/thyroid disorder (2% as compared with 1% 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 Punjab, about 1 percent of the household population diagnosed with TB, which is found to be higher among males and in rural 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

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 Index-for-Age: Methods and Development*. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO.

analysis is based on information collected from 6322 children from Punjab 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 and is 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 Punjab 29 percent children under age five are stunted and 12 percent are severely stunted. Variation in the prevalence of stunting by age group shows that stunting is highest (54%) in children age 19-24 months, followed by those in age 25-35 months (38%) and the lowest (9%) in children below age 6 months. Prevalence of severe stunting shows a similar pattern, with the highest proportion of severe stunting in children age 19-24 months (34%), followed by among those age 25-35 months (17%). Sex differential in the prevalence of stunting is not much pronounced as male children are relatively more likely to be stunted (29%) than female children (28%). The sex differential remains by and large the same even in case of severe stunting. There is no much difference in children under age five living in rural and urban areas and coming from scheduled tribe, castes and other backward classes families.

The prevalence of stunting is not uniform across different districts in Punjab. Stunting is the lowest in Gurudaspur district (19%) followed by Shahid Bahagat Singh Nagar (21%) and Hoshiarpur (22%). While, the prevalence of stunting is the highest in Patiala (36%) followed by Kapurthala and Mansa (35% each). Severe stunting is the lowest in Gurudaspur and Hoshiarpur (8%) and Fatehgarh Sahib (9%). On the other hand, Patiala and Kapurthala (17% each) show the highest prevalence of severe 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 severe if the child is more than three standard deviations below the reference median. Overall 21 percent children in Punjab are wasted and 10 percent are severely wasted. Analysis by age group shows that wasting ranges from a minimum 16 percent in children age 36 months to the maximum 43 percent in children in age 0-6 months. Children residing in rural areas are more likely to be wasted (23%) than children living in urban areas (19%). There is no much difference of weight-for-height/wasted in children from scheduled castes (22%), tribes (21.5%), others (21.1%) and other backward classes (20%). Variations by district portray that wasting in children ranges from 16 percent in each of Mansa, Firozpur, Faridkot and Bhatinda to 31 percent in SAS Nagar.

12.3 Weight-for-Age (Underweight)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age. Thus, it 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 25 percent of children under age 5 are underweight and 8 percent are severely underweight. The proportion of underweight children is the highest (35%) among children aged 19-24 months and the lowest (22%) among children aged 13-18 months. The sex differential in the proportion of underweight children is not pronounced. There is no much different of underweight in rural (26%) and urban (24%) 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 32 percent in Jalandhar and Rupnagar to 17 percent in Gurdaspur.

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/m^2). 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 Punjab were obtained for 34951 women aged between 15-49 years who were present in the sample households at the time of the survey. Table 8.3 presents percentage of women aged 15-49 by their BMI. The mean BMI is 23.9, which falls in the normal BMI classification. Over half (54%) of the women aged 15-49 have a normal BMI, 15 percent are undernourished or thin (BMI less than 18.5) and 30 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 aged between 15-19 are more likely to be thin or undernourished (41%) than women in other age cohorts. Rural women are more likely to be thin or undernourished (17%) than their urban counterpart (13%), where as urban women are 1.2 times as likely to be overweight or obese as compared to rural women (34 and 28% respectively). Educational attainment has a negative relationship with the proportion of overweight or obese women. Among women who are non literate, over three-tenth of them (32%) are overweight or obese. But the proportion of such women reduces to 30 percent among those completed 10 or more years of schooling. The pattern gets reversed in case of proportion of women who are thin or undernourished. Women from scheduled caste and schedule tribe 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 women who are thin or underweight is not uniform across districts of Punjab. It ranges from the minimum of 12 percent in Kapurthala and Fatehgarh Sahib, Patiala, SAS Nagar to 21 percent in Muktsar. On the other hand, proportion of women who are overweight or obese is the highest in Moga (36%) and lowest in Gurdaspur (24%) followed by Amritsar (25%).

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.

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 two-third (66%) of children age 6-59 months suffer from some level of anemia (Hb <11.0g/dl), 17 percent of children have mild anemia and 39 percent have moderate anemia (Hb 7.0-9.9g/dl). Over nine percent of children age 6-59 months have severe anemia (Hb <7.0 g/dl). The prevalence of anemia among children age 6-59 months is relatively higher among rural children (66%) than their urban counterparts. The prevalence of any anemia does not vary 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 (49%). The proportions of school going population age 6-19 years who suffer from mild and moderate anemia are 19 and 26 percent respectively. The pattern in decline in any anemia with increasing age is linear in nature with the maximum (54%) among those in the age-group 6 to 10 years and minimum (42%) 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 also declining linearly with increasing years of schooling, from 56 percent among non literate to 41 percent among those having 10 or more years of schooling. Scheduled castes are also more likely to be anemic even in the schooling going population age 6-19 years.

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

Prevalence of anemia declines further in case of adult population age 20 years and above. It is evident from Table 8.7 that over four-tenth (43%) of adult age 20 years and above are anemic in Punjab. Adult women are approximate 1.5 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 a contrast in the pattern by sex of the adults. The pattern shoes an increasing prevalence of anemia by age among adult men, while there is a declining trend in the prevalence of anemia with increasing age among women in Punjab. 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. Scheduled caste and scheduled tribes 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.

It was observed that the 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 also evident from the table that around three-fifths (58%) of pregnant women in Punjab are anemic. About one-fifth of them have mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl), 34 percent have moderate anemia and five percent have severe anemia. Pregnant women in Punjab who are younger in age (specifically age 15-19), those living in rural areas, non-literate and coming from scheduled caste/scheduled tribe 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, 2011)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.

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

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 6.5 percent of men age 18 and above and 7.2 percent of women age 18 and above in Punjab suffer from diabetes as the level of blood glucose among those have been 160mg/dL or higher. Another 7.2 percent of men and 7.3 percent of women age 18 and above in Punjab 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 aged 60 and above are over 12 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 - 1.4 percent in the age group 18-29 years and 17 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 (1.2 times). Non-literate men and women are more likely to suffer from diabetes than those who have ever attended schools. The level of diabetes prevalence cuts across religion group, which may have implication for the differences in life style and food habits. Adult men and women in Hindu religion are more likely to suffer from diabetes than the adult men and women who are Muslims and Christian.

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 Punjab. Among districts, men in Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar have the highest prevalence of diabetes in Punjab (9%) followed by Firozpur, Amritsar, Moga, Firozpur and Fadidkot (8%). On the other hand, men in Gurdaspur and Taran Taran (4% each) have relatively lower prevalence of diabetes among different districts of Punjab. The pattern remains by and large the same even if we analyze the prevalence of diabetes among adult women in different districts of Punjab. The prevalence is the highest among adult women in Moga (10%) followed by Hoshiarpur, Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar and Firozpur (9%).

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 device 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 15 percent of men and 11 percent of women age 18 years and above in Punjab are in the stage of pre-hypertension, while 41 percent men and 29 percent of women age 18 years and above are in the stage of hypertension and require medical attention on a priority basis. There is no profound difference in the prevalence of pre-hypertension or hypertension across men and women living in urban and rural areas of Punjab. The pattern in prevalence of pre-hypertension and hypertension across different districts of Punjab are not uniform. Among men age 18 years and above, prevalence of pre-hypertension ranges from a minimum in Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar and Rupnagar (9%) to the maximum in SAS Nagar (21%). In case of hypertension, the prevalence ranges from a minimum in Ludhiana (33%) to the maximum in Mansa (55%), Firozpur and Bhatinda (49%) and Faridkot (46%).

In case of women age 18 years and above, the prevalence of pre-hypertension is the lowest in Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar and Rupnagar (7 % each) among the 20 districts of Punjab. On the other hand, Kapurthala (18%), Taran Taran (15%) and Patiala (14%) 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 \geq 140 or DBP \geq 90) also portrays the same pattern with the lowest proportion of women in Rupnagar and Ludhiana (23% each) and the highest proportion in Manas (38%), Bhatinda and Firozpur (35% each).

12.8 Use of Iodized Salt

The use of Salt 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 95 percent of household in Punjab and 87 percent households were found to use salt with adequate iodine contain. Another 7 percent households were found to use salt with iodine but the proportion of iodine contain was not

⁴ American Heart Association. <http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/>.

adequate. Urban household are more likely to use iodized salts than their rural counterparts (88% and 86% respectively). 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 Kapurthala (98%) to the minimum in Ferozpur (74%).

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 Punjab, the average sampled rural population served per Sub-Health Centre, Primary Health Centre (PHC) and Community Health Centre (CHC) are 6,754; 41,002 and 1,14,363 respectively (Table 9.1). The RCH services of DLHS-4 sampled villages were catered by 643 Sub-Health Centres, 162 PHCs and 120 CHCs.

Out of the 390 Sub-Health Centres functioning in government building, 66 percent have regular electricity (Table 9.2). Thirteen percent of these Sub-Health Centres are having labor rooms and out of this 20 percent are currently in use. Toilet facility is available in 88 percent of the sampled Sub-Health Centre located in government buildings. Around 92 percent of these Sub-Health Centres running in government buildings have water supply.

Citizen's charters are displayed in 77 percent of the sampled 643 Sub-Health Centres (Table 9.3). The proportion of sampled Sub-Health Centre facilitated by Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC) and those that received untied funds is 99 percent and 89 percent respectively.

In Punjab 74 percent of total 643 Sub-Health Centers have Auxiliary-Nurse-Mid-Wife (ANM) in positioned. Additional ANM available in the state is 50 percent. Forty six percent of the Sub-Health Centres have male health worker available. But Sahid Bhagat Singh Nagar district only 10 percent of Sub-Health Centres have male health worker in positioned (Table 9.4).

Out of 162 sampled PHCs of the state the available number of other human resources of MOs, LMOs, AYUSH Doctors and Pharmacists in positioned turned out to be about 75 percent, 37 percent, 50 percent and 85 percent respectively.

Only 18 percent of the 162 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for MO. Fifty three percent of the sampled PHCs are functioning on a 24x7 basis. About 65 percent of the sampled PHCs catering to the sample villages have at least four beds. Sixty nine percent of the PHCs have regular power supply and only 29 percent have functional vehicles (Table 9.6).

Newborn care equipments are available in 94 percent of the sampled PHCs, 60 percent provide referral services for delivery case, and 59 percent have conducted at least 10 deliveries (Table 9.7).

Ninety two percent of sampled PHCs have received 'Untied Fund' and almost all the sampled PHCs (99%) have utilized the funds (Table 9.8). Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) has been constituted in 96 percent and 80 percent of the sampled PHCs have displayed Citizen's Charter.

Out of 120 CHCs surveyed in all the districts of Punjab, 34 percent of CHCs are having at least an Obstetric Gynecologist in positioned. The proportion of CHCs having at least Pediatrician, Anesthetist and Public Health Manager are 14.1 percent, 14.1 percent and 8.3 percent respectively (Table 9.9).

For the state as a whole out of 120 CHCs only 19 are having blood storage facility and 91 CHCs are designated as First Referral Units (FRUs). Out of the 120 CHCs around 92 and 87 CHCs are having functional Operation Theaters (OTs) and newborn care services respectively (Table 9.10).

Out of total 120 CHCs 114 have utilized untied funds, 116 CHCs have constituted RKS and regularly monitored and displayed citizen's charter in 109 CHCs (Table 9.11).

In DLHS-4 total 38 Sub Divisional Hospitals (SDHs) have surveyed in all the districts of Punjab, out of these 24 SDHs are having at least one pediatricians in positioned and in 10 SDHs are having at least one radiographers in positioned. Only three Sub-Divisional Hospitals namely Ferozpur, Sangrur and Patiala are having 2D echo facility. Ultra sound facilities are available in 24 Sub-Divisional Hospitals, three phase connection is available in all SDHs, critical care area is available in 20 Sub-Divisional Hospitals and suggestions and complaint box are available in 36 Sub-Divisional Hospitals at the time of the survey.

In Punjab total 20 Districts Hospitals have surveyed out of these 18 Districts Hospitals are having at least one pediatricians in positioned and half of the District Hospitals are having at least one radiographers in positioned. Only three District Hospitals are having 2D echo facility and eighteen District Hospitals are having ultra sound facilities. Three phase connection is available in all districts, critical care area is available only in 10 District Hospitals and suggestions and complaint box are available in 19 Districts Hospitals at the time of the survey.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 1.1 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Basic demographic indicators of Punjab 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
Gurdaspur	1,625	28.5	+9.3	895	84.6	74.8	79.9
Amritsar	731	53.6	+15.5	884	80.1	72.0	76.3
Kapurthala	2,826	34.9	+8.0	912	83.2	74.6	79.1
Jalandhar	5,146	53.2	+11.8	913	86.1	78.5	82.5
Hoshiarpur	1,394	21.2	+7.1	962	88.8	80.3	84.6
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	1,279	20.4	+4.2	954	85.4	73.9	79.8
Rupnagar	4,865	26.0	+8.9	913	87.5	76.4	82.2
Fatehgarh Sahib	1,807	30.9	+11.5	871	83.3	74.8	79.4
Ludhiana	3,543	59.1	+15.4	869	86.0	77.9	82.2
Moga	2,041	22.6	+11.3	893	74.4	66.5	70.7
Firozpur	475	27.2	+16.2	893	75.4	61.7	68.9
Muktsar	1,860	28.0	+16.0	895	71.8	59.2	65.8
Faridkot	2,309	35.2	+12.1	889	74.6	63.9	69.6
Bhathinda	4,098	36.0	+17.3	865	73.8	61.9	68.3
Mansa	2,016	21.3	+11.8	880	67.3	55.7	61.8
Sangrur	919	31.2	+12.4	883	73.2	62.2	68.0
Patiala	1,547	40.3	+19.6	888	80.2	69.8	75.3
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	4,771	55.2	+33.2	878	87.9	79.2	83.8
Barnala	3,150	32.0	+13.0	876	71.6	63.6	67.8
Tarn Taran	312	12.6	+19.2	898	73.2	61.9	67.8
Punjab	46,714	37.5	+13.9	893	80.4	70.7	75.8

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 districts, Punjab, 20012-13.

State/District	No of PSU		Number of households interviewed				HH response rate	Number of ever-married women interviewed			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total		Rural	Urban	EW response rate	
Gurdaspur	44	26	1,908	1,209	699	97.3	1,761	1,153	608	99.8	
Amritsar	25	25	1,297	662	635	92.6	1,215	638	577	98.8	
Kapurthala	34	26	1,623	921	702	96.6	1,445	831	614	99.2	
Jalandhar	25	25	1,315	678	637	93.9	1,286	687	599	98.6	
Hoshiarpur	44	26	1,888	1,203	685	97.7	1,644	1,075	569	96.7	
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	25	25	1,359	683	676	97.1	1,210	615	595	95.5	
Rupnagar	44	26	1,926	1,215	711	98.3	1,850	1,219	631	97.3	
Fatehgarh Sahib	44	26	1,884	1,189	695	97.5	1,847	1,213	634	97.4	
Ludhiana	25	25	1,372	687	685	98.0	1,273	645	628	97.7	
Moga	44	26	1,917	1,215	702	97.8	1,766	1,140	626	96.9	
Firozpur	44	26	1,882	1,193	689	96.0	1,810	1,176	634	93.1	
Muktsar	44	26	1,912	1,209	703	99.0	1,832	1,149	683	94.8	
Faridkot	34	26	1,612	925	687	96.0	1,510	881	629	94.4	
Bhathinda	34	26	1,618	925	693	96.3	1,565	947	618	95.2	
Mansa	44	26	1,865	1,183	682	95.2	1,680	1,092	588	91.1	
Sangrur	44	26	1,888	1,191	697	96.3	1,829	1,180	649	97.3	
Patiala	34	26	1,611	919	692	95.9	1,562	930	632	97.6	
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	27	33	1,557	717	840	92.7	1,480	743	737	97.0	
Barnala	44	26	1,866	1,194	672	95.2	1,792	1,167	625	96.4	
Tarn Taran	25	25	1,362	680	682	99.3	1,313	659	654	99.4	
Punjab	728	522	33,662	19,798	13,864	96.5	31,670	19,140	12,530	96.6	

Note: Table based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.3 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

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

Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Total percent (100%)
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	97.7	1.8	0.5	0.0	100.0
Middle school	77.1	19.5	5.1	1.5	100.0
Secondary school	54.9	29.4	15.4	4.9	100.0
Higher secondary school	33.5	29.0	27.1	15.0	100.0
College	5.1	9.5	22.4	64.4	100.0
Madrassa	2.2	4.4	16.1	79.5	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, Punjab, 2012-13.

Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village ¹			More than 10km
		Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km	
Sub Health Centre	54.5	80.2	90.4	98.2	1.8
Primary Health Centre	16.2	28.3	44.8	76.2	23.8
Community Health Centre	5.1	12.5	22.9	52.9	47.1
District/Govt. Hospital	1.0	3.0	5.5	15.7	84.3
Government Dispensary	24.9	44.4	58.9	75.3	24.7
Private Clinic	58.5	71.6	80.1	93.5	6.5
Private Hospital	5.5	15.2	29.4	62.4	37.6
AYUSH Health Facility ²	4.4	12.8	23.9	50.5	49.7

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, Punjab, 2012-13.

Programmes	Percentage of villages	Number of villages
Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	96.4	702
Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)	66.2	482
Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS)	84.3	614
Total number of villages		728

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, Punjab, 2012-13.

Reason	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
School too far	2.7	5.7	4.0	2.2	6.6	4.2	3.5	3.7	3.6
Further education not necessary	3.3	5.2	4.1	3.4	5.1	4.2	3.2	5.2	4.0
Required for work in household activities/ farm family/business	7.9	12.5	10.0	8.1	13.7	10.8	7.7	9.8	8.5
Required for outside work	6.9	5.1	6.1	6.4	5.4	5.9	7.8	4.4	6.4
Not interested in studies	41.2	28.3	35.4	44.5	28.8	37.2	35.3	27.3	32.0
Cost too much	21.2	25.5	23.1	17.4	21.6	19.4	27.9	34.0	30.4
Repeated failures	3.7	3.2	3.5	4.2	3.6	3.9	2.9	2.4	2.7
Got married	0.3	2.1	1.1	0.4	2.4	1.3	0.2	1.6	0.8
Others	12.0	12.5	12.6	13.5	12.9	13.2	11.6	11.6	11.6
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	1,162	933	2,095	729	630	1,359	432	304	736

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.6(a) HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

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

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity connection	99.0	98.9	99.3
Source of drinking water			
Improved source ¹	98.4	98.2	98.8
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation	86.7	81.6	94.7
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	52.5	33.0	83.3
Electricity	0.6	0.5	0.7
Kerosene	1.0	0.8	1.4
Wood	29.7	42.3	9.8
Others	0.1	0.0	0.1
Type of house			
Kachha	5.3	7.1	2.5
Semi-pucca	33.8	44.2	17.3
Pucca	60.7	48.7	79.7
Number of rooms			
1	15.4	15.5	15.2
2	29.3	31.8	25.3
3+	55.3	52.7	59.5
Household assets			
Radio/transistor	6.4	5.9	7.1
Television	89.9	88.2	92.5
Computer/ laptops without internet	8.0	4.1	14.3
Computer/ laptops with internet	7.7	4.4	13.1
Telephone only	12.3	8.8	17.7
Mobile only	90.6	88.9	93.3
Washing Machine	40.1	29.2	57.4
Refrigerator	74.9	70.4	81.9
Sewing machine	69.2	68.0	71.0
Watch/ clock	86.4	85.6	87.8
Bicycle	72.0	76.2	65.3
Motor cycle/ scooter	55.5	50.2	63.8
Car / Jeep/van	14.7	10.4	21.4
Tractor	9.0	13.5	2.0
Water pump/tube well	19.1	20.5	16.8
Cart driven by animal	5.9	8.8	1.1
Cart driven by Machine	3.9	5.7	1.0
Other cart	1.4	1.8	0.9
Cooler/AC	52.4	45.6	63.2
Number of households**	33,662	19,798	13,864

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. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.6 (b) HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

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

District	With electricity	Improved source of drinking water ¹	Improved access to Sanitation ²	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in <i>pucca</i> house	Having BPL card
Gurdaspur	99.8	99.9	83.8	58.2	62.1	6.4
Amritsar	99.6	99.8	89.9	65.7	65.0	5.9
Kapurthala	99.9	99.7	96.2	71.8	79.3	6.0
Jalandhar	99.5	99.7	94.3	74.1	81.0	6.3
Hoshiarpur	99.2	99.2	84.3	60.0	68.7	4.9
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	99.5	99.6	87.9	60.4	70.7	4.6
Rupnagar	99.7	98.4	83.7	56.6	67.1	7.0
Fatehgarh Sahib	99.6	99.6	92.0	59.1	72.0	9.3
Ludhiana	99.2	99.2	88.8	60.1	63.4	3.2
Moga	98.7	96.1	91.8	42.6	47.6	7.5
Firozpur	97.5	97.6	81.5	41.6	45.0	16.9
Muksar	98.1	94.2	83.4	41.6	40.7	13.8
Faridkot	98.9	96.0	85.1	48.1	53.8	11.2
Bhathinda	98.5	97.7	83.2	44.9	57.2	9.6
Mansa	97.6	97.0	77.3	32.5	45.3	10.8
Sangrur	98.4	98.7	88.9	47.7	64.0	11.0
Patiala	99.5	99.8	88.8	56.0	64.9	9.0
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	99.5	99.7	90.3	73.9	81.2	4.9
Barnala	99.0	99.4	85.9	45.6	59.4	16.7
Tarn Taran	99.6	99.0	88.3	50.6	53.3	9.6
DLHS-4	99.0	98.4	86.7	52.5	60.7	9.2
DLHS-3	98.4	99.5	76.3	35.6	63.6	15.3

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, Punjab, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	88.8	89.7	87.7
Female	11.1	10.3	12.3
Age			
< 30	5.6	5.2	6.1
30-44	30.5	30.3	30.8
45-59	36.1	34.7	38.1
60+	27.8	29.8	24.9
Median age	50.0	50.0	49.0
Religion			
Hindu	35.1	20.3	58.6
Muslim	1.7	1.7	1.7
Christian	0.7	0.8	0.5
Sikh	62.1	77.0	38.6
Jain	0.1	0.0	0.3
Others	0.2	0.2	0.3
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	41.2	49.0	29.9
Scheduled Tribes	2.2	2.2	2.2
Other Backward Classes	13.1	12.1	14.6
Others	43.5	36.7	53.3
Number of usual members			
1	2.5	1.9	3.3
2	7.7	6.7	9.1
3	14.1	12.3	16.7
4	24.6	23.1	26.8
5	21.5	22.4	20.2
6	14.1	15.4	12.3
7	6.8	7.9	5.3
8	3.5	4.3	2.5
9+	5.0	6.0	3.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.8	5.0	4.5
Number of households**	33,662	19,798	13,864

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

TABLE 1.8 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Percent distribution of the household population by age, residence and sex, Punjab, 2012-13.

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3
1-4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.9	5.0
5-9	8.2	8.6	7.9	8.3	8.6	8.0	8.1	8.6	7.6
10-14	8.7	9.5	8.0	9.0	9.7	8.2	8.3	9.1	7.5
15-19	9.7	10.5	8.8	10.0	10.7	9.2	9.0	10.0	8.0
20-24	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.3
25-29	8.9	8.5	9.3	8.7	8.2	9.2	9.3	9.0	9.6
30-34	7.7	7.3	8.0	7.4	7.1	7.8	8.1	7.7	8.4
35-39	7.1	6.8	7.5	6.9	6.7	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.9
40-44	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.9	6.6	7.2
45-49	6.5	5.8	7.2	6.2	5.6	6.8	7.0	6.2	7.8
50-54	4.8	5.1	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.2	5.3	5.5	5.0
55-59	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.4
60-64	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.4	3.7	3.6	3.9
65-69	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.5
70-74	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
75-79	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
80+	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Persons**	1,61,881	84,549	77,175	99,479	51,875	47,505	62,402	32,674	29,670
Sex ratio at birth¹	109.0	na	na	109.0	na	na	110.0	na	na
Sex ratio 0-4¹	113.1	na	na	114.0	na	na	111.6	na	na

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

TABLE 1.9 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of the household population (aged 10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, Punjab, 2012-13.

Age group	Marital status				Total percent	Number of persons**
	Never married	Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	Currently Married	Widowed/ divorced/ separated		
Total						
10-14	99.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	14,085
15-19	96.1	0.0	3.8	0.1	100.0	15,597
20-24	66.9	0.1	32.1	0.8	100.0	16,581
25-29	26.5	0.2	71.5	1.8	100.0	14,376
30-44	4.1	0.2	91.9	3.8	100.0	34,387
45-49	1.3	0.2	90.5	8.0	100.0	10,473
50-54	1.5	0.2	89.2	9.0	100.0	7,833
55-59	1.4	0.1	86.0	12.4	100.0	6,315
60+	1.7	0.1	67.4	30.7	100.0	17,748
Total	33.4	0.1	59.5	6.9	100.0	1,37,395
Male						
10-14	99.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	7,969
15-19	98.1	0.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	8,835
20-24	81.1	0.1	18.3	0.5	100.0	8,585
25-29	38.3	0.1	60.2	1.4	100.0	7,179
30-44	6.7	0.2	90.6	2.5	100.0	17,269
45-49	2.3	0.3	93.3	4.0	100.0	4,931
50-54	2.3	0.2	93.3	4.1	100.0	4,345
55-59	2.4	0.2	90.6	6.7	100.0	3,217
60+	2.8	0.1	77.6	19.4	100.0	9,119
Total	39.2	0.2	56.5	4.1	100.0	71,449
Female						
10-14	99.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	6,113
15-19	93.4	0.0	6.5	0.1	100.0	6,755
20-24	51.8	0.1	46.9	1.1	100.0	7,991
25-29	14.6	0.2	82.9	2.3	100.0	7,188
30-44	1.4	0.1	93.3	5.1	100.0	17,113
45-49	0.3	0.1	88.0	11.5	100.0	5,538
50-54	0.5	0.2	84.1	15.1	100.0	3,487
55-59	0.4	0.1	81.3	18.3	100.0	3,097
60+	0.5	0.1	56.7	42.6	100.0	8,664
Total	27.2	0.1	62.7	9.9	100.0	65,946

** 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 Punjab, 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	Girls	
			(<21 years)	(<18 years)	
Gurdaspur	25.9	22.1	8.4	3.3	12.7
Amritsar	24.8	21.9	8.0	1.9	20.0
Kapurthala	25.9	22.6	5.2	2.3	10.6
Jalandhar	26.2	23.1	5.2	2.0	13.5
Hoshiarpur	26.5	23.3	5.1	0.0	12.6
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	26.8	23.8	7.1	0.6	7.3
Rupnagar	25.7	22.6	4.5	1.6	16.0
Fatehgarh Sahib	24.9	22.7	10.3	2.0	18.7
Ludhiana	25.1	22.2	9.3	3.4	16.6
Moga	25.1	21.7	13.1	3.9	19.5
Firozpur	22.6	20.7	21.0	6.0	18.1
Muktsar	23.2	21.0	19.0	7.1	27.3
Faridkot	24.2	21.1	14.6	8.1	18.4
Bhathinda	23.4	21.7	15.5	7.0	16.3
Mansa	22.5	20.9	18.6	4.1	20.4
Sangrur	24.3	22.1	12.9	4.3	12.4
Patiala	24.3	22.1	13.2	3.7	15.5
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	24.9	22.2	5.6	0.0	17.0
Barnala	24.9	21.5	11.6	4.9	17.2
Tarn Taran	24.4	21.0	18.4	6.4	20.8
Rural	24.4	21.4	13.4	5.0	16.5
Urban	25.1	22.9	8.9	2.5	18.5
DLHS-4	24.7	21.9	11.7	3.9	17.2
DLHS-3	24.2	21.3	15.5	5.8	15.5

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

TABLE 1.11 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population aged 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Punjab, 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 group								
7-9	0.5	97.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.4	100.0	7,865
10-14	0.1	68.6	25.6	3.3	0.6	1.8	100.0	14,085
15-19	0.2	13.6	23.0	34.6	26.0	2.6	100.0	15,597
20-29	0.4	13.8	13.5	18.9	53.4	0.0	100.0	30,957
30-39	1.1	14.8	13.2	23.3	47.5	0.0	100.0	23,908
40-49	1.5	17.2	12.5	23.3	45.5	0.0	100.0	20,952
50+	2.5	15.3	8.5	14.4	59.3	0.0	100.0	31,896
Sex								
Male	1.0	25.1	14.8	20.8	37.8	0.6	100.0	75,776
Female	1.2	24.1	12.6	15.8	45.9	0.5	100.0	69,484
Religion								
Hindu	1.0	23.0	13.5	20.2	41.7	0.6	100.0	50,320
Muslim	1.1	28.7	14.9	14.2	39.7	1.5	100.0	2,515
Christian	1.9	29.6	15.4	14.7	37.7	0.7	100.0	952
Sikh	1.1	25.3	13.8	17.7	41.7	0.5	100.0	90,903
Jain	0.0	8.4	9.1	20.9	61.1	0.5	100.0	170
Others	2.6	36.2	12.1	10.2	37.5	1.4	100.0	400
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	1.4	29.0	14.4	14.6	39.8	0.9	100.0	59,457
Scheduled Tribes	0.8	24.4	15.2	18.6	40.1	0.8	100.0	3,221
Other Backward Classes	1.0	25.1	14.5	19.6	39.3	0.5	100.0	19,066
Others	0.8	20.3	12.8	21.7	44.2	0.2	100.0	63,516
Total	1.1	24.6	13.7	18.4	41.6	0.5	100.0	1,45,260

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.12 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION								
Percent distribution of household population aged 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Punjab, 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			
Rural								
Age group								
7-9	0.4	97.5	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.0	100.0	4,903
10-14	0.1	69.2	25.6	3.1	0.5	1.4	100.0	8,917
15-19	0.3	14.9	24.8	34.0	23.5	2.5	100.0	9,956
20-29	0.5	16.3	15.4	21.0	46.8	0.0	100.0	18,780
30-39	1.3	17.9	15.3	23.8	41.6	0.0	100.0	14,239
40-49	1.8	20.2	13.4	20.5	44.0	0.0	100.0	12,353
50+	2.6	15.5	7.5	10.0	64.4	0.0	100.0	19,874
Sex								
Male	1.2	27.1	15.9	20.0	35.3	0.5	100.0	46,343
Female	1.3	25.9	13.2	14.6	44.5	0.4	100.0	42,658
Religion								
Hindu	1.3	26.6	15.8	19.8	36.1	0.5	100.0	17,335
Muslim	1.1	27.3	16.0	13.9	40.9	0.8	100.0	1,558
Christian	1.9	31.7	15.3	12.4	37.7	1.0	100.0	676
Sikh	1.2	26.4	14.3	17.0	40.6	0.5	100.0	69,237
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Others	2.0	39.2	12.8	7.7	36.9	1.4	100.0	216
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	1.4	29.5	14.6	13.9	39.8	0.7	100.0	42,510
Scheduled Tribes	0.6	23.6	16.9	18.2	40.1	0.7	100.0	1,966
Other Backward Classes	1.1	26.8	15.3	18.7	37.7	0.4	100.0	10,770
Others	1.0	22.9	14.3	21.4	40.2	0.2	100.0	33,776
Total	1.2	26.5	14.6	17.4	39.7	0.5	100.0	89,022

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.13 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION								
Percent distribution of household population aged 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics, Punjab, 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 group								
7-9	0.5	96.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	2.1	100.0	2,962
10-14	0.1	67.5	25.5	3.7	0.6	2.6	100.0	5,168
15-19	0.2	11.1	19.6	35.7	30.7	2.7	100.0	5,641
20-29	0.4	9.7	10.2	15.4	64.3	0.0	100.0	12,177
30-39	0.8	10.1	10.0	22.5	56.7	0.0	100.0	9,669
40-49	1.1	12.5	11.2	27.6	47.7	0.0	100.0	8,599
50+	2.2	14.8	10.3	22.3	50.4	0.0	100.0	12,022
Sex*								
Male	0.8	21.7	12.8	22.1	41.9	0.7	100.0	29,428
Female	1.0	20.9	11.5	17.9	48.1	0.5	100.0	26,810
Religion								
Hindu	0.9	20.9	12.2	20.4	44.9	0.7	100.0	32,985
Muslim	1.2	31.1	13.0	14.5	37.4	2.8	100.0	957
Christian	1.8	24.1	15.5	20.8	37.8	0.0	100.0	276
Sikh	0.9	21.4	12.1	19.9	45.2	0.4	100.0	21,666
Jain	0.0	8.4	9.1	20.9	61.1	0.5	100.0	170
Others	3.3	32.4	11.2	13.3	38.2	1.5	100.0	184
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	1.5	27.7	13.8	16.2	39.6	1.3	100.0	16,947
Scheduled Tribes	1.1	25.8	12.4	19.4	40.3	1.0	100.0	1,255
Other Backward Classes	0.9	22.8	13.5	20.8	41.4	0.6	100.0	8,296
Others	0.6	17.1	10.9	22.1	49.0	0.2	100.0	29,740
Total	0.9	21.3	12.2	20.1	44.9	0.6	100.0	54,262

* Total number will not match because of missing cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.14 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL									
Percentage of household population (aged 6 to 17 years) attending school/college, Punjab, 2012-13.									
Background Characteristics	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Age group									
6-10	98.5	97.3	98.1	98.7	97.3	98.2	98.3	97.4	98.0
11-13	96.7	95.4	96.3	96.7	95.3	96.2	96.7	95.6	96.3
14-17	86.8	88.8	86.9	86.3	88.4	87.1	85.3	89.3	86.6
6-11	98.5	97.2	98.0	98.5	97.1	98.0	98.3	97.3	98.0
12-17	89.1	90.8	89.7	89.6	90.5	89.9	88.6	91.2	89.5
Total	93.1	93.6	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	92.9	93.9	93.2
Religion									
Hindu	94.5	93.7	94.0	95.1	93.3	94.0	93.8	94.2	94.1
Muslim	90.9	83.0	87.8	92.6	82.2	88.6	88.8	83.9	86.8
Christian	91.7	100.0	93.4	90.8	100.0	92.5	92.6	100.0	94.4
Sikh	93.3	94.6	93.6	93.4	94.5	93.6	93.2	94.7	93.5
Jain	--	95.6	95.6	--	91.8	91.8	--	100.0	100.0
Others	91.6	92.1	91.7	92.6	93.5	92.9	90.5	89.1	90.2
Total	93.5	93.8	93.6	93.7	93.5	93.6	93.2	94.2	93.6
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	90.9	88.2	90.2	91.0	87.7	90.2	90.9	88.6	90.3
Scheduled Tribes	93.9	91.9	93.1	94.1	91.7	93.3	94.0	92.0	93.3
Other Backward Classes	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.1	93.9	94.0	94.4	94.8	94.6
Others	97.5	97.9	97.7	97.7	97.4	97.6	97.2	98.2	97.7
Total	93.5	93.8	93.6	93.7	93.5	93.6	93.2	94.2	93.6
-- No cases									

TABLE 1.15 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT							
Percentage of villages with facility and health personnel by districts, Punjab, 2012-13.							
District	Number of villages having facility**						Number of villages
	Primary or middle school	Sub-Health Centre	PHCs	Any government health facility ¹	Anganwadi Centre	VHNSC	
Gurdaspur	100.0	40.9	6.8	40.9	100.0	72.7	44
Amritsar	100.0	48.0	16.0	48.0	100.0	60.0	25
Kapurthala	97.1	61.8	5.9	61.8	100.0	79.4	34
Jalandhar	100.0	48.0	12.0	48.0	100.0	56.0	25
Hoshiarpur	100.0	54.5	18.2	56.8	100.0	54.5	44
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	100.0	44.0	12.0	52.0	100.0	64.0	25
Rupnagar	97.7	22.7	0.0	25.0	100.0	56.8	44
Fatehgarh Sahib	100.0	25.0	6.8	27.3	100.0	77.3	44
Ludhiana	100.0	64.0	32.0	64.0	100.0	48.0	25
Moga	100.0	77.3	22.7	77.3	100.0	36.4	44
Firozpur	97.7	59.1	20.5	61.4	100.0	27.3	44
Muktsar	100.0	75.0	31.8	86.4	97.7	29.5	44
Faridkot	100.0	61.8	26.5	61.8	97.1	64.7	34
Bhathinda	100.0	66.7	9.1	66.7	100.0	51.5	33
Mansa	100.0	72.7	15.9	72.7	100.0	52.3	44
Sangrur	100.0	51.1	17.8	53.3	100.0	66.7	45
Patiala	100.0	38.2	2.9	38.2	100.0	82.4	34
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	100.0	40.7	18.5	40.7	100.0	59.3	27
Barnala	100.0	75.0	25.0	75.0	100.0	61.4	44
Tarn Taran	96.0	56.0	28.0	56.0	100.0	84.0	25
DLHS-4	99.5	54.5	16.2	56.2	99.7	58.2	728
DLHS-3	95.8	40.0	4.9	43.8	97.6	25.8	697
Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.							
** Facilities as reported by village pradhan/up pradhan/any other panchayat member/teacher/gram sevak/anganwadi centre.							
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 aged 5 years who have registered the birth with civil authority and received birth certificate, by background characteristics, Punjab, 2012-13.			
Background characteristics	Birth Registered	Having birth certificate ¹	Number of children below 5 years**
Age of the children			
Below 1 year	88.3	82.2	2,138
1 to 2 years	90.4	89.5	2,139
3-4 years	90.1	91.0	3,774
Sex of the children			
Male	90.1	89.0	5,122
Female	89.4	89.3	4,501
Place of residence			
Rural	90.8	89.0	6,083
Urban	88.0	89.3	3,543
Religion			
Hindu	85.6	88.8	3,379
Muslim	80.9	91.3	195
Christian	81.5	89.6	81
Sikh	89.8	89.2	5,947
Jain	100.0	85.8	07
Others	78.0	84.8	17
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	89.4	87.7	4,498
Scheduled Tribes	83.3	90.5	248
Other Backward Classes	89.8	87.3	1,220
Others	90.7	91.4	3,660
Total	89.8	89.1	9,626

¹ Out of those who registered. ** unweighted cases..

