

DLHS-4



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

ANDHRA PRADESH

DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD AND FACILITY SURVEY (2012-13)



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)
बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences

(Deemed University)

Mumbai

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Government of India

**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
New Delhi-110 011**

District Level Household and Facility Survey 2012-13

Andhra Pradesh



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

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ACRONYMS

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

ACRONYMS

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

Preface and Acknowledgements

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

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DLHS-4 Coordinators

International Institute for Population Sciences

1. INTRODUCTION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

The main objective of District Level Household and Facility Survey-4 (DLHS-4) is to provide maternal and child health 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 Telugu and English language pertaining to Household, Clinical, Anthropometric and Bio-Chemical tests (CAB) and Ever Married Women (age 15-49) were used and canvassed using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). It was for the first time in the country that large scale demographic and health survey at the district level was successfully carried out by using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) in DLHS-4. The CAPI software was developed by using MMIC (Multi-Mode Interviewing Capability) tool.

Mini laptops were 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 required for transferring the filled questionnaires from field to state office, data entry and received at IIPS. For the first time biomarkers were also used in DLHS-4. The village and health facility questionnaires were canvassed by using paper & pen method in DLHS-4. In the household questionnaire, information of all the members of the household and socio-economic characteristics of the household, possessed assets, number of marriages, morbidities and deaths in the household since January 2008, and also drinking water, toilet, drainage and kitchen facilities 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 Andhra Pradesh for all the 13 districts was conducted during August 2013 to January 2014, gathering information from 20,490 households and 16,498 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 Andhra Pradesh. Rural and urban areas of a district are 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 ultimate stage sampling unit (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 percent 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 areas of each district, sampling design is two-stage sampling with census villages as PSU and household as the second stage sampling unit (SSU). The PSUs are selected by PPS with replacement and SSU are selected by circular systematic sampling. Large selected PSU with more than 300 households are divided into at least three segments in such a way that each segment has by and large the same number of households and two segments are then selected by SRS. List of villages in a district in Census 2001 are updated by removing villages of 2001 which have been designated as urban in 2007-08. NSSO UFS block list and this serves as the sampling frame for sampling of rural PSUs from a district.

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

2.1 Sampling Weight

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

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

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

$$= (n_r * H_i) / H,$$

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.

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

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

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

$$= (25 * HR_i) / HL_i$$

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 Telgu and English languages.

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

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

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

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

3.3 Village Questionnaire: - This questionnaire was designed to collect information on availability and accessibility of education, health, transport and communication facilities at village level. Functioning of village committees and utilization of fund were additionally collected from the sampled villages. Information relating to implementation and beneficiaries of various government programmes on girl child, maternal care, sanitation, food security, employment generation, and women's empowerment are also gathered as part of village information.

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

3.5 Sample Implementation

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

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

4. DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Basic demographic indicators of Andhra Pradesh and its districts on Census 2011 are shown in table 1.1. The population of the state in Census 2011 is enumerated as 84581 (in thousands). The decadal growth rate of the state during 2001-2011 Census is 10.98 percent. Decadal growth rate of above 10 percent were recorded in the districts Kurnool, Anantapur and Visakhapatnam. The sex ratio of the state is 992 females per 1000 males, it is lowest 981 in Prakasam district and highest 1016 in Vizianagaram district. The overall literacy rate is 67 percent and the gender gap in literacy rate is 74.9 percent for males and 59.1 percent for females.

4.1 Sample Coverage

DLHS-4 surveyed a total of 806 primary sampling units (PSUs) covering 20,490 households with 90.8 percent response rate and 16,498 ever married women in reproductive age 15-49 years with 89.1 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 86.5 percent in Anantapur to 94.2 percent East Godavari district, while that for the ever married women varied from 81.9 in Chittoor district to 95 percent in Guntur district.

4.2 Village Facilities

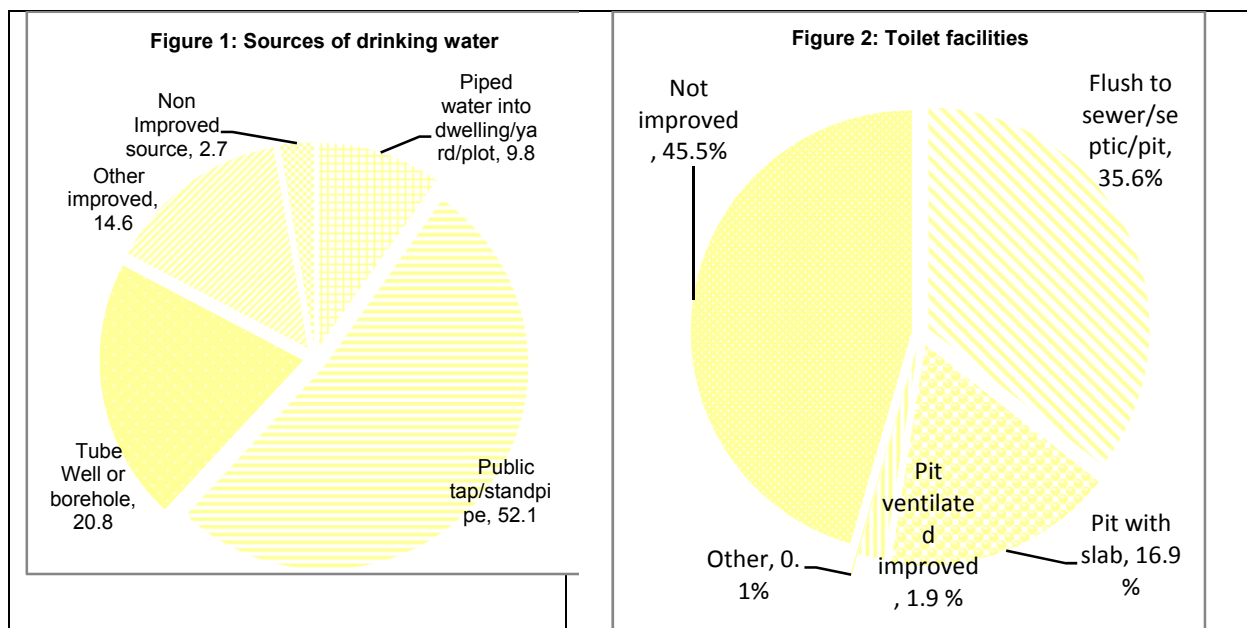
Total number of PSUs surveyed in Andhra Pradesh is 806 out of this 473 are rural PSUs. Most villages (96%) have a primary school in the village (Table 1.3). In 73.1 percent of the villages there is Sub- Health Centre (SHC) (Table 1.4a). Out of 436 villages, 92.2 percent of the villages

have beneficiaries of ICDS, while 96.8 percent of 458 villages have JSY beneficiaries and 46.5 percent of 220 villages have beneficiaries of JSSK (Table 1.4b). As can be seen from table 1.15 almost all sampled villages (99.8%) have anganwadi centre, 73.6 percent have accessed to any government health facility but just about 23.9 percent of the sampled villages have Primary Health Centre (PHC) and 74.4 percent of the villages have Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC).

4.3 Household Amenities and Characteristics

As regards housing condition as can be noted from table 1.6 (a), 65.1 percent of the surveyed households live in pucca house, 9.7 percent in kachha house and 25.1 percent in semi-pucca houses. As many as 98.5 percent of households have electricity connection, 44.4 percent of households use woods for cooking while 52.6 percent use LPG, 82.2 percent of households have mobile, 80.9 percent owned television, 35 percent owned bicycle while 28.1 percent owned motor cycle/ scooter and only 2.1 owned car/jeep.

The sources of drinking water are shown in figure 1 and it is noted that 20.8 percent of households are using tube well or borehole water for drinking and 9.8 percent of households are using piped water. As can be seen from figure 2 households which do not have access to improved clean toilet constitute 45.5 percent of the total surveyed households and only one-third



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 while it is 4.1 in rural and 4 in urban (Table 1.7). One member households constitute 3.7 percent of all surveyed households, 87 percent household heads are male, median age of household members is 48 years. Around 86

percent of household heads EW Belong to Hindu and a significant share 25.7 percent of the household heads are scheduled castes (SC) and 17.9 percent of household heads are from the general caste.

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

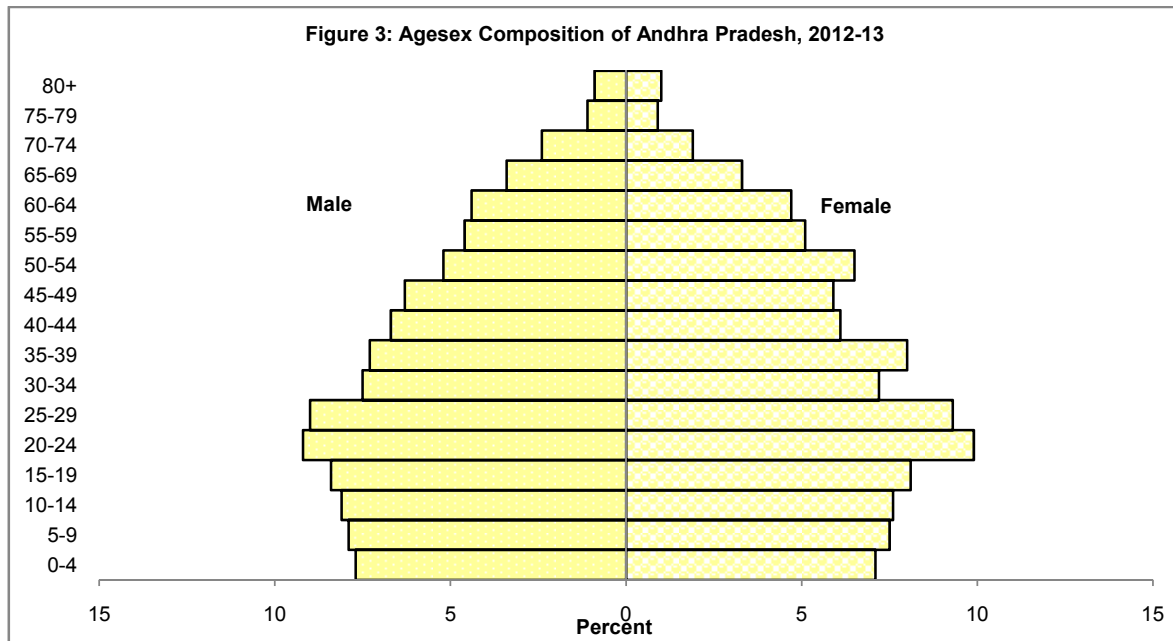


Table 1.8 provides differential in age-sex structures of rural and urban population of the state. As evident from table 1.9 there is sizeable proportion of unmarried males and females in 20-29 years and another distinctive feature is that there are more widowed/divorced/separated among females than among males. The mean age at marriage for girls is 19.9 years while it is 24.3 years among boys. Mean age marriage for girls and boys by districts are shown in table 1.10. Around 16 percent of the marriage among girls is below the legal age of 18 years and 15 percent of the boys got married below the legal age of 21 years. Tables 1.11 through 1.13 provide details about years of schooling of sampled household members by age, sex, caste and religion by rural-urban residence. Among females 7 years and older 18 percent are non-literate and corresponding figure among males is 12 percent. More among females, 37.9 percent have 11 or more years of schooling as compared to 37.2 percent among males. Regardless of sex, individuals about 19 percent of the literate population have less than five years of schooling. The non-literate persons are less in urban than in rural and more persons have 11 or more years of schooling in urban 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 98.8 percent school attendance among 6-11 years children and 89.4 percent among 12-17 years suggesting the existence of dropout at the secondary level. There is no evidence of sex differential in school attendance among 6-11 years but for 12-17 years school attendance among females is 87.4 percent as compared 91.4 percent among males.



5. CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

Age at consummation of marriage is below 18 years for 44 percent of ever-married sampled women between 15-49 years irrespective of residence background. In rural, 48 percent of surveyed women reported their age at consummation of marriage below 18 years. In urban, 35 percent of surveyed women reported that they had started living with husband before reaching at age 18 years (Table 2.1). There are more non-literate women in rural (55%) than in urban areas (32%). Non-literate husbands are less by 7 percentage points compared to non-literate wives/women in rural areas. Around forty eight percent of women are non-literate whereas twenty six percent of women are educated at least for 10 years. The proportion of husbands with 10 years or more schooling is 34 percent. Around 51 percent of the ever-married women were married for 15 years or more and the distribution of ever-married women in the categories of less than 5 years (15.8%), 5-9 years (16.8%) and 10-14 years (16.6%) marital duration are almost uniform with each less than seventeen one percent each.

The proportion of women belonging to Hindu has been highest and found to be 85 percent followed by 8 percent Muslim. The proportion of Muslim women is higher in urban area (11.7%) as compared to rural (6.4%). The percent distribution of women by castes/tribes is skewed

towards other backward classes (47.6%) followed by women belonging to scheduled castes (25.8%). The percent of women who belong to Scheduled castes is more (28%) in rural area than in the urban (20%).

Table 2.2 shows the distribution of years of schooling among surveyed women by background characteristics. The percentage of women who had 11 years or more schooling in the age groups are uniformly distributed while it is found to be low at older ages. In 20-24 years (18%) and 15-19 years (16%) is relatively higher than the other age groups. The urban women had 3 times higher percentage (22%) in education in the 11 more years of schooling as compared to rural women (7%). It is to be noted that at least 6.7 percent of women with 0-5 years of schooling and 5.2 percent of 6-8 years of schooling reported that their husband is non-literate. The percentage of women possessing beyond 11 years of schooling is lowest among Muslim (8.8 %). This proportion remains highest (11.8 %) for women from Hindu religion. Similarly, the proportion of women educated beyond 11 years of schooling is also found to be dismal among scheduled tribes (8.4%) and scheduled castes (9.6%) even in state like Andhra Pradesh.

5.1 Birth Order

Out of the total births since January 1, 2008 to ever-married women, around 73 percent births comes from rural area and the rest 27 percent from urban area. Fifty percent of them belong to women in the age group 20-24 followed by 33.6 percent from women in the age group 25-29 (Table 2.3). The distribution of these births by religion shows that 81 percent births belong to Hindu and 10 percent to Muslim and rest belong to other religions. The distribution of births by castes/tribes indicates that births from the other backward classes contribute maximum 45.6 percent followed by scheduled castes (29%). Out of the total births since January 1, 2008 to ever-married women, 54.6 percent were of second or higher order births and the corresponding figures are 66 percent and 69 percent respectively for non-literate and women with less than 5 years of schooling (Table 2.3).

The births of second and higher order are more in proportion among ever-married women aged 15-49 who are from rural area (55%), belonging to Christian religion (58%), belonging to scheduled tribes (61%), and among 35-39 years or older women (84%), compared to ever-married women educated at least up to 10 years (44%), and those belonging to others caste group (51%) (Table 2.3). Table 2.4 shows that the proportion of second and higher order births is the highest in Kurnool district (60.6%) and the lowest in East Godavri district (46%). The proportion of first order birth has cross the mark of 56 percent in Vizianagram district. Over all percentage distribution of births is highest in district Kurnool (13%) followed by Y.S.R. district (11%).

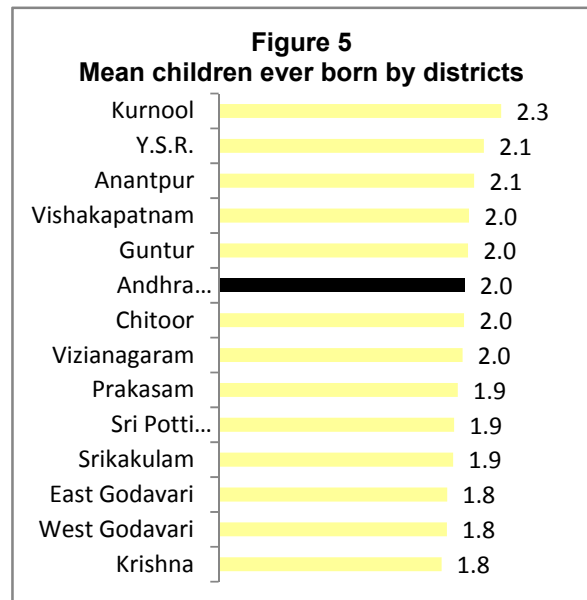
5.2 Mean Children Ever Born

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever-married women aged 15-49 years is 2.0 with marginal differential by residence, while it is 2.3 for non-literate and 1.5 to women with at least 10 years of education. The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever-

married women aged 40-49 years is nearly 2.5. Mean children ever born to ever married women (15-49 years of age) is highest among the scheduled castes (2.1) and lowest in the others caste group (1.9). The differentials by religion have shown marginal difference in this fertility indicator. The state level estimates for mean children ever born by sex of children are also shown. It indicates that on average an excess of 0.1 male children to per female children ever born to ever-married women aged 15-49 years in the state as a whole. The sex differentials in mean children ever born to ever-married women aged 15-49 years is found to be higher for scheduled tribes, non-literate and older women (age 40 years and above). In case of women 40-49 years, the sex differential in mean children ever born is measured as 0.22. In this age group of women, the gap between male and female mean children ever born to scheduled tribes (0.27), other castes (0.22), and less than 5 years educated women (0.14) is found to be much above than the state average (Table 2.5).

The mean children ever born to ever-married women by district is shown in Figure 5, it varies from 2.3 children in Kurnool district to 1.8 children in Krishna district, while the state average is 2.0 children.

In Andhra Pradesh, most of the outcomes (96.2%) of pregnancies which occurred since January 1, 2008 to currently married women aged 15-49 years turned to be live birth. Only 2.3 percent of the pregnancies outcomes are reported as spontaneous abortion. Percentage of pregnancies that resulted in induced abortion is 0.5 percent for the state as a whole (Table 2.6). Percentage of pregnancies resulted into spontaneous abortions varies from nil in district Krishna to 6 percent in Y.S.R district. The induced abortion rate (2.1%) and still birth rate (1.7%) are found to be highest in West Godavari district. As a result 96.2 percent of pregnancies are reported as live births in the state since January 1, 2008, (Table 2.7).



5.3 Fertility Intention and Sex Preferences for Additional Child

Fertility preferences of currently married women in terms of desire for an additional child, timing to have and preferred sex of desired additional child by number of living children are given in Table 2.8. Among those with no living children, one-fifths of women (21.3%) want a child soon (within the next two years) and 2.1 percent want a child two or more years later. Among the currently married women aged 15-49 with one living child, 16.1 percent of wanted an additional child soon i.e. within two years. Most of the currently married women with two

living children are sterilized (89.2%). In addition, not more than 2 percent of women desired another child once they attain two or more surviving children.

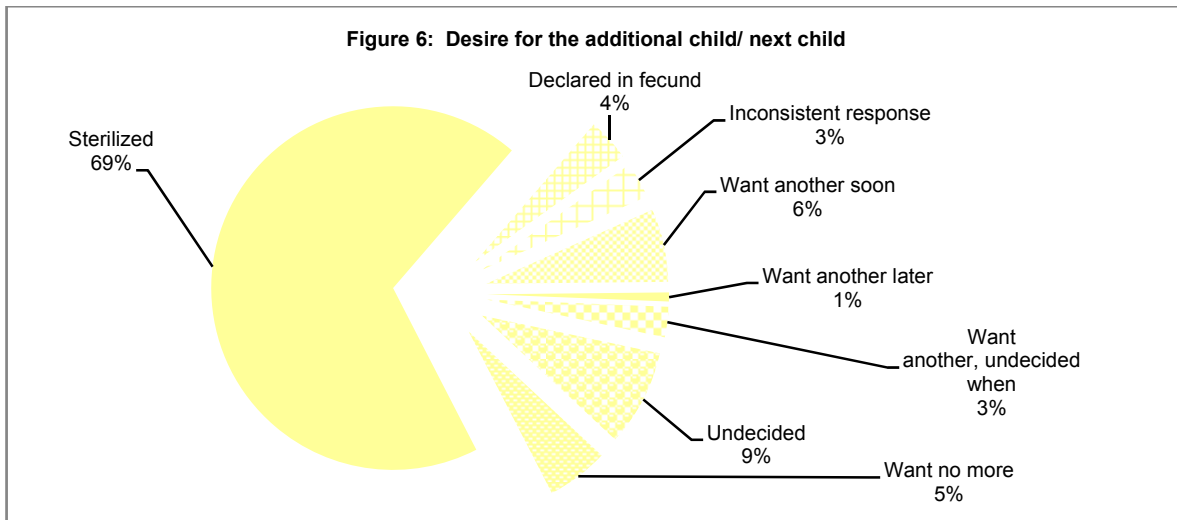


Figure 6 depicts the fertility preference of all currently married women regardless of number of living children. Five percent of currently married women want no more children, six percent want additional child soon, nine percent is undecided about having an additional child and 69 percent have undergone sterilization. Three percent of currently women want to have an additional child but they have not taken any decision about timings when to have it.