TABLE 1.17 BIRTH REGISTRATION							
Proportion of children below aged 5 years whose birth have been registered with civil authority and received birth certificate, Punjab, 2012-13.							
Districts	Birth Registered			Received birth certificate ¹			Number of children below 5 years**
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Gurdaspur	93.0	83.5	90.0	90.6	90.1	90.5	263
Amritsar	90.5	88.0	89.6	88.9	90.3	89.4	334
Kapurthala	84.8	90.6	87.1	90.4	91.4	90.8	322
Jalandhar	87.0	92.5	89.4	91.8	90.2	91.1	299
Hoshiarpur	91.5	76.6	87.1	91.4	90.1	91.0	487
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	88.8	85.4	86.9	89.3	89.4	89.4	369
Rupnagar	93.1	87.2	91.2	91.5	87.9	90.4	574
Fatehgarh Sahib	92.0	90.2	91.4	93.6	93.6	93.6	545
Ludhiana	93.4	85.4	89.9	87.9	86.2	87.2	405
Moga	92.5	87.9	91.0	88.5	89.5	88.8	623
Firozpur	87.2	83.0	85.8	80.7	77.4	79.6	643
Muktsar	88.4	84.4	87.0	88.8	90.5	89.4	632
Faridkot	92.5	92.1	92.3	83.3	88.3	85.5	553
Bhathinda	90.2	91.3	90.7	85.3	89.9	87.2	542
Mansa	92.1	90.7	91.6	90.9	88.8	90.2	654
Sangrur	89.9	89.1	89.6	91.9	93.6	92.5	547
Patiala	89.6	91.0	90.1	89.4	92.0	90.3	510
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	89.8	90.2	89.9	89.2	88.3	88.9	374
Barnala	93.8	90.0	92.5	90.1	93.4	91.2	591
Tarn Taran	89.3	89.9	89.5	88.0	88.0	88.0	359
Punjab	90.7	88.0	89.8	89.0	89.3	89.1	9,626

¹ Out of those who registered. ** unweighted cases.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMAN AND
FERTILITY**

TABLE 2.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN			
Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics, and place of residence, Punjab, 2012-13.			
Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	1.2	1.3	1.2
20-24	11.2	12.1	9.9
25-29	18.4	18.7	17.7
30-34	18.4	18.4	18.4
35-39	17.7	17.5	18.1
40-44	15.9	15.4	16.7
45-49	17.2	16.7	18.0
Consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	16.1	16.7	15.1
18 years & above	83.9	83.3	84.9
Marital duration			
Less than 5 years	17.3	17.4	17.2
5-9 years	17.4	17.7	16.8
10-14 years	17.7	17.7	17.8
15 or more years	47.6	47.2	48.2
Woman's education			
Non-literate ^a	29.9	35.5	20.7
Less than 5 years	1.7	1.9	1.3
5-9 years	26.6	30.6	20.2
10 or more years	41.8	32.0	57.8
Husband's education			
Non-literate ^a	23.1	27.4	16.0
Less than 5 years	1.8	2.1	1.2
5-9 years	24.7	28.2	19.2
10 or more years	50.4	42.3	63.6
Religion			
Hindu	34.6	19.8	58.5
Muslim	1.7	1.8	1.6
Christian	0.7	0.9	0.5
Sikh	62.6	77.3	38.9
Jain	0.1	0.0	0.3
Others	0.2	0.2	0.2
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	40.8	47.3	30.4
Scheduled Tribes	2.3	2.3	2.2
Other Backward Classes	13.2	12.0	15.1
Others	43.7	38.4	52.3
(DLHS-4) **	31,670	19,140	12,530
(DLHS-3) **	20,898	14,805	6,093

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

TABLE 2.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of ever married women aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and years of schooling, Punjab, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling				Total	Number of women**
			0-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years		
Age group								
15-19	25.6	0.7	19.3	17.6	23.8	13.0	100.0	391
20-24	20.9	0.1	18.2	16.8	18.9	25.1	100.0	3,558
25-29	21.1	0.1	14.1	12.5	21.3	30.9	100.0	5,811
30-34	24.9	0.1	14.3	12.4	20.3	28.0	100.0	5,812
35-39	31.3	0.2	15.3	11.7	20.1	21.4	100.0	5,614
40-44	36.2	0.4	16.2	11.9	20.6	14.8	100.0	5,034
45-49	42.0	0.5	17.4	10.9	17.5	11.7	100.0	5,450
Place of residence								
Rural	35.3	0.3	18.5	14.0	19.0	13.0	100.0	19,140
Urban	20.4	0.2	11.3	10.2	21.4	36.5	100.0	12,530
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	80.8	0.2	10.8	4.1	2.9	1.1	100.0	7,172
Less than 5 years	43.5	0.2	36.0	10.8	8.8	0.7	100.0	625
5-9 years	26.5	0.5	31.5	20.7	15.2	5.6	100.0	7,817
10 or more years	7.3	0.1	9.6	12.4	30.3	40.2	100.0	16,056
Religion								
Hindu	22.6	0.3	13.1	12.0	21.1	30.8	100.0	11,133
Muslim	46.9	0.2	19.1	14.2	12.6	7.0	100.0	548
Christian	45.2	1.0	15.4	13.8	12.4	12.4	100.0	222
Sikh	32.8	0.2	17.2	12.8	19.5	17.6	100.0	19,655
Jain	5.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	34.2	57.1	100.0	37
Others	54.8	0.0	20.3	10.3	3.2	11.3	100.0	71
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	44.5	0.3	18.7	12.5	14.6	9.4	100.0	12,852
Scheduled Tribes	38.2	0.2	15.1	14.4	18.8	13.2	100.0	722
Other Backward Classes	26.4	0.3	16.6	14.0	22.1	20.5	100.0	4,199
Others	16.2	0.2	12.8	12.1	24.2	34.6	100.0	205
Punjab								
	29.6	0.2	15.8	12.5	19.9	21.9	100.0	31,670

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

TABLE 2.3 BIRTH ORDERPercent distribution of births^{###} among ever married women aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, Punjab, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Distribution of births	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above		
Age group								
15-19	2.0	86.4	12.0	1.6	0.0	13.6	100.0	120
20-24	34.7	68.1	26.4	4.9	0.6	32.0	100.0	2,073
25-29	40.8	43.6	36.7	14.0	5.6	56.4	100.0	2,451
30-34	17.6	24.0	41.6	21.5	12.9	76.0	100.0	1,060
35-39	3.9	11.9	38.0	26.0	24.0	88.1	100.0	235
40-45	0.8	18.0	27.0	30.4	24.6	82.0	100.0	47
45-49	0.2	(23.8)	(8.6)	(21.1)	(46.6)	(76.2)	(100.0)	13
Place of residence								
Rural	64.8	46.7	33.6	13.4	6.3	53.3	100.0	3,797
Urban	35.2	50.6	33.1	10.9	5.5	49.5	100.0	2,202
Education								
Non-literate ^a	23.0	34.5	31.1	19.8	14.7	65.5	100.0	1,376
Less than 5 years	1.6	39.3	33.5	16.6	10.1	60.7	100.0	101
5-9 years	28.3	45.6	33.9	14.0	6.4	54.4	100.0	1,683
10 or more years	47.1	56.4	34.3	7.9	1.4	43.6	100.0	2,839
Religion								
Hindu	34.8	47.7	33.2	12.8	6.3	52.3	100.0	2,125
Muslim	2.3	43.4	28.7	14.7	13.2	56.6	100.0	141
Christian	0.8	51.0	32.8	10.9	5.3	49.0	100.0	48
Sikh	61.7	48.5	74.9	12.3	5.5	51.6	100.0	3,666
Jain	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Others	0.2	(29.1)	(33.4)	(0.0)	(29.2)	(70.9)	(100.0)	14
Caste/Tribes								
Scheduled castes	49.1	44.9	32.3	14.4	8.4	55.1	100.0	2,927
Scheduled tribes	2.7	47.1	28.3	16.5	8.1	52.9	100.0	160
Other backward classes	12.3	46.8	35.9	11.0	6.2	53.2	100.0	754
Others	35.8	52.8	34.5	10.2	2.5	47.2	100.0	2,158
Punjab	100.0	48.0	33.4	12.5	6.0	52.0	100.0	5,999

^{###} 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, because less than 10 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.4 BIRTH ORDER BY DISTRICTSPercent distribution of births^{###} among ever married women aged 15-49 years by birth order and districts, Punjab, 2012-13.

District	Distribution of births	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above		
Gurdaspur	3.1	54.3	29.3	10.5	5.9	45.8	100.0	180
Amritsar	3.4	52.4	30.6	12.0	4.9	47.9	100.0	211
Kapurthala	3.3	54.4	30.2	9.5	6.0	45.5	100.0	198
Jalandhar	3.2	50.8	30.6	14.3	4.3	49.4	100.0	188
Hoshiarpur	4.8	48.7	35.4	13.0	2.9	51.0	100.0	286
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	3.6	51.9	34.6	10.7	2.8	48.1	100.0	217
Rupnagar	5.7	46.9	35.3	12.0	5.8	53.3	100.0	341
Fatehgarh Sahib	5.5	48.4	35.4	11.0	5.2	51.4	100.0	326
Ludhiana	4.8	42.8	33.8	15.7	7.7	57.2	100.0	285
Moga	6.5	42.1	34.3	15.1	8.5	58.1	100.0	389
Firozpur	7.4	46.3	34.0	11.6	8.2	53.7	100.0	452
Muktsar	7.1	44.2	32.1	14.8	8.9	56.0	100.0	426
Faridkot	5.5	49.2	30.9	15.3	4.7	50.9	100.0	325
Bhathinda	5.4	56.1	27.6	12.3	4.1	44.0	100.0	330
Mansa	6.2	46.4	35.2	12.8	5.7	53.9	100.0	371
Sangrur	5.9	48.7	36.8	8.7	5.8	51.5	100.0	350
Patiala	5.4	51.0	32.8	9.9	6.3	49.2	100.0	318
SAS Nagar	3.9	54.3	37.3	6.2	2.1	45.9	100.0	236
Barnala	5.4	44.7	35.0	12.2	8.1	55.4	100.0	324
Tarn Taran	4.1	40.4	33.1	19.7	6.8	59.7	100.0	242
Punjab	100.0	48.1	33.4	12.5	6.0	52.0	100.0	5,995

^{###} 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 aged 15-49 years and 40-49 years, Punjab, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to women aged 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women aged 40-49 years			
	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	0.36	0.20	0.16	391	na	na	na	na
20-24	0.91	0.49	0.42	3,558	na	na	na	na
25-29	1.59	0.86	0.73	5,811	na	na	na	na
30-34	2.12	1.18	0.94	5,812	na	na	na	na
35-39	2.50	1.40	1.10	5,614	na	na	na	na
40-44	2.71	1.54	1.17	5,034	2.71	1.54	1.17	5,034
45-49	2.92	1.64	1.28	5,450	2.92	1.64	1.28	5,450
Residence								
Rural	2.23	1.23	1.00	19,140	2.95	1.65	1.30	6,147
Urban	2.06	1.16	0.90	12,530	2.62	1.50	1.12	4,337
Education								
Non-literate ^a	2.81	1.54	1.27	9,311	3.28	1.82	1.46	4,077
Less than 5 years	2.65	1.46	1.19	604	3.17	1.76	1.41	223
5-9 years	2.20	1.23	0.97	8,391	2.77	1.57	1.20	2,770
10 or more years	1.66	0.94	0.72	13,364	2.27	1.31	0.96	3,414
Religion								
Hindu	2.13	1.19	0.94	11,133	2.78	1.57	1.21	3,635
Muslim	2.47	1.30	1.17	548	3.36	1.78	1.59	159
Christian	2.34	1.30	1.05	222	3.04	1.78	1.26	65
Sikh	2.17	1.21	0.96	19,655	2.82	1.59	1.23	6,590
Others	2.31	1.37	0.94	108	2.80	1.54	1.26	34
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	2.44	1.33	1.12	12,852	3.25	1.80	1.46	3,976
Scheduled Tribes	2.23	1.22	1.01	722	2.90	1.62	1.28	230
Other Backward Classes	2.17	1.23	0.94	4,199	2.85	1.64	1.21	1,381
Others	1.90	1.09	0.81	13,897	2.45	1.40	1.04	4,897
Punjab	2.16	1.21	0.96	31,670	2.82	1.59	1.23	10,484

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

^a Literate but not attended school are also included. na = Not applicable. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.6 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

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

Background characteristics	Number of Currently Married Women	Percentage of Currently pregnant women	Pregnancy outcome				Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
			Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion		
Age group								
15-19	380	20.5	88.0	0.0	1.2	10.8	100.0	137
20-24	3,454	20.2	92.4	1.3	1.5	4.9	100.0	2,196
25-29	5,616	11.3	94.4	0.9	1.2	3.4	100.0	2,546
30-34	5,596	4.4	95.0	1.3	1.3	2.4	100.0	1,092
35-39	5,347	1.6	94.7	0.0	1.7	3.6	100.0	243
40-44	4,628	0.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	46
45-49	4,819	0.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13
Place of resident								
Urban	18,063	8.7	93.3	1.1	1.2	3.7	100.0	3,946
Rural	11,777	6.2	94.0	0.9	1.5	4.3	100.0	2,327
Sex-composition of living children								
One son only	4,256	7.1	95.2	0.5	1.3	3.0	100.0	1,464
One daughter only	2,142	12.0	95.4	0.8	1.2	2.7	100.0	1,240
One son, one daughter only	7,078	1.4	97.7	0.3	0.8	1.2	100.0	1,234
Two sons only	3,382	1.3	98.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	100.0	513
Three sons only	588	2.9	98.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	48
Three daughters only	270	8.3	98.5	0.8	.7	0.0	100.0	133
Four and above	3,102	2.2	97.9	1.1	0.0	1.0	100.0	294
Woman's education								
Non-literate ^a	8,656	7.2	95.5	1.1	1.0	2.5	100.0	1,411
Less than 5 years	572	7.0	88.2	1.6	1.8	7.8	100.0	119
5-9 years	7,883	8.5	93.8	0.8	1.6	3.9	100.0	1,762
10 or more years	12,729	7.6	93.1	1.2	1.3	4.4	100.0	2,981
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	6,541	8.0	95.2	0.9	0.6	3.1	100.0	1,099
Less than 5 years	604	10.5	91.4	1.3	1.7	6.3	100.0	139
5-9 years	7,476	8.1	94.0	1.1	1.2	3.7	100.0	1,767
10 or more years	15,219	7.4	93.1	1.1	1.6	4.2	100.0	3,268
Religion								
Hindu	10,522	7.4	94.5	0.8	1.3	3.4	100.0	2,207
Muslim	522	9.5	93.6	0.0	0.0	6.4	100.0	147
Christian	205	8.5	88.2	3.9	1.8	6.1	100.0	53
Sikh	18,487	7.8	93.4	1.2	1.4	4.0	100.0	3,845
Jain	35	NA	--	--	--	--	--	4
Others	65	12.9	(87.0)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(100.0)	16
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	12,081	9.9	94.4	1.2	1.2	3.2	100.0	3,030
Scheduled Tribes	691	9.3	96.0	1.2	0.0	2.8	100.0	167
Other Backward Classes	3,955	7.7	91.5	1.6	1.0	5.9	100.0	806
Others	13,113	5.9	93.5	0.6	1.7	4.2	100.0	2,270
Punjab	29,840	7.7	93.7	1.1	1.3	3.9	100.0	6,273

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown, because less than 10 unweighted cases. NA= Not applicable. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women aged 15-49 years by outcomes since 01-01-2008 according to districts, Punjab, 2012-13.

District	Number of Currently Married Women	Percentage of Currently pregnant women	Pregnancy outcome					Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
			Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion			
Gurdaspur	1,669	6.5	95.5	0.9	1.9	1.6	100.0	187	
Amritsar	1,147	3.3	95.1	0.4	0.5	4.0	100.0	218	
Kapurthala	1,315	3.9	97.3	0.5	0.9	1.3	100.0	196	
Jalandhar	1,178	4.8	97.3	0.6	0.0	2.2	100.0	189	
Hoshiarpur	1,501	5.0	94.4	0.8	0.6	4.2	100.0	283	
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	1,113	3.6	93.8	1.5	0.5	4.2	100.0	225	
Rupnagar	1,730	6.0	95.1	1.1	0.6	3.2	100.0	343	
Fatehgarh Sahib	1,731	5.4	93.2	1.4	1.5	3.9	100.0	344	
Ludhiana	1,215	3.5	96.7	1.4	0.3	1.6	100.0	293	
Moga	1,690	5.3	92.3	1.0	1.7	5.0	100.0	412	
Firozpur	1,726	4.9	92.7	0.8	2.0	4.4	100.0	487	
Muktsar	1,747	6.3	92.7	1.4	1.2	4.7	100.0	458	
Faridkot	1,437	5.5	88.4	2.0	3.5	6.1	100.0	365	
Bhathinda	1,475	5.2	90.3	0.9	1.5	7.3	100.0	363	
Mansa	1,601	4.6	91.2	1.2	2.6	5.0	100.0	399	
Sangrur	1,735	6.2	93.7	0.8	0.8	4.7	100.0	367	
Patiala	1,477	5.2	96.9	0.3	1.0	1.8	100.0	322	
SAS Nagar	1,409	5.8	93.6	0.3	1.2	4.9	100.0	246	
Barnala	1,707	5.6	94.2	2.0	1.4	2.5	100.0	338	
Tarn taran	1,237	3.5	98.7	1.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	238	
Punjab	29,840	100.0	93.7	1.1	1.3	3.9	100.0	6,273	

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.8 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

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

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional/Next child						
Want another soon ¹	44.4	10.9	1.6	0.9	0.7	7.6
Want another later ²	9.3	6.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	2.5
Want another, undecided when	9.3	3.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	2.0
Undecided	17.8	22.8	5.0	2.0	1.9	9.1
Want no more	8.1	38.0	51.8	37.4	29.2	39.3
Sterilized ³	2.3	7.9	36.7	56.4	65.5	34.1
Declared in fecund	6.6	3.4	2.8	2.3	2.3	3.2
Inconsistent response	2.1	7.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	2.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	2,966	6,396	1,1393	5,973	3,102	2,9830
Preferred sex of additional/ Next child						
Boy	10.8	39.1	77.4	77.8	87.6	31.8
Girl	2.2	12.8	2.6	2.3	3.0	6.7
Doesn't matter	35.9	19.1	6.0	3.8	0.0	24.7
Up to God	51.1	29.0	14.0	16.0	9.4	36.8
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women^{4**}	1,968	1,819	440	125	36	4,388

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, Punjab, 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	84.7	62.7	5.1	42.6	6.5	114
20-24	80.8	63.9	6.9	46.3	6.4	2,049
25-29	79.7	57.6	6.0	51.8	6.1	3,271
30-34	81.0	52.6	4.2	53.4	7.5	1,730
35+	77.7	51.6	3.3	50.5	7.1	553
No. of living children						
0	72.0	47.5	0.0	59.2	4.9	27
1	85.1	54.5	5.1	55.9	5.4	3,229
2	80.1	57.8	5.8	49.9	6.6	2,817
3	75.4	66.3	6.3	40.6	8.1	1,087
4+	62.9	64.6	7.8	33.8	12.2	557
Residence						
Rural	80.3	64.2	7.9	44.7	6.6	4,760
Urban	80.2	46.8	1.9	60.3	6.5	2,957
Education						
Non literate ^a	62.4	71.1	7.8	30.1	9.1	1,706
Less than 5 years	70.1	74.1	12.2	32.0	8.3	124
9-10 years	81.2	68.5	8.3	41.5	6.4	2,091
10 or more years	88.1	47.7	3.5	62.0	5.8	3,796
Religion						
Hindu	80.4	54.2	4.6	53.8	7.1	2,795
Muslim	69.7	64.0	5.6	44.8	2.7	160
Christian	83.2	70.7	4.1	25.7	5.7	55
Sikh	80.5	59.7	6.3	48.9	6.4	4,684
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	5
Others	(55.6)	(60.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(10.0)	18
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	75.5	70.2	8.0	37.3	7.6	3,521
Scheduled Tribes	78.2	54.3	7.9	50.0	2.5	195
Other Backward Classes	78.3	61.4	5.3	47.0	5.9	1,013
Others	86.6	44.1	3.2	65.2	6.0	2,988
DLHS4	80.2	57.8	5.7	50.4	6.6	7,717
DLHS3	83.3	46.3	1.7	57.8	NA	5,686

Note: 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 attend school are also included. ¹ Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home. ^b Among those who had received any ANC. ² Includes Sub Health-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 on less than 10 cases. NA Not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)^{##} who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups by districts, Punjab, 2012-13.

District	Any ANC Check up	Place of antenatal check-up ⁹				Number of Women**
		Government health facility ¹		Private health facility ²	Others ³	
		Health Facility	ICDS/ Mobile Unit			
Gurdaspur	86.8	61.7	6.2	47.9	3.5	213
Amritsar	77.8	65.4	7.3	42.7	4.2	208
Kapurthala	84.2	68.0	4.1	43.3	1.5	203
Jalandhar	84.4	69.5	11.3	47.4	6.5	201
Hoshiarpur	88.6	51.2	2.8	50.0	8.6	327
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	87.0	59.6	6.2	43.5	11.9	253
Rupnagar	94.3	68.3	5.7	38.3	5.1	422
Fatehgarh Sahib	86.1	63.7	7.8	49.6	4.9	382
Ludhiana	79.8	46.2	1.0	56.9	10.5	291
Moga	82.8	43.8	2.9	56.2	12.0	406
Firozpur	69.7	44.3	3.6	60.9	5.0	365
Muktsar	77.1	41.4	5.3	58.3	11.5	399
Faridkot	77.6	62.2	6.0	50.4	9.6	333
Bhathinda	79.9	47.4	11.2	63.3	4.7	348
Mansa	64.8	55.4	6.4	47.5	3.9	311
Sangrur	71.7	57.5	7.8	59.2	2.2	329
Patiala	84.2	68.5	4.6	50.0	1.4	338
SAS Nagar	84.5	76.6	3.6	34.0	8.4	270
Barnala	76.8	53.9	6.0	59.7	9.3	345
Tarn Taran	81.4	71.0	2.6	36.2	1.8	228
DLHS-4	80.2	57.8	5.7	50.4	6.6	7,717
DLHS-3	83.3	46.3	1.7	57.8	NA	5,686

^{##} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ⁹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.
¹ Includes Sub-Health 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, Punjab, 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	52.2	17.2	52.9	57.3	52.6	34.7	54.7	114
20-24	63.3	25.9	61.2	58.1	55.7	41.8	64.9	2,049
25-29	63.7	28.2	62.4	59.5	56.3	44.2	65.3	3,271
30-34	64.0	31.2	64.6	59.1	58.1	46.1	67.1	1,730
35+	59.8	30.1	60.9	56.5	53.9	43.9	61.4	553
No. of living children								
0	53.9	26.4	54.8	50.3	47.6	33.6	54.0	27
1	68.9	30.5	66.9	64.1	61.4	47.2	71.3	3,229
2	63.9	29.4	63.8	59.4	56.7	45.1	65.9	2,817
3	55.3	24.4	55.7	51.1	50.0	38.2	57.6	1,087
4+	42.6	17.3	42.2	40.7	37.1	28.9	41.2	557
Residence								
Rural	62.8	28.1	62.2	58.5	56.2	42.4	64.9	4,760
Urban	64.0	28.5	62.5	59.3	56.4	46.1	65.5	2,957
Education								
Non-literate ^a	40.1	17.6	40.3	37.4	35.3	25.8	40.3	1,706
Less than five years	53.5	15.5	51.8	48.8	41.6	25.3	47.3	124
5-9 years	62.9	25.5	62.1	58.5	56.7	43.4	65.1	2,091
10 or more years	74.2	35.0	72.8	69.0	66.0	52.8	77.0	3,796
Religion								
Hindu	66.1	31.2	63.1	59.8	57.9	47.3	66.9	2,795
Muslim	48.4	22.2	53.3	49.8	47.1	35.6	56.3	160
Christian	59.5	27.0	57.2	53.6	55.4	30.0	57.5	55
Sikh	62.2	26.7	62.3	58.6	55.7	42.3	64.6	4,684
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Others	(27.8)	(16.7)	(44.4)	(44.4)	(38.9)	(22.2)	(38.2)	18
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	56.8	24.9	56.3	53.4	52.0	39.7	58.9	3,521
Scheduled Tribes	61.5	21.8	61.4	46.4	44.8	39.6	54.9	195
Other Backward Classes	62.4	28.9	61.4	57.3	54.7	41.6	61.7	1,013
Others	71.3	32.4	69.9	66.5	62.7	49.7	74.4	2,988
DLHS-4								
	63.2	28.2	62.3	58.8	56.3	43.8	65.2	7,717
DLHS-3								
	59.7	17.7	69.4	75.1	76.7	65.4	53.1	5,686

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 attend school, are also included. () Based on 10-20 Unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CAREPercentage of women (aged 15-49)^{##} who received advice on different components, according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	34.4	26.7	29.9	33.2	42.0	25.0	22.6	114
20-24	36.1	36.8	27.6	38.4	47.0	27.9	26.4	2,049
25-29	39.9	41.8	29.6	44.0	51.4	33.1	29.9	3,271
30-34	41.5	42.8	30.2	45.2	51.3	35.5	32.2	1,730
35+	43.1	43.5	32.9	46.0	49.9	36.0	31.0	553
No. of living children								
0	28.1	26.8	22.5	32.4	39.6	32.4	25.4	27
1	40.9	40.8	30.5	43.1	50.7	32.2	29.6	3,229
2	39.7	42.8	30.1	43.8	51.0	34.7	31.1	2,817
3	37.0	36.4	26.7	41.2	47.1	29.0	27.3	1,087
4+	31.4	34.3	23.4	37.6	44.8	25.8	22.5	557
Residence								
Rural	38.6	39.9	29.3	41.9	49.7	31.5	28.2	4,760
Urban	40.7	41.6	29.7	44.3	50.5	33.8	31.5	2,957
Education								
Non-literate ^a	25.5	27.7	19.4	32.0	38.9	21.1	17.6	1,706
Less than 5 years	34.1	26.2	30.2	34.1	44.4	29.0	21.8	124
5-9 years	36.6	38.3	28.6	40.3	48.6	29.4	26.0	2,091
10 or more year	45.4	46.2	33.0	47.7	54.4	37.5	35.2	3,796
Religion								
Hindu	43.2	43.2	32.3	45.1	53.6	35.3	33.2	2,795
Muslim	30.7	32.9	19.6	34.7	38.1	27.9	27.8	160
Christian	46.7	45.4	28.2	53.3	46.3	32.5	34.0	55
Sikh	37.2	39.1	28.0	41.5	48.2	30.7	27.2	4,684
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Others	(60.0)	(50.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(70.0)	(40.0)	(30.0)	18
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	37.7	38.6	27.3	41.0	49.8	30.7	26.7	3,521
Scheduled Tribes	33.5	37.1	34.1	42.1	52.3	29.1	28.0	195
Other Backward Classes	40.5	41.8	29.9	43.3	50.5	32.4	33.3	1,013
Others	41.1	42.4	31.2	44.5	49.9	34.3	31.1	2,988
DLHS-4								
	39.4	40.6	29.4	42.8	50.0	32.3	29.4	7,717
DLHS-3								
	79.6	72.8	69.9	58.7	88.5	52.4	79.6	5,686

^{##} 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, based on 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, Punjab, 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	22.5	5.1	19.8	52.6	57.5	15.5	0.8	114
20-24	25.9	4.4	13.0	56.6	59.6	10.8	3.6	2,049
25-29	26.4	3.7	12.1	57.8	58.2	11.0	4.1	3,271
30-34	24.5	3.7	12.2	59.6	60.9	9.9	3.8	1,730
35+	27.8	4.3	12.2	55.7	53.4	12.1	5.6	553
No. of living children								
0	33.5	7.0	9.7	49.8	49.0	12.8	3.9	27
1	21.0	3.1	11.2	64.6	64.1	10.7	3.8	3,229
2	25.3	4.2	12.5	58.0	58.9	10.8	4.4	2,817
3	31.1	5.7	15.6	47.5	52.2	11.2	3.8	1,087
4+	46.5	4.0	13.9	35.6	40.9	10.9	3.4	557
Residence								
Rural	26.4	4.5	13.7	55.4	58.0	11.3	3.7	4,760
Urban	25.1	3.0	10.4	61.6	60.1	10.0	4.5	2,957
Education								
Non-literate ^a	45.9	6.0	13.2	34.8	38.6	12.8	2.7	1,706
Less than 5 years	36.2	5.6	14.4	43.9	47.7	12.1	6.1	124
5-9 years	26.1	3.7	15.1	55.2	58.4	11.8	3.1	2,091
10 or more year	16.4	3.1	10.7	69.8	68.5	9.3	5.0	3,796
Religion								
Hindu	24.7	3.7	11.9	59.7	60.1	10.4	3.8	2,795
Muslim	34.9	3.2	13.7	48.2	46.4	16.0	2.1	160
Christian	25.5	0.0	19.3	55.2	56.5	20.4	1.3	55
Sikh	26.1	4.2	12.8	56.9	58.6	10.8	4.2	4,684
Jain	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Others	(61.1)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(27.8)	(5.6)	(0.0)	18
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	30.9	4.6	14.7	49.8	52.0	12.6	4.1	3,521
Scheduled Tribes	34.3	2.1	10.8	52.9	56.1	9.4	2.4	195
Other Backward Classes	26.1	5.1	11.8	57.0	59.7	11.0	2.2	1,013
Others	19.3	3.0	10.3	67.5	66.7	8.7	4.6	2,988
DLHS-4								
	25.9	4.0	12.5	57.6	58.8	10.8	4.0	7,717
DLHS-3								
	17.2	2.7	15.5	64.6	62.9	18.9	1.3	5,686

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, based on 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, Punjab, 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	21.0	4.4	74.6	1.3	19.9	15.3	114
20-24	23.0	4.3	72.7	1.0	24.3	19.5	2,049
25-29	22.6	4.5	72.8	1.1	25.3	20.8	3,271
30-34	21.8	3.3	74.9	1.2	26.9	21.6	1,730
35+	26.0	5.2	68.8	1.4	25.1	21.9	553
No. of living children							
0	30.9	.0	69.1	0.0	21.9	18.4	27
1	17.6	3.0	79.5	1.0	29.9	25.2	3,229
2	22.3	4.9	72.7	1.3	24.8	19.8	2,817
3	28.7	6.5	64.8	1.2	20.0	15.4	1,087
4+	43.0	4.0	53.0	1.7	11.8	8.6	557
Residence							
Rural	22.5	4.8	72.7	0.9	24.6	19.3	4,760
Urban	23.2	3.3	73.5	1.5	26.6	22.9	2,957
Education							
Non literate ^a	44.1	4.3	51.6	0.9	12.4	8.4	1,706
Less than 5 years	37.7	5.6	56.7	4.0	10.9	8.7	124
5-9 years	20.7	5.3	74.0	0.6	21.6	16.5	2,091
10 or more years	13.7	3.6	82.6	1.0	33.7	28.9	3,796
Religion							
Hindu	22.6	4.0	73.4	1.2	27.4	22.2	2,795
Muslim	32.9	5.9	61.3	0.0	20.1	15.4	160
Christian	16.8	3.1	80.1	0.0	30.0	23.2	55
Sikh	22.5	4.4	73.1	0.8	24.1	19.8	4,684
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Others	(44.4)	(0.0)	(56.6)	(0.0)	(27.8)	(22.2)	18
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	28.0	4.8	67.2	1.3	22.4	17.0	3,521
Scheduled Tribes	27.6	2.6	69.8	1.1	24.2	20.7	195
Other Backward Classes	23.7	3.6	72.7	0.4	23.5	19.5	1,013
Others	15.8	4.0	80.2	1.1	29.4	25.3	2,988
DLHS-4							
	22.8	4.3	73.0	0.9	25.3	20.6	7,717
DLHS-3							
	17.5	1.8	80.6	17.8	17.4	14.3	5,686

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. ^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 COMPLICATIONSPercentage of women (aged 15-49)^{###} who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by districts, Punjab, 2012-13

District	Antenatal Check-Up in the first trimester of pregnancy	Three or more Antenatal Check-Up	At least one Tetanus Toxoid injection	100+ IFA tablets/ syrup ¹	Full ² Antenatal Check-Up	Any complications	Number of Women**
Gurdaspur	68.5	63.4	84.6	38.8	30.1	23.4	213
Amritsar	56.6	61.5	72.3	25.6	21.4	18.6	208
Kapurthala	67.9	65.3	79.6	35.4	29.8	28.8	203
Jalandhar	56.2	67.5	80.4	16.9	13.8	27.4	201
Hoshiarpur	74.7	64.1	87.8	43.2	30.0	27.2	327
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	67.7	65.1	86.6	37.5	28.9	32.9	253
Rupnagar	73.1	73.9	93.7	40.1	34.2	38.6	422
Fatehgarh Sahib	69.0	73.2	85.4	38.2	34.7	40.0	382
Ludhiana	55.1	54.8	76.4	15.9	14.0	27.0	291
Moga	58.8	52.0	79.0	16.4	13.6	27.1	406
Firozpur	45.0	41.9	66.2	19.4	13.9	42.8	365
Muktsar	54.8	45.9	69.3	14.9	10.9	32.1	399
Faridkot	54.6	55.9	74.2	16.8	13.8	36.8	333
Bhathinda	60.7	52.4	78.2	23.0	19.9	36.7	348
Mansa	43.3	37.5	62.8	14.3	11.5	33.8	311
Sangrur	50.2	50.4	69.3	18.2	16.9	29.3	329
Patiala	61.7	66.5	77.9	23.9	19.6	37.6	338
SAS Nagar	55.6	67.8	82.8	27.3	21.3	28.6	270
Barnala	60.2	60.1	74.3	24.8	22.2	32.3	345
Tarn Taran	56.9	62.7	78.1	37.3	29.0	34.9	228
DLHS-4	58.8	57.7	77.2	25.3	20.6	32.6	7,717
DLHS-3	62.5	64.1	82.5	33.4	14.3	46.4	5,686

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ¹100 or more iron folic acid tablets including syrup. ² At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed. ** 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, Punjab, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Institutional delivery			Delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of SBA ² deliveries	Number of women**
	Government	Private	Total				
Age group							
15-19	49.7	30.0	79.8	20.2	18.7	98.4	114
20-24	44.8	39.2	84.0	15.2	13.2	97.2	2,049
25-29	38.2	45.1	83.3	16.0	13.7	97.0	3,271
30-34	34.0	47.7	81.7	17.6	15.4	97.1	1,730
35+	34.3	43.5	77.8	21.8	18.5	96.0	553
No. of living children							
0	28.8	55.4	84.2	11.9	11.9	96.0	27
1	38.6	50.8	89.4	10.1	8.8	98.1	3,229
2	39.6	42.9	82.4	16.8	14.5	96.9	2,817
3	38.5	35.1	73.6	25.6	22.3	95.9	1,087
4+	39.1	24.2	63.3	35.8	30.4	93.6	557
Residence							
Rural	43.6	38.2	81.8	17.6	15.4	97.2	4,760
Urban	31.0	53.3	84.3	15.0	12.5	96.8	2,957
Education							
Non literate ^a	45.1	23.1	68.1	30.9	25.0	93.1	1,706
Less than 5 years	40.0	27.4	67.4	31.7	25.9	93.2	124
5-9 years	44.7	35.0	79.7	19.3	16.9	96.6	2,091
10 or more years	32.9	58.6	91.5	8.1	7.7	99.1	3,796
Religion							
Hindu	34.4	47.1	81.5	17.6	15.1	96.6	2,795
Muslim	45.3	29.5	74.8	24.5	19.6	94.4	160
Christian	53.2	23.9	77.1	22.9	21.3	98.4	55
Sikh	41.2	42.6	83.8	15.6	13.6	97.3	4,684
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Others	(33.3)	(27.8)	(61.1)	(38.9)	(33.3)	(94.4)	18
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	46.8	29.3	76.1	23.0	20.1	96.2	3,521
Scheduled Tribes	41.8	41.1	82.9	15.1	14.1	97.0	195
Other Backward Classes	40.9	40.1	81.0	18.4	15.2	96.1	1,013
Others	28.7	62.5	91.2	8.4	7.2	98.3	2,988
DLHS-4	38.9	43.8	82.7	16.6	14.3	97.0	7,717
DLHS-3	19.3	43.9	63.1	36.5	13.8	76.9	5,686

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 attend school are also included. ¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse. ² Skilled Birth Attendant. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 cases. ^{**} Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.8 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION USED FOR DELIVERY AND ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSPORTATIONPercent distribution of women (aged 15-49)^{###} who had institutional delivery, according to the transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery and transportation arrangement made according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	13.8	32.0	16.1	17.9	29.1	0.0	114	719	4,026	9,825	47
20-24	12.1	43.3	18.1	10.8	22.4	9.9	2,049	1,085	6,244	12,176	880
25-29	8.0	50.2	16.3	9.0	16.3	3.8	3,271	1,048	5,332	12,285	1,529
30-34	7.8	53.0	12.9	8.3	14.0	6.4	1,730	1,593	5,375	13,588	825
35+	7.4	49.9	11.3	9.5	15.3	7.0	553	2,142	7,997	13,438	257
No. of living children											
0	8.1	48.5	15.0	12.6	3.5	0.0	27	625	13,000	12,683	15
1	9.4	56.2	16.4	7.5	16.5	7.3	3,229	1,321	6,719	13,541	1,655
2	8.5	48.7	15.8	9.7	18.5	8.6	2,817	1,237	4,932	12,120	1,274
3	9.1	38.7	14.1	12.2	17.8	4.4	1,087	1,131	4,872	11,347	426
4+	10.3	25.3	14.1	14.3	20.6	1.1	557	724	5,488	10,288	168
Residence											
Rural	10.8	48.4	16.0	6.9	21.5	7.6	4,760	1,236	5,734	12,810	2,125
Urban	6.3	49.2	15.1	13.8	10.9	3.3	2,957	1,214	5,831	12,438	1,413
Education											
Non literate ^a	12.3	27.9	13.0	15.4	25.6	5.3	1,706	1,251	5,378	9,345	535
Less than 5	10.6	24.1	17.8	14.9	30.9	2.6	124	857	4,208	7,904	37
5-9 years	10.8	39.3	18.6	11.4	24.6	7.5	2,091	997	5,399	11,726	871
10 or more years	6.7	64.2	15.1	5.5	11.1	6.3	3,796	1,330	6,271	13,578	2,095
Religion											
Hindu	8.7	44.5	16.2	12.2	14.7	5.4	2,795	1,144	5,752	13,295	1,314
Muslim	13.3	37.9	14.6	9.0	19.9	5.7	160	1,375	5,671	10,322	42
Christian	9.6	36.1	20.3	11.1	38.4	0.0	55	0	9,643	12,682	17
Sikh	9.2	51.8	15.3	7.9	18.9	6.8	4,684	1,264	5,752	12,288	2,154
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	3
Others	(11.1)	(5.6)	(27.8)	(16.7)	(36.4)	(0.0)	18	--	--	--	8
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	11.7	35.4	17.1	12.2	26.5	7.8	3,521	877	5,833	11,373	1,317
Scheduled Tribes	12.3	48.3	12.7	11.2	20.4	3.5	195	1,583	3,734	10,107	88
Other backward classes	9.0	47.1	15.5	9.6	17.5	4.0	1,013	1,499	5,699	12,054	441
Others	5.8	65.2	14.2	6.1	8.5	2.6	2,988	1,392	5,863	13,577	1,692
DLHS-4	9.1	48.7	15.7	9.5	17.6	6.1	7,717	1,228	5,763	12,645	3,538
DLHS-3	0.6	59.9	15.8	23.3	3.0	1.3	5,686	249	3,151	5,792	3,624

Note: 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. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included, ¹ Includes bus/train, tempo/auto /tractor, animal drawn cart, foot march. ^b Percentage women who got JSY assistance. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown, based on 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, Punjab, 2012-13.

District	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of SBA ² Delivery	Mean Delivery cost	Number of Women ^{**}
Gurdaspur	78.9	20.3	19.5	98.4	11,183	213
Amritsar	80.9	18.7	13.5	94.3	9,435	208
Kapurthala	90.8	8.4	7.2	97.9	11,320	203
Jalandhar	89.2	10.8	7.1	96.2	12,060	201
Hoshiarpur	75.1	24.6	24.1	99.2	13,015	327
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	81.2	18.4	17.0	98.2	12,998	253
Rupnagar	87.6	12.4	11.2	98.8	11,124	422
Fatehgarh Sahib	89.7	10.0	8.9	98.6	10,952	382
Ludhiana	79.4	18.8	15.6	95.0	11,579	291
Moga	80.0	19.3	18.1	97.9	9,685	406
Firozpur	74.2	23.5	20.9	95.1	11,399	365
Muktsar	76.5	23.1	21.6	98.1	8,353	399
Faridkot	79.2	20.2	17.1	96.3	9,013	333
Bhathinda	87.2	11.4	9.2	96.3	11,469	348
Mansa	80.0	18.2	14.2	94.2	8,554	311
Sangrur	85.8	14.0	11.7	97.5	10,419	329
Patiala	90.8	9.0	7.6	98.4	9,458	338
SAS Nagar	88.7	11.0	6.1	94.7	9,446	270
Barnala	85.0	14.8	12.3	97.2	10,127	345
Tarn Taran	80.5	19.1	17.0	97.5	8,442	228
DLHS-4	82.7	16.6	14.3	97.0	10,488	7,717
DLHS-3	63.3	36.5	13.8	76.9	NA	5,686

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. NA Not available.
^{**} 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, Punjab, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Reasons ^b										Number of women**
	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/ No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Customary	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of knowledge	Other	
Age group											
15-19	23.2	0.0	4.4	9.1	27.3	0.0	22.8	9.3	0.0	3.9	23
20-24	18.7	2.8	4.0	13.0	22.7	2.7	15.5	6.5	10.0	4.1	309
25-29	20.7	4.1	3.4	14.1	24.0	2.0	16.6	6.0	6.1	3.0	515
30-34	20.6	2.8	3.4	13.4	20.7	1.9	16.6	9.5	7.0	4.0	304
35+	18.5	4.1	4.6	13.6	19.8	1.7	17.6	3.9	10.9	5.1	121
No. of living children											
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
1	19.7	3.0	3.7	10.7	24.4	2.2	18.8	7.3	5.8	4.2	320
2	18.4	3.0	3.6	15.5	23.6	2.0	18.0	5.8	7.6	2.5	469
3	21.3	4.3	4.8	14.6	21.2	2.1	15.0	6.4	6.5	3.9	279
4+	23.1	3.1	2.3	11.3	19.6	1.9	11.8	9.1	12.1	5.7	201
Residence											
Rural	18.8	3.3	3.7	14.4	23.5	2.1	16.9	6.5	6.7	4.2	834
Urban	22.5	3.6	3.6	11.8	20.7	2.0	15.9	7.6	9.4	2.8	438
Education											
Non-literate ^a	24.8	5.0	3.7	11.5	17.4	1.7	13.7	7.6	11.1	3.6	531
Less than 5 years	17.1	5.1	4.9	13.2	22.5	7.9	12.4	12.2	4.7	0.0	40
5-9 years	17.6	2.5	2.9	13.8	26.4	2.5	18.6	6.4	5.4	3.9	403
10 or more years	15.5	1.7	4.6	16.7	26.4	1.4	19.1	5.5	4.9	4.2	298
Religion											
Hindu	22.8	2.7	4.0	16.3	19.8	1.7	14.7	7.4	8.8	1.8	486
Muslim	20.6	2.0	2.9	2.4	26.7	2.1	18.0	13.0	8.1	4.1	39
Christian	(7.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.4)	(30.8)	(15.4)	(15.4)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(7.7)	13
Sikh	18.4	3.8	3.6	12.2	23.9	2.1	17.9	6.2	7.0	4.9	727
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Others	22.8	2.7	4.0	16.3	19.8	1.7	14.7	7.4	8.8	1.8	486
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	19.3	3.2	4.2	14.4	22.8	2.4	15.8	6.2	7.5	4.1	811
Scheduled Tribes	23.1	16.3	0.0	7.4	21.7	0.0	6.0	6.5	13.3	5.9	30
Other Backward Classes	23.0	2.7	3.3	10.9	22.5	2.8	17.8	8.6	5.7	2.7	186
Others	19.9	2.9	2.7	13.2	22.0	0.8	19.3	7.5	8.7	3.1	245
DLHS-4	20.4	3.4	3.7	13.5	22.6	2.1	16.5	6.8	7.6	3.7	1,272
DLHS-3	36.1	2.0	5.3	17.3	36.4	12.4	27.3	6.0	3.1	0.3	5,686

^{##} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ^b Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'Multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown, based on 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, Punjab, 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	14.9	73.7	16.3	18.1	72.6	9.8	5.5	114
20-24	14.5	45.2	15.8	24.7	56.7	10.0	16.0	2,049
25-29	14.1	47.3	18.3	24.1	52.7	12.9	19.8	3,271
30-34	13.2	54.0	16.6	22.6	52.3	11.1	29.0	1,730
35+	11.4	42.8	18.6	20.7	46.6	14.9	29.9	553
No. of living children								
0	14.8	27.8	0.0	28.3	27.8	0.0	43.8	27
1	15.2	44.9	16.0	26.1	52.2	12.9	18.6	3,229
2	12.9	50.1	17.9	21.1	54.3	10.8	23.6	2,817
3	13.8	52.4	18.4	20.5	61.0	10.7	19.2	1,087
4+	10.8	56.6	20.9	26.9	46.2	12.2	29.3	557
Residence								
Rural	13.8	48.8	18.2	25.7	51.5	11.8	20.6	4,760
Urban	13.9	47.5	15.5	20.2	57.4	11.6	21.9	2,957
Number of ANC visits								
No visit	8.4	53.3	16.6	15.3	44.3	9.2	17.6	2,009
1	14.4	52.1	28.7	41.6	53.5	13.5	27.6	299
2	13.0	55.8	20.1	19.6	60.5	17.6	16.8	948
3+	16.5	45.8	16.2	25.2	54.6	11.1	22.2	4,438
Delivery								
Normal	12.0	54.7	17.3	22.1	60.3	9.2	14.6	5,877
Caesarean	21.6	33.9	18.1	25.0	39.7	18.8	36.7	1,412
By Instrument or Assisted	13.4	46.3	11.6	35.7	46.3	6.5	18.7	426
Place of delivery								
Government facility	13.8	50.7	15.0	21.8	54.5	11.9	18.3	2,993
Private facility	16.0	46.2	20.3	25.8	50.5	11.3	24.9	3,397
Home	8.3	51.1	11.3	21.0	65.4	13.9	12.8	1,272
Other	11.1	19.7	0.0	0.0	80.3	0.0	19.5	45
DLHS-4	13.9	48.3	17.2	23.7	53.7	11.7	21.1	7,717
DLHS-3	54.4	33.7	8.4	19.7	66.9	8.9	5.1	5,686

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. ^{**} 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, Punjab, 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	8.5	28.3	51.7	17.0	39.8	114
20-24	9.5	51.8	31.1	15.7	30.1	2,049
25-29	7.8	57.5	25.8	12.6	20.8	3,271
30-34	8.4	50.7	33.1	11.8	26.7	1,730
35+	6.8	54.9	34.1	13.8	15.9	553
No. of living children						
0	19.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	41.5	27
1	9.2	55.4	28.2	14.4	27.1	3,229
2	7.1	51.0	31.5	14.6	26.2	2,817
3	8.5	53.8	30.6	11.9	18.1	1,087
4+	8.7	49.3	36.1	8.4	17.9	557
Residence						
Rural	8.5	51.2	31.7	14.9	25.3	4,760
Urban	8.1	58.2	26.8	11.0	24.3	2,957
Delivery						
Normal	7.1	52.1	29.9	12.3	25.2	5,877
Caesarean	12.1	55.2	32.9	16.5	23.4	1,412
By Instrument or Assisted	12.4	61.2	21.1	13.7	28.5	426
Place of delivery						
Government facility	8.3	51.0	36.6	15.5	27.4	2,993
Private facility	9.2	56.9	26.1	13.3	24.8	3,397
Home	6.2	48.0	22.6	8.7	19.0	1,272
Others	6.5	100.0	68.1	0.0	0.0	45
Who conducted the last delivery						
Doctor	9.1	58.7	17.8	18.4	21.4	55
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	4.4	52.2	27.4	5.3	22.8	395
Dai	6.4	43.8	22.1	9.9	19.7	798
Relatives/Friends	12.5	68.1	30.4	0.0	0.0	57
None	7.5	100.0	46.8	0.0	0.0	24
DLHS-4	8.3	53.7	29.9	13.5	25.0	7,717
DLHS-3	21.2	54.3	50.9	10.3	22.1	5,686

^{##} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^{**} Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERYPercentage of women (aged 15-49)^{##} whether received any check-up after delivery according to background characteristics, Punjab, 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	33.6	13.9	38.5	39.4	114
20-24	43.0	15.2	49.7	50.2	2,049
25-29	42.2	15.6	49.3	49.7	3,271
30-34	43.1	15.5	49.0	49.5	1,730
35+	45.6	18.7	51.6	51.8	553
No. of living children					
0	34.6	0.0	33.2	37.5	27
1	48.3	19.5	56.2	56.7	3,229
2	42.6	15.7	48.8	49.0	2,817
3	33.9	11.9	39.3	39.9	1,087
4+	29.3	15.2	33.4	33.8	557
Residence					
Rural	41.6	16.6	47.9	48.4	4,760
Urban	44.7	14.0	51.8	52.2	2,957
Education					
Non literate ^a	28.0	10.0	32.3	32.6	1,706
Less than 5 years	36.5	17.8	40.4	40.4	124
5-9 years	39.7	18.4	45.3	45.9	2,091
10 or more years	51.3	21.7	59.6	60.0	3,796
Religion					
Hindu	44.6	18.6	50.8	51.1	2,795
Muslim	30.0	4.6	33.7	35.0	160
Christian	37.1	17.7	45.9	45.9	55
Sikh	42.1	14.4	49.1	49.6	4,684
Jain	--	--	--	--	5
Others	(50.0)	(14.3)	(61.1)	(61.1)	18
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled castes	37.5	15.1	43.1	43.5	3,521
Scheduled tribes	34.4	7.3	38.5	38.5	195
Other backward classes	40.2	13.5	46.8	47.1	1,013
Others	50.4	20.5	58.4	58.9	2,988
DLHS-4	42.7	15.7	49.3	49.8	7,717
DLHS-3	78.9	NA	78.1	NA	5,686

^{##} 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, based on 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, Punjab, 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	44.9	65.1	15.4	8.5	35.1	114
20-24	34.6	65.1	14.5	9.5	68.4	2,049
25-29	31.5	65.5	14.1	7.8	62.7	3,271
30-34	32.0	66.3	13.2	8.4	67.7	1,730
35+	30.9	62.7	11.5	6.8	75.6	553
No. of living children						
0	43.6	75.0	15.1	19.7	66.0	27
1	36.4	69.3	15.2	9.2	67.8	3,229
2	30.0	64.3	12.9	7.1	66.2	2,817
3	30.6	58.5	13.9	8.5	58.5	1,087
4+	27.6	55.2	11.1	8.7	68.5	557
Residence						
Rural	32.4	63.0	13.8	8.5	61.7	4,760
Urban	33.0	69.3	14.0	8.1	72.7	2,957
Education						
Non-literate ^a	27.0	45.7	10.6	6.7	44.0	1,706
Less than five years	35.4	61.4	20.0	5.6	61.4	124
5-9 years	32.7	71.0	14.4	8.7	62.4	2,091
10 or more years	35.1	76.6	14.8	8.9	74.3	3,796
Religion						
Hindu	32.4	65.2	13.4	8.2	67.1	2,795
Muslim	29.4	65.4	13.6	4.0	73.9	160
Christian	36.1	63.4	19.6	12.1	59.4	55
Sikh	32.8	65.5	14.1	8.5	65.1	4,684
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	5
Others	(44.4)	(62.5)	(5.6)	(16.7)	(66.7)	18
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	31.0	58.9	13.4	8.5	60.2	3,521
Scheduled Tribes	37.9	64.4	20.9	10.3	48.7	195
Other Backward Classes	31.9	63.8	13.0	7.0	63.9	1,013
Others	34.4	72.9	14.3	8.4	74.6	2,988
DLHS-4	32.6	65.4	13.9	8.3	65.8	7,717
DLHS-3	46.8	81.3	54.4	21.2	83.9	5,686

^{###} 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, based on less than 10 cases. ¹ Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy.

² Women who reported at least one post delivery complication. ** 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, Punjab, 2012-13.

District	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**
Gurdaspur	23.4	66.6	10.8	2.0	100.0	213
Amritsar	18.6	72.7	5.3	6.3	83.6	208
Kapurthala	28.8	79.8	22.2	7.2	62.3	203
Jalandhar	27.4	77.6	10.2	10.7	80.0	201
Hoshiarpur	27.2	78.4	10.7	4.9	77.1	327
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	32.9	73.0	12.0	7.9	61.9	253
Rupnagar	38.6	77.0	13.7	11.2	78.0	422
Fatehgarh Sahib	40.0	61.7	14.9	11.9	63.4	382
Ludhiana	27.0	59.6	9.3	5.0	84.3	291
Moga	27.1	66.8	7.8	4.9	90.0	406
Firozpur	42.8	51.5	18.6	12.8	47.2	365
Muktsar	32.1	49.7	9.5	6.1	71.3	399
Faridkot	36.8	70.5	19.6	14.7	65.1	333
Bhathinda	36.7	64.1	22.2	7.8	66.7	348
Mansa	33.8	62.6	18.3	9.1	60.4	311
Sangrur	29.3	62.5	10.3	4.5	46.8	329
Patiala	37.6	64.4	16.6	8.1	40.0	338
SAS Nagar	28.6	72.1	11.5	11.3	77.8	270
Barnala	32.3	63.1	10.1	9.4	69.5	345
Tarn Taran	34.9	72.7	22.3	6.6	73.8	228
DLHS-4	32.6	65.4	13.9	8.3	65.8	7,717
DLHS-3	46.8	81.3	54.4	21.2	83.9	5,686

^{###} 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, Punjab, 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	4.3	7.7	3.4	5.4	1.9	7.0	8.7	114
20-24	7.5	9.1	6.5	7.8	5.2	10.1	9.7	2,049
25-29	8.7	10.5	7.5	8.5	5.9	11.5	10.4	3,271
30-34	8.8	11.5	7.1	8.8	6.9	12.2	12.3	1,730
35+	9.5	8.7	5.8	8.5	5.2	12.5	11.4	553
Children ever born								
0	7.2	12.4	4.3	11.0	4.2	12.3	8.2	27
1	9.6	11.2	8.1	9.6	6.9	12.6	11.2	3,229
2	8.1	10.1	6.4	8.6	5.6	10.9	11.0	2,817
3	7.3	8.3	5.7	6.4	5.0	9.1	9.6	1,087
4+	5.8	8.2	5.5	3.5	2.6	10.2	8.5	557
Residence								
Rural	7.9	9.2	6.2	7.5	5.1	10.9	10.1	4,760
Urban	9.3	11.9	8.2	9.7	7.1	11.9	11.6	2,957
Education								
Non-literate ^a	3.7	5.3	3.4	3.8	2.4	6.7	5.7	1,706
Less than 5 years	8.5	9.1	3.5	7.3	2.6	10.1	13.4	124
9-10 years	7.9	8.3	6.1	7.4	4.8	10.1	10.3	2,091
10 or more years	10.8	13.5	9.2	11.0	8.1	14.1	13.1	3,796
Religion								
Hindu	8.9	10.9	7.8	9.1	6.7	11.5	12.0	2,795
Muslim	6.6	8.5	4.7	4.6	2.4	8.5	7.6	160
Christian	13.8	16.4	8.6	8.6	5.9	17.6	18.5	55
Sikh	8.1	9.7	6.5	8.0	5.4	11.2	9.8	4,684
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Others	(5.6)	(11.1)	(11.1)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.1)	18
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	7.7	8.5	5.5	7.1	5.0	10.5	10.3	3,521
Scheduled Tribes	6.6	11.9	5.4	5.5	2.0	9.6	4.0	195
Other Backward Classes	7.7	8.9	7.4	8.8	4.7	9.3	9.6	1,013
Others	9.6	12.6	8.6	9.8	7.5	12.9	11.9	2,988
DLHS-4	8.4	10.2	6.9	8.3	5.8	11.3	10.7	7,717
DLHS-3	47.2	27.9	18.5	46.9	15.1	34.4	59.2	5,686

^{##} 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, based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

CHILD HEALTH 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, Punjab, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children received		Place of check-up ⁴					Number of children ^{4**}
	Check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children ^{**}	Government ¹	Private ²	Home ³	Others	Total	
Age group								
15-19	34.7	111	56.6	41.1	2.3	0.0	100.0	38
20-24	40.3	1,795	50.5	47.3	1.8	0.3	100.0	728
25-29	41.4	2,221	41.9	57	1.1	0.0	100.0	920
30-34	42.6	978	35.7	62.4	1.6	0.3	100.0	417
35-39	42.7	216	50.4	47.8	1.8	0.0	100.0	92
40-44	39.0	47	47.7	52.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	18
45-49	42.6	10	--	--	--	--	--	4
Residence								
Rural	40.5	3,351	49.7	48.3	1.9	0.2	100.0	1,358
Urban	42.3	2,027	35.5	63.5	0.8	0.2	100.0	859
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	29.5	1,189	62.2	35.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	347
Less than 5 years	42.3	87	66.4	29.6	4.0	0.0	100.0	36
5-9 years	39.6	1,458	56.4	41.8	1.4	0.4	100.0	578
10 or more years	47.2	2,644	34.5	64.2	1.2	0.1	100.0	1,256
Religion								
Hindu	40.9	1,937	40.2	58.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	795
Muslim	28.6	131	53.5	46.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	38
Christian	37.3	41	(61.5)	(30.8)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	15
Sikh	41.8	3,252	46.4	51.9	1.5	0.3	100.0	1,361
Jain	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	3
Others	(38.5)	13	--	--	--	--	--	5
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	36.9	2,532	60.6	36.6	2.5	0.3	100.0	934
Scheduled Tribes	37.6	146	42.4	57.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	57
Other Backward Classes	40.0	688	43.3	56.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	276
Others	47.1	2,012	29.7	69.4	0.8	0.1	100.0	950
DLHS-4	41.1	5,378	44.3	54.0	1.5	0.2	100.0	2,217
DLHS-3	78.8	4,826	24.6	53.0	18.4	4.0	100.0	3,755

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.

^aLiterate but did not attend school are also included. ¹Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-health centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic. ²Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic. ³Includes Doctor ASHA and ANM/Nurse. ⁴Among those Children who received check-up within 24 hours of birth. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted 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, Punjab, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^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	68.8	22.0	55.8	30.9	124
20-24	78.6	30.4	68.5	22.8	1,916
25-29	80.6	32.4	72.0	21.4	2,340
30-34	79.1	31.7	71.4	22.2	1,033
35-39	78.2	27.8	71.2	21.8	232
40-44	84.0	29.1	75.1	20.2	47
45-49	66.9	19.0	66.6	33.4	11
Residence					
Rural	78.7	31.6	69.7	22.6	3,549
Urban	80.4	30.2	71.4	21.7	2,154
Mother's education					
Non-literate ^a	74.6	30.7	67.3	26.1	1,241
Less than 5 years	75.3	30.9	62.0	22.9	98
5-9 years	78.5	31.9	68.9	23.5	1,557
10 or more years	82.0	30.8	72.8	19.8	2,807
Religion					
Hindu	79.0	30.7	70.6	22.5	2,048
Muslim	79.6	34.2	70.2	23.8	134
Christian	83.1	36.2	69.4	25.8	43
Sikh	79.4	31.2	70.1	22.1	3,460
Jain	--	--	--	--	4
Others	(78.6)	(35.7)	(85.7)	(7.1)	14
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	78.9	30.6	69.7	23.1	2,684
Scheduled Tribes	80.3	39.0	74.0	22.0	149
Other Backward Classes	77.9	34.6	71.7	20.5	731
Others	80.1	30.0	70.4	21.7	2,139
DLHS-4	79.3	31.1	70.3	22.3	5,703
DLHS-3	89.9	44.1	80.6	19.4	4,826

^a Literate but did not attend 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, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS

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

Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status ¹			Number of children**
		Other fluids	Semisolid food	Solid food	
<2	57.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	250
2-3	46.9	1.5	0.7	0.2	388
4-5	49.6	1.8	2.0	1.2	434
6-8	41.1	8.2	7.3	4.2	568
9-11	31.0	19.0	22.3	13.0	489
12-17	27.2	23.9	29.4	20.5	980
18-23	20.6	26.3	30.9	23.3	962
24-35	15.7	27.1	33.0	26.1	1,630
6-9	39.7	10.5	10.7	5.9	742
6-35 ²	23.9	23.1	27.5	20.3	4,629

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, Punjab, 2012-13.		
Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	38.7	52
20-24	56.5	398
25-29	59.9	367
30-34	54.9	109
35-39	53.4	25
40-44	50.6	6
45-49	0.0	2
Residence		
Rural	55.5	580
Urban	57.9	379
Mother's education		
Non-literate ^a	56.0	206
Less than 5 years	(28.6)	14
5-9 years	55.4	259
10 or more years	57.9	480
Religion		
Hindu	59.0	344
Muslim	(63.2)	19
Christian	(50.0)	12
Sikh	54.9	581
Jain	--	1
Others	--	2
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	55.5	456
Scheduled Tribes	58.8	30
Other Backward Classes	57.8	133
Others	56.8	340
DLHS-4	56.4	959
DLHS-3	32.4	700

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted 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, Punjab, 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	
Gurdaspur	75.6	28.5	74.6	18.6	175
Amritsar	77.9	42.2	84.0	9.5	194
Kapurthala	88.3	35.7	82.2	13.1	192
Jalandhar	89.2	49.3	88.5	7.9	173
Hoshiarpur	75.1	33.4	75.2	17.3	274
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	73.6	24.8	76.8	16.3	208
Rupnagar	85.4	33.7	73.8	21.2	328
Fatehgarh Sahib	87.5	32.4	76.9	16.9	319
Ludhiana	79.2	33.8	78.8	15.6	271
Moga	76.0	17.4	66.1	25.5	370
Firozpur	69.3	22.1	51.0	40.0	411
Muktsar	82.5	30.5	62.9	30.0	402
Faridkot	72.4	27.8	57.4	27.1	318
Bhathinda	77.9	26.2	58.6	31.9	325
Mansa	76.8	35.6	66.8	23.1	354
Sangrur	76.3	29.5	63.2	32.5	338
Patiala	83.3	32.1	73.8	20.6	300
SAS Nagar	87.8	37.7	83.4	10.5	231
Barnala	80.0	38.2	77.2	14.9	303
Tarn Taran	81.9	29.0	75.4	18.1	215
DLHS-4	79.3	31.1	70.3	22.3	5,703
DLHS-3	89.9	44.1	80.6	19.4	4,826

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, Punjab, 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	91.2	92.4	90.4	82.3	9.8	91.0	88.8	83.4	80.5	67.2	4.2	47.1	1,187
Urban	90.1	90.5	89.0	82.9	9.8	88.5	86.7	83.4	80.2	70.7	6.4	39.4	681
Sex of child													
Male	91.4	92.0	90.2	82.0	10.7	90.1	87.9	83.0	81.4	68.2	5.3	44.0	1,011
Female	90.2	91.4	89.6	83.1	8.8	90.1	88.2	83.9	79.2	68.7	4.5	44.9	857
Birth order													
1	90.6	91.1	88.5	80.9	6.5	89.0	87.1	82.4	79.6	66.7	5.1	43.1	819
2	89.6	91.0	90.4	82.6	7.2	90.1	88.0	83.4	83.3	70.6	5.5	44.3	587
3	91.8	92.5	90.2	84.4	12.5	90.5	88.6	85.1	78.8	69.0	5.0	44.4	208
4+	90.7	92.2	90	84.0	15.8	90.7	87.3	81.6	76.9	67.0	4.6	53.4	127
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	80.4	80.7	78.2	68.4	10.6	78.7	77.6	73.6	60.4	50.2	13.2	33.7	409
Less than 5 years	88.7	87.7	87.7	72.1	24.2	87.7	82.8	72.0	72.4	52.9	7.8	32.0	25
5-9 years	90.7	93.0	91.4	83.5	11.9	90.7	88.5	82.1	79.6	66.1	4.1	46.1	524
10 or more years	95.7	96.1	94.5	88.6	7.9	95.0	92.7	88.9	90.2	78.5	1.7	48.6	910
Religion													
Hindu	90.4	90.7	89.1	81.0	10.4	88.9	86.9	81.3	80.3	67.7	5.2	43.8	687
Muslim	85.2	85.2	85.2	76.6	12.2	85.2	82.6	80.6	76.4	69.4	13.1	26.2	45
Christian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Sikh	91.3	92.5	90.6	83.8	9.4	91.0	88.8	84.7	80.8	69.0	4.5	45.6	1,122
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	88.5	89.6	87.3	79.9	9.5	88.0	85.6	81.2	75.4	64.1	6.6	42.0	879
Scheduled Tribes	89.2	93.9	93.9	90.6	6.2	91.7	91.7	89.6	82.5	74.3	2.1	63.5	44
Other Backward Classes	91.4	90.4	88.4	82.2	9.3	89.2	87.3	81.6	80.7	69.6	6.0	42.1	239
Others	93.7	94.8	93.4	85.2	10.6	93.0	91.0	86.4	86.4	73.0	2.7	46.9	706
DLHS-4													
DLHS-4	90.8	91.7	89.9	82.5	9.8	90.1	88.0	83.4	80.4	68.4	4.9	44.4	1,868
DLHS-3													
DLHS-3	94.7	94.2	91.4	86.0	7.6	95.7	94.2	86.8	89.1	79.8	4.0	52.4	1,670

Note. Table based on last two survived 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. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted 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, Punjab, 2012-13.