Among the currently married women with no living children but want an additional child, 35 percent reported that sex of the child does not matter, 41 percent say it is up to God while 17.5 and 6.6 percent want to have an additional child as a boy and a girl respectively. Among those who had at least one living child and wanted to have another child, the percentage of women who were able to tell about preferred sex of additional child is quite high (31.4% wanting boy and 26% wanting girl). With increasing number of living children, longing for an additional male child becomes more and more magnified from 31.4 percent among currently married women with one child to 88.1 percent among currently married women with four and above living children. It is interesting to note that percentage of women with four and above living children reporting about preferred sex of additional child further decrease in the response categories of doesn't matter and up to God (Table 2.8).

6. MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Maternal Health Care package of RCH programme focused more on ANC. 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 from health facility. At least four checkups

are made compulsory to complete the full ANC course in order to prevent and protect women from pregnancy related complication faced during the pregnancy and till the delivery. Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY) is a scheme which is implemented in health facilities under the aegis of NRHM/NHM to promote institutional delivery and post- natal care to prevent maternal deaths.

6.1 Any ANC by Selected background characteristics.

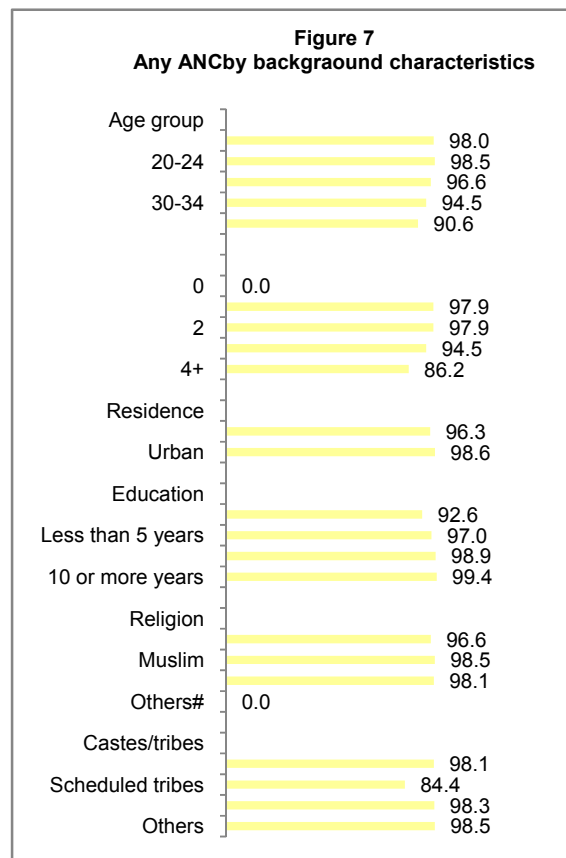
In Andhra Pradesh 96.9 percent of the women had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service during the pregnancy of their last birth in the three years period preceding the survey. Utilisation of private health facility for ANC care (66.6%) is more than compare to government health facility (Table 3.1).

Any ANC coverage by selected background characteristics are illustrated in Figure 7. Any ANC received among the non-literate are 92.6 percent as against 99.4 percent among the women educated for 10 or more years. There is only a marginal rural -urban gap of 2.3 percentage point in availing any ANC, with 98.6 percent among urban residents and 96.3 percent among rural residents. Women who had received ANC with 1 living children is around 98 percent whereas woman with 4 and above living children is 86.2%.

The coverage of any ANC is highest in Krishna district (100%), near universal coverage in all district of Andhra Pradesh with the exception of East Godavari district (85.6 %), is the lowest among all the districts. Majority of women from Chittoor, East Godavari and Y.S.R district are availed ANC care from government health facilities (63% to 64.7%), while in Vishakhapatnam district women are availing ANC from private health facility (83.5%) which is the highest in the state (Table 3.2).

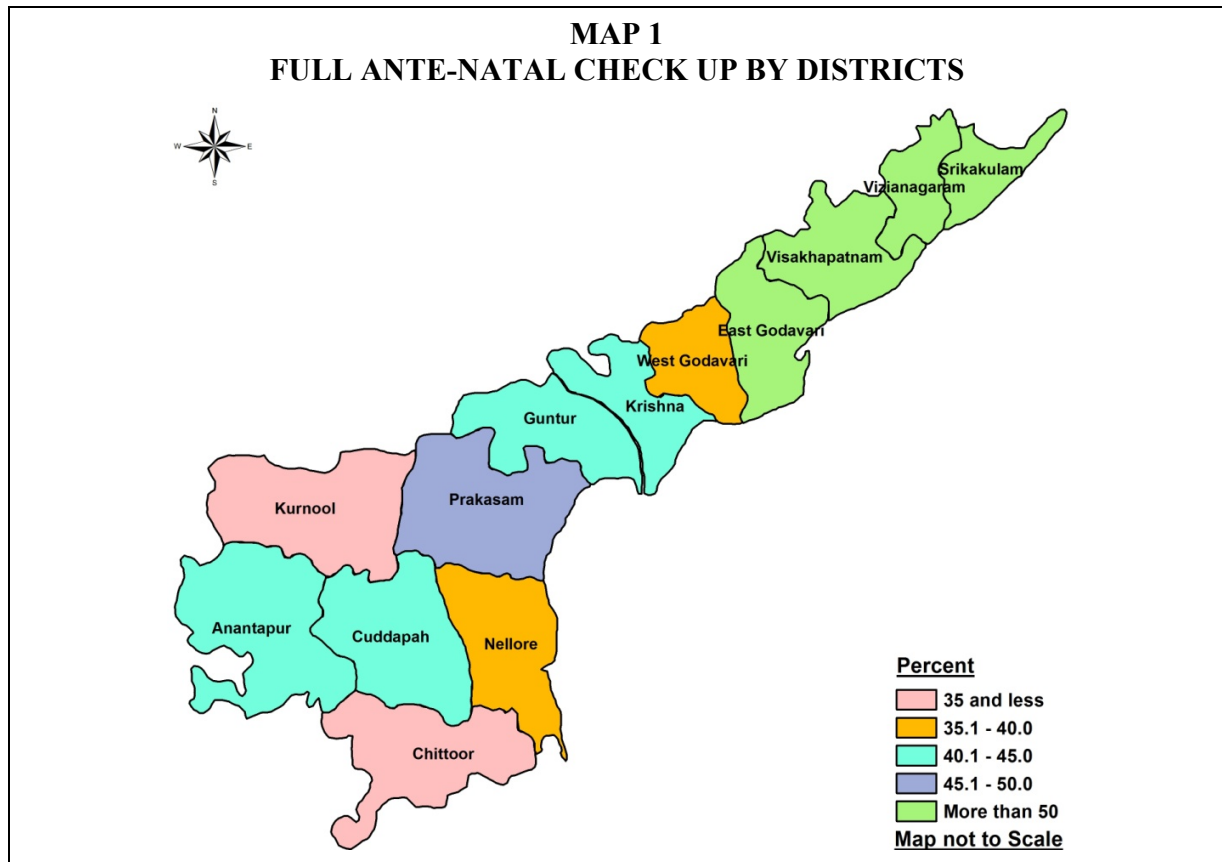
The lowest ANC coverage in government health facilities was in Vishakhapatnam District (22%). The DLHS-4 data reveals that more women availed from private health facilities for ANC as compare to government health facilities (Table 3.2).

The specific components of ANC check up which are suppose to be received the women during the pregnancy were asked to respondents. The proportion of women who received weight, height and blood pressure measurement, blood and urine tested, abdomen examined and sonography/ ultrasound test done are 90.8, 76.0, 87.9, 85.6, 84.4, 71.0 & 80.4 percent respectively, (Table



34.3). One important features of ANC check up in Andhra Pradesh in case of ultrasound test done is high among women who are having one children than four or more living children (82% and 72.8% respectively), having ten years of education (85%), rural- urban residence (79% and 83.8% respectively), and Christian and Muslim religion (82.3% and 80.4%). The women from other caste are the highest (85%) as compare others (Table.3.3).