District	Vaccination card seen	Vaccination Status						Percentage received at least one dose of Vitamin-A ²	Number of children**
		BCG	DPT 3	Polio 3	Measles	Full ¹	None		
Gurdaspur	38.4	89.5	84.1	81.3	84.4	64.7	5.3	76.2	52
Amritsar	39.4	90.7	84.7	89.3	88.0	80.6	6.5	77.2	63
Kapurthala	47.5	95.3	92.3	92.9	87.0	78.0	3.0	81.3	61
Jalandhar	43.0	87.8	84.3	85.9	80.8	75.3	3.6	73.9	56
Hoshiarpur	48.6	88.1	79.1	81.7	83.7	71.8	7.4	73.1	101
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	43.8	93.6	86.5	80.5	89.5	72.3	3.0	69.0	71
Rupnagar	51.6	97.0	84.7	85.5	92.6	79.1	2.2	81.5	131
Fatehgarh Sahib	48.8	93.5	86.4	82.5	82.3	73.0	3.8	78.2	109
Ludhiana	55.1	88.5	78.5	74.2	74.9	55.1	7.1	64.6	87
Moga	37.2	91.5	81.0	79.6	76.9	64.1	6.2	59.4	113
Firozpur	37.7	87.4	75.2	82.8	72.3	61.5	7.3	43.0	138
Muktsar	41.6	79.5	64.0	66.3	57.8	42.4	9.7	42.6	138
Faridkot	49.8	93.1	83.0	88.9	82.1	65.4	3.2	60.8	89
Bhathinda	53.6	93.7	89.5	87.1	80.1	73.2	2.7	65.5	85
Mansa	40.3	87.9	82.2	78.6	71.0	61.0	5.8	69.2	126
Sangrur	45.3	86.5	86.0	86.1	83.4	71.9	5.6	68.4	111
Patiala	48.8	95.4	88.9	89.5	91.6	78.2	2.8	69.9	91
SAS Nagar	37.9	97.4	89.5	94.3	89.4	82.9	1.4	78.5	75
Barnala	43.0	91.0	81.6	86.1	74.9	70.4	5.9	71.5	91
Tarn Taran	32.8	97.8	87.4	93.0	88.8	73.7	2.2	84.5	80
DLHS-4	44.4	90.8	82.5	83.4	80.4	68.4	4.9	67.7 [#]	1,868
DLHS-3	52.4	94.7	86.0	86.8	89.1	79.8	4.0	68.3	1,670

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. [#] 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, Punjab, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Place of vaccination						Number of children**
	Government health sector				Private health sector ¹	Others	
	Anganwadi Centre	Sub-Health Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility			
Residence							
Rural	16.5	15.7	3.2	60.9	14.1	0.3	3,117
Urban	3.4	2.7	1.7	67.8	31.7	0.4	1,873
Sex of the child							
Male	11.9	10.8	2.5	63.1	21.7	0.4	2,759
Female	11.6	11.3	2.9	63.7	18.8	0.2	2,231
Birth order							
1	12.2	10.2	2.8	64.4	20.0	0.3	2,229
2	12.1	11.3	2.7	63.2	20.9	0.4	1,544
3	10.2	11.4	1.5	62.2	22.8	0.3	578
4+	9.1	14.5	4.5	59.3	18.0	0.4	306
Mother's education							
Non-literate ^a	16.8	13.8	3.0	65.8	7.3	0.9	971
Less than 5 years	26.4	22.1	0.0	49.4	4.0	0.0	78
5-9 years	15.6	13.8	3.4	66.8	9.2	0.2	1,374
10 or more years	7.3	8.1	2.2	61.0	32.0	0.2	2,567
Religion							
Hindu	9.9	7.1	1.8	63.8	25.2	0.3	1,797
Muslim	21.9	10.9	2.7	66.3	11.2	0.8	106
Christian	9.4	15.4	2.3	62.8	20.0	0.0	40
Sikh	12.5	13.2	3.2	63.1	18.0	0.3	3,030
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Others	(23.1)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(61.5)	(7.7)	(0.0)	13
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	15.2	14.4	3.2	66.6	10.1	0.4	2,297
Scheduled Tribes	16.2	14.2	4.8	53.2	16.8	0.8	130
Other Backward Classes	12.8	8.8	1.9	66.1	18.5	0.5	624
Others	7.1	7.4	2.2	59.3	33.7	0.1	1,939
DLHS-4	11.8	11.0	2.7	63.4	20.4	0.3	4,990
DLHS-3	NA	16.3	12.0	65.9	24.9	0.7	4,572

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.

^aLiterate but did not attend school are also included. ¹Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted 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, Punjab, 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	61.8	29.1	77.0	2,326
24-35 months	69.3	35.3	78.9	1,608
Residence				
Rural	66.2	31.5	78.0	2,445
Urban	62.7	32.3	77.4	1,489
Sex of the child				
Male	65.6	31.7	78.6	2,173
Female	64.1	31.9	76.7	1,761
Birth order				
1	65.1	32.4	77.9	1,795
2	66.6	29.6	78.3	1,206
3	65.4	35.8	77.0	436
4+	60.2	34.5	77.9	239
Mother's education				
Non-literate ^a	48.4	36.5	59.5	858
Less than 5 years	52.2	36.5	72.8	68
5-9 years	65.6	29.7	78.3	1,079
10 or more years	72.4	31.4	85.8	1,929
Religion				
Hindu	62.8	30.9	76.9	1,449
Muslim	58.5	29.6	65.6	96
Christian	69.6	18.8	82.1	23
Sikh	66.4	32.5	78.7	2,353
Jain	--	--	--	3
Others	(70.0)	(100.0)	(82.9)	10
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	61.6	32.2	73.8	1,837
Scheduled Tribes	60.3	39.7	77.1	100
Other Backward Classes	65.7	27.2	77.1	489
Others	69.0	32.2	83.3	1,508
DLHS-4	64.9	31.8	77.8	3,934
DLHS-3	65.1	13.3	44.5	3,312

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, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ^{**} Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.10 AWARENESS REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT

Percentage of women who are aware of diarrhoea management according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	55.9	42.7	31.1	18.6	13.3	18.8	9.1	380
20-24	68.2	48.1	37.4	26.4	18.8	27.6	13.9	3,454
25-29	76.4	55.7	42.8	31.5	20.1	31.7	15.1	5,616
30-34	78.9	55.7	45.2	32.7	20.8	34.0	16.9	5,596
35-39	79.4	53.9	46.1	35.3	20.2	35.0	16.9	5,347
40-44	78.6	52.7	46.7	34.1	20.3	34.5	17.6	4,628
45-49	79.0	50.9	47.8	36.0	22.1	36.2	18.4	4,819
Residence								
Rural	73.9	48.0	41.5	31.1	19.1	31.3	17.3	18,063
Urban	81.9	61.3	49.3	35.6	22.4	36.4	15.2	11,777
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	63.0	33.9	32.6	24.4	14.6	25.5	16.1	8,731
Less than 5 years	72.6	35.5	33.4	25.8	13.1	24.6	23.4	497
5-9 years	76.6	49.0	42.7	32.0	19.0	31.9	18.0	7,883
10 or more years	87.0	69.8	54.3	39.4	25.6	39.8	15.5	12,729
Religion								
Hindu	81.0	60.4	48.6	35.4	22.4	34.5	16.6	10,522
Muslim	70.2	42.0	34.0	29.6	21.3	26.4	16.8	522
Christian	80.3	58.0	48.6	35.9	19.0	38.5	10.8	205
Sikh	74.9	49.3	42.4	31.4	19.2	32.6	16.4	18,487
Jain	92.0	79.9	66.9	31.3	23.0	61.7	25.1	35
Others	63.3	33.1	34.9	22.8	17.8	21.0	21.6	69
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	72.9	47.1	40.6	30.2	18.5	29.8	17.1	12,081
Scheduled Tribes	70.9	48.7	39.5	21.7	11.7	29.4	11.2	691
Other Backward Classes	76.8	53.1	43.5	31.9	21.7	33.1	18.1	3,955
Others	81.1	58.9	48.6	36.1	22.2	36.7	15.7	13,113
DLHS-4	76.9	53.1	44.5	32.8	20.4	33.2	16.5	29,840
DLHS-3	99.8	46.0	64.1	33.2	9.1	25.6	14.9	20,899

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2008.

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

TABLE 4.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA

Percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and sought advice/ treatment according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	4.7	2,690	41.0	66.6	25.7	72.3	1.4	126
25-29	3.3	4,028	49.4	77.4	40.7	60.2	0.0	133
30-34	3.6	1,977	55.4	76.5	36.5	62.8	0.0	72
35-39	2.8	488	58.4	84.5	27.3	72.7	0.0	14
40-49	2.5	113	36.4	100.0	31.2	68.8	0.0	3
Residence								
Rural	3.6	5,867	46.2	72.6	43.1	56.1	0.7	209
Urban	4.0	3,429	50.3	75.5	20.2	79.9	0.0	139
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	3.2	2,185	28.8	68.2	31.3	61.8	2.5	69
Less than 5 years	3.1	162	--	--	--	--	--	5
5-9 years	3.9	2,609	45.0	72.3	42.0	61.4	0.0	103
10 or more years	3.9	4,340	56.9	76.3	29.9	69.8	0.0	171
Religion								
Hindu	4.1	3,305	51.7	74.7	26.8	75.1	0.0	136
Muslim	3.4	195	--	--	--	--	--	7
Christian	4.2	73	--	--	--	--	--	3
Sikh	3.5	5,695	44.1	72.9	38.4	59.0	0.8	198
Jain	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	1
Others	14.6	21	--	--	--	--	--	3
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	3.9	4,433	41.2	72.8	37.7	62.3	0.9	171
Schedule Tribes	3.8	248	--	--	--	--	--	9
Other Backward Classes	3.3	1,206	47.6	73.8	30.4	69.6	0.0	41
Others	3.7	3,408	58.4	75.4	29.7	69.0	0.0	127
DLHS-4								
	3.7	9,296	47.8	73.7	34.1	65.4	0.4	348
DLHS-3								
	13.5	6,992	52.0	88.0	20.5	59.4	22.5	959

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2008.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ¹ Last two weeks prior to survey. ² Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-health centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic. ³ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic. ** 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, Punjab, 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	46.7	380	25.8	24.8	17.5	17.7	23.1	5.8	59.1	23.2	76.8	0.0	127
20-24	57.6	3,454	33.8	33.1	24.0	25.2	28.8	5.8	93.8	24.3	75.2	2.5	2,563
25-29	65.5	5,616	41.2	38.0	27.9	28.3	34.4	4.8	93.7	21	78.9	0.6	4,028
30-34	68.6	5,596	43.8	38.8	30.1	29.0	35.3	4.8	89.0	27.9	72.1	0.0	1,977
35-39	71.4	5,347	44.9	41.1	31.3	30.1	37.6	4.5	90.8	13.8	86.2	0.0	488
40-44	71.4	4,628	46.6	42.0	31.9	30.8	37.2	3.2	--	--	--	--	91
45-49	73.8	4,819	46.8	43.7	34.9	32.4	40.1	3.8	--	--	--	--	22
Residence													
Rural	65.7	18,063	40.4	37.5	28.5	27.9	33.8	5.6	91.2	24.9	74.7	1.2	5,867
Urban	72.4	11,777	47.3	42.8	32.7	31.6	38.8	4.0	94.7	18.8	81.6	0.9	3,429
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	55.8	8,731	30.6	29.7	21.8	21.0	27.9	5.3	89.1	29.3	67.5	2.2	2,185
Less than 5 years	66.2	497	34.2	35.1	25.6	20.1	31.2	3.3	--	--	--	--	162
5-9 years	67.4	7,883	40.7	38.0	28.8	28.1	35.0	6.1	92.4	22.8	77.8	0.0	2,609
10 or more years	77.6	12,729	53.6	47.5	36.9	36.3	41.8	4.4	94.1	20.2	81.2	0.7	4,340
Religion													
Hindu	71.2	10,522	47.4	41.0	32.7	31.8	39.2	4.3	93.6	25.1	73.8	1.9	3,304
Muslim	61.1	522	33.3	31.9	26.5	25.3	29.4	3.3	85.8	31.7	68.3	0.0	195
Christian	70.6	205	43.0	41.5	33.4	33.4	46.9	5.4	--	--	--	--	73
Sikh	66.8	18,487	40.9	39.0	28.7	28.0	33.9	5.6	91.9	22.1	78.1	0.8	5,695
Jain	83.7	35	56.0	50.8	37.7	43.1	50.7	--	--	--	--	--	7
Others	53.7	69	28.0	27.6	27.2	23.4	16.7	5.2	--	--	--	--	21
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	64.5	12,081	38.4	36.1	26.6	26.8	33.3	5.5	93.2	22.8	76.0	2.0	4,433
Scheduled Tribes	63.4	691	38.4	34.4	20.8	18.2	31.9	4.2	79.3	39.9	60.1	0.0	248
Other Backward Classes	67.4	3,955	42.5	37.7	32.4	31.0	36.3	3.4	92.7	35.7	64.3	0.0	1,206
Others	72.5	13,113	47.8	43.5	33.1	31.8	38.0	5.1	91.3	19.7	81.5	0.0	3,408
DLHS-4	68.3	29,840	43.0	39.5	30.1	29.3	35.7	5.1	92.2	23.1	76.7	1.1	9,296
DLHS-3	98.4	20,899	67.5	50.6	31.2	20.8	63.0	6.0	92.8	15.5	65.7	18.9	6,992

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-health centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic. ⁷ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted 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, Punjab, 2012-13.						
District	Oral Rehydration Therapy/Solution (ORS)			Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)		Number of children**
	Women aware of ORS	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Children sought advice/ treatment	Children suffered from ARI ¹	Children sought advice/ treatment ²	
Gurdaspur	72.9	5.1	71.4	3.8	100.0	268
Amritsar	66.3	5.5	73.6	0.5	50.0	313
Kapurthala	62.2	2.4	57.6	1.4	100.0	289
Jalandhar	69.8	4.4	93.7	1.4	53.1	287
Hoshiarpur	85.3	4.2	82.7	1.8	87.8	445
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	83.0	6.7	73.4	2.4	100.0	345
Rupnagar	72.4	4.2	76.1	4.5	96.8	549
Fatehgarh Sahib	58.7	4.1	78.6	4.0	86.9	522
Ludhiana	51.8	1.9	86.9	2.5	100.0	426
Moga	37.8	2.4	59.1	4.7	100.0	608
Firozpur	30.0	4.3	63.9	9.5	87.4	651
Muktsar	35.8	4.5	68.2	10.4	95.8	653
Faridkot	37.3	4.2	81.7	11.2	96.7	529
Bhathinda	35.3	2.8	79.1	7.9	94.5	516
Mansa	22.7	3.7	70.4	9.8	92.6	591
Sangrur	42.0	2.8	55.0	2.7	88.8	544
Patiala	52.8	3.9	74.2	3.4	59.5	490
SAS Nagar	68.9	2.6	86.6	0.6	100.0	363
Barnala	45.6	4.2	77.3	4.7	96.5	559
Tarn Taran	58.8	1.2	76.6	0.3	0.0	348
DLHS-4	53.1	3.7	73.7	5.1	92.2	9,296
DLHS-3	46.0	13.5	88.0	6.0	92.8	6,992

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. ** 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, Punjab, 2012-13.

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	94.2	93.9	94.7	94.5	94.1	95.0
Any modern method ¹	92.8	92.5	93.2	93.0	92.7	93.5
Female sterilization	82.1	82.7	81.0	82.0	82.6	81.0
Male sterilization	48.7	47.3	51.0	48.6	47.1	51.0
Intra Uterine Device	68.7	67.5	70.6	68.7	67.4	70.7
Pill	63.5	62.1	65.8	63.6	62.2	65.9
Emergency contraceptive pill	19.1	17.4	21.7	19.1	17.4	21.8
Injectables	20.3	18.7	22.8	20.2	18.7	22.7
Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	69.6	66.5	74.7	70.0	66.8	75.3
Female condom	12.3	11.5	13.8	12.3	11.4	13.8
Rhythm method	22.5	21.5	24.2	22.4	21.3	24.2
Withdrawal method	19.5	18.3	21.6	19.6	18.4	21.5
Contraceptive herbs	4.5	4.2	5.0	4.5	4.2	5.0
Lactational Amenorrhoea Method (LAM)	7.2	6.8	7.7	7.2	6.9	7.8
Others	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3
Number of women**	31,670	19,140	12,530	29,840	18,063	11,777

¹ Includes 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, Punjab, 2012-13.																
Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom /Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Contra-ceptive herbs	LAM	Others	Number of women**
Age group																
15-24	88.8	86.5	44.1	71.9	65.4	61.8	18.2	20.0	71.8	12.0	20.2	17.3	4.1	7.1	2.1	3,834
25-29	93.3	91.5	49.3	77.1	69.4	65.5	21.0	22.1	74.8	13.7	23.2	20.2	4.6	7.5	1.4	5,616
30-34	95.4	94.1	48.5	81.6	70.1	65.1	19.3	20.1	73.4	12.2	22.1	20.0	4.6	7.2	1.0	5,596
35-39	96.6	95.2	49.1	84.7	68.4	64.0	19.1	19.8	70.1	12.4	22.4	19.4	4.7	7.1	0.8	5,347
40-49	95.7	94.5	49.7	87.7	68.8	62.1	18.1	19.4	64.5	11.8	23.0	20.0	4.6	7.2	0.9	9,447
No. of living children																
0	85.5	83.3	48.8	72.4	65.4	63.6	22.2	23.3	70.8	15.1	22.2	20.0	4.9	6.2	3.2	2,969
1	92.3	90.0	48.4	74.1	69.0	64.7	20.7	21.8	75.1	13.4	23.9	20.7	4.5	8.1	1.5	6,400
2	96.2	94.9	49.5	83.5	71.0	65.3	19.6	20.8	72.0	12.8	23.1	20.3	4.5	7.6	0.9	11,394
3	96.8	95.9	48.0	88.3	67.6	61.9	16.8	17.9	66.2	10.3	21.0	17.8	4.7	6.9	0.7	5,974
4+	96.6	95.5	46.4	89.6	64.5	58.6	15.0	16.3	59.1	9.8	19.8	17.5	4.2	5.6	0.6	3,103
Residence																
Rural	94.1	92.7	47.1	82.6	67.4	62.2	17.4	18.7	66.8	11.4	21.3	18.4	4.2	6.9	1.1	18,063
Urban	95.0	93.5	51.0	81.0	70.7	65.9	21.8	22.7	75.3	13.8	24.2	21.5	5.0	7.8	1.3	11,777
Education																
Non-literate ^a	92.3	90.4	36.3	79.6	54.0	48.5	12.4	13.7	54.5	9.1	16.4	13.8	4.0	5.6	1.0	8,731
Less than five years	95.7	94.5	48.7	85.0	71.8	66.3	16.8	19.0	69.3	11.0	21.0	19.1	4.7	7.6	1.3	4,656
5-9 years	95.1	93.6	51.9	83.3	72.9	67.6	20.0	21.3	73.7	12.8	23.5	21.4	4.8	7.5	1.1	3,724
10 or more years	95.3	94.0	56.1	82.1	76.4	72.0	24.3	24.9	80.1	14.9	26.8	23.2	4.7	8.2	1.3	12,729
Religion																
Hindu	95.5	93.9	53.9	82.5	71.8	68.0	21.6	21.9	75.6	13.5	23.1	21.7	4.8	8.1	1.0	10,522
Muslim	95.7	93.5	47.6	83.1	72.4	63.6	18.6	21.2	71.3	13.4	24.4	22.3	4.6	8.6	1.5	522
Christian	91.0	90.6	52.1	79.4	66.6	61.1	23.1	24.9	67.0	12.4	28.6	26.4	1.9	5.0	0.4	205
Sikh	93.9	92.5	45.6	81.7	66.9	61.3	17.6	19.1	67.0	11.6	21.8	18.2	4.4	6.7	1.3	18,487
Jain	96.5	92.9	71.0	90.3	84.6	75.4	27.8	33.3	81.4	21.9	43.3	38.7	21.6	24.7	0.0	35
Others	92.6	91.1	34.6	72.6	49.0	44.7	16.3	14.4	54.0	11.6	20.7	19.6	1.4	4.7	0.0	65
Castes/Tribes																
Scheduled Castes	93.8	92.4	47.2	83.2	65.5	61.2	16.2	17.4	65.8	10.5	19.8	17.5	4.2	6.6	1.2	12,081
Scheduled Tribes	91.2	88.2	29.1	66.7	53.1	47.3	14.6	16.6	59.4	11.0	15.6	12.4	4.5	5.8	0.4	691
Other Backward Classes	94.8	93.6	51.7	83.7	68.0	65.1	21.2	21.3	72.4	13.1	24.7	19.8	5.2	8.2	1.0	3,955
Others	95.2	93.5	50.0	81.1	72.6	66.3	21.3	22.7	73.9	13.9	24.5	21.8	4.7	7.6	1.2	13,113
DLHS-4																
	94.5	93.0	48.6	82.0	68.7	63.6	19.1	20.2	70.0	12.3	22.4	19.6	4.5	7.2	1.2	29,840
DLHS-3																
	99.9	99.9	94.9	99.8	97.0	97.7	53.2	61.7	96.9	3.4	71.2	56.3	NA	NA	0.2	19,954

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. IUD= Intra-Uterine Device. ECP=Emergency Contraceptive pills. LAM=Lactational Amenorrhoea. NA Not Available, ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 5.3 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by districts, Punjab, 2012-13.

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Contraceptive herbs	LAM	Other	Number of women**
Gurdaspur	96.3	96.3	66.8	87.9	79.1	75.4	27.8	26.5	81.1	13.9	30.0	25.8	3.9	7.8	0.3	1,669
Amritsar	89.8	89.6	53.5	77.5	62.9	54.7	15.6	14.3	69.4	9.8	17.4	17.4	3.2	5.0	0.4	1,147
Kapurthala	90.3	90.0	43.5	72.7	53.6	52.4	19.1	20.9	71.3	14.1	34.7	21.9	5.2	9.7	0.4	1,315
Jalandhar	91.1	90.3	56.6	81.6	69.2	64.2	20.2	21.5	71.5	16.8	18.4	15.7	5.5	6.0	2.3	1,178
Hoshiarpur	99.9	99.7	84.6	96.5	92.2	90.0	32.5	27.0	89.1	17.1	29.9	30.2	3.2	6.9	0.0	1,501
Saheed Bhagat Singh Nagar	99.8	99.8	84.0	97.9	95.5	93.4	37.4	29.5	90.4	14.7	28.6	32.2	5.3	13.5	0.3	1,113
Rupnagar	99.8	99.8	82.7	98.6	93.5	93.2	34.1	32.5	89.7	17.1	38.4	31.9	7.5	15.8	0.5	1,730
Fatehgarh Sahib	94.1	93.7	55.3	85.7	76.2	71.6	22.5	29.8	75.6	16.4	27.0	25.7	7.0	9.6	3.2	1,731
Ludhiana	96.9	96.0	57.1	88.2	78.4	74.6	17.9	20.1	78.8	14.5	20.1	20.6	5.0	6.8	0.2	1,215
Moga	93.2	91.6	33.6	76.2	62.9	57.0	5.4	6.3	64.2	3.6	3.3	4.8	0.2	.5	1.1	1,690
Firozpur	89.2	82.9	17.1	56.3	31.8	36.1	7.8	9.4	45.0	6.6	8.6	9.5	2.1	2.8	1.2	1,726
Muktsar	90.0	87.3	24.5	71.0	51.3	48.2	4.3	5.9	52.5	4.6	5.2	4.0	0.5	1.1	0.1	1,747
Faridkot	95.6	94.1	29.8	82.4	65.6	60.3	12.9	14.4	66.3	4.2	12.9	16.0	4.5	7.3	3.1	1,437
Bathinda	94.8	93.0	41.0	80.0	67.7	52.1	17.2	19.0	58.8	15.0	22.4	15.8	5.9	6.5	0.3	1,475
Mansa	94.0	87.8	27.1	73.8	54.3	47.3	14.2	16.4	49.0	12.5	17.2	15.4	8.6	9.6	3.5	1,601
Sangrur	94.7	93.2	41.2	82.2	71.5	57.8	18.6	22.1	68.4	15.9	28.7	23.7	5.8	7.2	0.5	1,735
Patiala	97.5	96.4	42.4	83.3	65.2	57.0	16.4	22.8	71.9	11.9	36.7	28.6	4.5	10.5	0.2	1,477
SAS Nagar(Mohali)	93.0	92.3	55.8	83.3	73.6	68.3	22.1	24.2	75.1	17.1	17.7	18.1	4.7	5.1	3.7	1,409
Barnala	96.1	94.9	45.9	88.9	75.1	68.4	15.5	19.1	71.1	10.1	21.1	18.5	4.7	6.3	1.6	1,707
Tarn Taran	92.9	92.7	47.7	79.8	61.8	58.3	29.6	27.7	76.1	15.1	36.2	21.5	4.5	8.3	0.0	1,237
DLHS-4	94.5	93.0	48.6	82.0	68.7	63.7	19.1	20.3	70.2	12.4	22.4	19.6	4.5	7.2	1.2	29,840
DLHS-3	99.9	99.9	94.9	99.8	97.0	97.7	53.2	61.7	96.9	3.4	71.2	56.3	NA	NA	0.2	19,954

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

TABLE 5.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD															
Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who ever used specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	26.9	19.8	0.0	0.5	1.4	3.1	0.5	0.3	15.6	0.3	1.8	3.8	2.3	380	
20 - 24	45.1	37.5	0.3	4.8	3.2	4.4	0.5	0.5	26.6	0.3	3.9	4.1	0.9	3,454	
25 - 29	64.0	57.6	0.6	14.2	7.1	5.5	1.1	0.9	34.8	0.5	4.8	5.2	0.8	5,616	
30 - 34	76.9	72.1	1.1	28.7	9.0	6.2	1.1	0.8	33.8	0.4	4.1	5.1	0.5	5,596	
35 - 39	82.0	77.5	1.3	42.5	8.6	5.4	0.9	0.6	28.3	0.4	4.5	4.8	0.4	5,347	
40 - 44	79.8	75.5	0.9	51.6	7.6	4.2	0.9	0.6	19.7	0.4	4.7	5.8	0.3	4,628	
45 - 49	74.9	71.0	1.5	55.9	5.4	3.2	0.7	0.4	13.3	0.2	4.3	4.9	0.4	4,819	
No. of living children															
0	22.0	17.4	0.2	2.1	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.5	13.6	0.3	1.9	2.3	1.6	2,969	
1	62.3	54.6	0.3	7.7	8.3	5.9	1.1	0.9	36.6	0.7	5.1	5.7	0.7	6,400	
2	80.0	74.9	1.1	35.8	9.2	5.6	1.0	0.7	31.3	0.4	4.6	5.5	0.4	11,394	
3	82.2	78.4	1.4	55.1	6.3	4.7	0.8	0.4	19.7	0.3	4.4	4.8	0.3	5,974	
4+	82.8	78.9	2.2	63.7	3.8	3.8	0.5	0.5	13.1	0.2	4.2	4.8	0.4	3,103	
Residence															
Rural	70.7	65.8	1.1	37.3	6.9	4.7	0.8	0.6	22.2	0.4	4.3	4.7	0.5	18,063	
Urban	72.0	66.3	0.9	26.6	7.1	5.3	1.0	0.8	33.4	0.5	4.5	5.6	0.6	11,777	
Education															
Non-literate ^a	73.4	69.0	1.5	50.7	3.9	3.3	0.6	0.5	14.8	0.3	3.7	3.5	0.4	8,731	
Less than five years	72.8	67.3	1.2	39.5	7.2	5.8	0.8	0.6	21.6	0.2	4.7	5.2	0.6	4,656	
5-9 years	70.7	65.4	0.9	31.6	8.2	5.6	0.7	0.7	26.3	0.4	4.2	6.0	0.5	3,724	
10 or more years	69.1	63.5	0.6	19.1	8.8	5.4	1.2	0.8	36.4	0.5	4.7	5.8	0.6	12,729	
Religion															
Hindu	70.6	65.2	0.8	27.5	6.3	5.1	1.0	0.8	31.7	0.5	4.2	5.7	0.5	10,522	
Muslim	66.6	56.8	0.6	24.4	4.9	5.6	0.8	0.6	26.2	0.4	6.9	6.1	1.4	522	
Christian	68.4	65.7	2.0	34.5	6.5	3.8	2.8	0.8	29.5	0.0	5.0	4.5	0.4	205	
Sikh	71.7	66.7	1.1	36.7	7.5	4.8	0.8	0.6	23.4	0.3	4.4	4.6	0.6	18,487	
Jain	79.3	70.3	0.0	17.1	8.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	12.7	11.1	0.0	35	
Others	71.0	69.5	0.0	38.7	7.4	2.7	1.4	1.4	27.7	1.6	1.8	5.1	0.0	65	
Castes/Tribes															
Scheduled Castes	70.5	65.8	1.3	40.3	4.1	4.3	0.8	0.5	21.4	0.3	3.8	4.3	0.6	12,081	
Scheduled Tribes	69.8	64.6	0.9	36.0	7.5	3.7	0.9	0.6	21.2	0.1	3.5	3.5	0.1	691	
Other Backward Classes	68.3	62.8	1.1	30.7	5.4	5.0	1.1	0.9	27.2	0.5	4.9	4.9	0.3	3,955	
Others	72.7	67.2	0.7	27.3	10.2	5.5	0.9	0.7	31.1	0.5	4.8	5.8	0.6	13,113	
DLHS-4															
	71.2	66.0	1.0	33.2	7.0	4.9	0.9	0.7	26.4	0.4	4.4	5.0	0.6	29,840	
DLHS-3															
	82.5	77.0	0.8	35.3	16.9	18.6	0.8	0.7	45.3	0.0	25.6	15.0	0.0	19,954	