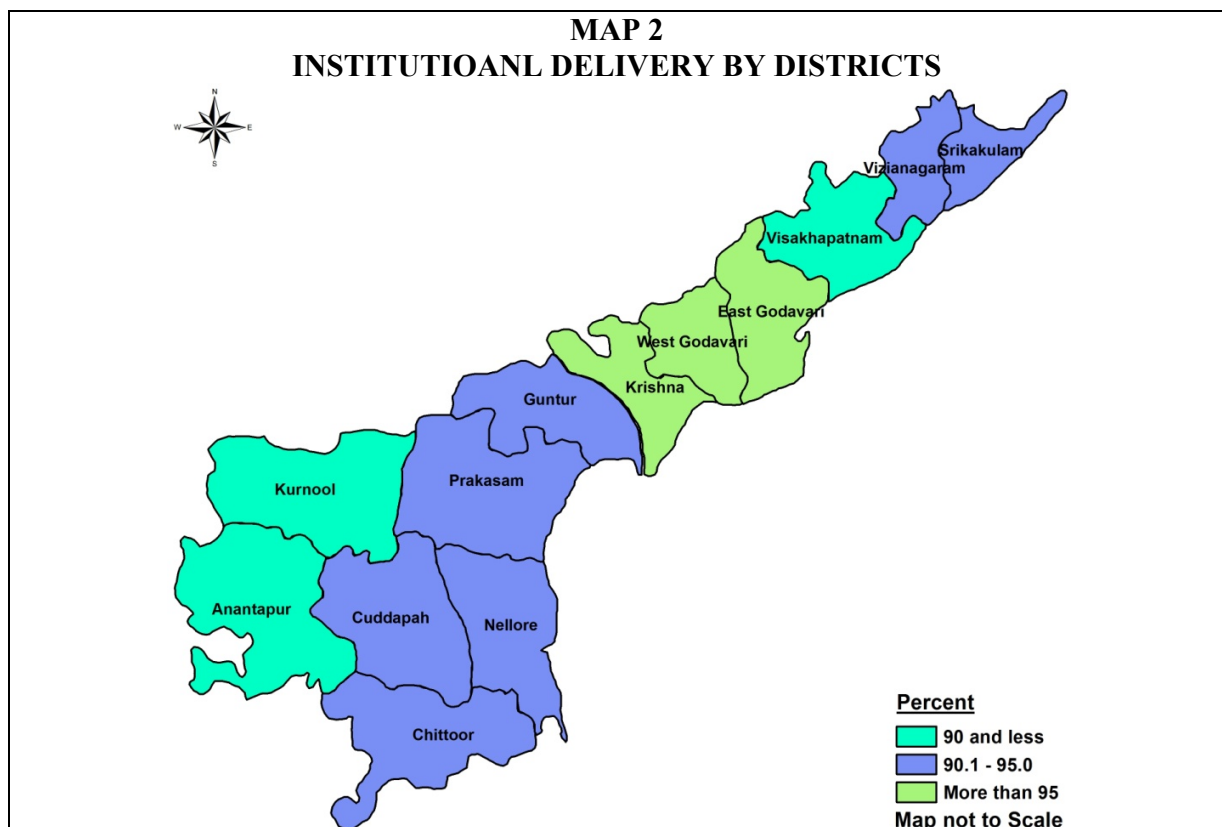
The proportion of women who had received at least three ANC was 84.3 percent and the women who had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy was 77.8 percent (Table 3.5A). The women who had three ANC are highest among women who had two living child (86.5%), having 10 years and above education (89.4%), and urban residence (86%) and there was not much difference by caste and religion and age group between 15 - 35 years. The women who had full ANC (i.e. at least 3 ANC visits with 100+ IFA tablets/ Syrups consumed at least 1 TT) in Andhra Pradesh is 42.5 percent. But 92.5 percent of women had 2 TT+ injections against 47.5 percent who had consumed 100+ IFA tablets/Syrups. The proportion of women who had received full ANC is highest in Anantapur (56.2%) district and lowest is 30.4 percent in Vizianagaram District (Table 3.6). District wise variation in coverage of full ANC is shown in the Map 1. The proportions of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets/syrup and received at least one TT injections are 47.5 percent and 92.5 percent respectively in Andhra Pradesh during DLHS-4 (Table 3.6).



6.2 Institutional Delivery

In Andhra Pradesh, the institutional delivery is 88.5 percent in DLHS-4 (2012-13). Eighty five percent of deliveries in the three years period preceding the survey which results either in still or live births were in both government and private health facilities, (Table 3.7). The proportion of women having background of ten years or more education (96.2%) and having one living child (92.2%) are going for Institutional Delivery. The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 97.7 percent in Karnool and 75.9 percent in Vizianagaram (Table 3.9). Around 93.8 percent of Skilled Birth Attendant (SAB) delivery shows that safe delivery is practised in Andhra Pradesh.

The home delivery cases (10.7%) who are assisted by skilled persons is 5.3 percent. The mean delivery cost in Andhra Pradesh ranges with a maximum of Rs.12,156 in Vishakhapatnam district and minimum is Rs.8, 664 in Chittoor district. In Andhra Pradesh, out of the 13 districts, only 10 districts are having the institutional delivery 90 percent and above and in 3 districts it ranges from 75.9 percent in Vizianagaram, 80.2 percent in East Godavari and 82.2 percent in West Godavari, which are not low. District wise variation in institutional delivery is presented in the [Map 2](#).



In Andhra Pradesh, only 20.0 percent of Institutional delivery used ambulance and 4.8 percent used jeep or car for transportation of delivery with an average cost of Rs.1,331. The used of ambulance for transportation for Institutional delivery was low among women with background of having 4 and above children (9.5%), 10 or more year of education (10.4%), Muslim (6.4%)

and Other caste (10.5%) women. The mean delivery cost is Rs. 4,725 in Government Health facilities and Rs.14,295 in private health facilities. There is a large variation of institutional delivery cost compare to government and private health facilities.

The JSY financial assistance for institutional delivery had benefitted to 21.9 percent delivery cases and 5.4 percent for home delivery cases (Table 3.8). The highest benefitted women are those in the age 35+ women (24.7%), rural residence (23.4%), having 1 living children (18.3%), Hindu (22.6%) and Schedule tribe cast (25.4%).

6.3 Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

Women who either do not take ANC or take an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Andhra Pradesh, as much as 35 percent women who had still/live births in the three years preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy (Table 3.6). Out of 13 districts, in 10 districts women faced high pregnancy complication percentage ranges from 30 percent in Vishakhapatnam to 47.6 percent in Krishna. The remaining 3 districts' women faced pregnancy complication ranges from 24 percent in Anantpur to 26.7 percent in Vizianagaram. Fifty eight percent who had complications during pregnancy sought treatment for the problem in Andhra Pradesh (Table 3.15).

Around 20 percent of women in Andhra Pradesh had faced at least one delivery complication. The main type of delivery complications experienced by women who had still or live births in the three years period preceding the survey are mainly obstructed labour (12%), premature labour (73%), prolonged labour (22%), excessive bleeding (26%) and convulsion or high Blood pressure (11%). Delivery complication is marginal difference among who undergone by caesarean (21%) compared to normal deliver (20%) (Table 3.11). In all the districts of Andhra Pradesh, Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore district is the highest proportion of women had a delivery complication (34.5%) and is lowest in West Godavari (9.3%) (Table 3.15).

Women in Andhra Pradesh have low post-delivery complications (15.9%). The major problem during post delivery period is lower abdominal pain (48%), high fever (41.5%) followed by and excessive bleeding 33.7 percent (Table 3.12). Among the women who had post-delivery complications 60.1 percent had sought treatment (Table 3.15). In all the districts, women sought treatment for post delivery complication with highest in Anantpur (85.1%) and lowest in Vizianagaram (33.2%).

7. CHILD HEALTH AND IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, NHM/NRHM envisages new born care, breastfeeding initiation, infant food supplementation at the right time, and a complete package of routine immunization for children. Sixty four percent of newborns during the three year period preceding the survey were examined within 24 hours of birth (Table 4.1). More newborns to women from urban resident, with 5 or more year of schooling and belonging to Muslims have received newborn care within 24 hours compared to others. In Andhra Pradesh women who availed newborn care from government health facility constitute 39.3 percent as compared to

private 60 percent, home and others 0.1 percent. There is enormous variation in rural areas in government health facilities (42%) and private health facilities (58%), in urban area also found variation in government 34 percent and private 66 percent. Majority of women of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled castes are going for check-up in government health facilities (49% & 48%) than the private health facilities (50% & 52%). Other backward classes and even others used private health facilities 63 & 73 percent respectively than government health facility 37 & 27 percent respectively (Table 4.1).

Majority (90%) of children under age 3 years, born after January 1, 2008 were fed with colostrums. There is not much variation has been found across selected background characteristics of women (Table 4.2). Krishna district has the highest percentage of children who fed with colostrums/Khees (95.5%) and Srikakulam district (84.7%) has lowest percentages (Table 4.5). In Andhra Pradesh only 53 percent of women had initiated breastfeeding within one hour of birth of the child. Among districts the women in Srikakulam has been least practiced by the initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth (40%) and most widely practiced in Krishna district (68%). However, 86.2 percent of women in Andhra Pradesh initiated breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children, ranging from 78.4 percent in Srikakulam to 92.5 percent in Krishna (Table 4.5). Thus the women of Krishna district have the highest percentage of initiation of breast feeding within 1 hour and within 24 hours of birth. The proportion of women who initiated breastfeeding within one hour, within 24 hours and after 24 hours of birth to children born in the three year period preceding the survey are 52.7, 86.2 and 8.7 percent respectively.

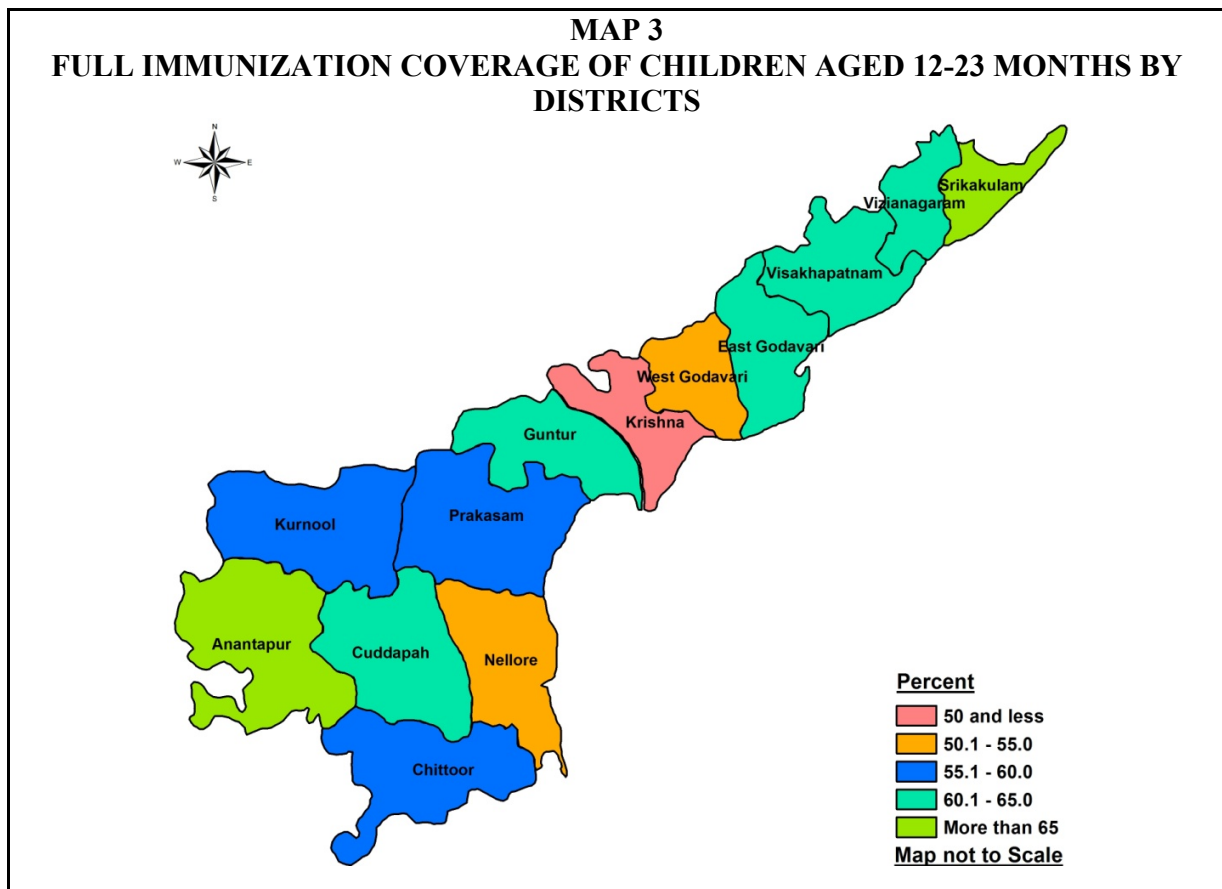
Duration of exclusive breast feeding practiced is high (among infants 2 to 5 months old) and is ranges from 68 to 74 percent. Duration of exclusive breastfeeding has been decline with increasing age of children less than 3 years. The introduction of food supplementation with semisolid and solid food started between the ages 4-5 months along with breastfeeding. About 9 percent children of age 6-9 months are given other fluids along with 12 percent semi solid and 6 percent solid food (Table 4.3).