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. IUD = Intra-Uterine Device. ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Others	Number of women**
Age group											
15 - 19	16.9	14.6	0.0	0.7	0.6	1.8	11.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	380
20 - 24	35.4	30.3	0.2	4.8	2.4	2.4	20.4	2.0	2.3	0.7	3,454
25 - 29	55.2	49.9	0.6	14.3	5.0	3.0	26.9	2.1	2.5	0.7	5,616
30 - 34	71.1	66.1	1.0	28.8	6.2	3.3	26.7	1.7	2.8	0.5	5,596
35 - 39	76.6	71.7	1.0	42.6	5.2	2.2	20.6	2.0	2.5	0.3	5,347
40 - 44	74.8	70.4	0.7	51.8	3.3	1.6	12.9	1.8	2.3	0.4	4,628
45 - 49	69.8	66.1	1.0	55.9	1.7	0.6	6.8	1.4	1.8	0.4	4,819
No. of living children											
No children	13.3	11.7	0.1	2.2	0.4	0.5	8.5	0.6	0.8	0.2	2,969
1 child											
1 son	57.7	51.1	0.3	10.1	6.9	3.5	30.1	2.5	3.2	0.8	4,257
No son	41.5	35.2	0.1	3.0	3.4	2.1	26.6	2.2	3.3	0.7	2,143
2 children											
1 or more sons	76.1	70.9	0.8	38.4	5.7	2.7	23.1	2.0	2.7	0.5	10,460
No sons	51.6	44.8	0.4	7.6	4.9	2.1	29.5	2.2	3.5	1.0	934
3 children											
1 or more sons	79.3	75.2	1.1	57.3	2.8	1.8	12.1	1.7	2.0	0.4	5,704
No sons	48.3	43.3	0.0	13.1	2.8	3.2	23.9	1.1	3.5	0.4	270
4+ children											
1 or more sons	79.4	76.3	1.8	65.1	0.9	1.4	7.1	1.4	1.5	0.2	3,016
No sons	48.2	43.4	0.0	19.9	0.8	2.2	20.5	3.7	1.2	0.0	87
Residence											
Rural	64.5	60.2	0.8	37.5	3.9	2.1	15.8	1.8	2.1	0.4	18,063
Urban	64.9	59.4	0.7	26.6	4.4	2.4	25.1	1.9	2.9	0.6	11,777
Education											
Non-literate ^a	68.3	64.9	1.1	50.9	1.9	1.5	9.5	1.6	1.4	0.4	8,731
Less than five years	66.3	61.5	0.9	39.7	3.6	2.4	14.7	2.1	2.3	0.4	4,656
5-9 years	64.2	59.3	0.6	31.8	4.9	2.8	19.0	1.5	3.0	0.3	3,724
10 or more years	61.6	56.0	0.5	19.2	5.6	2.5	28.1	2.0	3.0	0.7	12,729
Religion											
Hindu	63.9	58.7	0.7	27.6	3.8	2.4	24.1	1.8	2.9	0.5	10,522
Muslim	57.8	51.5	0.4	24.4	2.1	3.7	20.9	2.6	3.1	0.6	522
Christian	62.0	59.3	2.0	35.1	3.9	1.8	16.4	1.0	1.3	0.4	205
Sikh	65.2	60.8	0.8	36.8	4.4	2.1	16.7	1.8	2.1	0.5	18,487
Jain	68.8	62.2	0.0	17.1	5.1	3.2	36.7	6.6	0.0	0.0	35
Others	66.3	61.8	0.0	32.6	2.8	1.9	24.5	2.2	1.2	1.1	65
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	64.9	61.0	1.0	40.5	2.2	1.9	15.3	1.6	1.9	0.4	12,081
Scheduled Tribes	62.2	59.1	0.7	36.0	4.5	2.0	15.7	1.3	1.5	0.3	691
Other Backward Classes	61.6	56.8	0.8	30.8	2.9	2.4	19.7	1.9	2.5	0.4	3,955
Others	65.4	59.9	0.5	27.3	6.2	2.5	23.3	2.1	2.9	0.6	13,113
DLHS-4	64.6	59.9	0.8	33.3	4.1	2.2	19.4	1.8	2.4	0.5	29,840
DLHS-3	69.3	63.2	0.7	35.3	5.7	3.4	17.8	4.4	1.6	0.0	19,954

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. IUD = Intra-Uterine Device. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHODS

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

Background characteristics	IUD				Number of IUD users**	Pill		Condom/Nirodh	
	< 6 months	6 months to 2 years	2-3 years	3 or more years		> 6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months	Number of condom/nirodh users**
Age group									
15 - 19	---	---	---	---	02	---	07	27.8	39
20 - 24	12.9	53.4	19.6	14.1	80	50.9	83	57.7	696
25 - 29	9.3	25.5	22.2	38.0	269	72.1	164	77.1	1,496
30 - 34	6.5	15.7	14.6	61.6	342	83.1	179	86.5	1,490
35 - 39	3.1	7.4	11.2	75.5	273	90.5	116	91.6	1,101
40 - 44	2.7	5.2	6.1	82.7	152	93.4	69	93.0	589
45 - 49	1.3	2.6	5.5	86.8	77	88.9	28	91.8	326
No. of living children									
0	(0.0)	(18.2)	(27.3)	(45.5)	11	(50.0)	12	46.0	244
1	8.4	22.1	15.4	51.4	356	73.9	185	77.2	1,843
2	5.7	13.7	14.1	63.6	629	79.6	296	86.8	2,674
3	3.6	14.4	12.1	67.7	169	84.7	110	86.9	744
4+	6.0	13.5	8.7	64.5	30	78.2	43	87.1	232
Residence									
Rural	6.9	17.7	15.8	56.6	695	77.1	369	80.3	2,817
Urban	5.0	14.4	11.8	66.1	500	79.6	277	83.8	2,920
Education									
Non-literate ^a	5.0	13.6	13.2	62.4	160	73.2	128	80.2	814
Less than five years	3.7	14.4	24.3	56.0	161	75.8	112	81.8	683
5-9 years	7.0	20.6	11.2	58.4	178	79.4	101	78.4	702
10 or more years	6.8	16.4	12.8	61.5	696	80.6	305	83.3	3,538
Religion									
Hindu	4.4	15.1	12.3	64.3	380	80.4	249	82.9	2,506
Muslim	(0.0)	(9.1)	(27.3)	(63.6)	11	(75.0)	20	83.3	110
Christian	---	---	---	---	07	---	04	82.2	34
Sikh	7.0	17.3	15.0	58.2	794	76.9	371	81.3	3,062
Jain	---	---	---	---	02	---	01	(76.9)	13
Others	---	---	---	---	01	---	01	(83.3)	12
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	6.9	23.3	12.0	55.5	257	72.6	224	78.5	1,826
Scheduled Tribes	10.5	14.6	17.2	55.2	30	(76.9)	13	75.0	107
Other Backward Classes	1.1	14.7	18.6	61.3	115	77.7	91	83.0	775
Others	6.5	14.5	14.1	62.0	793	82.2	318	84.2	3,029
DLHS-4	6.1	16.4	14.2	60.4	1195	78.2	646	82.0	5,737
DLHS-3	nc	nc	nc	nc	1113	60.8	739	68.7	3,511

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. --- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases.
nc = Not calculated. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 years by age at the time of sterilization, according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	0.2	19.4	34.0	24.8	11.4	10.3	100.0	30.10	489
2-3	1.4	20.5	38.1	22.1	12.2	5.7	100.0	29.16	748
4-5	1.7	18.0	35.7	26.8	11.4	6.4	100.0	29.20	1,040
6-7	1.2	19.8	37.8	26.0	10.9	4.2	100.0	29.04	980
8-9	1.2	18.2	36.4	28.1	13.2	3.0	100.0	29.10	1,011
10+	3.2	22.3	43.4	24.7	6.4	0.0	100.0	27.36	5,246
No. of living children									
0	11.5	22.7	33.5	11.9	12.4	8.0	100.0	27.70	69
1	5.9	24.5	30.7	19.1	9.4	10.4	100.0	28.84	513
2	2.4	25.5	39.9	20.5	7.3	4.5	100.0	27.93	4,175
3	1.7	18.6	40.1	24.6	9.7	5.3	100.0	28.97	3,362
4+	1.3	8.9	34.9	34.3	14.2	6.3	100.0	30.53	2,027
Residence									
Rural	2.3	20.5	38.3	24.3	9.3	5.3	100.0	28.71	6,920
Urban	1.9	18.2	38.8	24.9	10.3	5.9	100.0	29.13	3,226
Education									
Non-literate ^a	2.7	19.5	37.0	24.4	10.1	6.3	100.0	28.96	4,534
Less than five years	2.7	24.6	38.6	22.0	8.5	3.6	100.0	27.94	1,889
5-9 years	2.4	22.4	41.0	21.9	7.6	4.6	100.0	28.22	1,207
10 or more years	0.8	15.4	39.8	27.8	10.5	5.8	100.0	29.59	2,516
Religion									
Hindu	2.0	19.3	37.4	25.3	10.1	5.9	100.0	29.09	2,971
Muslim	2.1	21.7	36.4	30.3	8.1	1.5	100.0	28.45	128
Christian	0.0	22.8	39.0	26.2	8.0	4.0	100.0	28.74	75
Sikh	2.3	20.0	38.9	24.0	9.5	5.4	100.0	28.75	6,938
Jain	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	06
Others	4.1	23.3	37.7	23.8	11.0	0.0	100.0	27.58	26
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	2.3	21.6	38.0	23.6	9.6	5.0	100.0	28.60	5,008
Scheduled Tribes	3.8	18.9	42.0	21.9	7.9	5.5	100.0	28.42	255
Other Backward Classes	2.0	17.7	38.3	25.3	10.2	6.5	100.0	29.24	1,245
Others	2.0	18.1	38.9	25.7	9.6	5.7	100.0	29.06	3,638
DLHS-4	2.2	19.8	38.4	24.5	9.6	5.5	100.0	28.84	10,146
DLHS-3	0.9	21.0	44.1	25.0	7.6	1.4	100.0	28.0	7,163

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
 --- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT

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

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Gurdaspur	61.1	57.7	0.1	32.0	3.3	1.3	20.6	1.3	2.2	0.0	1,669
Amritsar	63.8	63.1	0.4	35.4	3.0	2.1	21.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	1,147
Kapurthala	64.0	60.0	0.5	32.0	2.8	1.3	22.9	3.2	0.9	0.0	1,315
Jalandhar	63.7	62.0	0.2	34.1	4.1	1.1	22.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	1,178
Hoshiarpur	58.9	53.8	0.4	29.8	2.6	2.1	18.7	1.2	4.0	0.0	1,501
Saheed Bhagat Singh Nagar	61.0	56.0	1.3	26.8	3.7	2.0	21.9	1.1	3.9	0.0	1,113
Rupnagar	68.1	62.4	1.0	36.0	3.4	2.5	19.1	2.1	3.9	0.0	1,730
Fatehgarh Sahib	64.3	60.8	0.7	32.5	3.2	2.0	22.3	1.7	1.8	0.0	1,731
Ludhiana	63.8	58.0	0.9	29.1	4.7	3.0	20.0	1.4	4.5	0.0	1,215
Moga	65.4	61.6	1.0	33.2	5.0	2.0	20.2	0.9	3.1	0.0	1,690
Ferozpur	56.5	53.0	0.8	30.3	2.9	2.8	15.9	1.3	2.2	0.0	1,726
Muktsar	60.8	57.3	1.3	33.1	4.0	2.4	16.5	1.6	2.2	0.0	1,747
Faridkot	63.4	59.7	0.6	35.4	4.9	2.6	16.0	1.2	2.5	0.0	1,437
Bathinda	65.7	61.3	1.6	34.8	5.4	2.1	17.1	3.1	1.8	0.0	1,475
Mansa	61.4	58.6	0.9	37.0	5.6	2.7	12.2	1.4	1.4	0.0	1,601
Sangrur	64.1	57.6	0.3	30.6	4.1	2.3	20.3	3.5	3.4	0.0	1,735
Patiala	67.4	62.6	0.7	33.8	3.9	1.9	22.1	2.9	1.9	0.0	1,477
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	66.7	63.5	0.2	34.8	4.4	2.5	21.2	0.8	2.6	0.0	1,409
Barnala	67.3	62.8	1.0	37.1	6.0	2.4	16.1	1.9	2.6	0.0	1,707
Tarn Taran	70.5	64.8	0.8	38.8	2.6	1.6	20.7	4.7	0.9	0.0	1,237
DLHS-4	64.6	59.9	0.8	33.3	4.1	2.2	19.4	1.8	2.4	0.5	29,840
DLHS-3	69.3	63.2	0.7	35.3	5.7	3.4	17.8	4.4	1.6	0.0	19,954

IUD = Intra Uterine Device. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Government ²	Private ³	Other ⁴	Total ¹		Government ⁵	Private ⁶	Other ⁷	Total ¹	
Age group										
15-19	24.7	45.5	29.9	100.0	48	---	---	---	---	04
20-24	24.3	48.3	27.4	100.0	863	89.1	10.5	0.4	100.0	189
25-29	21.2	50.3	28.4	100.0	1,938	90.6	9.3	0.1	100.0	848
30-34	21.0	50.2	28.9	100.0	2,023	87.8	12.1	0.1	100.0	1,666
35-39	18.3	53.8	27.9	100.0	1,493	89.4	10.4	0.2	100.0	2,334
40-44	20.3	50.7	29.0	100.0	814	88.6	11.2	0.1	100.0	2,414
45-49	19.3	55.1	25.6	100.0	434	90.2	9.6	0.2	100.0	2,742
No. of living children										
0	15.7	51.0	33.3	100.0	268	81.0	16.0	3.0	100.0	67
1	20.4	50.5	29.1	100.0	2,396	80.5	19.0	0.4	100.0	552
2	19.8	52.8	27.4	100.0	3,614	87.0	13.0	0.1	100.0	4,197
3	24.3	48.8	27.0	100.0	1,028	90.4	9.5	0.1	100.0	3,358
4+	28.3	41.6	30.1	100.0	307	94.5	5.2	0.3	100.0	2,023
Residence										
Rural	25.1	48.3	26.7	100.0	3,903	92.0	7.8	0.2	100.0	6,929
Urban	16.3	53.8	29.9	100.0	3,710	83.1	16.8	0.1	100.0	3,268
Education										
Non-literate ^a	30.1	37.2	32.7	100.0	1,108	93.6	6.2	0.2	100.0	4,536
Less than five years	25.3	48.5	26.1	100.0	960	92.3	7.5	0.2	100.0	1,890
5-9 years	22.8	50.8	26.4	100.0	990	88.1	11.8	0.1	100.0	1,203
10 or more years	17.1	54.9	28.0	100.0	4,555	79.4	20.5	0.1	100.0	2,568
Religion										
Hindu	18.1	52.9	29.0	100.0	3,145	86.2	13.7	0.1	100.0	3,005
Muslim	27.0	49.8	23.1	100.0	141	89.3	10.7	0.0	100.0	131
Christian	29.3	30.1	40.6	100.0	45	89.2	10.8	0.0	100.0	75
Sikh	22.6	49.6	27.8	100.0	4,252	90.5	9.3	0.2	100.0	6,952
Jain	(14.3)	(57.1)	(28.6)	100.0	16	---	---	---	---	06
Others	(38.5)	(53.8)	(7.7)	100.0	14	90.2	9.8	0.0	100.0	26
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	25.7	46.7	27.7	100.0	2,315	93.3	6.6	0.1	100.0	5,008
Scheduled Tribes	16.1	47.3	36.6	100.0	152	90.4	8.8	0.8	100.0	255
Other Backward Classes	24.4	49.4	26.2	100.0	987	90.5	9.5	0.0	100.0	1,254
Others	17.0	54.2	28.8	100.0	4,159	83.2	16.6	0.2	100.0	3,680
DLHS-4	20.8	51.0	28.2	100.0	7,613	89.3	10.6	0.2	100.0	10,197
DLHS-3	13.2	56.7	30.2	100.0	4,270	91.1	8.8	0.2	100.0	7,176

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. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. --- 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, Punjab, 2012-13.

District	Received cash benefits	Cash benefits received			Total	Number of women**
		At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
Gurdaspur	24.5	85.9	9.2	4.9	100.0	543
Amritsar	21.8	70.2	20.2	9.6	100.0	415
Kapurthala	23.4	84.5	7.8	7.8	100.0	426
Jalandhar	19.4	57.8	38.6	3.6	100.0	405
Hoshiarpur	27.4	80.0	6.7	13.3	100.0	451
Saheed Bhagat Singh Nagar	23.5	71.8	10.3	17.9	100.0	310
Rupnagar	27.7	78.6	12.3	9.1	100.0	645
Fatehgarh Sahib	22.7	67.7	20.8	11.5	100.0	571
Ludhiana	24.7	88.2	6.5	5.4	100.0	367
Moga	24.1	78.8	13.7	7.5	100.0	575
Firozpur	25.6	53.9	29.8	16.3	100.0	533
Muktsar	33.9	79.7	15.9	4.3	100.0	603
Faridkot	33.3	82.1	11.6	6.4	100.0	525
Bathinda	33.0	84.0	13.8	2.2	100.0	534
Mansa	34.3	85.6	11.2	3.3	100.0	612
Sangrur	31.5	86.9	8.5	4.5	100.0	539
Patiala	26.2	84.7	11.8	3.5	100.0	511
SAS Nagar (Mohali)	16.6	48.9	40.9	10.2	100.0	491
Barnala	30.1	82.0	12.7	5.4	100.0	650
Tarn Taran	25.1	94.5	1.6	3.9	100.0	491
DLHS-4	26.9	78.8	14.2	7.0	100.0	10,197
DLHS-3	23.1	91.7	6.1	2.2	100.0	7,176

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

Health problems/side effect	Type of method		
	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill
Women who were informed about the side effects before adoption of the method	15.2	20.1	15.9
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	8.1	6.9	6.4
Number of current users**	9,916	1,227	665
Type of health problems/side effects¹			
Weakness/inability to work	28.1	19.7	25.9
Body ache/ backache	39.3	20.1	24.7
Abdominal pain	17.7	20.2	19.7
Weight gain	30.3	20.9	23.2
Dizziness	4.6	4.5	6.4
Nausea/vomiting	4.4	2.2	0.0
Fever	6.2	1.9	5.4
Breast tenderness	2.3	0.0	2.3
Irregular periods	13.7	12.9	22.8
Excessive bleeding	12.4	23.7	6.4
Spotting	4.0	1.9	5.2
Amenorrhoea	4.0	1.3	1.8
Cramps	3.8	0.0	4.3
Decreased libido	1.7	1.2	0.0
Rashes/allergy	5.3	1.3	0.0
Infection	9.0	15.2	7.5
Others	5.2	1.0	4.8
Number of users with side effects**	800	84	42
Percentage of women received treatment	64.5	69.0	38.1
Source of treatment			
Government health facility	34.8	34.5	(11.9)
Private health facility	29.0	34.1	(26.2)
Other	0.6	0.0	(0.0)
Number of women with treatment taken**	516	58	16

¹ Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses. IUD = Intra Uterine Device. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

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

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related ¹	Side effect related	Others ²	
Age group				
15-19	53.9	10.3	35.8	43
20-24	55.7	17.9	26.4	345
25-29	49.3	24.4	26.3	543
30-34	41.3	28.4	30.3	355
35-39	19.8	36.5	43.7	302
40-44	11.1	39.4	49.5	251
45-49	10.7	26.6	62.7	259
No. of living children				
0	62.2	14.6	23.1	259
1	46.1	23.3	30.6	677
2	26.0	34.7	39.3	743
3	20.5	29.5	49.9	288
4+	14.0	29.9	56.1	131
Residence				
Rural	34.9	27.9	37.2	1,183
Urban	36.3	27.0	36.7	915
Education				
Non-literate ^a	23.7	35.5	40.8	495
Less than five years	38.0	24.9	37.1	310
5-9 years	40.7	23.8	35.5	259
10 or more years	39.0	25.5	35.5	1,034
Religion				
Hindu	37.3	25.4	37.2	768
Muslim	42.1	22.4	35.5	43
Christian	(18.8)	(43.8)	(37.5)	16
Sikh	34.3	28.7	37.0	1,263
Jain	---	---	---	05
Others	---	---	---	03
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	37.4	24.0	38.6	743
Scheduled Tribes	35.8	41.1	23.1	53
Other Backward Classes	37.8	26.3	35.9	265
Others	33.4	29.7	36.8	1,037
DLHS-4	35.5	27.5	37.0	2,098
DLHS-3	53.1	10.9	36.0	2,558

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. 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. () 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, Punjab, 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	6.1	5.6	37.8	29.5	32.7	246
20 - 24	6.6	8.6	34.2	20.6	45.3	1,603
25 - 29	5.6	10.5	38.9	21.5	39.6	2,047
30 - 34	3.9	8.0	43.9	19.8	36.2	1,495
35 - 39	2.3	5.3	35.6	21.1	43.3	1,235
40 - 44	1.5	2.0	37.3	13.5	49.2	1,205
45 - 49	0.7	0.7	25.8	21.5	52.7	1,490
No. of living children						
0	4.0	3.5	22.8	23.0	54.2	1,831
1	5.6	5.8	40.6	17.6	41.8	2,591
2	3.5	8.1	40.9	21.3	37.8	2,909
3	1.9	7.6	41.6	23.0	35.3	1,330
4+	0.8	5.6	39.6	24.4	35.9	660
Residence						
Rural	3.5	7.0	38.0	21.0	41.0	5,593
Urban	4.2	5.2	37.2	20.3	42.5	3,728
Education						
Non-literate ^a	2.2	6.5	33.4	19.7	46.9	2,544
Less than five years	3.6	8.4	41.7	22.2	36.1	1,394
5-9 years	2.6	6.8	42.3	26.1	31.6	1,141
10 or more years	5.0	5.4	37.5	19.4	43.1	4,242
Religion						
Hindu	3.3	5.4	37.2	19.6	43.2	3,351
Muslim	3.6	2.2	48.1	17.9	34.1	181
Christian	7.2	5.1	38.5	0.0	61.5	70
Sikh	4.0	7.0	37.8	21.7	40.5	5,686
Jain	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Others	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	3.4	8.3	38.3	21.2	40.5	3,655
Scheduled Tribes	3.8	4.9	20.9	47.6	31.6	226
Other Backward Classes	3.6	6.0	42.7	17.1	40.2	1,338
Others	4.1	4.7	36.4	19.9	43.7	4,102
DLHS-4	3.7	6.3	37.7	20.7	41.6	9,321
DLHS-3	2.3	5.8	31.5	22.3	46.2	6,175

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 Excluding other methods (Rhythm/ Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Undecided and Others). () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently not using any contraceptive and were advised by the ANM/health worker to use modern contraception by suggested method and place of residence, Punjab, 2012-13.

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method ¹	23.8	24.4	22.8
Number of Non-users**	9,321	5,593	3,728
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	19.5	22.4	15.8
Number of traditional method users**	1,216	669	547
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilization	14.3	15.4	12.7
Male sterilization	2.9	3.0	2.7
IUD	9.3	9.7	8.7
Pill(Daily/weekly)	6.6	7.0	6.0
Injectables	1.6	1.7	1.5
Condom/Nimrod	14.3	13.8	15.2
Female condom	0.9	0.9	1.0
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	1.8	1.9	1.7
Withdrawal	4.3	4.2	4.3
Others	7.8	8.0	7.5

Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.
¹ Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, Anganwadi Worker and ASHA. ** Unweighted cases.

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

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using rhythm or withdrawal method by reasons for not using modern contraceptive method, according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	---	---	---	06
20-24	44.7	11.1	44.2	140
25-29	56.3	12.9	30.8	255
30-34	51.2	10.0	38.8	245
35-39	51.5	10.8	37.7	238
40-44	53.3	9.7	37.1	183
45-49	66.6	7.6	25.8	149
No. of living children				
0	42.9	17.4	39.7	41
1	51.3	12.6	36.0	348
2	55.1	9.3	35.6	527
3	54.9	11.4	33.7	209
4+	57.2	6.7	36.2	91
Residence				
Rural	51.6	11.0	37.5	669
Urban	56.8	10.2	33.0	547
Education				
Non-literate ^a	55.3	11.6	33.1	245
Less than five years	52.9	8.5	38.5	196
5-9 years	51.4	14.8	33.8	164
10 or more years	54.1	9.6	36.2	611
Religion				
Hindu	59.1	7.3	33.6	479
Muslim	34.0	26.0	39.9	29
Christian	---	---	---	04
Sikh	51.3	12.0	36.7	701
Jain	---	---	---	02
Others	---	---	---	01
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	49.0	12.0	39.0	407
Scheduled Tribes	(42.1)	(31.6)	(26.3)	19
Other Backward Classes	57.8	10.1	32.2	166
Others	56.6	9.0	34.4	624
DLHS-4	53.8	10.6	35.5	1,216
DLHS-3	8.5	11.5	80.0	1,184

^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 aged 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Age group				
15-19	25.1	5.2	30.3	380
20-24	19.2	7.5	26.7	3,454
25-29	11.5	10.1	21.6	5,616
30-34	4.9	9.4	14.3	5,596
35-39	2.2	9.6	11.8	5,347
40-44	1.4	9.8	11.2	4,628
45-49	1.2	8.4	9.6	4,819
Number of living children				
0	6.2	9.4	15.6	2,969
1	6.1	9.0	15.1	6,400
2	5.0	10.5	15.5	11,394
3	5.2	8.3	13.5	5,974
4+	5.7	9.3	15.0	3,103
Residence				
Rural	7.5	8.6	16.1	18,063
Urban	6.2	9.7	15.9	11,777
Education				
Non-literate ^a	8.9	11.1	20.0	8,731
Less than five years	6.5	10.3	16.8	4,656
5-9 years	6.1	8.9	15.0	3,724
10 or more years	5.4	8.5	13.9	12,729
Religion				
Hindu	6.6	9.3	15.9	10,522
Muslim	5.1	13.9	19.0	522
Christian	7.4	8.9	16.3	205
Sikh	5.4	9.0	14.4	18,487
Jain	0.0	9.1	9.1	35
Others	8.2	8.1	16.3	65
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	14.9	9.7	27.6	12,081
Scheduled Tribes	2.9	10.3	13.2	691
Other Backward Classes	1.4	9.1	10.5	3,955
Others	1.4	8.2	9.6	13,113
DLHS-4	6.1	9.2	15.3	29,840
DLHS-3	3.0	8.4	11.4	19,954

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 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.

TABLE 5.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICT

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

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Gurdaspur	6.4	9.8	16.2	1,669
Amritsar	3.5	11.1	14.6	1,147
Kapurthala	9.1	8.8	17.9	1,315
Jalandhar	3.8	9.2	13.0	1,178
Hoshiarpur	5.7	11.7	17.4	1,501
Saheed Bhagat Singh Nagar	6.0	10.7	16.7	1,113
Rupnagar	5.7	6.0	11.7	1,730
Fatehgarh Sahib	3.8	9.0	12.8	1,731
Ludhiana	7.6	8.4	16.0	1,215
Moga	7.0	6.1	13.1	1,690
Firozpur	7.9	14.8	22.7	1,726
Muktsar	6.7	12.7	19.4	1,747
Faridkot	5.5	8.2	13.7	1,437
Bathinda	6.0	7.8	13.8	1,475
Mansa	9.6	10.3	19.9	1,601
Sangrur	5.3	8.9	14.2	1,735
Patiala	6.9	6.6	13.5	1,477
SAS Nagar(Mohali)	4.1	10.0	14.1	1,409
Barnala	4.8	7.5	12.3	1,707
Tarn Taran	6.8	6.6	13.4	1,237
DLHS-4	6.1	9.2	15.3	29,840
DLHS-3	3.0	8.6	11.4	19,954

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, Punjab, 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	11.7	309	5.5	52.9	2.9	44.4	13.8	8.3	2.6	3.3	37
20-24	10.5	2,883	13.9	40.6	16.6	47.1	11.9	7.8	3.5	7.6	309
25-29	11.8	5,235	10.1	40.6	20.5	41.3	13.0	8.7	4.0	6.6	621
30-34	15.3	5,577	9.8	44.0	20.8	45.2	14.9	8.9	3.1	7.5	853
35-39	15.1	5,366	10.1	37.6	21.9	44.8	16.8	7.9	4.8	7.2	807
40-44	15.5	4,543	9.8	32.1	22.1	47.4	16.0	10.1	2.8	10.0	701
45-49	15.1	3,912	13.6	24.9	22.3	46.0	14.7	10.6	3.5	7.9	590
Place of residence											
Rural	14.8	16,771	10.9	36.8	21.9	44.7	14.9	8.6	3.6	8.6	2,486
Urban	12.9	11,054	10.6	37.2	19.3	46.0	15.0	10.0	3.7	6.3	1,432
Age at consummation of marriage*											
Below 18 years	17.2	4,196	11.5	37.0	18.0	41.8	17.1	10.6	4.0	10.6	722
18 years & above	13.5	22,172	10.9	36.8	21.6	45.3	14.2	8.7	3.7	7.0	2,992
Marital duration*											
0-4	9.8	4,236	14.8	42.7	15.4	42.5	12.6	8.1	3.9	6.4	421
5-9	12.0	4,794	9.2	39.6	21.9	43.9	13.5	8.0	4.2	5.9	580
10-14	15.3	5,145	8.5	41.6	21.1	46.0	15.2	9.1	3.1	7.0	790
15+	15.8	12,267	11.7	32.8	21.8	45.0	15.5	9.7	3.8	8.9	1,931
Education											
Non-literate ^a	15.0	8,141	13.3	41.2	18.1	42.3	16.5	10.3	3.5	8.1	1,208
Less than 5 yrs	16.9	456	13.2	30.6	15.0	41.4	10.8	5.5	2.3	15.5	76
5-9 years	15.6	7,278	9.3	35.7	22.2	47.0	13.1	9.5	2.6	7.9	1,143
10 or more years	12.4	11,950	9.7	34.8	22.7	46.3	15.3	7.9	4.6	7.0	1,491
Husband's education											
Non-literate ^a	14.6	6,261	14.8	41.7	17.1	42.0	16.2	8.9	2.8	8.3	907
Less than 5 yrs	14.7	478	10.6	27.6	21.0	44.5	14.4	9.8	1.5	10.8	71
5-9 years	15.6	6,838	9.7	37.3	19.8	46.5	15.4	9.6	3.3	8.2	1,068
10 or more years	13.1	14,248	9.4	34.8	23.5	46.0	14.1	8.8	4.3	7.2	1,872
Religion											
Hindu	12.9	9,816	9.5	38.6	21.7	47.8	14.2	9.2	3.2	6.6	1,281
Muslim	14.7	476	11.1	31.3	14.3	49.6	12.1	8.8	1.5	7.4	68
Christian	6.1	196	(0.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(75.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
Sikh	14.8	17,241	11.4	36.4	20.8	43.6	15.3	8.9	3.9	8.4	2,542
Jain	27.9	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	08
Other	10.8	66	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	07
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	14.3	11,281	11.7	37.9	21.0	43.3	14.1	8.0	2.8	7.4	1,616
Scheduled Tribes	15.4	643	15.8	44.4	20.3	53.8	20.0	9.3	5.1	15.8	96
Other Backward Classes	13.8	3,696	10.6	36.4	22.5	46.4	14.9	10.0	2.7	7.3	512
Others	13.8	12,205	9.6	35.8	20.4	46.0	15.5	9.7	4.7	7.8	1,694
DLHS-4											
DLHS-4	14.1	27,825	10.8	37.0	20.9	45.2	14.9	9.1	3.6	7.8	3,918
DLHS-3											
DLHS-3	15.3	16,735	6.5	77.0	2.6	7.2	2.2	1.0	3.1	12.0	2,612

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

* Excluding missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included ¹ Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and ever menstruated women. -- percent not shown; based on less than 10 cases unweighted cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted 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, Punjab, 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	19.3	391	8.5	80.3	42.0	58.2	27.7	27.0	36.0	1.2	5.3	1.3	76
20-24	29.4	3,558	10.0	84.5	47.5	47.3	26.9	33.8	40.9	8.6	3.5	3.1	1,058
25-29	34.8	5,811	9.1	85.0	50.3	48.4	27.1	34.9	40.5	8.7	3.3	2.1	2,039
30-34	34.9	5,812	8.6	83.1	45.1	46.7	28.2	32.2	39.1	10.0	4.1	2.3	2,051
35-39	35.2	5,614	7.8	83.5	44.7	46.7	25.8	34.3	40.9	10.2	4.0	1.6	1,998
40-44	34.4	5,034	6.1	83.1	44.2	46.8	25.5	32.0	41.5	10.0	4.0	1.7	1,753
45-49	32.5	5,450	10.9	82.7	41.1	49.4	25.8	34.4	42.8	9.2	4.0	1.7	1,800
Residence													
Rural	30.8	19,140	9.4	82.5	41.4	44.5	28.5	31.8	38.8	9.0	2.8	1.5	5,927
Urban	38.3	12,530	7.7	85.0	50.7	51.7	24.1	36.0	43.5	10.1	5.1	2.7	4,848
Age at consummation of marriage*													
Below 18 years	24.5	4,817	11.7	80.0	35.4	41.7	24.1	33.3	36.3	7.2	2.5	1.1	1,187
18 years & above	35.1	25,167	8.2	83.9	46.6	48.3	26.9	34.1	41.0	9.3	3.9	2.2	8,941
Marital duration*													
0-4	35.2	5,214	9.2	84.3	52.2	50.5	27.6	35.1	44.1	8.9	4.4	3.3	1,854
5-9	33.6	5,216	9.3	84.9	48.3	47.7	27.9	34.4	37.3	9.0	3.5	2.1	1,767
10-14	33.7	5,311	8.0	82.9	44.3	46.5	28.3	32.2	39.4	9.3	4.2	1.9	1,802
15+	32.5	14,323	8.4	82.6	41.8	46.6	25.0	33.9	40.5	9.1	3.3	1.6	4,725
Education													
Non-literate ^a	19.9	9,390	14.0	76.0	23.9	41.3	26.3	29.7	38.5	5.5	2.4	0.9	1,892
Less than 5 yrs	21.2	525	10.8	77.0	19.3	38.8	19.8	32.2	39.0	3.0	0.8	1.0	111
5-9 years	29.9	8,391	8.0	82.9	38.2	43.8	27.4	31.0	36.0	9.7	2.7	0.8	2,525
10 or more years	46.3	13,364	7.3	86.3	55.5	51.3	26.5	35.8	43.6	10.7	4.8	2.8	6,247
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	20.4	7,244	15.0	75.5	24.8	42.1	26.7	30.0	37.5	4.4	2.5	1.2	1,502
Less than 5 years	24.2	553	2.7	84.5	27.5	40.6	28.1	28.5	41.8	5.2	3.3	0.6	134
5-9 years	28.2	7,817	8.8	81.5	38.8	42.7	27.7	31.3	37.7	9.9	2.7	1.0	2,222
10 or more years	42.6	16,056	7.4	86.0	52.4	50.6	26.2	35.2	42.6	10.5	4.5	2.6	6,917