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

The immunization coverage of children (aged 12-23 months) has been recorded either from vaccination card or by asking the mother in case the card was not available. Forty two percent of children have been immunization details was recorded from the vaccination card (Table 4.7). The coverage of full immunization was 60.9 percent among the children aged 12-23 months. The full immunization comprises of BCG, three doses of DPT & Polio and measles vaccines (Table 4.6). In Andhra Pradesh the coverage of BCG and measles are 96 percent and 87 percent respectively. Only 1.9 percent of children have not received any kind of immunization.

In the Districts of Andhra Pradesh, the coverage of full immunization was highest in Srikakulam district (80.1%) and lowest in Krishna district with 47.3 percent. Out of 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh, 7 districts recorded full immunization coverage more than 60 percent whereas the

remaining 6 districts had less than 60 percent coverage (Table 4.7). Coverage of BCG is high in all the districts similarly for Measles, Polio-3. In case of DPT3 coverage fluctuates from 94 percent 51 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 (76.7%) of women educated less than 5 years received full immunization and non literate women's children received full immunization is about 59.1 percent (Table 4.6). In Andhra Pradesh, full immunization coverage of children (aged 12-23 months) in rural area (62.8%) is higher than in urban areas (56%).



The coverage of full immunization of children is below 60 percent in West Godavari, Krishna, Prakasam, Nellore, Kurnool and Chittoor while it is more than 61 percent in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam, Guntur, Cuddapah and Anantapur districts (Table 4.7).

In regards to place of vaccination, children received vaccination from a Sub-Health Centre (17%) and other government health facility (33%) (Table 4.8). District-wise variation in coverage of full Immunization is depicted spatially in the Map 3.

Around 82 percent children are receiving at least one dose of Vitamin-A while 36 percent children are availing by 3-5 doses of vitamin-A in Andhra Pradesh (Table no. 4.9). In Krishna

district 92 percent of children aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, while in Vishakapattanam, Guntur and Cuddapah districts less than 84 percent children had received Vitamin-A is lowest for 12-35 age group children. Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and remaining districts of Andhra Pradesh have coverage of Vitamin-A is more than 84 percent (Table 4.7). There is no much variation in background characteristics of the children who had received at least one dose of Vitamin-A in Andhra Pradesh.

Majority (91%) of children in Andhra Pradesh had received Hepatitis-B vaccination. There is no substantial difference in by place of residence, sex of child. But higher birth order and mother's higher education is more responsive to received Hepatitis-B injection than others. (Table 4.9).

7.2 Management of Diarrhea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

The information on knowledge of diarrhea and ARI management was collected from women respondents as part of assessment of child care knowledge. Majority (66%) of women have knowledge of diarrhea management (Table 4.10) and 56 percent of women are aware of danger signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

The common practice followed by women for treatment of diarrhea was to give ORS (42%), salt and sugar solution (35%), plenty of fluids (12%), continue normal food (9%) and continue breastfeeding (13%) (Table 4.10). In Andhra Pradesh 53 percent children who suffered from diarrhea were treated by ORS, while 62 percent of them were given some treatment or the other (Table 4.11). Majority (52%) of children who had suffered from diarrhea are treated in government as well as private health facility (Table 4.11).

In Andhra Pradesh 56 percent of women are aware of danger signs of ARI, regarding specific symptoms of ARI. Around 33 percent of women know that difficulty in breathing, 17 percent pain in chest and 16 percent wheezing/whistling, 24 percent rapid breathing and 25 percent women having knowledge of others signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

Six percent children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Out of total children suffered from ARI, 74 percent children had sought advice/treatment, majority (65%) of children had sought at private health facility and only 36 percent sought at government health facility (Table 4.12).

Highest proportion, 11 percent of last or last but one child born after January 1, 2008 in Krishna districts had diarrhea in the last two weeks prior to the survey and 87 percent of them have sought advice/treatment for diarrhea (Table 4.13). In East Godavari about 1.1 percent of children of the same cohort had diarrhea and 81 percent were sought treatment. The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 1.7 percent in East Godavari district to 15 percent in Vizianagaram district. The treatment seeking for ARI or fever was 74 percent and above in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Anantpur and Chittoor districts (Table 4.13).

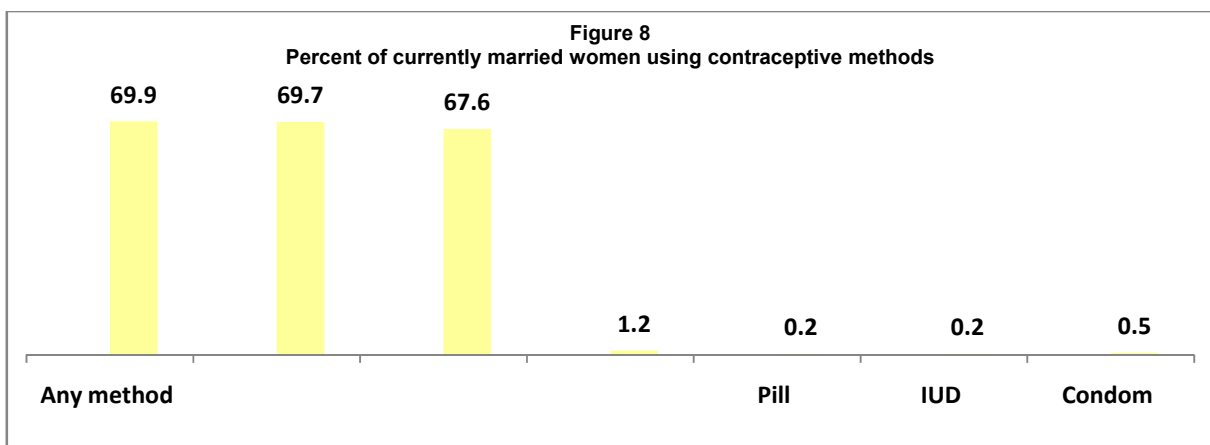
8. FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

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

There is awareness to the extent of 97 percent about female sterilization but male sterilization is known to only 75 percent and Condom is known to only 35 percent of women. Less than half of the women (38%) know about IUD but knowledge of Pills is as high as 43 percent. However new methods on menu of Indian program/or in market like female condom is least known among women with 24 percent. The knowledge of emergency contraceptives is 28 percent.

Female sterilization is the predominant limiting method being used by 68 percent of currently married women in 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary method is Condom having being used by 2 percent of husbands of currently married women. Oral pills and IUD are being ever used by 2 and 1 percent of women. Among the currently married women the proportion ever using any modern method is 70 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 as use is respectively 70 and 72 percent. However, female sterilization among rural and urban women was almost same 68 percent (Table 5.4).

The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husband shows that 70 percent of them were using one or other modern method mostly female sterilization (68%) at the time of survey. Condom is used only by 0.5 percent of currently married women's husbands. The female sterilizations are same among rural and urban women (68%) but high among women with less than five years of education (74%) compared to that women educated for at least 10 years (55%).



Female sterilization regardless of family size is more among currently married women who have one or more living sons compared to those with no living son. Nearly 30 percent of women in

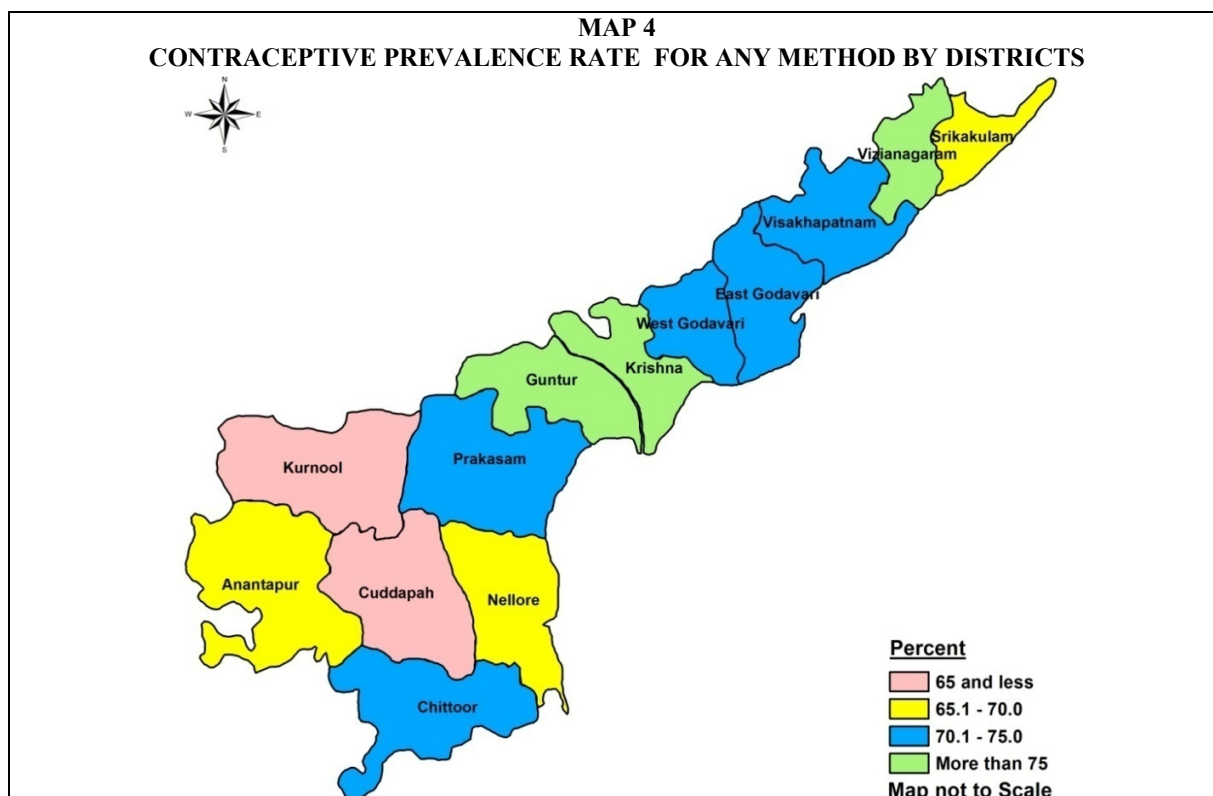
20-24 years, nearly 63 percent of women in 25-29 years and about 79 percent of women in 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey. The mean age at the time sterilization is 29 years (Table 5.6). Among the currently married women, proportion continuing IUD use for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 3 years are respectively 10, 23, and 38 percent respectively. Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 34 percent of the total pill users and 43 percent of condom users are continuing for longer than 6 months (Table 5.5b). Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any modern method is 70 percent. The prevalence of female sterilization in districts like Vizianagaram, Krishna Guntur, Prakasham, and Chittoor was more than 70 percent. The use of condom is the least (zero %) in Cuddapah district and highest in Vishakhapatnam (1.3%) (Table 5.7).