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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	37.5	1,1133	8.1	85.7	50.2	50.0	25.8	38.4	44.7	10.2	4.6	2.2	4,239
Muslim	19.8	548	9.8	82.6	33.8	32.0	31.1	35.6	42.3	7.0	3.5	2.6	111
Christian	31.5	222	17.6	84.9	50.0	42.1	22.4	26.1	40.4	14.8	6.1	1.5	70
Sikh	31.9	19,655	8.9	82.2	42.5	46.4	27.1	30.4	38.3	9.0	3.3	1.8	6,328
Jain	39.4	37	(6.7)	(93.3)	(53.3)	(33.3)	(26.7)	(53.3)	(33.3)	(6.7)	(6.7)	(13.3)	15
Others	16.0	75	(16.7)	(100.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(25.0)	(58.3)	(58.3)	(8.3)	(8.3)	(0.0)	12
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	29.7	12,852	8.8	82.8	39.2	46.4	30.3	31.3	39.4	9.0	3.3	1.5	3,855
Scheduled Tribes	30.7	722	13.6	69.4	33.8	56.6	27.0	29.3	35.1	3.2	3.6	0.5	227
Other Backward Classes	32.6	4,199	6.4	85.1	47.6	50.2	24.1	39.3	43.6	10.5	3.6	1.8	1,374
Others	37.8	13,897	8.9	84.4	50.1	47.4	24.5	34.0	41.5	9.8	4.3	2.5	5,319
DLHS-4	33.6	31,670	8.7	83.6	45.4	47.6	26.6	33.6	40.9	9.5	3.8	2.0	10,775
DLHS-3	59.4	20,898	4.8	76.9	0.7	35.4	17.5	2.4	2.8	12.5	51.5	2.4	12,348

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

* Excluding missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters. ² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers. ³ Includes school/teacher, adult education programs. ⁴ Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ *MeLa*. () based on 10-20 unweighted 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, Punjab, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI								Number of women heard of RTI/STI **
	Heard of RTI/STI	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	19.3	53.3	52.8	38.7	32.1	52.9	43.5	0.0	76
20-24	29.4	55.9	54.8	42.5	32.1	59.4	38.2	0.8	1,058
25-29	34.8	53.6	56.1	47.0	36.4	58.3	40.6	0.5	2,039
30-34	34.9	56.5	54.8	46.1	34.8	55.0	42.1	0.5	2,051
35-39	35.2	54.9	55.4	44.9	36.1	55.5	38.7	0.8	1,998
40-44	34.4	54.9	54.7	43.5	34.9	55.2	37.0	0.8	1,753
45-49	32.5	56.5	56.5	45.2	37.8	58.8	39.7	0.5	1,800
Residence									
Rural	30.8	53.3	52.2	42.0	34.3	56.6	37.6	0.6	5,927
Urban	38.3	57.9	59.6	49.0	37.3	57.1	42.2	0.7	4,848
Age at consummation of marriage*									
Below 18 years	24.5	48.9	47.0	35.4	29.9	53.7	33.9	0.6	1,187
18 years & above	35.1	56.4	56.4	46.1	36.1	56.9	40.3	0.6	8,941
Marital duration*									
0-4									
5-9	35.2	57.7	59.5	46.9	35.8	58.8	41.9	0.5	1,854
10-14	33.6	54.5	54.9	46.7	35.2	58.5	41.5	0.6	1,767
15+	33.7	55.0	53.8	45.7	35.2	55.5	40.6	0.8	1,802
	32.5	55.1	54.3	43.0	35.3	55.3	37.4	0.6	4,725
Education									
Non-literate ^a									
Less than 5 yrs	19.9	52.1	51.3	40.7	37.5	50.7	30.4	0.5	1,892
5-9 years	21.2	44.3	37.5	28.8	26.6	54.6	31.2	2.0	111
10 or more years	29.9	48.6	49.5	36.8	30.9	56.8	35.5	0.7	2,525
	46.3	59.2	59.4	50.1	37.1	58.8	44.3	0.6	6,247
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a									
Less than 5 years	20.4	55.3	55.9	43.5	40.0	49.8	31.1	0.5	1,502
5-9 years	24.2	42.9	47.4	29.3	33.6	54.3	31.4	2.2	134
10 or more years	28.2	49.9	49.4	39.3	30.6	57.2	35.0	0.7	2,222
	42.6	57.3	57.4	47.6	36.3	58.3	43.1	0.6	6,917
Religion									
Hindu									
Muslim	37.5	55.2	56.8	48.0	37.4	61.0	42.4	0.6	4,239
Christian	19.8	60.7	43.0	30.1	29.3	55.0	32.8	1.1	111
Sikh	31.5	65.2	66.0	59.0	48.2	57.1	45.6	0.0	70
Jain	31.9	55.1	54.6	43.2	34.4	54.1	37.7	0.7	6,328
Others	(40.5)	(73.3)	(60.0)	(73.3)	(53.3)	(80.0)	(60.0)	(0.0)	15
	(16.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(41.7)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(50.0)	(0.0)	12
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	29.7	54.1	54.0	41.4	33.4	54.6	35.9	0.6	3,855
Scheduled Tribes	30.7	66.5	59.4	46.0	40.6	58.6	35.6	0.9	227
Other Backward Classes	32.6	54.5	58.6	45.0	35.6	57.7	40.3	0.4	1,374
Others	37.8	55.9	55.5	47.7	37.0	58.2	42.4	0.7	5,319
DLHS-4	33.6	55.3	55.4	45.0	35.6	56.8	39.6	0.6	10,775
DLHS-3	59.4	13.3	11.1	15.6	14.0	73.1	27.6	2.9	12,348

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

^aExcluding missing cases. ^aLiterate but did not attend school, are also included. () based on 10-20 unweighted 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, Punjab, 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	8.8	8.5	1.0	0.8	2.1	0.2	0.8	3.3	0.0	391
20-24	10.2	9.8	3.4	0.9	2.4	0.6	0.5	2.8	0.4	3,558
25-29	11.4	9.2	3.9	0.7	2.5	0.8	0.6	1.8	0.3	5,811
30-34	14.2	11.9	4.3	0.9	3.0	1.0	0.8	1.9	0.4	5,812
35-39	14.4	13.8	4.7	1.1	3.8	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.4	5,614
40-44	11.6	13.0	4.9	0.8	3.1	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.4	5,034
45-49	9.5	11.6	4.4	1.0	2.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.2	5,450
Residence										
Rural	12.3	11.7	4.2	0.9	3.1	1.0	0.8	1.6	0.3	19,140
Urban	11.5	11.3	4.3	0.8	2.6	1.0	0.6	1.7	0.4	12,530
Age at consummation of marriage*										
Below 18 years	14.3	13.4	4.9	1.0	3.7	1.0	0.7	1.6	0.2	4,817
18 years & above	11.5	11.3	4.1	0.9	2.8	1.0	0.8	1.7	0.4	25,167
Marital duration*										
0-4	8.9	9.2	3.3	0.8	2.1	0.6	0.6	3.0	0.4	5,214
5-9	12.1	9.4	3.5	0.6	2.5	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.3	5,216
10-14	15.4	12.5	4.5	1.0	3.5	1.2	0.8	1.7	0.3	5,311
15+	11.8	13.0	4.8	1.0	3.2	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.4	14,323
Education										
Non-literate ^a	12.2	12.4	4.9	1.4	3.2	1.3	0.9	1.4	0.5	9,390
Less than 5 yrs	15.5	15.2	7.4	1.2	3.8	1.4	1.1	2.9	0.4	525
5-9 years	13.2	12.0	4.3	0.6	3.1	0.9	0.6	1.6	0.3	8,391
10 or more years	10.8	10.3	3.7	0.7	2.6	0.8	0.7	1.8	0.3	13,364
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	11.8	12.1	4.9	1.5	3.3	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.4	7,244
Less than 5 years	13.4	14.2	4.7	1.3	4.4	1.9	1.2	3.3	0.9	553
5-9 years	13.4	12.1	4.5	0.8	3.1	0.9	0.7	1.7	0.3	7,817
10 or more years	11.3	10.8	3.8	0.7	2.6	0.7	0.6	1.7	0.3	16,056

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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	
Religion										
Hindu	11.7	11.1	3.9	0.8	2.8	0.8	0.6	1.7	0.4	11,133
Muslim	11.9	9.9	3.5	0.8	2.5	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.6	548
Christian	10.9	6.4	3.2	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	222
Sikh	12.1	11.7	4.5	1.0	3.0	1.0	0.8	1.6	0.3	19,655
Jain	8.8	15.0	4.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	37
Others	19.9	11.8	3.0	3.0	5.6	3.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	75
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	12.2	11.7	4.1	0.9	3.0	0.9	0.6	1.6	0.4	12,852
Scheduled Tribes	13.7	12.4	5.9	1.9	3.8	2.2	1.5	1.5	0.3	722
Other Backward Classes	11.7	10.6	4.0	0.6	2.6	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.3	4,199
Others	11.7	11.5	4.4	0.9	3.0	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.3	13,897
DLHS-4	12.0	11.5	4.3	0.9	2.9	1.0	0.7	1.6	0.3	31,670
DLHS-3	5.9	9.9	3.0	0.5	2.4	0.5	0.1	1.7	0.2	20,898
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. * Excluding 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. ** Unweighted cases.										

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

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years discussed RTI /STI problem with husband/partner and sought treatment among who reported any RTI/STI1 problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/partner ¹	Women sought treatment for RTI/STI problems ¹	Number of women having any RTI/STI ¹	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
Age group							
15-19	77.1	52.3	57	(29.4)	(70.6)	(0.0)	17
20-24	76.3	53.5	589	22.4	73.4	4.2	186
25-29	77.0	59.1	1,001	21.0	73.7	5.3	316
30-34	73.5	61.1	1,239	23.3	71.5	5.2	421
35-39	74.5	59.2	1,267	22.6	71.5	5.9	457
40-44	68.0	60.0	1,005	22.6	73.5	3.9	390
45-49	68.3	62.0	953	24.4	69.6	6.0	393
Residence							
Rural	72.3	58.9	3,788	26.0	68.4	5.6	1,322
Urban	73.2	60.7	2,323	17.9	77.7	4.4	858
Age at consummation of marriage*							
Below 18 years	74.7	56.7	1,072	25.6	67.4	7.0	364
18 years & above	75.3	61.0	4,722	22.0	73.2	4.8	1,729
Marital duration*							
0-4	80.0	55.3	789	24.5	72.5	3.0	267
5-9	75.3	60.7	938	19.2	74.8	5.9	294
10-14	77.5	63.3	1,202	23.7	70.8	5.5	423
15+	72.9	60.1	2,883	22.9	71.8	5.3	1,115
Education							
Non-literate ^a	64.1	52.2	1,890	32.0	61.7	6.3	608
Less than 5 yrs	69.4	47.8	128	16.5	77.8	5.8	38
5-9 years	73.0	59.8	1,742	21.7	71.9	6.4	607
10 or more years	79.9	66.4	2,351	17.8	78.7	3.5	927
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	61.5	50.5	1,426	32.0	62.0	6.1	442
Less than 5 years	68.4	56.5	126	40.6	55.4	4.0	44
5-9 years	73.7	56.9	1,638	25.3	68.3	6.4	545
10 or more years	78.0	65.8	2,921	17.4	78.4	4.2	1,149
Religion							
Hindu	74.0	58.3	2,122	19.4	75.8	4.8	735
Muslim	73.4	53.3	94	41.8	48.6	9.6	28
Christian	65.9	49.2	37	--	--	--	09
Sikh	72.0	60.4	3,831	24.1	70.6	5.3	1,400
Jain	--	--	8	--	--	--	04
Others	(77.8)	(44.4)	19	--	--	--	04
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	71.3	56.6	2,524	26.8	67.3	5.9	848
Scheduled Tribes	64.7	67.3	149	28.7	58.7	12.5	60
Other Backward Classes	73.8	62.3	779	19.1	74.9	6.0	282
Others	73.8	61.3	2,659	20.2	76.0	3.8	990
DLHS-4	72.6	59.6	6,111	22.9	72.0	5.1	2,180
DLHS-3	83.3	67.3	2,679	32.7	56.1	11.2	1,799

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

*Excluding 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, based on 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, Punjab, 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
Gurdaspur	43.9	9.6	8.5	1,761	71.4	274
Amritsar	57.2	5.8	6.5	1,215	65.2	128
Kapurthala	42.3	10.3	11.0	1,445	76.2	254
Jalandhar	62.6	7.2	7.7	1,286	60.8	167
Hoshiarpur	54.1	11.0	10.5	1,644	65.3	298
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	59.6	13.5	13.7	1,210	63.6	266
Rupnagar	53.6	15.4	16.9	1,850	67.9	495
Fatehgarh Sahib	54.1	12.7	11.2	1,847	60.7	349
Ludhiana	24.7	11.1	11.2	1,273	60.1	240
Moga	13.1	13.1	11.0	1,766	47.6	358
Firozpur	13.3	12.7	11.0	1,810	47.2	354
Muktsar	16.5	17.4	12.2	1,832	56.1	454
Faridkot	15.4	14.3	15.9	1,510	54.9	364
Bhathinda	13.2	17.6	14.1	1,565	57.0	394
Mansa	7.4	9.6	14.1	1,680	41.3	338
Sangrur	9.3	13.3	11.6	1,829	53.7	363
Patiala	31.4	9.4	11.4	1,562	56.9	269
SAS Nagar	69.1	7.2	8.8	1,480	69.3	205
Barnala	20.0	13.2	10.8	1,792	61.3	355
Tarn Taran	38.3	10.2	11.2	1,313	74.0	213
DLHS-4	33.6	12.0	11.6	31,670	59.6	6,138
DLHS-3	59.4	5.9	9.9	20,898	67.3	2,679

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, Punjab, 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	66.1	391	5.6	86.0	39.1	28.7	12.5	29.0	37.8	7.8	1.2	0.0	258
20-24	72.4	3,558	6.8	91.1	45.6	33.1	17.2	34.5	39.0	10.9	1.6	1.2	2,581
25-29	75.5	5,811	6.3	92.0	49.5	37.2	19.1	36.2	40.2	11.9	1.9	1.2	4,395
30-34	77.8	5,812	6.1	91.8	46.1	34.6	17.9	34.7	39.4	12.2	2.0	1.2	4,535
35-39	75.8	5,614	6.2	91.0	46.9	36.3	19.0	35.1	40.2	12.8	2.1	0.9	4,260
40-44	73.5	5,034	5.7	90.6	44.6	35.0	19.1	34.0	41.8	13.4	2.5	1.0	3,721
45-49	72.1	5,450	7.6	89.7	41.1	36.5	18.7	34.8	41.4	13.6	1.9	1.1	3,943
Residence													
Rural	70.5	19,140	6.3	90.3	40.8	32.3	19.7	33.3	38.5	12.1	1.4	0.7	13,500
Urban	81.4	12,530	6.5	92.0	52.6	40.1	16.9	37.1	43.0	13.1	2.8	1.6	10,193
Age at consummation of marriage*													
Below 18 years	63.3	4,817	6.5	88.8	30.7	27.7	15.4	31.7	35.3	11.2	1.4	0.5	3,058
18 years & above	76.7	25,167	6.3	91.3	48.1	36.6	18.8	35.8	40.8	12.4	2.0	1.2	19,365
Marital duration*													
0-4	78.3	5,214	6.4	91.6	51.4	38.0	18.6	36.5	41.7	11.9	2.2	1.3	4,087
5-9	75.0	5,216	6.2	91.6	47.8	36.3	18.3	34.8	39.6	11.6	1.9	1.3	3,922
10-14	77.3	5,311	6.5	91.8	45.6	33.9	18.2	35.0	38.6	11.5	1.9	1.1	4,115
15+	72.0	14,323	6.4	90.2	42.6	34.6	18.3	34.9	40.2	12.8	1.8	0.9	10,349
Education													
Non-literate ^a	51.4	9,390	8.1	82.8	22.7	26.2	18.0	29.7	34.4	10.0	1.7	0.3	4,839
Less than 5 yrs	62.2	525	5.5	87.2	19.0	19.6	10.4	28.1	36.1	11.0	0.9	0.0	327
5-9 years	75.6	8,391	5.5	91.3	37.0	30.4	17.2	32.9	36.8	12.2	1.1	0.3	6,351
10 or more years	91.1	13,364	6.2	94.1	60.6	43.1	19.8	38.8	45.2	13.8	2.7	1.9	12,176
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	51.2	7,244	8.3	82.1	25.2	27.6	18.1	28.3	34.3	9.4	1.6	0.3	3,723
Less than 5 years	61.6	553	4.4	89.8	30.1	28.4	18.7	29.2	33.0	7.6	2.6	0.9	342
5-9 years	72.2	7,817	6.0	91.0	36.5	28.7	18.0	33.1	37.4	12.6	1.3	0.4	5,646
10 or more years	86.9	16,056	6.1	93.3	55.7	41.2	19.0	38.0	43.8	13.5	2.4	1.7	13,982
Religion													
Hindu	80.1	11,133	6.1	92.8	50.8	38.3	18.9	38.2	43.6	13.4	2.4	1.4	8,933
Muslim	61.6	548	10.5	86.8	36.8	26.6	24.6	30.5	33.2	9.9	3.0	0.3	334
Christian	77.5	222	10.5	91.2	39.8	32.7	20.5	40.4	33.9	14.6	0.6	1.2	171
Sikh	71.9	19,655	6.4	89.9	43.1	34.7	18.3	33.4	39.0	12.1	1.8	1.0	14,180
Jain	88.9	37	3.0	97.0	60.6	42.4	9.1	27.3	30.3	21.2	6.1	3.0	33
Other	55.9	75	11.9	92.9	35.7	31.0	16.7	31.0	28.6	7.1	2.4	2.4	42

Contd....

TABLE 6.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS— Continued

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	67.7	12,852	6.1	89.5	37.9	32.3	20.1	33.0	38.8	12.4	1.8	0.8	8,721
Scheduled Tribes	68.6	722	6.8	84.8	39.0	36.2	15.7	28.9	30.4	7.2	1.1	0.4	497
Other Backward Classes	75.7	4,199	4.7	92.1	43.9	38.2	18.8	37.4	41.3	12.1	1.7	0.8	3,180
Others	81.1	13,897	7.2	92.2	52.6	37.3	17.3	35.8	41.8	12.9	2.3	1.5	11,295
DLHS-4	74.6	31,670	6.4	91.0	45.9	35.9	18.6	35.2	40.6	12.6	2.3	1.1	23,693
DLHS-3	87.1	20,898	6.7	90.5	1.0	42.4	15.4	4.3	8.4	10.6	41.3	2.4	18,161

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
 *Excluding missing cases. ^aLiterate 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*. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.8 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge of mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard about HIV/AIDS according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	Other	
Age group									
15-19	16.2	53.8	36.1	31.8	35.6	40.8	43.1	0.0	258
20-24	20.6	59.5	44.7	38.2	42.5	53.3	50.0	0.2	2,581
25-29	22.7	60.1	47.8	41.3	47.1	57.8	54.1	0.1	4,395
30-34	21.8	60.2	47.2	41.3	46.0	57.1	54.1	0.0	4,535
35-39	22.0	60.3	44.6	41.1	45.5	56.4	53.8	0.3	4,260
40-44	22.3	59.0	46.5	40.1	44.4	53.9	50.5	0.1	3,721
45-49	22.1	58.2	45.2	41.2	43.5	53.7	49.3	0.1	3,943
Residence									
Rural	20.7	58.6	43.9	38.3	41.8	52.7	49.3	0.1	13,500
Urban	23.8	60.9	49.0	43.9	49.4	59.3	56.1	0.1	10,193
Age at consummation of marriage*									
Below 18 years	18.1	55.7	39.1	32.4	32.8	43.3	41.2	0.1	3,058
18 years & above	22.5	59.8	47.1	41.5	46.8	57.2	53.6	0.1	19,365
Marital duration*									
0-4	23.2	61.1	48.3	42.4	48.9	58.8	55.7	0.1	4,087
5-9	21.7	60.0	46.3	40.5	46.5	57.4	53.6	0.1	3,922
10-14	21.9	60.3	46.7	39.7	43.7	55.8	52.5	0.0	4,115
15+	21.4	57.8	44.6	39.5	43.2	52.8	49.5	0.2	10,349
Education									
Non-literate ^a	20.3	53.8	41.1	32.6	32.7	38.7	34.4	0.1	4,839
Less than 5 yrs	11.7	53.2	36.3	29.5	27.3	40.1	36.2	0.3	327
5-9 years	17.7	57.0	41.5	36.0	38.0	49.7	47.7	0.1	6,351
10 or more years	25.1	63.4	50.6	46.6	54.0	65.7	62.0	0.1	12,176
Husband's Education									
Non-literate ^a	21.6	56.8	42.0	34.5	34.7	39.2	33.8	0.1	3,723
Less than 5 years	13.9	56.8	43.2	30.8	34.9	44.8	43.6	0.3	342
5-9 years	18.8	56.6	41.0	35.3	37.0	48.6	46.1	0.2	5,646
10 or more years	23.5	61.6	49.2	44.7	51.2	62.9	59.7	0.1	13,982
Religion									
Hindu	22.8	62.4	46.3	42.6	46.5	59.4	56.4	0.1	8,933
Muslim	20.0	59.4	51.2	34.2	36.0	47.6	46.9	0.3	334
Christian	30.4	59.7	55.9	54.1	49.1	54.3	51.0	0.0	171
Sikh	21.4	57.8	45.6	39.5	44.2	53.2	49.6	0.1	14,180
Jain	31.5	73.7	52.9	38.7	40.0	74.3	71.4	0.0	33
Other	15.0	64.5	40.0	22.2	32.1	48.2	33.6	0.0	42
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	21.0	56.3	43.1	37.5	41.0	50.4	47.2	0.1	8,721
Scheduled Tribes	15.6	57.0	41.1	33.0	40.4	42.8	31.5	0.2	497
Other Backward Classes	20.8	62.3	45.9	40.8	44.3	57.1	53.3	0.1	3,180
Others	23.2	61.4	48.6	43.3	48.4	59.5	56.5	0.1	11,295
DLHS-4									
DLHS-4	21.9	59.6	46.0	40.6	45.0	55.5	52.1	0.1	23,693
DLHS-3									
DLHS-3	6.6	67.3	24.0	29.4	28.9	59.6	NA	11.4	18,161

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

*Excluding missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. NA Not available.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.9 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV PREVENTION METHODS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Among ever married women aged 15-49 years who heard about HIV/AIDS, percentage who reported HIV/AIDS can be prevented in specific ways, according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	30.6	32.0	15.3	53.7	19.3	258
20-24	36.9	38.1	18.9	65.5	23.0	2,581
25-29	38.2	40.7	21.3	70.4	26.0	4,395
30-34	37.3	40.6	21.4	70.0	25.4	4,535
35-39	38.1	40.3	20.7	69.8	24.1	4,260
40-44	36.0	40.3	20.6	67.8	23.3	3,721
45-49	35.4	38.2	22.5	67.1	24.2	3,943
Residence						
Rural	34.3	38.4	19.8	65.7	22.4	13,500
Urban	40.8	41.7	22.6	72.6	27.2	10,193
Age at consummation of marriage*						
Below 18 years	30.8	35.4	13.5	54.5	18.9	3,058
18 years & above	37.6	40.0	22.0	70.7	25.1	19,365
Marital duration*						
0-4	39.8	40.8	21.6	71.6	26.8	4,087
5-9	38.3	40.2	21.8	69.4	25.0	3,922
10-14	36.7	40.6	20.0	69.0	24.6	4,115
15+	34.7	38.1	20.6	66.7	22.7	10,349
Education						
Non-literate ^a	28.1	32.2	18.9	51.9	16.2	4,839
Less than 5 yrs	23.9	32.1	11.3	48.8	13.8	327
5-9 years	32.3	36.9	17.4	63.1	20.2	6,351
10 or more years	43.4	44.5	23.9	78.7	30.3	12,176
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	27.7	33.0	20.3	53.1	17.3	3,723
Less than 5 years	26.7	35.3	16.5	53.1	17.6	342
5-9 years	32.9	36.8	17.0	61.2	19.1	5,646
10 or more years	41.4	42.8	22.9	76.1	28.7	13,982
Religion						
Hindu	40.6	42.7	22.2	72.5	26.7	8,933
Muslim	35.5	37.5	21.2	58.0	21.8	334
Christian	38.7	45.1	26.4	69.7	29.2	171
Sikh	34.7	37.8	20.2	66.3	23.1	14,180
Jain	59.8	68.6	31.2	78.9	24.0	33
Other	37.6	48.1	5.2	56.0	14.6	42
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	33.5	36.7	19.0	63.6	20.8	8,721
Scheduled Tribes	33.5	28.3	19.5	61.7	19.6	497
Other Backward Classes	40.3	39.3	20.3	67.7	25.6	3,180
Others	39.0	42.6	22.8	72.8	27.0	11,295
DLHS-4	37.0	39.7	21.0	68.5	24.4	23,693
DLHS-3	31.7	NA	NA	72.2	11.9	18,161

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

* Excluding missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Includes sex with one partner, Limit number of sexual partner, Avoid sex with sex workers and avoids sex with homosexuals. ² Includes avoid sex with who inject drugs, use tested blood, use only new/sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid razors/blades. NA Not available.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.10 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	12.1	13.4	15.0	16.9	16.4	18.8	258
20-24	5.2	5.7	7.5	8.6	7.3	13.4	2,581
25-29	3.9	4.5	6.8	7.4	6.8	10.8	4,395
30-34	5.4	5.8	8.2	9.4	8.6	12.7	4,535
35-39	6.0	6.9	9.6	10.3	8.9	13.9	4,260
40-44	6.1	6.8	9.2	10.5	9.1	14.3	3,721
45-49	6.7	7.5	9.8	11.2	10.2	13.8	3,943
Residence							
Rural	6.5	7.4	10.1	11.4	9.9	14.8	13,500
Urban	4.3	4.6	6.5	7.3	6.8	10.8	10,193
Age at consummation of marriage*							
Below 18 years	8.4	9.5	12.9	14.5	12.7	17.1	3,058
18 years & above	5.2	5.6	7.9	8.9	8.0	12.4	19,365
Marital duration*							
0-4	4.4	4.5	6.6	7.2	6.2	10.7	4,087
5-9	4.4	5.0	6.9	8.0	7.6	11.9	3,922
10-14	5.5	5.8	8.6	9.7	8.8	13.3	4,115
15+	6.7	7.4	9.9	11.2	9.9	14.3	10,349
Education							
Non-literate ^a	10.8	12.8	16.3	17.8	15.7	19.8	4,839
Less than 5 yrs	8.9	11.0	12.7	14.0	14.8	21.5	327
5-9 years	6.3	7.1	9.5	11.0	10.0	15.9	6,351
10 or more years	3.1	3.0	5.0	5.5	4.9	8.8	12,176
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	10.4	12.4	16.4	17.8	15.4	18.2	3,723
Less than 5 years	7.0	11.3	12.2	14.1	15.0	18.4	342
5-9 years	7.0	7.7	10.0	11.7	10.7	16.4	5,646
10 or more years	3.7	3.9	5.9	6.5	5.8	10.3	13,982
Religion							
Hindu	5.0	5.2	7.4	8.2	7.8	12.3	8,933
Muslim	7.8	7.5	11.4	10.6	11.7	14.3	334
Christian	4.3	5.2	7.4	9.9	10.3	12.9	171
Sikh	6.0	6.9	9.4	10.5	9.0	13.6	14,180
Jain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	12.8	33
Other	7.3	7.3	7.3	0.0	12.2	22.1	42
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	7.0	8.1	10.7	12.2	10.8	16.2	8,721
Scheduled Tribes	6.6	7.2	11.2	12.5	10.3	14.4	497
Other Backward Classes	6.0	6.4	9.4	9.6	9.2	12.6	3,180
Others	4.4	4.7	6.6	7.6	6.7	10.8	11,295
DLHS-4	5.6	6.3	8.6	9.7	8.6	13.1	23,693
DLHS-3	4.1	4.8	5.9	8.3	7.6	14.5	18,161

*Excluding missing cases. ^aLiterate but did not attend school are also included. ** 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, Punjab, 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-Health Centre	VCTC/ICTC/RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Age Group										
15-19	46.9	258	41.0	1.7	0.6	0.0	48.8	7.9	0.0	120
20-24	52.6	2,581	41.4	1.9	0.6	1.1	45.2	9.4	0.3	1,364
25-29	54.3	4,395	38.4	2.2	0.5	0.4	48.1	9.8	0.2	2,392
30-34	53.5	4,535	38.3	1.4	0.8	0.5	47.7	10.3	0.2	2,421
35-39	54.4	4,260	38.0	2.7	1.0	0.6	47.3	9.6	0.5	2,329
40-44	51.2	3,721	36.3	1.7	0.9	0.6	51.1	8.9	0.3	1,909
45-49	51.2	3,943	39.5	1.4	0.3	0.4	50.1	7.7	0.2	2,024
Residence										
Rural	50.9	13,500	41.5	2.2	0.5	0.6	46.4	8.0	0.2	6,879
Urban	55.7	10,193	34.6	1.4	1.0	0.5	50.8	11.0	0.3	5,680
Age at consummation of marriage*										
Below 18 years	47.0	3,058	42.3	2.3	0.6	0.9	46.3	6.9	0.3	1,437
18 years & above	53.5	19,365	38.3	1.9	0.7	0.5	48.4	9.4	0.3	10,393
Marital Duration*										
0-4	55.9	4,087	38.5	1.8	0.7	0.8	47.1	10.6	0.3	2,290
5-9	54.9	3,922	38.6	2.1	0.5	0.3	48.2	9.4	0.2	2,154
10-14	52.2	4,115	38.7	1.9	1.1	0.4	46.7	10.0	0.3	2,146
15+	50.7	10,349	39.2	1.9	0.7	0.6	49.1	7.9	0.2	5,264
Education										
Non-literate ^a	36.0	4,839	45.1	2.4	0.6	0.7	44.3	6.0	0.3	1,748
Less than 5 yrs	42.0	327	42.3	4.5	0.0	0.7	45.0	6.7	0.8	139
5-9 years	50.9	6,351	43.8	2.2	0.5	0.5	46.4	6.1	0.0	3,231
10 or more years	61.1	12,176	34.5	1.6	0.8	0.5	50.2	11.6	0.4	7,441
Husband's Education										
Non-literate ^a	35.7	3,723	45.5	2.9	0.7	1.0	43.3	5.8	0.4	1,332
Less than 5 years	46.1	342	45.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	45.4	6.7	0.0	158
5-9 years	49.3	5,646	42.6	2.1	0.6	0.5	46.9	6.7	0.2	2,788
10 or more years	59.2	13,982	35.8	1.6	0.7	0.5	49.7	10.8	0.3	8,281
Religion										
Hindu	58.1	8,933	35.7	1.6	0.8	0.5	50.7	9.9	0.4	5,187
Muslim	44.5	334	40.6	2.0	0.0	2.5	46.6	6.8	0.0	150
Christian	47.8	171	33.9	7.4	0.0	1.1	47.5	8.8	0.0	82
Sikh	50.0	14,180	40.4	2.0	0.7	0.6	46.8	8.9	0.2	7,101
Jain	64.5	33	49.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.1	19.0	0.0	21
Other	43.7	42	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(38.9)	(11.1)	(0.0)	18

Contd...