The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptive is that 74 percent of sterilization has been done in government health facility and just 23 percent have availed government health facility service for spacing methods (Table 5.8). Nearly 46 percent of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men got monetary compensation for sterilization, with variation of 41 percent in Cuddapah and 59 percent in Vizianagaram. As many as in 79 percent of sterilization cases monetary compensation is given at the time of discharge (Table 5.9).

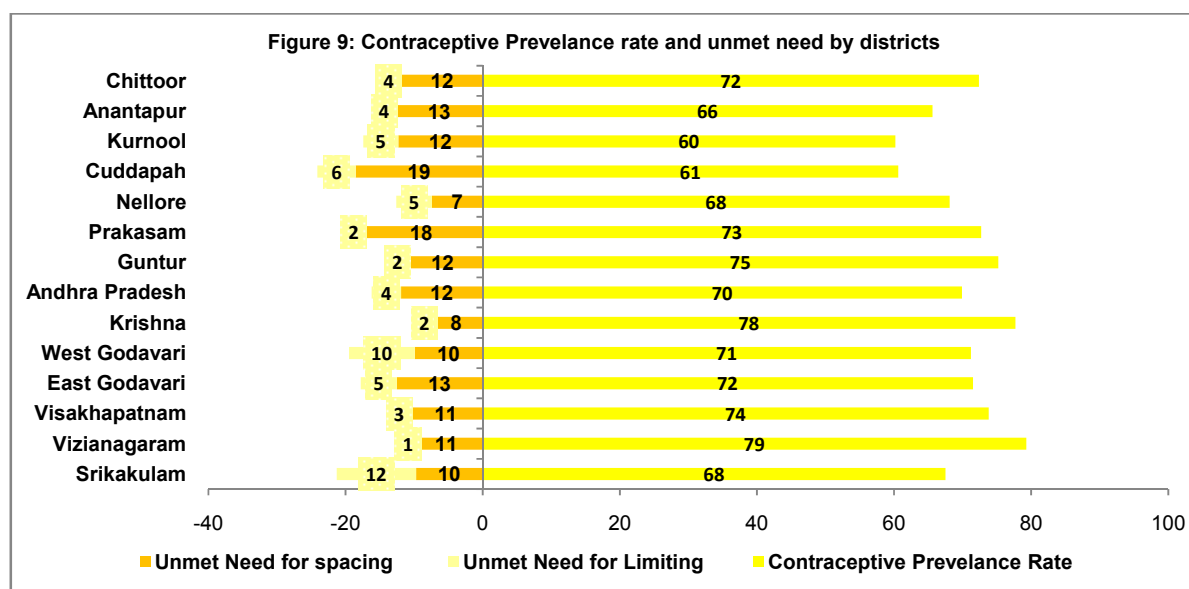
Nearly 9 percent of sterilized women, 36 and 28 percent, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side effects before the adoption, and 7, 10 and zero percent of women using the aforesaid methods have experience side effect or health problem. Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception the main reason cited is related to fertility (33%) while 20 percent mentioned side effects and 47 percent for other reasons. For the younger women in 15-29 years reasons for discontinuation of contraception are mostly fertility related and it is also true for women with no or one living children (Table 5.11).

About 8.1 percent of currently married women aged 15-49 years, not using any contraception intend to adopt limiting method and one percent spacing method in future. Those who intend to adopt either limiting or spacing methods in future within 12 months, after 12 months and still undecided about the timing constitute 19, 18 and 64 percent respectively (Table 5.12).

Currently married women physiologically fertile for conceiving and want more children after two or more years are considered to have unmet need of contraceptive for spacing. In Andhra Pradesh, 12 percent of currently married women have unmet need for spacing. Unmet need for spacing is 33 percent for women with one living child and 43, 32, 15 percent 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 4.3 percent in the state.



Currently married women with unmet need for spacing is highest in Cuddapah (18%) and lowest is in Nellore (7%). On the other hand unmet need for limiting is highest in Srikakulam (12%) and lowest in Vizianagaram (1%) (Table 5.16)



The total unmet need of contraceptive is 16 percent and it is 12 percent for spacing and 4 percent for limiting in the state. District wise contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need are presented in figure 9.

9. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Reproductive health addresses the issues 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 five main causes of the disease burden among women in developing countries are maternal, sexually transmitted disease, tuberculosis, HIV infection and depressive disorders. DLHS-4 has obtained information on awareness and prevalence of RTI/STI, HIV/AIDS, 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 12 percent of women in Andhra Pradesh. The problems of painful periods (62%) and irregular period (27%) are the main menstrual problems experienced by women. The other problems reported are frequent or short periods (8%), prolonged and scanty bleeding (7%), absences of periods and blood clots/excessive bleeding (4%) and no periods (9%). 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 (13%). The related problems also increased with duration of marriage. Around 14 percent of women had reported to have menstrual related problems whose marital duration was 10-14 years. The menstrual related problems marginally differ by religion and caste.

9.2 Awareness of RTI/STI

The awareness of RTI/STI was obtained from ever married women. The women who ascertained about RTI/STI were further asked on the mode and symptoms of transmission of the disease. Table 6.2 shows the percentage of women who have heard of RTI/STI by background characteristics. About one-fifth of women in Andhra Pradesh had heard of RTI/STI. The proportion of women who were aware of RTI/STI was comparatively higher in urban areas (27%) than in rural areas (16%). Awareness of RTI/STI was lower among young women, women with low age at consummation of marriage, non-literate women, and women from Scheduled Tribe. Awareness of RTI/STI increases with education of women. Thirty four percent of women who had completed ten or more years of schooling were aware about RTI/STI.

Print media is important source of knowledge about RTI/STI; sixty eight percent women reported they had heard about RTI/STI from print media. Another major important source of

information about RTI/STI is leaders/community meeting (62%), TV are (58%), cinema (38%), Health personnel (37%). The sources of knowledge about RTI/STI differ by education of women and husband.

9.3 Knowledge Regarding Mode of Transmission of RTI/STI

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

Table 6.4 shows the common symptoms of reproductive tract infections/sexually transmitted infections among women. About 9 percent of ever married women have reported having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and six percent experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. Pain in lower abdomen not related to menses (4%). About 49 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 (75%) from private health facility.

The women who have heard about RTI/STI varies from 9 percent in Kurnool district to 31 percent in East Godavari district. The districts where more than one fourth of the women have heard about RTI/STI are East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Chittoor. Women reporting any abnormal vaginal discharge varied from 3 percent in West Godavari district to 12 percent in Krishna district. More than one third of the women in all districts except East Godavari and Nellore sought treatment for any RTI/STI including abnormal discharge.

9.4 Awareness of HIV/AIDS

The awareness on HIV/AIDS was asked to ever-married women age 15-49 years. Nearly 78 percent of the women had heard about HIV/AIDS. Television is the one of the largest source of knowledge on HIV/AIDS. 69 percent women reported that TV is source of knowledge on HIV/AIDS, leaders/community meetings 68 percent, print media (52%), cinema, health personal (31%), school adult education programs (16%), Relatives or friends (17%), Husband (11%), and radio six percent (Table 6.7). More than fifty four percent of the women reported unsafe sex with person having many partners and more than 65 percent women reported shearing of injection/needles and transfusion of infected blood 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. Seventy one percent Women were of the view that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by avoiding risks of getting infected through blood. About more than one fifth of women were of opinion that by using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse and having sex with one 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 reported was reported by 14 percent of women. The other misconception was stepping on someone's urine/stool (8%), sharing food (7%), sharing clothes (6%), hugging (6%) and shaking hand (5%) respectively.

The women who had heard about HIV/AIDS were asked the place to test the HIV/AIDS (Table 6.11). More than 60 percent of the women know the place where the HIV/AIDS could be tested. The differences in the place of test were found by age at consummation of marriage, education of women and husband. Nineteen percent of women reported government hospital/dispensary and 51 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. Forty four percent of women had undergone for the test of HIV/AIDS (Table 6.12).

10. PERSONAL HABITS

Personal habits of adults (age 15 years 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 epidemiological and demographic transitions. Besides, the treatment seeking behaviours for these illnesses reflects the availability, accessibility, as well as quality of health care services. Studies have shown evidences of correlation between the shift towards non-communicable diseases (NCD) and increasing risk-taking behaviours among adult individuals. For instance, excessive drinking is linked to acute and chronic physical health problems, particularly those related to the heart, blood circulation, respiratory, diabetes, mental health, cancer, crime and disorder, domestic violence, unprotected sex, unintended pregnancy, etc., (Room, Baboor, and Rehm, 2005). Alcohol consumption contributes to many diseases and is now the fifth leading risk-factor for the global disease (Lim, Vos, Flaxman, et al, 2012). Also, the economic burden of these NCD is equally serious - i.e., a 10 percent rise in NCDs is found associated with 1 percent lower rates of annual economic growth. However, programmes to combat NCDs were tremendously underfunded, and a low priority policy, as it is not part of the millennium development goals (MDG).

The WHO has recently stated that NCD such as cancer, diabetes, and hypertension are largest causes of death, and by 2020, the cardiovascular diseases will be the largest cause of death and disability, including in 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.

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 India (40-53%) (IIPS & MoH&FW, 2010).

In India, there are varieties of tobacco products and its use is also 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 collected information related to tobacco and alcohol usage directly from the eligible adults (women aged 15-49 and men aged 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 in the North Eastern region. DLHS-4 information on alcohol use by adult men and women comes from a substantial number of respondents (20,912 men and 25,115 women).

10.2 Tobacco Use in Andhra Pradesh

As shown in Table 7.1, overall 17 percent of adults in Andhra Pradesh use any kind of tobacco in one way or the other. However, tobacco use varies across the state by age, residence, education, region, etc. The survey clearly indicates that tobacco use is highest and more likely among men (27%), older persons age 40 plus (over 20%), non-literates (23%), rural residents (19%), and among schedule tribe (25%), etc.

In Andhra Pradesh, the adults were using more of the smoking form of tobacco (12%) as compared to the oral (smokeless variety) form (8%). Use of smoke tobacco is higher among men (23%) as compared with females (3%), in rural areas (14%) and also more likely to be higher among the older adults age 35 and above (14-16%), and those with lesser education (15%), and also among the tribes (21%).

In general, it is observed that in Andhra Pradesh 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 differs hugely and shows an interesting scenario across the districts in Andhra Pradesh. Of the 13 districts in the state, two districts, namely Prakasam and West Godavari stand out as lower use of tobacco in the state (Table 7.4). Reporting of use of oral or smokeless form is highest in Srikakulam, Vishakapatnam and Chittor (around 10% each), followed by Y.S.R. and Krishna (around 9% each). In case of smoking form of tobacco the use among adults ranges from 7 percent in Y.S.R. to 17 percent in Vishakapatnam. Other districts in which at least 10 percent of adults are likely to smoke are Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, and Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore.

The use of tobacco (all forms) among men is moderately high in Andhra Pradesh, around 11 percent for oral or smokeless and 23 percent for smoking. It is interesting to note that both forms of tobacco use is the lowest among teenagers (less than 5%), but increases sharply from age 20 onwards (among the youth) to older ages. Tobacco use is more common among men in rural areas (11% for smokeless & 26% for smoking form) than urban males (9% & 18% respectively), although the urban-rural gap is not so wide. Among men also, age and education emerge as important factors. Use of both forms of tobacco is higher among older males say age 40 years and above (around 14% for smokeless & 30% for smoking) than those age less than 20 (around 3% for both smokeless & smoking form). Similarly, as education level increases use of tobacco in any form is more likely to diminish among men. Both forms of tobacco use is highest among non literates (16% for smokeless & 35% for smoking), while it is comparatively very less for men with 10 or more years of education (7% for smokeless & 14% for smoking).

In Andhra Pradesh, strictly speaking, both forms of tobacco are used moderately by men (11% for smokeless & 23% for smoking). However, in rural areas the proportion of smokers (26%) is higher by about 18 percent than urban males (Table 7.2). About 3 percent of adult men use tobacco with paan, while 2 percent with guthka/paan masala and 6 percent use other forms of tobacco. About 12 percent of men are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) in Andhra Pradesh. The proportion of usual smokers is 13 percent in rural areas as compared with 9 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. However, in Andhra Pradesh (Table 7.1), a small proportion of adult women reported using any kind of tobacco (8%). Among the women tobacco users, while only about 3 percent smoke, a small proportion of them (6%) use the oral form or chew tobacco (Table 7.3).

The pattern of tobacco use observed among women is similar to that found among men. For instance, majority of women tobacco users prefer the non-smoke form and they belong to rural areas (7%), as compared with urban women (4%). Only about 2 percent of women in urban areas smoke, compared with about 3 percent in rural areas. As presented in Tables 7.3, women tobacco users are mostly to be over age 30 and those with less education. Clearly, age and education play an important role in influencing such personal habits. Among those women who use non-smoke form/chew tobacco, about 2 percent use it with betel nut or paan (Table 7.5). Among women who smoke, just about 2 percent are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) (Table 7.6).

10.3 Use of Alcohol in Andhra Pradesh

Household surveys in India show that alcohol use among adults, both men and women, is not uncommon, but the use is found much lesser than tobacco use. Alcohol consumption is higher among men than women. Study in India indicated the prevalence of current use of alcohol ranged from about 7 percent in Gujarat (state officially under prohibition) to a very high 75 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, and its consumption among women exceeded 5 percent only in the Northeastern region. DLHS-4 information on alcohol use by adult men and women comes from a substantial number of respondents (20,912 men and 25,115 women).

As presented in Table 7.1, in Andhra Pradesh 15 percent of adults consume alcohol. In the state, the level of consumption is found much higher among adults age above 30 (16-20%), non-literates and people with less than 5 years of education (17-19%), and highest among scheduled tribe (22%). Unlike use of tobacco, education does not make much impact as an important factor. Undoubtedly, use of alcohol is higher among illiterate, as compared to the more educated persons but the proportions do not differ drastically. The level of alcohol consumption by religious affiliation shows that the least consumption is among Muslim (11%) and highest among Hindus and Christians (around 15%).

In Andhra Pradesh, alcohol consumption across the districts shows that of the 13 districts, only in 3 districts the level is less than 10 percent (Table 7.4). The prevalence of alcohol use across

the state ranges from 7 percent in Y.S.R. to about 20 percent in Krishna. Consumption of alcohol is found high in districts such as Vishakapatnam and West Godavari (around 20% each), followed by Vizianagaram (17%) and Srikakulam and East Godavari (around 16% each). Districts with less than 10 percent of adults consuming alcohol are Y.S.R, Karnool, and Anantpur.

In Andhra Pradesh, consumption of alcohol is found more concentrated among males (29%), about ten times higher than among females (Table 7.1). Men who are more likely to consume alcohol are those aged 30 and above (over 30%), non-literates (40%), Christians and Hindus (around 30% each) and scheduled tribes (39%). The reporting of consumption of alcohol is seen among the teenagers (5%). It is interesting to note that higher proportion of men in rural areas consume alcohol (31%).

Only about 2 percent of adult females reported consuming alcohol in Andhra Pradesh (Table 7.3). The consumption of alcohol increases by age, with higher intake among older females age 35 and above (2-4%). Women who reported consumption of alcohol are those from rural areas (3%), non-literate (4%), and belonging to scheduled tribe (7%).

11. MORBIDITY STATUS

In DLHS-4, for the first time, information on morbidity status of the household members was collected from the household respondents. 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. 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 Andhra Pradesh about 6 percent of the sample population reported suffering from any injury. The prevalence of any injury is a little higher in the rural areas (6%) compared to urban areas (4%). The prevalence of any injury (about 5% each) shows not much variation between males and females in the state.

About 8 percent of the injuries reported were treated in intensive care. However, 17 percent of injuries were treated as in-patient with stay for less than a week, and 17 percent reported they treated as in-patient with stay for more than 2 weeks. Interestingly, in Andhra Pradesh, about 49 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 (54%) 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. Treatment in intensive care unit is higher in rural areas (8%), while 'other' treatments are higher in urban areas (53%).

In Andhra Pradesh, among the five disabilities, the prevalence of visual disability is higher (2.3%) as compared to other disabilities. Reporting of visual disability is also found higher by females (2.4%) than males (2.2%), and in rural areas (2.5%) than in urban areas (1.6%). Mental, speech and hearing disabilities are the other three disabilities reported in Andhra Pradesh (0.4% 0.2% & 0.7% respectively). While reporting of mental disability is higher among males (0.5%) than females (0.4%), females reported higher hearing disability (0.7%) than males (0.6%). The prevalence of all disabilities is higher in rural areas (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 Andhra Pradesh is 10.1 percent. The differential in the prevalence of acute illness by residence show wide variation, with a much higher rate in the rural areas (11.2% against 7.1% in urban areas).

About 10 percent of household members reported suffering from any acute illness in Andhra Pradesh. Among the prevailing acute illnesses, fever (other than those with rash or jaundice) is reported by nearly 66 percent, followed by malaria (7%), fever with rash (6%), and diarrhoea/dysentery and jaundice with fever (around 3% each). Around 13 percent reported as suffering from acute illnesses other than the 7 identified. There is not much variation between men and women in reporting of the different acute illnesses.

Nearly everyone who had suffered from any acute illness sought treatment. Among those who had sought treatment, around 61 percent preferred treatment at private facility, mainly in a hospital (34%). About a quarter of those who had acute illnesses got treated in a government facility, mainly in a hospital (11%), followed by a Primary Health Centre (PHC) (8%). About 9 percent with any acute illnesses were treated at DOTS centre or at home. In Andhra Pradesh, use of private health facility for treatment of acute illness is quite common even in rural areas (59%), and more or less 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 Andhra Pradesh about 13 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 musculoskeletal system (20%), followed by diseases of cardiovascular system (9%) and respiratory and central nervous system (about 7% each). Interestingly, reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases other than the twelve identified diseases accounts for 39 percent.

In Andhra Pradesh, not much differences observed in the reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases between males and females, except in case of some diseases. For instance, more males reported symptoms related to respiratory system (7% as compared with 6% among females) and gastrointestinal system (5% versus 3% in females). In contrast, females reported more of symptoms related to disease of musculoskeletal system (21% compared to 18% among males) and goitre (3% 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 (10%), goiter (3%), and 'others' (45%) than rural residents. In case of rural areas, much higher reporting related to diseases of musculoskeletal system (22%), and eye problems (6%) is observed.

Household respondents were also asked about the nature and source of treatment for chronic illnesses suffered by any of their household member. In Andhra Pradesh, only 63 percent of those who suffered from chronic illnesses have details of diagnosis or treatment. About one-fourth have no details of diagnosis or treatment, and about 25 percent do not sought treatment at all. The proportion not seeking treatment (28%) or with no details of treatment (13%) is more in the rural areas as compared to urban areas (16% and 9% respectively). Overall, 59 percent of rural residents and 76 percent of urban residents have details of diagnosis or treatment for the chronic illnesses. It is also observed that both males and females have more or less equal accessibility to health care services for chronic diseases (Table 7.13).