TABLE 6.11 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-Health Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	47.8	8,721	41.4	2.2	0.5	0.6	46.2	8.3	0.2	4,168
Scheduled Tribes	53.1	497	46.3	3.1	0.8	0.4	36.7	11.1	0.5	264
Other Backward Classes	57.6	3,180	36.5	1.6	0.9	0.3	49.9	10.2	0.3	1,841
Others	55.6	11,295	36.8	1.7	0.8	0.6	49.8	9.7	0.3	6,286
DLHS-4	52.9	23,693	38.5	1.9	0.8	0.6	48.3	9.3	0.3	12,559
DLHS-3	86.4	18,161	56.7	4.3	0.1	0.2	36.6	0.6	1.5	15,667

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.
 * Excluding missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. () Based on unweighted 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, Punjab, 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	17.3	258	64.9	35.1	45
20-24	33.5	2,581	42.8	57.2	862
25-29	34.1	4,395	26.4	73.6	1,495
30-34	27.3	4,535	13.8	86.2	1,238
35-39	18.2	4,260	8.4	91.6	778
40-44	12.6	3,721	9.6	90.4	467
45-49	12.1	3,943	8.2	91.8	476
Residence					
Rural	21.6	13,500	22.1	77.9	2,893
Urban	24.2	10,193	19.2	80.8	2,468
Age at consummation of marriage*					
Below 18 years	14.8	3,058	19.0	81.0	455
18 years & above	24.2	19,365	21.3	78.7	4,671
Marital duration*					
0-4	35.3	4,087	44.7	55.3	1,438
5-9	36.5	3,922	16.9	83.1	1,431
10-14	23.5	4,115	8.7	91.3	968
15+	12.6	10,349	8.5	91.5	1,298
Education					
Non-literate ^a	10.8	4,839	15.6	84.4	521
Less than 5 yrs	14.4	327	15.3	84.7	47
5-9 years	19.3	6,351	19.2	80.8	1,210
10 or more years	29.5	12,176	22.2	77.8	3,583
Husband's education					
Non-literate ^a	11.5	3,723	15.6	84.4	422
Less than 5 years	17.1	342	19.3	80.7	57
5-9 years	19.2	5,646	19.3	80.7	1,082
10 or more years	27.2	13,982	21.8	78.2	3,800
Religion					
Hindu	25.0	8,933	20.2	79.8	2,229
Muslim	17.2	334	16.9	83.1	58
Christian	22.4	171	17.8	82.2	38
Sikh	21.4	14,180	21.3	78.7	3,018
Jain	33.1	33	(27.3)	(72.7)	11
Other	16.4	42	--	--	07
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	21.2	8,721	22.7	77.3	1,832
Scheduled Tribes	20.1	497	21.7	78.3	100
Other Backward Classes	23.8	3,180	17.2	82.8	761
Others	23.7	11,295	20.4	79.6	2,668
DLHS-4	22.7	23,693	20.8	79.2	5,361
DLHS-3	4.3	18,161	39.4	60.6	784

* Excluding missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- percent not shown; based on less than 10 cases unweighted cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted 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, Punjab, 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
Gurdaspur	88.2	41.6	52.0	63.1	27.7	17.3
Amritsar	91.1	44.7	42.9	49.9	30.7	13.8
Kapurthala	85.8	35.2	57.9	53.0	27.7	10.6
Jalandhar	91.4	44.5	42.3	59.0	29.9	13.4
Hoshiarpur	96.3	42.3	55.6	73.9	27.7	26.3
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	95.1	37.5	54.0	69.0	27.5	22.6
Rupnagar	94.9	42.8	47.6	64.8	23.8	24.3
Fatehgarh Sahib	85.0	37.6	33.3	50.3	19.0	19.8
Ludhiana	74.8	25.2	24.0	51.1	21.2	30.2
Moga	65.8	14.8	17.6	48.3	18.6	24.9
Firozpur	47.9	9.1	9.9	29.9	14.8	36.4
Muktsar	58.7	9.5	13.3	47.4	13.1	35.5
Faridkot	68.8	11.6	24.1	45.1	13.5	27.9
Bhathinda	58.4	15.9	27.5	40.1	16.7	35.3
Mansa	42.0	7.1	13.6	35.6	8.3	35.7
Sangrur	55.6	20.5	22.3	45.5	23.2	14.0
Patiala	75.7	37.1	32.3	47.3	25.3	14.0
SAS Nagar	89.2	42.3	45.4	57.9	28.1	20.1
Barnala	68.9	16.3	23.4	45.6	14.3	25.7
Tarn Taran	81.9	34.5	55.4	48.6	29.5	13.8
DLHS-4	74.6	37.0	45.0	52.9	22.7	20.8
DLHS-3	87.1	31.7	28.9	86.4	4.3	39.4

PERSONAL HABIT AND MORBIDITY

TABLE 7.1 PERSONAL HABITS

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

Background Characteristics	Personal habits			No. of persons**
	Percentage who use any kind of tobacco ¹	Percentage who use any kind of smoking	Percentage who Consume alcohol	
Age group				
15-24	3.1	2.2	7.1	25,992
25-29	8.6	5.7	17.0	11,587
30-34	10.1	6.3	19.6	10,263
35-39	11.4	7.6	21.1	9,803
40-44	12.0	7.7	22.6	8,951
45-49	10.9	7.2	21.0	9,003
50+	10.9	7.1	20.5	27,133
Sex				
Male	17.8	11.8	34.9	48,590
Female	0.6	0.3	0.7	53,607
Residence				
Rural	5.4	3.2	11.0	63,086
Urban	3.3	2.5	5.9	39,646
Education				
Non-literate ^a	11.4	7.0	16.4	27,019
Less than 5 years	13.0	8.7	21.2	2,650
5-9 years	9.7	6.4	17.7	26,808
10 or more years	6.3	4.4	16.5	46,255
Religion				
Hindu	11.2	8.6	16.8	35,115
Muslim	9.9	6.2	12.8	1,709
Christian	9.3	7.3	17.0	650
Sikh	7.4	4.2	17.1	64,908
Jain	5.5	4.8	13.2	124
Others	12.1	6.7	18.6	204
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	11.3	7.3	18.1	41,083
Scheduled Tribes	8.7	5.6	15.0	2,283
Other Backward Classes	8.7	6.2	15.8	13,471
Others	6.5	4.2	16.2	45,895
DLHS-4	8.7	5.7	16.9	1,02,732*

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

TABLE 7.2 PERSONAL HABITS

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

Background characteristics	Percentage of Men			Total number of Men covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Age group				
15-19	1.1	1.9	4.9	6,990
20-24	5.4	6.9	22.7	6,259
25-29	10.9	12.5	37.5	5,174
30-34	14.3	14.1	43.9	4,532
35-39	14.5	16.7	46.4	4,388
40-44	15.2	16.7	48.5	4,059
45+	12.2	14.5	42.2	17,188
Residence				
Rural	10.9	10.5	35.8	29,685
Urban	9.1	14.2	33.4	18,905
Education				
Non-literate ^a	18.9	18.3	43.0	9,877
Less than 5 years	15.2	16.4	39.8	1,368
5-9 years	11.3	12.9	35.6	13,008
10 or more years	5.7	8.3	30.8	24,337
Religion				
Hindu	11.1	17.7	34.3	16,656
Muslim	12.2	12.7	26.3	808
Christian	8.6	16.1	37.3	291
Sikh	9.8	8.7	35.4	30,667
Jain	4.9	9.4	26.0	63
Others	15.1	14.0	37.6	98
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	13.8	15.0	37.4	19,389
Scheduled Tribes	10.3	11.9	31.2	1,067
Other Backward Classes	9.3	12.8	32.7	6,356
Others	7.3	8.7	33.4	21,778
DLHS-4	10.2	11.8	34.9	48,590*

^a Literate but did not attend the school are also included. * Missing cases are excluded. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 7.3 PERSONAL HABITS

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

Background characteristics	Percentage of women			Total number of women covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Age group				
15-19	0.3	0.1	0.4	5,765
20-24	0.3	0.2	0.7	6,841
25-29	0.5	0.2	0.6	6,351
30-34	0.4	0.1	0.4	5,675
35-39	0.3	0.2	0.6	5,369
40-44	0.4	0.3	1.0	4,842
45+	0.5	0.4	1.0	18,764
Residence				
Rural	0.4	0.2	0.7	33,066
Urban	0.4	0.4	0.8	20,541
Education				
Non-literate ^a	0.7	0.5	1.0	16,995
Less than 5 years	0.4	0.3	0.9	1,265
5-9 years	0.3	0.2	0.7	13,672
10 or more years	0.2	0.1	0.6	21,675
Religion				
Hindu	0.6	0.5	0.9	18,265
Muslim	0.4	0.4	0.7	889
Christian	0.3	0.0	0.3	355
Sikh	0.3	0.2	0.7	33,927
Jain	0.0	0.0	0.0	61
Others	0.0	0.0	1.0	100
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	0.6	0.4	0.8	21,448
Scheduled Tribes	0.2	0.2	0.7	1,204
Other Backward Classes	0.5	0.2	0.8	7,053
Others	0.2	0.2	0.7	23,902
DLHS-4	0.4	0.3	0.7	53,607*

^a Literate but did not attend the school are also included. * Missing cases are excluded. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 7.4 PERSONAL HABITS

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

District	Percentage of all persons			Total number of all persons covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Gurdaspur	3.9	8.4	19.0	5,505
Amritsar	6.4	8.8	20.0	3,212
Kapurthala	1.7	4.7	15.5	5,038
Jalandhar	8.3	9.2	23.0	3,759
Hoshiarpur	4.3	10.2	18.5	5,531
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	4.9	7.8	16.8	4,286
Rupnagar	4.5	5.4	15.5	6,040
Fatehgarh Sahib	6.2	4.8	23.0	5,905
Ludhiana	6.7	6.2	17.9	4,020
Moga	5.8	4.0	15.4	6,101
Ferozpur	5.9	4.8	8.7	5,514
Muktsar	5.7	6.4	13.8	5,991
Faridkot	4.9	5.1	14.6	5,055
Bhathinda	4.6	3.6	14.5	5,170
Mansa	5.3	4.5	12.5	5,356
Sangrur	3.9	4.1	14.0	6,243
Patiala	3.2	4.7	15.6	5,452
SAS Nagar	7.7	7.3	25.4	4,219
Barnala	6.0	3.8	21.0	5,935
Tarn Taran	2.5	5.1	18.2	4,400
DLHS-4	5.1	5.7	16.9	1,02,732

**Unweighted cases

TABLE 7.5 PERSONAL HABITS TOBACCO

Percentage of men and women aged 15 years and above having habits of chewing Tobacco, Punjab, 2012-13.

Tobacco use	Tobacco chewing						
	Women			Men			Total
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Use of Tobacco							
Pan with tobacco	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.6	1.2	1.5	0.8
Guthaka/ Pan masala with tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
Other forms of tobacco	0.2	0.3	0.2	9.0	7.5	8.5	4.1
Non-user	98.8	98.9	98.9	88.4	90.3	89.1	94.2
Not known	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
DLHS-4	0.4	0.4	0.4	10.9	9.1	10.2	5.1

TABLE 7.6 PERSONAL HABITS SMOKE

Percentage of men and women aged 15 years and above having habits of smoking, Punjab, 2012-13.

Smoking habits	Smoking						
	Women			Men			Total
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Usual smoker*	0.1	0.2	0.2	6.6	8.3	7.2	3.5
Occasional smoker	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.9	5.9	4.6	2.2
Ex-smoker	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.0
Non smoker	99.2	99.1	99.1	86.9	83.2	85.5	92.7
Not known	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
DLHS-4	0.2	0.4	0.3	10.5	14.2	11.8	5.7

* At least once every day

TABLE 7.7 PERSONAL HABITS DRINK ALCOHOL							
Percentage of men and women aged 15 years and above having habits of drinking alcohol, Punjab, 2012-13.							
Smoking habits	Drinking alcohol						Total
	Women			Men			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Usual drinker*	0.3	0.3	0.3	15.8	13.1	14.8	7.2
Occasional drinker	0.4	0.5	0.4	20.0	20.3	20.1	9.8
Ex-drinker	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.4	4.1	4.3	2.1
Non drinker	98.4	98.3	98.4	59.2	61.8	60.2	80.3
Not known	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
DLHS-4	0.7	0.8	0.7	35.7	33.4	34.9	16.9

* At least once every week

TABLE 7.8 MORBIDITY DETAILS			
Prevalence of any injury, acute illness and chronic illness according to place of residence, Punjab, 2012-13.			
Morbidity	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Prevalence Rate of Any Injury¹			
Male	4.9	5.2	4.2
Female	4.4	4.6	4.1
Total	4.6	4.9	4.1
Prevalence Rate of Acute Illness²			
Male	4.0	4.2	3.8
Female	4.3	4.4	4.2
Total	4.2	4.3	4.0
Prevalence Rate of Chronic Illness¹			
Male	8.7	8.4	9.2
Female	12.0	11.9	12.2
Total	10.3	10.1	10.6

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, Punjab, 2012-13.									
Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mental Disability	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Visual Disability	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5
Hearing Disability	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Speech Disability	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Number of person**	84,549	77,175	1,61,724	51,875	47,505	99,380	32,674	29,670	62,344

** 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, Punjab, 2012-13.									
Type of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Treated in intensive care unit for any time	8.8	6.8	8.2	9.5	5.8	8.3	7.5	8.6	7.9
Treated as in-patient with stay <1 week	15.7	13.4	15.0	15.6	13.8	15.0	16.1	12.9	15.0
Treated as in-patient with stay 1-2 week	8.6	7.3	8.2	8.9	7.8	8.5	8.0	6.5	7.5
Treated as in-patient with stay >2 week	14.1	10.3	12.9	14.1	10.3	12.9	14.3	10.4	13.0
Other treatment*	52.7	62.1	55.7	52	62.4	55.2	54.2	61.6	56.7
Number of person**	2,776	1,304	4,080	1,843	831	2,674	933	473	1,406

* Out patient/traditional healer/at home. ** Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.

TABLE 7.11 MORBIDITY DETAILS									
Percentage of household population having acute illness during last 15 days, Punjab, 2012-13.									
Type of acute illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diarrhea/ Dysentery	9.9	9.4	9.7	9.0	8.9	8.9	11.7	10.5	11.1
Acute respiratory tract infection	14.6	11.8	13.2	13.8	11.6	12.7	16.0	12.2	14.1
Jaundice with fever	9.4	7.9	8.7	10.3	7.8	9.1	7.5	8.1	7.8
Malaria	12.4	13.0	12.7	13.5	14.2	13.8	10.3	10.6	10.5
Fever of short duration with rashes	10.4	10.9	10.7	10.5	10.9	10.7	10.3	11.0	10.7
Reproductive tract infection	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.8
Other type of fever	27.9	29.6	28.7	27.2	29.8	28.5	29.2	29.0	29.1
Other	14.7	16.4	15.5	14.9	15.7	15.3	14.4	17.7	16.0
Number of persons**	3,387	3,322	6,709	2,160	2,084	4,244	1,227	1,238	2,465

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

TABLE 7.12 MORBIDITY DETAILS									
Percentage of household population having acute illness during last 15 days and received treatment by type of health facilities, Punjab, 2012-13.									
Place of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government health facility									
Sub Health Centre	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Primary health centre	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Community Health centre	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3
Dispensary/ clinic	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.4	1.8	2.1
Hospital	13.5	14.1	13.8	12.6	14.7	13.7	15.1	12.9	14.0
AYUSH hospital/clinic	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
Private health facility									
Dispensary/ clinic	44.8	43.3	44.0	48.3	46.1	47.2	37.8	37.8	37.8
Hospital	32.0	32.4	32.2	28.5	28.8	28.6	38.6	39.1	38.8
AYUSH hospital/clinic	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.1
NGO/ trust hospital	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other*	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.7	2.3
Number of persons**	3,315	3,245	6,560	2,107	2,041	4,148	1,208	1,204	2,412

* DOT centre and at home. **Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.

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, Punjab, 2012-13.

Place of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Prevalence Of Chronic Illness									
Disease of respiratory system	14.7	12.0	13.2	14.6	12.6	13.5	14.8	10.9	12.7
Disease of cardiovascular system	13.5	14.0	13.9	12.6	13.4	13.1	15.0	15.2	15.1
Disease of central nervous system	11.8	11.2	11.5	11.5	10.8	11.1	12.4	11.8	12.1
Disease of musculoskeletal system	8.9	14.7	12.1	9.7	15.6	13.0	7.6	13.0	10.6
Disease of gastrointestinal system	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.2
Disease of genitourinary system	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.4
Skin disease	4.9	4.1	4.5	5.5	4.5	4.9	4.0	3.5	3.7
Goitre	0.7	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.6	1.2	0.6	1.8	1.2
Elephantiasis	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
Eye problem	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.9	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.3
ENT problem	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6
Mouth and dental problem	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other	28.7	27.4	28.0	28.0	26.5	27.2	29.9	28.8	29.3
Asymptomatic	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0
Sought Medical Care									
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment available	60.8	60.2	60.5	57.8	58.1	57.9	65.7	63.9	64.7
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment not available	30.5	32.1	31.4	32.5	33.5	33.1	27.4	29.6	28.6
Not at all	8.7	7.7	8.1	9.8	8.4	9.0	6.9	6.5	6.7
Source of Treatment									
At government health facility	20.1	19.8	19.9	21.1	21.1	21.1	18.6	17.6	18.1
At private health facility	77.9	78.5	78.2	76.6	76.8	76.7	79.9	81.2	80.6
At home	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8
Other	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.5

TABLE 7.14 MORBIDITY DETAILS

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

Diagnosed chronic illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diabetes	17.5	15.2	16.2	14.3	13.0	13.6	22.8	18.9	20.7
Hypertension	19.6	23.7	21.9	17.7	22.9	20.6	22.7	25.1	24.0
Disease related to heart*	10.0	6.5	8.1	9.4	6.3	7.6	11.0	7.0	8.8
Epilepsy	1.9	1.1	1.5	2.3	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.2
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	8.8	6.4	7.4	9.6	7.2	8.2	7.4	5.0	6.1
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	1.0	3.1	2.2	1.1	2.6	2.0	0.9	3.8	2.5
Tuberculosis	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.8
Leprosy	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4

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

TABLE 7.15 MORBIDITY DETAILS

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

Diagnosed chronic illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diabetes	21.2	21.0	21.1	18.4	17.7	18.0	26.4	27.1	26.8
Hypertension	19.1	24.7	22.0	16.9	23.8	20.5	23.1	26.3	24.7
Disease related to heart*	14.2	9.6	11.8	12.4	8.9	10.6	17.3	10.8	14.0
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	10.1	7.2	8.6	11.4	8.5	9.9	7.8	4.9	6.3
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	0.7	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.2	0.6	1.9	1.3
Tuberculosis	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.5
Leprosy	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Cataract	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Stroke	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.7

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

TABLE 7.16 TUBERCULOSIS

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

Background characteristics	Number of persons suffering from tuberculosis			Number of persons**
	Rural	Urban	Total	
Age group				
15-19	02	05	07	15,597
20-34	11	11	22	43,344
35-44	12	11	23	22,000
45-59	32	10	42	24,621
60+	29	10	39	17,748
Education				
Non-literate ^a	49	20	69	48,830
Less than 5 years	07	02	09	12,902
5-9 years	26	13	39	43,196
10 or more years	15	16	31	56,953
Religion				
Hindu	15	28	43	56,276
Muslim	03	02	05	2,874
Christian	01	00	01	1,084
Sikh	78	20	98	1,00,982
Jain	00	00	00	182
Others	00	01	01	402
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	60	23	83	67,312
Scheduled Tribes	02	01	03	3,630
Other Backward Classes	11	09	20	21,197
Others	24	18	42	69,742
DLHS-4	97	51	148	1,61,881

^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, Punjab, 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	3.9	7.8	92.2	40.5265	26.6	42.5	57.5	9.1214	9.3	23.1	76.9	38.2568	1,822
7-12	5.5	14.8	85.2	16.7549	14.1	26.5	73.5	5.0054	7.5	22.8	77.2	14.6912	1,160
13-18	10.9	26.9	73.1	35.2577	10.2	21.4	78.6	3.5980	8.4	22.1	77.9	23.8813	1,545
19-24	34.3	53.5	46.5	6.5822	7.9	17.5	82.5	3.5746	13.0	35.0	65.0	4.0199	836
25-35	17.4	38.3	61.7	23.4975	7.5	17.7	82.3	3.5118	8.7	27.9	72.1	10.3649	2,338
36 and above	10.5	30.9	69.1	25.6173	6.1	16.1	83.9	2.6866	6.8	24.7	75.3	6.9742	4,936
Sex of child													
Male	12.0	29.4	70.6	26.7075	10.3	20.9	79.1	3.9518	8.1	25.2	74.8	15.1284	6,909
Female	12.5	28.3	71.7	25.8051	10.0	21.6	78.4	4.0687	8.4	25.2	74.8	13.4246	5,956
Place of residence													
Rural	12.1	29.2	70.8	27.2947	10.8	22.5	77.5	3.9841	8.6	25.8	74.2	14.6065	8,269
Urban	12.5	28.3	71.7	24.4182	9.1	19.0	81.0	4.0441	7.6	24.0	76.0	13.8429	4,597
Religion													
Hindu	12.2	27.4	72.6	25.0106	10.3	21.2	78.8	3.9654	8.3	25.2	74.8	14.0816	4,507
Muslim	13.2	29.4	70.6	27.5064	9.7	23.0	77.0	3.6061	6.4	22.5	77.5	12.0596	290
Christian	9.8	27.2	72.8	34.0978	7.1	19.6	80.4	1.8750	2.5	17.3	82.7	11.5556	109
Sikh	12.3	29.7	70.3	26.8806	10.1	21.2	78.8	4.0794	8.3	25.4	74.6	14.6236	7,915
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	20.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Others	11.1	25.9	74.1	23.1111	11.8	11.8	88.2	1.9412	13.0	17.4	82.6	10.2609	38
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	12.3	29.3	70.7	26.2237	10.5	21.5	78.5	3.9152	8.1	25.1	74.9	14.4853	6,420
Scheduled Tribes	16.8	30.8	69.2	29.2616	13.0	22.0	78.0	3.4463	8.8	26.8	73.2	16.8520	332
Other Backward Classes	13.0	30.1	69.9	26.5540	9.0	20.0	80.0	4.0086	8.9	24.8	75.2	14.2847	1,683
Others	11.5	27.6	72.4	26.0494	9.9	21.1	78.9	4.1782	8.0	25.4	74.6	13.9494	4,431
Punjab	12.3	28.9	71.1	26.2877	10.2	21.2	78.8	4.0058	8.2	25.2	74.8	14.3380	12,866

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, Punjab, 2012-13.

District	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)	
Gurdaspur	7.8	19.2	80.8	47.2	12.9	25.2	74.8	4.7	5.6	16.7	83.3	18.2	500
Amritsar	11.0	29.3	70.8	33.7	15.7	29.8	70.2	5.5	9.0	29.5	70.5	15.6	504
Kapurthala	16.5	34.8	65.2	29.6	11.9	21.7	78.3	4.2	12.0	28.6	71.4	16.9	438
Jalandhar	10.7	33.6	66.4	25.1	11.2	27.3	72.7	5.2	9.5	31.6	68.4	13.6	389
Hoshiarpur	8.2	21.9	78.1	24.8	11.0	21.3	78.7	4.2	6.8	19.4	80.6	12.7	667
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	8.9	20.8	79.2	24.4	14.0	26.5	73.5	4.2	9.8	26.3	73.7	14.6	493
Rupnagar	11.6	29.4	70.6	20.0	9.6	22.2	77.8	2.7	7.4	32.0	68.0	10.8	724
Fatehgarh Sahib	9.1	23.3	76.7	25.0	11.2	25.9	74.1	4.2	9.2	23.8	76.2	13.2	713
Ludhiana	9.7	25.8	74.2	26.2	10.0	20.7	79.3	3.0	6.1	24.8	75.2	14.7	565
Moga	10.8	25.6	74.4	27.8	6.7	16.7	83.3	3.4	7.1	21.1	78.9	15.9	856
Firozpur	14.9	31.8	68.2	23.8	9.2	16.1	83.9	5.7	7.1	23.6	76.4	16.8	844
Muktsar	13.8	31.4	68.6	23.3	8.8	21.3	78.7	2.8	9.9	27.7	72.3	14.8	820
Faridkot	14.8	31.5	68.5	17.4	8.4	16.2	83.8	4.8	7.1	23.6	76.4	12.2	655
Bhathinda	11.8	29.5	70.5	19.6	5.8	16.3	83.7	3.6	6.2	25.7	74.3	11.8	666
Mansa	14.4	34.6	65.4	20.4	8.4	16.0	84.0	3.7	11.7	26.8	73.2	11.0	785
Sangrur	14.6	32.2	67.8	23.3	8.9	17.8	82.2	4.6	8.5	25.1	74.9	12.7	689
Patiala	17.1	36.4	63.6	29.8	9.7	21.4	78.6	3.0	8.5	27.0	73.0	15.5	676
SAS Nagar	10.8	29.7	70.3	22.1	17.8	30.6	69.4	3.0	10.0	29.3	70.7	13.0	472
Barnala	12.7	28.5	71.5	25.6	11.0	22.4	77.6	5.3	8.2	24.8	75.2	13.5	775
Tarn Taran	13.7	27.8	72.2	42.7	9.5	21.6	78.4	3.4	6.1	20.7	79.3	20.5	635
Punjab	12.3	28.9	71.1	26.3	10.2	21.2	78.8	4.0	8.2	25.2	74.8	14.4	12,866

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 aged 15-49 average body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, by background characteristics, Punjab, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Mean Height	Mean BMI	Body Mass Index (BMI) in kg/m ²							Total number of women
			18.5-24.9 (normal)	Thin			Overweight/Obese			
				<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (over weight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age group										
15-19	153.85	20.49	53.4	40.5	21.7	17.5	6.1	4.5	1.6	5,055
20-29	155.24	22.67	61.5	18.7	10.2	8.0	19.7	14.9	4.7	10,966
30-39	155.37	24.90	53.3	7.8	4.4	3.2	38.9	26.5	12.2	9,857
40-49	155.92	26.17	47.3	5.3	2.9	2.2	47.5	30.7	16.4	9,073
Place of residence										
Rural	155.26	23.56	54.9	16.8	9.0	7.3	28.3	19.7	8.4	21,365
Urban	155.23	24.42	53.4	12.8	7.3	5.2	33.8	22.4	11.1	13,586
Education										
Non-literate ^a	154.42	24.06	54.3	13.6	7.0	6.2	32.1	22.3	9.6	7,486
Less than 5 years	154.10	23.43	49.6	18.6	9.1	9.1	31.8	20.4	10.9	765
5-9 years	154.77	23.75	52.8	16.8	8.8	7.5	30.4	20.5	9.6	9,608
10 or more years	155.93	23.92	55.4	15.1	8.6	6.0	29.5	20.2	9.1	17,092
Religion										
Hindu	154.76	23.91	53.3	14.4	8.2	5.8	32.3	21.4	10.7	11,900
Muslim	154.52	25.73	54.7	16.1	9.1	6.4	29.2	19.9	8.9	620
Christian	154.76	22.52	61.9	18.0	8.4	9.6	20.1	14.6	5.4	242
Sikh	155.55	23.84	54.8	15.7	8.4	6.9	29.5	20.5	8.8	22,081
Jain	152.22	30.72	36.3	9.6	7.3	0.0	54.1	36.7	17.4	39
Others	153.15	23.16	63.1	12.3	7.6	3.3	24.5	13.1	11.4	62
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	154.49	23.35	55.8	18.7	9.7	8.5	25.5	18.1	7.3	14,551
Scheduled Tribes	154.36	24.72	52.7	18.2	11.4	6.8	29.1	19.6	9.5	786
Other Backward Classes	155.04	23.59	54.5	16.4	9.4	6.7	29.1	20.2	8.7	4,545
Others	156.08	24.47	53.0	11.5	6.6	4.5	35.5	23.5	11.7	15,069
Punjab	155.25	23.9	54.3	15.3	8.3	6.5	30.4	20.8	9.4	34,951

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 (new)										
Percentage of women aged 15-49 average body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels by districts, Punjab, 2012-13.										
District	Mean Height	Mean BMI	18.5-24.9 (normal)	Body Mass Index (BMI) in kg/m2						Total number of Women**
				Thin			Overweight/Obese			
				<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (over weight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Gurdaspur	156.8	22.9	64.0	12.6	6.8	5.6	23.3	18.6	4.5	1,914
Amritsar	156.8	23.1	61.2	13.4	8.5	4.4	25.5	19.3	5.6	1,266
Kapurthala	156.3	23.8	61.5	11.6	6.9	4.3	26.9	19.2	7.7	1,695
Jalandhar	156.9	23.8	57.1	14.7	8.0	6.2	28.2	20.1	7.9	1,439
Hoshiarpur	155.2	23.7	55.8	14.7	8.6	5.6	29.5	19.3	10.1	1,862
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	155.5	23.6	50.3	15.5	8.9	6.2	34.2	22.6	11.5	1,490
Rupnagar	154.5	23.5	47.0	18.1	9.7	8.1	34.9	22.3	12.3	2,045
Fatehgarh Sahib	156.0	24.4	54.7	11.8	6.2	5.0	33.6	22.5	11.0	2,075
Ludhiana	154.7	23.9	48.9	16.2	8.5	6.8	34.8	23.1	11.2	1,347
Moga	154.2	24.1	48.7	15.8	8.1	7.2	35.6	23.4	12.0	1,920
Firozpur	153.4	24.3	48.2	19.2	10.1	8.9	32.5	20.3	12.0	1,946
Muktsar	153.5	23.6	49.4	21.0	11.7	8.9	29.6	20.0	9.4	2,026
Faridkot	155.0	23.4	50.1	19.0	10.6	8.1	30.9	20.2	10.4	1,748
Bhathinda	154.9	23.7	51.6	16.4	8.5	7.1	32.0	21.4	10.5	1,623
Mansa	154.3	24.4	53.3	17.4	9.4	7.3	29.2	19.3	9.8	1,799
Sangrur	155.0	24.4	54.1	12.8	7.0	5.4	33.1	22.3	10.6	1,959
Patiala	156.1	24.4	59.4	12.3	7.1	5.1	28.3	20.8	7.2	1,724
SAS Nagar	155.8	23.7	59.9	12.4	7.3	4.9	27.7	20.0	7.4	1,569
Barnala	155.8	23.7	53.2	16.3	8.1	7.5	30.4	21.5	8.7	1,985
Tarn Taran	156.2	25.1	62.5	11.8	5.8	5.8	25.7	19.0	6.6	1,519
Punjab	155.3	23.9	54.3	15.3	8.3	6.6	30.4	21.0	9.4	34,951

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

TABLE 8.5 PREVELANCE OF ANEMIA AMONG CHILDREN					
Percentage of children aged (6-59 months) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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	17.6	38.7	9.4	65.7	4,683
Female	17.2	39.2	9.5	65.9	3,999
Place of residence					
Rural	17.2	39.9	9.2	66.3	5,620
Urban	17.9	36.9	10.0	64.8	3,063
Religion					
Hindu	18.3	38.6	9.1	65.9	2,985
Muslim	15.5	34.7	7.5	57.7	206
Christian	17.0	46.1	8.5	71.6	68
Sikh	17.1	39.2	9.7	66.0	5,400
Jain	--	--	--	--	05
Others	(5.9)	(29.4)	(29.4)	(64.7)	17
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	16.5	40.0	10.8	67.3	4,333
Scheduled Tribes	14.5	41.7	8.6	64.9	229
Other Backward Classes	17.7	37.0	8.7	63.4	1,115
Others	18.9	37.9	7.8	64.6	3,006
Punjab	17.4	38.9	9.4	65.8	8,683

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

() Based on unweighted cases. -- percentage not shown below 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.6 ANAEMIA AMONG SCHOOL GOING/ADOLESCENT POPULATION

Percentage of school going population (aged 6-19 years) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and by selected background characteristics, Punjab, 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/d	
Age group					
6- 10	20.6	29.2	4.0	53.8	10,382
11-14	19.9	26.7	2.9	49.5	8,652
15-16	19.1	24.0	2.7	45.8	4,723
17-19	16.5	22.5	2.8	41.8	7,122
Sex					
Male	18.0	23.7	2.9	44.7	16,951
Female	20.7	29.1	3.6	53.4	13,918
Place of Residence					
Rural	19.4	26.6	3.4	49.4	19,718
Urban	18.9	25.3	2.9	47.1	11,161
Education					
Non-literate ^a	20.5	30.8	5.1	56.4	3,312
Less than 5 years	20.0	28.7	3.6	52.3	7,560
5-9 years	19.6	25.8	2.9	48.4	12,912
10 or more years	17.0	21.8	2.5	41.3	7,078
Religion					
Hindu	19.8	26.4	3.4	49.5	10,377
Muslim	20.1	25.3	2.7	48.1	638
Christian	21.6	28.7	3.5	53.8	236
Sikh	18.9	26.0	3.1	48.0	19,505
Jain	22.5	10.6	0.0	33.1	19
Others	21.7	34.6	4.9	61.2	77
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	19.7	28.0	3.8	51.5	14,597
Scheduled Tribes	18.2	28.1	2.3	48.6	746
Other Backward Classes	20.5	25.4	3.0	48.8	4,094
Others	18.3	23.9	2.6	44.8	11,425
Punjab	19.2	26.1	3.2	48.6	30,862

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

TABLE 8.7 ANAEMIA AMONG POPULATION AGED 20 YEARS AND ABOVE												
Percentage of population (aged 20 years and above) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and selected background characteristics, Punjab, 2012-13.												
Background characteristics	Male				Female				Total			
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl
Age group												
20-29	13.7	16.1	1.9	31.7	19.8	29.6	3.9	53.3	17.0	23.4	3.0	43.3
30-39	13.9	17.7	2.3	33.9	20.2	29.0	3.7	52.8	17.4	24.0	3.1	44.4
40-49	14.8	17.3	2.1	34.1	19.4	27.9	3.6	50.9	17.3	23.3	2.9	43.6
50 & above	15.6	19.4	2.3	37.3	18.8	26.0	3.0	47.8	17.2	22.7	2.6	42.6
Place of Residence												
Rural	14.4	18.1	2.2	34.8	19.6	28.7	3.6	51.9	17.2	23.8	3.0	44.0
Urban	14.7	17.1	2.0	33.8	19.4	27.0	3.3	49.8	17.3	22.4	2.7	42.4
Education												
Non-literate	14.9	19.1	2.4	36.5	19.4	28.8	3.7	51.9	17.8	25.3	3.2	46.3
Less than 5 years	16.5	17.1	2.8	36.3	20.3	28.9	4.1	53.3	18.3	22.8	3.4	44.6
5-9 years	15.1	18.1	2.2	35.4	18.9	29.2	3.8	52.0	17.1	24.0	3.1	44.2
10 or more years	14.0	16.9	1.9	32.8	20.0	26.6	3.1	49.7	16.8	21.5	2.5	40.8
Religion												
Hindu	15.6	18.4	2.3	36.3	20.2	28.6	3.6	52.4	18.1	23.9	3.0	44.9
Muslim	14.0	14.7	2.1	30.7	17.2	25.2	3.2	45.5	15.7	20.3	2.7	38.6
Christian	16.4	19.6	1.4	37.5	21.9	26.1	3.6	51.7	19.5	23.2	2.6	45.4
Sikh	14.0	17.5	2.0	33.5	19.2	27.9	3.5	50.6	16.8	23.1	2.8	42.7
Jain	11.5	14.4	0.0	25.9	10.1	26.0	3.3	39.5	10.8	20.2	1.7	32.7
Others	17.2	19.4	3.8	40.4	16.5	33.6	9.9	60.0	16.5	26.4	7.6	50.5
Castes/Tribes												
Scheduled Castes	15.4	18.8	2.2	36.4	20.2	30.0	4.0	54.2	18.0	24.8	3.2	46.0
Scheduled Tribes	14.4	18.7	3.1	36.2	18.4	31.1	4.4	54.0	16.5	25.4	3.8	45.7
Other Backward Classes	15.3	18.2	2.2	35.7	19.6	28.4	3.2	51.2	17.6	23.7	2.8	44.1
Others	13.6	16.7	2.0	32.2	19.0	26.2	3.1	48.3	16.5	21.8	2.6	40.9
Punjab	14.5	17.7	2.1	34.4	19.5	28.1	3.5	51.1	17.2	23.3	2.9	43.4

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

Percentage of population (aged 20 years and above) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia by districts, Punjab, 2012-13.

District	Children		Adolescents		Aged 20 years and above	
	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)
Gurdaspur	53.7	6.9	49.1	5.6	49.0	5.5
Amritsar	56.6	2.0	50.9	3.5	49.2	3.5
Kapurthala	55.1	3.2	47.9	2.4	47.0	2.0
Jalandhar	57.1	3.6	53.3	2.0	51.2	2.4
Hoshiarpur	68.1	8.6	57.5	3.8	51.0	3.0
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	63.4	5.7	50.2	1.9	51.3	2.6
Rupnagar	65.5	8.7	48.9	2.5	49.1	3.1
Fatehgarh Sahib	52.7	5.0	38.6	2.3	34.8	2.2
Ludhiana	69.6	14.2	54.5	4.7	48.6	3.7
Moga	77.2	15.2	52.0	3.7	41.8	3.1
Firozpur	75.9	10.2	51.2	3.1	42.1	2.6
Muktsar	81.7	21.8	57.4	5.6	47.1	4.4
Faridkot	69.4	11.5	47.0	4.3	39.0	2.6
Bhathinda	68.6	13.0	47.4	3.0	39.9	3.1
Mansa	78.2	13.1	54.1	3.5	45.0	3.6
Sangrur	61.1	5.7	38.7	2.0	32.9	2.1
Patiala	59.0	2.6	43.2	1.7	40.2	1.8
SAS Nagar	58.1	4.9	46.3	3.3	42.8	2.4
Barnala	61.4	8.9	39.0	2.8	32.4	2.1
Tarn Taran	51.4	5.5	47.2	1.9	42.9	1.5
Punjab	65.8	9.4	48.6	3.2	43.4	2.9

TABLE 8.9 ANAEMIA AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of Pregnant Women**
	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 group					
15-19	17.4	37.3	4.1	58.9	124
20-29	19.2	34.4	4.9	58.6	2,672
30-39	21.4	28.9	5.3	55.6	558
40-49	12.2	41.2	0.0	53.4	30
Place of residence					
Rural	19.6	35.0	5.2	59.8	2,150
Urban	19.3	31.3	4.2	54.8	1,234
Woman's education					
Non-literate ^a	21.3	38.8	5.9	66.0	630
Less than 5 years	29.1	32.7	2.7	64.5	64
5-9 years	17.5	37.3	5.5	60.3	1,048
10 or more years	19.7	29.4	4.2	53.3	1,642
Religion					
Hindu	21.3	32.2	4.5	58.0	1,185
Muslim	24.1	28.3	2.2	54.6	81
Christian	17.3	31.7	0.0	49.0	26
Sikh	18.2	34.8	5.2	58.3	2,084
Jain	--	--	--	--	01
Others	--	--	--	--	07
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	19.0	36.4	6.0	61.4	1,666
Scheduled Tribes	16.3	42.1	8.5	66.9	67
Other Backward Classes	21.5	32.6	3.2	57.4	445
Others	19.6	29.9	3.7	53.1	1,206
Punjab	19.5	33.7	4.9	58.0	3,384

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- Percentage not shown for below 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.10 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES				
Percentage of men (aged 18 years and above) classified as having sugar by selected background characteristics and residence, Punjab, 2012-13.				
Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested**
	Low (<140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Age group				
18 - 29	96.0	2.8	1.2	13,823
30 - 39	90.3	6.0	3.6	8,700
40 - 49	84.3	8.4	7.3	7,689
50 - 59	77.3	11.0	11.6	5,824
60 +	72.4	12.6	14.9	7,314
Place of residence				
Rural	86.7	7.2	6.1	26,463
Urban	85.5	7.2	7.2	16,887
Education				
Non-literate ^a	83.9	8.7	7.4	9,435
Less than 5 years	82.8	8.8	8.4	1,226
5-9 years	86.9	7.2	6.0	10,933
10 or more years	87.3	6.5	6.2	21,756
Religion				
Hindu	86.0	7.4	6.6	14,863
Muslim	86.8	7.4	5.9	725
Christian	87.1	7.4	5.5	257
Sikh	86.4	7.1	6.4	27,355
Jain	87.9	5.1	6.9	59
Others	91.9	2.4	5.7	84
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	88.2	6.6	5.1	17,102
Scheduled Tribes	87.8	6.1	6.1	952
Other Backward Classes	85.6	7.8	6.6	5,675
Others	84.7	7.6	7.7	19,621
Punjab	86.3	7.2	6.5	43,350

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

TABLE 8.11 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES				
Percentage of men (aged 18 years and above) classified as having sugar by districts, Punjab, 2012-13.				
District	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested**
	Low (<140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Gurdaspur	86.7	9.1	4.3	2,409
Amritsar	82.4	9.5	8.1	1,273
Kapurthala	89.1	5.9	4.9	2,166
Jalandhar	84.6	9.0	6.4	1,560
Hoshiarpur	83.1	9.9	7.0	2,342
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	84.1	7.0	8.8	1,758
Rupnagar	84.8	7.8	7.4	2,509
Fatehgarh Sahib	88.4	6.2	5.4	2,541
Ludhiana	85.9	7.6	6.5	1,681
Moga	85.5	6.7	7.9	2,609
Firozpur	85.1	6.8	8.1	2,065
Muktsar	87.6	6.5	5.9	2,507
Faridkot	84.9	7.1	8.0	2,148
Bhathinda	85.8	7.1	7.1	2,197
Mansa	85.5	7.5	7.1	2,126
Sangrur	85.5	7.1	7.4	2,717
Patiala	88.6	5.5	5.9	2,417
SAS Nagar	87.6	7.2	5.2	1,803
Barnala	88.3	6.2	5.4	2,608
Tarn Taran	89.4	6.3	4.4	1,914
Punjab	86.3	7.2	6.5	43,350

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.12 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

Percentage of women (aged 18 years and above) classified as having sugar by selected background characteristics and residence, Punjab, 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	95.7	3.0	1.4	15,251
30 - 39	90.6	6.0	3.4	10,910
40 - 49	83.8	8.1	8.1	9,905
50 - 59	73.0	11.8	15.2	5,865
60 +	69.4	13.3	17.3	7,505
Place of residence				
Rural	85.9	7.1	6.9	30,458
Urban	84.6	7.6	7.8	18,978
Education				
Non-literate ^a	79.9	9.6	10.5	16,567
Less than 5 years	83.3	7.3	9.4	1,156
5-9 years	85.9	7.2	6.8	12,141
10 or more years	90.1	5.3	4.6	19,572
Religion				
Hindu	85.2	7.3	7.5	16,840
Muslim	88.0	6.3	5.7	814
Christian	86.4	6.7	6.9	327
Sikh	85.6	7.3	7.1	31,302
Jain	83.6	14.5	1.9	57
Others	82.2	7.6	10.2	89
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	86.8	6.8	6.4	19,582
Scheduled Tribes	85.0	6.9	8.1	1,087
Other Backward Classes	84.3	8.1	7.6	6,500
Others	84.7	7.5	7.8	22,267
Punjab	85.5	7.3	7.2	49,436

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases**TABLE 8.13 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES**

Percentage of women (aged 18 years and above) classified as having sugar by districts, Punjab, 2012-13.

District	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of women Tested**
	Below 140	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Gurdaspur	86.6	8.4	5.0	2,619
Amritsar	84.5	7.8	7.7	1,624
Kapurthala	87.3	6.0	6.7	2,409
Jalandhar	85.2	8.5	6.3	1,897
Hoshiarpur	82.3	8.7	9.0	2,729
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	83.1	7.7	9.2	2,098
Rupnagar	85.4	6.9	7.7	2,981
Fatehgarh Sahib	86.6	5.8	7.7	2,875
Ludhiana	86.4	5.4	8.1	1,950
Moga	82.8	7.7	9.5	2,893
Firozpur	84.0	7.3	8.8	2,652
Muktsar	87.2	6.6	6.1	2,809
Faridkot	84.2	8.1	7.6	2,422
Bhathinda	83.1	8.6	8.4	2,483
Mansa	85.1	7.7	7.2	2,523
Sangrur	86.6	7.0	6.4	2,964
Patiala	88.4	5.9	5.7	2,580
SAS Nagar	85.8	8.2	6.0	2,078
Barnala	86.4	7.4	6.3	2,791
Tarn Taran	87.5	6.8	5.8	2,059
Punjab	85.5	7.3	7.2	49,436

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.14 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of men (aged 18 years and above) classified as having blood pressure by selected background characteristics, Punjab, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of men blood pressure measured**	Number of men Covered**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Age group								
Below 29	63.2	14.1	19.1	2.5	0.6	0.4	14,077	14,236
30 - 39	44.5	16.9	30.0	5.9	1.6	1.1	8,820	8,920
40 - 49	36.2	15.0	34.7	8.9	3.0	2.2	7,770	7,843
50 - 59	30.1	12.4	38.0	11.3	4.7	3.6	5,892	5,942
60 +	30.6	11.0	34.5	13.4	6.8	3.6	7,396	7,462
Place of residence								
Rural	44.5	14.1	29.5	7.2	2.7	1.9	26,769	27,062
Urban	46.4	14.1	27.9	7.1	2.8	1.6	17,186	17,341
Education								
Non-literate ^a	39.4	13.4	31.8	9.2	4.1	2.2	9,558	9,675
Less than 5 years	46.3	11.3	27.8	9.2	3.1	2.3	1,248	1,257
5-9 years	46.1	13.7	28.8	6.8	2.6	2.0	11,075	11,193
10 or more years	47.2	14.8	27.8	6.4	2.2	1.5	22,074	22,278
Religion								
Hindu	48.6	13.8	27.2	6.3	2.6	1.5	15,120	15,262
Muslim	48.7	14.8	28.2	5.4	1.6	1.3	729	736
Christian	44.2	16.0	33.7	4.3	0.5	1.3	259	262
Sikh	43.4	14.2	29.8	7.8	2.9	1.9	27,692	27,985
Jain	48.4	16.2	20.3	9.1	4.0	1.9	60	61
Others	42.5	15.5	36.8	3.6	0.0	1.7	88	90
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	48.9	13.9	27.4	6.1	2.3	1.5	17,302	17,496
Scheduled Tribes	46.2	14.5	29.3	5.5	3.4	1.2	966	980
Other Backward Classes	46.6	14.4	28.6	6.7	2.1	1.7	5,731	5,790
Others	41.5	14.2	30.4	8.4	3.4	2.1	19,956	20,137
Punjab	45.2	14.1	28.9	7.2	2.8	1.8	43,955	44,403

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** 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 8.15 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of men (aged 18 years and above) classified as having blood pressure by districts, Punjab, 2012-13.

District	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of men blood pressure measured**	Number of men Covered**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Gurdaspur	50.6	14.1	29.0	3.9	1.6	0.8	2,421	2,436
Amritsar	48.5	16.3	23.2	8.1	2.9	1.0	1,287	1,298
Kapurthala	42.2	16.3	33.6	5.5	1.5	0.9	2,176	2,213
Jalandhar	49.6	15.1	23.9	7.7	2.7	1.0	1,564	1,565
Hoshiarpur	54.1	11.0	25.8	5.7	2.2	1.2	2,357	2,370
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	54.5	9.4	25.6	6.1	3.2	1.1	1,778	1,786
Rupnagar	53.8	8.8	26.8	5.8	3.2	1.7	2,521	2,545
Fatehgarh Sahib	44.9	16.4	27.6	7.2	2.7	1.1	2,550	2,565
Ludhiana	56.2	10.9	24.6	5.0	2.0	1.2	1,699	1,721
Moga	50.4	11.9	25.8	6.6	2.7	2.6	2,637	2,678
Firozpur	37.4	13.6	30.5	10.9	3.9	3.7	2,167	2,227
Muktsar	48.1	11.4	24.9	8.9	3.3	3.4	2,567	2,589
Faridkot	38.3	16.2	30.3	9.8	3.4	2.1	2,183	2,195
Bhathinda	35.3	15.5	34.4	8.4	3.4	2.9	2,246	2,268
Mansa	31.7	13.3	33.4	12.1	5.5	3.9	2,229	2,273
Sangrur	40.9	14.1	33.4	7.5	2.2	2.0	2,763	2,790
Patiala	42.9	17.2	32.0	5.1	1.7	1.0	2,438	2,465
SAS Nagar	47.3	18.1	24.1	6.2	3.3	1.0	1,813	1,825
Barnala	42.4	14.9	31.1	7.7	2.6	1.3	2,636	2,643
Tarn Taran	44.1	16.8	32.0	4.8	1.5	0.7	1,923	1,951
Punjab	45.2	14.1	28.9	7.2	2.8	1.8	43,955	44,403

** 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 (aged 18 years and above) classified as having blood pressure by selected background characteristics, Punjab, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of women blood pressure measured**	Number of women Covered**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Age group								
18-29	81.7	7.7	9.1	1.0	0.3	0.2	15,477	15,538
30-39	67.0	11.3	16.7	3.3	0.9	0.7	11,021	11,044
40-49	50.7	14.0	24.1	7.2	2.3	1.8	9,995	10,009
50-59	38.3	13.5	30.1	10.3	4.6	3.2	5,937	5,960
60+	32.5	10.9	29.7	13.6	8.2	5.2	7,602	7,637
Place of residence								
Rural	60.1	11.0	19.2	5.6	2.4	1.7	30,741	30,838
Urban	61.3	10.5	18.7	5.4	2.5	1.6	19,291	19,350
Education								
Non-literate ^a	49.3	11.7	23.8	8.3	4.1	2.9	16,759	16,821
Less than 5 years	54.5	10.3	21.7	7.5	3.3	2.7	1,171	1,174
5-9 years	60.9	11.1	18.9	5.6	2.1	1.4	12,266	12,295
10 or more years	70.0	10.0	14.9	3.1	1.2	0.7	19,836	19,898
Religion								
Hindu	63.0	10.2	17.9	5.2	2.3	1.5	17,104	17,155
Muslim	65.6	8.9	18.4	3.2	2.2	1.7	823	824
Christian	63.5	12.6	16.3	3.6	1.5	2.4	329	330
Sikh	59.2	11.2	19.6	5.8	2.5	1.8	31,618	31,720
Jain	55.5	14.3	18.7	7.9	1.9	1.7	59	59
Others	54.9	11.9	24.0	3.9	2.6	2.6	92	93
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	63.7	10.3	17.3	5.1	2.0	1.6	19,771	19,829
Scheduled Tribes	61.8	10.7	19.3	4.7	2.3	1.1	1,100	1,104
Other Backward Classes	60.6	10.9	19.1	4.8	2.9	1.5	6,567	6,586
Others	57.6	11.3	20.5	6.2	2.7	1.8	22,594	22,669
Punjab	60.6	10.8	19.0	5.5	2.4	1.7	50,032	50,188

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** 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 8.17 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of women (aged 18 years and above) classified as having blood pressure by districts, Punjab, 2012-13.

District	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of women blood pressure measured*	Number of women Covered*
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Gurdaspur	62.8	12.7	19.2	3.2	1.3	0.7	2,627	2,632
Amritsar	61.6	13.2	15.1	6.0	3.4	0.8	1,637	1,639
Kapurthala	53.8	18.0	22.1	4.2	1.1	0.8	2,415	2,427
Jalandhar	64.6	11.2	15.9	5.4	2.2	0.7	1,901	1,904
Hoshiarpur	65.6	7.7	17.6	4.8	3.0	1.3	2,756	2,760
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	69.2	6.6	15.3	4.7	2.4	1.8	2,129	2,136
Rupnagar	70.0	6.7	15.9	4.2	1.8	1.3	3,015	3,020
Fatehgarh Sahib	58.5	12.0	19.9	5.5	2.5	1.5	2,885	2,890
Ludhiana	69.6	7.2	16.3	4.1	1.7	1.1	1,966	1,971
Moga	63.7	8.6	16.8	5.8	3.3	1.8	2,920	2,937
Firozpur	54.9	10.3	21.7	6.7	3.5	2.9	2,743	2,768
Muktsar	67.3	7.5	15.6	4.9	2.9	1.9	2,875	2,887
Faridkot	55.4	10.8	20.9	7.4	3.5	2.2	2,463	2,470
Bhathinda	54.3	10.9	22.5	6.9	2.5	2.8	2,534	2,537
Mansa	50.8	11.1	22.5	9.1	3.1	3.3	2,620	2,639
Sangrur	56.9	12.6	20.3	5.8	2.3	2.2	2,993	3,000
Patiala	58.1	13.5	19.5	5.3	2.0	1.7	2,595	2,600
SAS Nagar	62.8	10.5	18.2	5.7	1.9	0.9	2,088	2,090
Barnala	59.1	11.1	20.1	6.1	2.1	1.5	2,806	2,812
Tarn Taran	57.0	14.7	21.4	4.2	1.7	1.0	2,064	2,069
Punjab	60.6	10.8	19.0	5.5	2.4	1.7	50,032	50,188

** Unweighted cases.

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, Punjab, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Iodine content of salt				Number of Households**
	None 0 ppm	Inadequate (< 15 ppm)	Adequate (15 + ppm)	Not Tested/Missing*	
Age group					
Less than 30	0.6	9.9	84.4	5.1	1,877
30-44	0.6	7.8	87.1	4.5	10,271
45-59	0.5	6.9	87.6	5.1	12,158
60+	0.5	6.6	87.3	5.6	9,356
Place of residence					
Rural	0.6	8.3	86.1	5.0	19,798
Urban	0.4	5.5	87.8	6.2	13,864
Education					
Non-literate ^a	0.6	9.2	84.8	5.2	11,068
Less than 5 years	0.6	6.7	87.4	5.3	1,162
5-9 years	0.5	7.7	87.4	4.5	8,561
10 or more years	0.5	5.2	89.1	5.2	12,871
Religion[#]					
Hindu	0.6	6.6	87.4	5.4	12,154
Muslim	0.3	6.3	87.9	5.5	579
Christian	0.0	10.9	84.2	4.9	224
Sikh	0.5	7.6	87.1	4.8	20,581
Jain	0.0	8.1	87.7	3.0	41
Others	0.0	8.6	81.3	10.2	82
Castes/Tribes[#]					
Scheduled Castes	0.5	10.0	85.1	4.5	13,764
Scheduled Tribes	0.9	6.4	87.2	5.6	744
Other Backward Classes	0.7	5.3	88.9	5.0	4,375
Others	0.5	5.3	88.6	5.6	14,779
Punjab	0.5	7.2	86.8	5.0	33,662

Note: PPM: parts per million includes salt not at home,

[#] Missing cases are not included. *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, Punjab, 2012-13.

District	Iodine content of salt			Not Tested	Number of Households**
	None 0 ppm	Inadequate (< 15 ppm)	Adequate (15+ ppm)		
Gurdaspur	0.3	6.3	91.2	2.2	1,908
Amritsar	0.0	11.6	80.9	7.5	1,297
Kapurthala	0.2	0.9	97.6	1.2	1,623
Jalandhar	0.0	12.0	82.7	5.3	1,316
Hoshiarpur	0.7	7.6	87.7	4.0	1,892
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	0.7	3.4	93.8	2.1	1,360
Rupnagar	0.3	4.4	91.0	4.3	1,926
Fatehgarh Sahib	0.5	11.5	83.4	4.6	1,888
Ludhiana	0.7	8.5	87.3	3.5	1,372
Moga	0.5	7.0	86.4	6.1	1,918
Firozpur	2.3	11.0	73.7	12.8	1,889
Muktsar	0.4	10.4	81.9	7.4	1,913
Faridkot	0.1	12.6	80.2	7.1	1,612
Bhathinda	0.5	1.6	92.4	5.1	1,618
Mansa	1.5	6.8	81.1	9.2	1,867
Sangrur	0.4	2.6	93.2	3.4	1,888
Patiala	0.5	.6	96.9	1.2	1,612
SAS Nagar	0.1	9.3	83.5	7.1	1,557
Barnala	0.0	12.8	79.8	7.3	1,867
Tarn Taran	0.2	1.3	97.1	1.4	1,362
Punjab	0.5	7.2	86.8	5.5	33,685

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, PUNJAB, 2012-13

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Health Centre	PHC	CHC
Gurdaspur	6423	NA	93,607
Amritsar	6744	36,017	1,12,387
Kapurthala	6213	19,767	1,36,504
Jalandhar	5929	97,697	1,26,670
Hoshiarpur	6622	20,927	1,10,376
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	5757	18,398	92,745
Rupnagar	6316	19,068	79,536
Fatehgarh Sahib	6107	82,030	26,856
Ludhiana	6923	NA	1,49,166
Moga	7234	40,106	42,075
Firozpur	9550	25,581	1,82,647
Muktsar	6549	22,060	48,494
Faridkot	6676	56,512	50,000
Bhathinda	6506	10,903	1,44,270
Mansa	6255	NA	2,32,299
Sangrur	5939	NA	1,32,766
Patiala	6069	1,66,996	1,78,067
SAS Nagar	11571	46,560	96,254
Barnala	5648	14,827	1,16,570
Tarn Taran	6816	47,036	71,533
Punjab	6754	41,002	1,14,363

PHC= Primary Health Centre; CHC= Community Health Centre. NA= Not Available

TABLE 9.2: STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT SUB-HEALTH CENTRE FUNCTIONING IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING BY DISTRICTS, PUNJAB, 2012-13

District	Number of Sub-Health Centres					Number of Sub-Health Centres with govt. Building	Total number of Sub-Health Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water [#]	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use ¹		
Gurdaspur	48.3	93.1	82.8	10.3	0.0	29	40
Amritsar	80.0	100.0	86.7	0.0	NA	15	25
Kapurthala	66.7	94.4	100.0	5.6	0.0	18	29
Jalandhar	63.2	94.7	63.2	0.0	NA	19	25
Hoshiarpur	57.1	95.2	71.4	0.0	NA	21	43
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	72.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	NA	11	21
Rupnagar	59.1	95.5	90.9	0.0	NA	22	35
Fatehgarh Sahib	87.0	91.3	100.0	17.4	0.0	23	34
Ludhiana	71.4	85.7	100.0	21.4	0.0	14	23
Moga	53.6	75.0	92.9	21.4	0.0	28	41
Firozpur	68.2	95.5	86.4	4.6	100.0	22	37
Muktsar	60.0	95.0	85.0	15.0	33.3	20	38
Faridkot	100.0	100.0	87.5	25.0	0.0	16	27
Bhathinda	34.5	89.7	89.7	13.8	25.0	29	33
Mansa	76.9	88.5	76.9	34.6	22.2	26	38
Sangrur	68.4	94.7	79.0	26.3	80.0	19	39
Patiala	58.8	100.0	94.1	17.7	33.3	17	30
SAS Nagar	71.4	85.7	100.0	0.0	NA	7	24
Barnala	75.0	90.0	90.0	25.0	0.0	20	37
Tarn Taran	92.9	92.9	100.0	0.0	NA	14	24
Punjab(%)	65.9	92.3	87.7	13.1	20.0	390	643

Includes piped, bore well, well hand pump and other source of water. ¹ Percentage calculated from number of labor room available. NA= Not Available.

TABLE 9.3: PERCENTAGE OF SUB-HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, PUNJAB, 2012-13

District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Health Centres
Gurdaspur	70.0	100	77.5	40
Amritsar	84.0	100	96	25
Kapurthala	86.2	100	68.97	29
Jalandhar	72.0	100	100	25
Hoshiarpur	97.67	100	69.77	43
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	95.24	100	90.48	21
Rupnagar	100.0	100	94.29	35
Fatehgarh Sahib	55.9	97.06	91.18	34
Ludhiana	100	100	100	23
Moga	92.7	100	90.24	41
Firozpur	86.5	96.97	94.59	37
Muktsar	100	97.3	92.11	38
Faridkot	88.9	100	92.59	27
Bhathinda	51.5	100	96.97	33
Mansa	76.3	97.37	97.37	38
Sangrur	51.3	100	82.05	39
Patiala	56.7	100	90	30
SAS Nagar	70.8	100	100	24
Barnala	59.5	100	86.49	37
Tarn Taran	50.0	100	91.67	24
PUNJAB (%)	77.3	99.4	89.27	643

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

TABLE 9.4: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT SUB-HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, PUNJAB, 2012-13

District	Human resources Status of Sub-Health Centre			Total number of SHCs
	ANM	MHW	Additional ANM	
Gurdaspur	100.0	62.5	30.0	40
Amritsar	96.0	88.0	41.7	25
Kapurthala	65.5	24.1	42.1	29
Jalandhar	72.0	40.0	72.2	25
Hoshiarpur	58.1	65.1	40.0	43
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	61.9	9.5	100.0	21
Rupnagar	74.3	71.4	69.2	35
Fatehgarh Sahib	50.0	41.2	29.4	34
Ludhiana	73.9	26.1	41.2	23
Moga	82.9	24.4	23.5	41
Firozpur	89.2	18.9	39.4	37
Muktsar	94.7	47.4	63.9	38
Faridkot	77.8	22.2	95.2	27
Bhathinda	60.6	39.4	60.0	33
Mansa	68.4	50.0	57.7	38
Sangrur	66.7	41.0	42.3	39
Patiala	43.3	33.3	38.5	30
SAS Nagar	66.7	41.7	31.3	24
Barnala	75.7	78.4	50.0	37
Tarn Taran	91.7	70.8	63.6	24
Punjab(%)	73.7	45.7	49.7	643

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

TABLE 9.5: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, PUNJAB, 2012-13

District	Human resources Status of PHC				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer**	AYUSH Doctor**	Pharmacist	
Gurdaspur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Amritsar	84.6	27.3	45.5	84.6	13
Kapurthala	87.5	42.9	42.9	87.5	8
Jalandhar	100.0	50.0	80.0	80.0	10
Hoshiarpur	83.3	10.0	50.0	75.0	12
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	40.0	25.0	25.0	70.0	10
Rupnagar	88.9	12.5	75.0	77.8	9
Fatehgarh Sahib	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	3
Ludhiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Moga	57.9	9.1	27.3	84.2	19
Firozpur	50.0	20.0	30.0	85.0	20
Muktsar	70.0	42.9	42.9	100.0	10
Faridkot	88.9	75.0	25.0	100.0	9
Bhathinda	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	3
Mansa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sangrur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Patiala	83.3	80.0	20.0	66.7	6
SAS Nagar	100.0	70.0	100.0	100.0	10
Barnala	87.5	42.9	71.4	100.0	8
Tarn Taran	66.7	12.5	12.5	75.0	12
Punjab(%)	74.7	37.2	50.4	85.2	162

** Out of total medical officer

TABLE 9.6: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, PUNJAB, 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	
Gurdaspur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Amritsar	0.0	61.5	90.9	61.5	23.1	13
Kapurthala	25.0	50.0	66.7	100.0	0.0	8
Jalandhar	30.0	90.0	100.0	60.0	60.0	10
Hoshiarpur	16.7	41.7	63.6	33.3	33.3	12
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	20.0	50.0	44.4	70.0	0.0	10
Rupnagar	11.1	55.6	77.8	88.9	11.1	9
Fatehgarh Sahib	33.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	33.3	3
Ludhiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Moga	21.1	52.6	52.9	63.2	36.8	19
Firozpur	20.0	50.0	68.4	60.0	20.0	20
Muktsar	0.0	50.0	20.0	60.0	10.0	10
Faridkot	33.3	55.6	57.1	88.9	33.3	9
Bhathinda	66.7	66.7	66.7	33.3	66.7	3
Mansa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sangrur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Patiala	50.0	66.7	100.0	66.7	83.3	6
SAS Nagar	10.0	20.0	44.4	100.0	50.0	10
Barnala	0.0	50.0	66.7	75.0	37.5	8
Tarn Taran	8.3	41.7	63.6	66.7	16.7	12
Punjab(%)	17.9	53.1	65.3	68.5	29.0	162

MO= Medical Officer.

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

District	PHCs having			Total number of PHCs
	New born care services*	Referral services for delivery**	Conducted at least 10 deliveries	
Gurdaspur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Amritsar	100.0	50.0	77.8	13
Kapurthala	100.0	75.0	50.0	8
Jalandhar	87.5	66.7	87.5	10
Hoshiarpur	100.0	60.0	40.0	12
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	100.0	80.0	14.3	10
Rupnagar	100.0	80.0	25.0	9
Fatehgarh Sahib	100.0	66.7	100.0	3
Ludhiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Moga	100.0	40.0	88.9	19
Firozpur	90.0	70.0	76.9	20
Muktsar	100.0	20.0	50.0	10
Faridkot	100.0	60.0	60.0	9
Bhathinda	100.0	50.0	0.0	3
Mansa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sangrur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Patiala	80.0	75.0	40.0	6
SAS Nagar	66.7	0.0	33.3	10
Barnala	100.0	100.0	25.0	8
Tarn Taran	85.7	60.0	85.7	12
Punjab(%)	94.1	60.5	59.2	162

* Services based on during last one month. ** Based on PHC functioning on 24 hours basis. -- No cases

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

District	PHCs having				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund*	Utilized untied fund**	
Gurdaspur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Amritsar	76.9	84.6	92.3	100.0	13
Kapurthala	25.0	100.0	87.5	100.0	8
Jalandhar	80.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	10
Hoshiarpur	91.7	91.7	83.3	100.0	12
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10
Rupnagar	100.0	88.9	100.0	100.0	9
Fatehgarh Sahib	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3
Ludhiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Moga	79.0	94.7	100.0	100.0	19
Firozpur	90.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	20
Muktsar	90.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	10
Faridkot	66.7	88.9	88.9	100.0	9
Bhathinda	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3
Mansa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sangrur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Patiala	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	6
SAS Nagar	40.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10
Barnala	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	8
Tarn Taran	66.7	91.7	75.0	100.0	12
Punjab(%)	79.6	95.7	92.0	99.3	162

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti. * Untied fund for previous financial year ** it includes full and partial utilization of fund. -- No cases

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

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Public Health Manager	
Gurdaspur	5	2	0	0	12
Amritsar	0	0	0	0	6
Kapurthala	0	0	0	0	3
Jalandhar	2	1	3	0	6
Hoshiarpur	3	2	0	1	12
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	0	0	0	0	4
Rupnagar	2	0	2	1	5
Fatehgarh Sahib	2	1	1	0	4
Ludhiana	6	5	2	2	9
Moga	4	1	0	0	5
Firozpur	1	0	2	1	7
Muktsar	1	0	2	0	4
Faridkot	1	0	0	0	2
Bhathinda	2	0	0	1	7
Mansa	3	0	0	0	3
Sangrur	0	1	0	0	9
Patiala	5	2	4	2	7
SAS Nagar	3	0	1	0	3
Barnala	0	0	0	1	3
Tarn Taran	1	2	0	1	9
Punjab	41 (34.1 %)	17 (14.1%)	17 (14.1%)	10 (8.3%)	120

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

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Functional OT	Designated as FRU	New born care services ¹	Blood storage facility	
Gurdaspur	9	8	10	2	12
Amritsar	3	4	6	0	6
Kapurthala	2	3	2	1	3
Jalandhar	5	6	5	0	6
Hoshiarpur	11	9	8	0	12
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	3	2	2	0	4
Rupnagar	3	4	2	1	5
Fatehgarh Sahib	4	3	3	1	4
Ludhiana	7	7	8	2	9
Moga	5	5	3	0	5
Firozpur	3	6	5	0	7
Muktsar	4	2	4	0	4
Faridkot	2	2	2	0	2
Bhathinda	6	5	4	3	7
Mansa	2	3	1	0	3
Sangrur	6	4	7	2	9
Patiala	6	6	6	1	7
SAS Nagar	2	2	2	1	3
Barnala	2	3	2	0	3
Tarn Taran	7	7	5	1	9
Punjab	92	91	87	19	120

OT= Operation Theatre; FRU= First Referral Unit. ¹ Based on last one month services

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

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitored regularly*	Utilized untied fund**	
Gurdaspur	10	12	12	10	12
Amritsar	6	6	6	6	6
Kapurthala	2	3	3	3	3
Jalandhar	6	5	5	6	6
Hoshiarpur	12	12	12	9	12
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	4	4	4	4	4
Rupnagar	5	5	5	5	5
Fatehgarh Sahib	4	4	4	4	4
Ludhiana	9	9	9	9	9
Moga	5	5	5	5	5
Firozpur	7	7	7	7	7
Muktsar	3	4	4	4	4
Faridkot	2	2	2	2	2
Bhathinda	7	5	5	7	7
Mansa	3	3	3	3	3
Sangrur	7	9	9	9	9
Patiala	7	6	6	7	7
SAS Nagar	3	3	3	2	3
Barnala	2	3	3	3	3
Tarn Taran	5	9	9	9	9
Punjab	109	116	116	114	120

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

TABLE 9.12: HUMAN RESOURCES & OTHER SERVICES AVAILABLE AT SUB-DIVISIONAL HOSPITALS BY DISTRICTS, PUNJAB, 2012-13

District	Number of SDHs having:							Total number of SDHs
	Pediatrician	Radiographer	2D Echo facility	Ultrasound facility	Three phase connection	Critical care area	Suggestion and complaint box	
Gurdaspur	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	2
Amritsar	2	0	0	1	2	0	2	2
Kapurthala	2	1	0	1	3	0	3	3
Jalandhar	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2
Hoshiarpur	3	1	0	3	4	3	4	4
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Rupnagar	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Fatehgarh Sahib	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Ludhiana	4	2	0	3	5	3	5	5
Moga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firozpur	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	3
Muktsar	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	2
Faridkot	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Bhathinda	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2
Mansa	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sangrur	1	0	1	2	3	2	3	3
Patiala	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	3
SAS Nagar	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Barnala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tarn Taran	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Punjab	24	10	3	24	38	20	36	38

TABLE 9.13: HUMAN RESOURCES & OTHER SERVICES AVAILABLE AT DISTRICT HOSPITALS BY DISTRICTS, PUNJAB, 2012-13

District	Number of DHs having:							Total number of DHs
	Pediatrician	Radiographer	2D Echo facility	Ultrasound facility	three phase connection	critical care area	suggestion and complaint box	
Gurdaspur	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Amritsar	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Kapurthala	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Jalandhar	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Hoshiarpur	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Rupnagar	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Fatehgarh Sahib	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Ludhiana	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Moga	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Firozpur	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Muktsar	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Faridkot	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Bhathinda	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Mansa	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Sangrur	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Patiala	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
SAS Nagar	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Barnala	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tarn Taran	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Punjab	18	10	3	18	20	10	19	20

APPENDIX - A

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APPENDIX-J

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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
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