Interestingly, in Andhra Pradesh most people who suffered from chronic illnesses sought treatment at private facility (73%), even among rural residents (68%), and the proportion is 84 percent among urban residents. About 22 percent were treated at government facility (26% in rural areas and 14 percent in urban areas), while 4 percent reported being treated at home, and 2 percent sought other form of treatment (Table 7.13).

Persons who sought treatment for chronic illnesses were also asked about the details of the diagnoses at the facility. In Andhra Pradesh, hypertension (19%) and diabetes (17%) are the most commonly diagnosed chronic illnesses, followed by diseases related to heart and asthma or chronic respiratory failure (about 5% each). Goitre accounts for about 2 percent of the diagnosed chronic illnesses, and below 1 percent with tuberculosis (TB). As expected, the proportion diagnosed with these chronic illnesses is much higher in urban areas, particularly hypertension, diabetes, and goitre. The results show that more females suffered from hypertension (21% against 18% among males) and goitre (4% against 1%), while men are more suffered from diabetes (19% against 16% among females).

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 27 percent of older persons were diagnosed with hypertension, 23 percent with diabetes and about 5 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 (29% as compared with 26% in rural areas) and diabetes (33% against 19% in rural areas). Similar to the situation in the general population, among the older persons also it is found that more females are diagnosed with hypertension (31% as compared with 24% among males). More of male older persons are diagnosed with diabetes, 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 Andhra Pradesh, below 1 percent of the household population diagnosed with TB, which is found higher among males and in rural areas.

12. NUTRITION AND HEALTH

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). These standards can therefore be used to assess nutritional status of children all over the world, regardless of ethnicity, social and economic influence and child feeding practices. Accordingly, three standard indices of physical growth that describes the nutritional status of children are height-for-age (stunting), weight-for height (wasting) and weight-for-age (underweight). Each of these indices provides different information about growth and body composition that can be used to assess nutritional status.

In DLHS-4, all children listed in the household, who were born in year 2008 or later were eligible for measurement of their height and weight. Thus, height and weight measurements were collected even from those children whose mothers may not have been interviewed in the survey. For this purpose, all the survey team carried with them two scales and two height boards, which were standardized in all aspects and calibrated for accuracy. Recumbent length was recorded for children under age two years. Standing height was measured for all other children. Table 8.1 represents percentage of children below age five classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status (height for age, weight for height and weight for age) by some selected background characteristics. The analysis is based on information collected from 5750 children from Andhra Pradesh for whom complete and erodible anthropometric and age data are available.

12.1 Height-for-Age (Stunting)

Height-for age measures linear growth. A child who is more than two standard deviations below the median (-2SD) of the WHO reference population in terms of height-for-age is considered short for his or her age are stunted. This condition reflects the cumulative effect of chronic malnutrition. If a child is below three standard deviations (-3SD) from the reference median, he or his is considered to be severely stunted.

In Andhra Pradesh, 28 percent children under age five are stunted and 16 percent are severely stunted. Variation in the prevalence of stunting by age group shows that stunting is highest (40 percent) in children age 13-18 months, followed by those in age 36 months and above (31 percent) and the lowest (15 percent) in children age 7-12 months. Prevalence of sever stunting shows a similar pattern, with the highest proportion of severe stunting in children age 13-18 months (23%), 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 almost equally

likely to be stunted (28%) than female children (27%). The sex differential remains by and large the same even in case of severe stunting. Children under age five living in rural areas and coming from schedule tribes and other families are more likely to be stunted than others. The prevalence of stunting is not uniform across different districts in Andhra Pradesh. Stunting is the lowest in Krishna district (13%) followed by East Godavari (19%). While, the prevalence of stunting is the highest in Nellore (42%) followed by Kurnool (34%) and Anantpur (32%). Severe stunting is the lowest in East Godavari (10%) and West Godavari, Krishna, Chittoor (11% each). On the other hand, Nellore portrays the highest prevalence even in case 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 24 percent children in Andhra Pradesh are wasted and 14 percent are severely wasted. Analysis by age group shows that wasting ranges from a minimum 21 percent in children age 36 months and above to the maximum 32 percent in children age 0 to 12 months. Sex and Residence differential in the prevalence of wasting is not much pronounced (Table 8.1). Children from scheduled castes and other backward castes are more likely to be wasted (25% for each) than the children in other caste groups. Variations by district portray that wasting in children ranges from 16 percent in each of Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore and Krishna to 35 percent in East Godavari.

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 27 percent of children under age 5 are underweight and 10 percent are severely underweight. The proportion of underweight children is the highest (33%) among children of age 36 months and above and lowest (19%) among children of age 7-12 and 19-24 months. The sex differential in the proportion of underweight children is not pronounced. Rural children are more likely to be underweight (29%) than the urban children (24%). Children from scheduled tribes family are relatively more likely to be underweight than others. By districts, underweight in children ranges from 33 percent in West Godavari to 16 percent in Prakasam.

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 problems including

diabetes and heart diseases and also poor birth outcomes for pregnant women. The BMI is used to measure thinness or obesity. It is defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared (Kg/m²). A BMI of less than 18.5 is used to define thinness or acute under nutrition. A BMI of 25 or above usually indicates overweight and a BMI of 30 or above indicates obesity. In DLHS -4, height and weight measurements in Andhra Pradesh were obtained for 13641 ever married women age 15-49 who were present in the sample households at the time of survey.

Table 8.3 presents percentage of women age 15-49 by their BMI. The mean BMI is 23.3, which falls in the normal BMI classification. About 54 percent of women age 15-49 have a normal BMI, 21 percent are undernourished or thin (BMI less than 18.5) and 26 percent are overweight or obese (BMI 25 or higher). It is evident from the table that there is profound variation in BMI by some selected background characteristics of women. Women age 15-19 are more likely to be thin or undernourished (39%) than women in other age cohorts. Rural women are more likely to be thin or undernourished (24%) than their urban counterpart (15%), where as urban women are almost twice as likely to be overweight or obese as compared to rural women (37% and 20% respectively). Educational attainment has a negative relationship with the proportion of thin or undernourished women. Women who are non literate, about one fifth of them (22%) are thin or underweight. The pattern gets reversed in case of proportion of women who are overweight or obese. Women from scheduled caste and tribes' households, having very less chance to have food security, are more likely to be thin in comparison to those from households from remains caste-groups. Proportion of women who are thin or underweight is not uniform across districts of Andhra Pradesh. It ranges from the minimum of 12 percent in Krishna to 27 percent in Kurnool. On the other hand, proportion of women who are overweight or obese is the highest in Prakasam (43%) and lowest in Vizianagaram and Vishakhapatnam (20%).

12.5 Prevalence of Anaemia

Anaemia, characterized by a low level of hemoglobin in the blood, is major health problem in developing countries, especially among young children and pregnant women. Anaemia among pregnant women may be an underlying cause of maternal mortality, spontaneous abortion, premature births, and low birth weight. The most common cause of anaemia is inadequate dietary intake of nutrients necessary for synthesis of hemoglobin, such as iron, folic acid, and vitamin b12. Anaemia also results from sickle cell disease, malaria, and parasitic infections (Benoist et al. 2008). It is against this background, a number of interventions have been put in place to address anaemia in children in developing countries. These include expanded distribution of iron supplements and deworming medication to children age 1-5 every six months.

DLHS-4, all the usual residents of the selected households including children age 6-59 months were included in the anaemia 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 anaemia status of children age 6-59 months by some selected background characteristics. About four-fifths (79%) of children age 6-59 months suffer from some level of anaemia (Hb <11.0g/dl), 12 percent of children have mild anaemia and 46 percent have moderate anaemia (Hb 7.0-9.9g/dl). Over 21 percent of children age 6-59 months have severe anaemia (Hb <7.0 g/dl). The prevalence of anaemia among children age 6-59 months is relatively higher among rural children (81%) than their urban counterparts (75%). The prevalence of any anaemia does not vary significantly by sex of the child and caste of the head of household to which children belong except for other category of religion. But of course, Christian's children are comparatively less likely to suffer from any anaemia than those from other religion- groups.

The prevalence of any anaemia declines sharply among school going population age 6-19 years (66%). The proportions of school going population age 6-19 years who suffer from mild and moderate anaemia are 17 and 39 percent respectively. The pattern in decline in any anaemia with increasing age is linear in nature with the maximum (72%) among those in the age-group 6 to 10 years and minimum (60%) 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 anaemia also declining linearly with increasing years of schooling, from 73 percent among non-literate to 59 percent among those having 10 or more years of schooling. Children from scheduled castes are also more likely to be anemic even in the schooling going population age 6-19 years.

Prevalence of anaemia declines further in case of adult population age 20 years and above. It is evident from Table 8.7 that over six-tenths (60%) of adult age 20 years and above are anemic in Andhra Pradesh. Adult women are about 1.4 times more likely to be anemic than their male counterparts. On contrary to the school age population (age 6-19 year) adult's population portrays an increasing prevalence of anaemia with increasing age groups. The pattern in increasing in prevalence of anaemia remains the same among adult men as well as women. Rural adults (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 anaemia and the pattern is same for male (from 56% to 46%) as well as female (from 69% to 65%). Scheduled castes and tribes portrays a distinct pattern with relatively higher prevalence (62%) of anaemia even among adult age 20 years and above, which may have definite implication for the food security scheme in the state.

Prevalence of anaemia 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 (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and some selected background characteristics.

It is evident from the table that almost seventh-tenth (72%) of pregnant women in Andhra Pradesh is anemic. About one-fifth of them have mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl), 43 percent have moderate anaemia and 11 percent have severe anaemia. Pregnant women in Andhra Pradesh who are younger in age (specifically age 15-19), those living in rural areas and coming from Scheduled caste households are more likely to be anemic.

12.6 Prevalence of Diabetics

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 2013). 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 percent of Indians aren't aware that they are suffering from high blood sugar (IDF, 2013). DLHS-4, women and men age 18 and older in the selected households were eligible to have their blood glucose level tested. The blood glucose was measured using portable glucometer namely SD code free, where blood droplets were obtained by pricking in the middle or ring finger with a retractable and non-reusable lancet. Before pricking, the finger was cleaned with a swab containing 70 percent isopropyl alcohol and allowed to dry. In the process, the first two drops of blood were wiped away and third drop was drawn into the glucose strips.

Table 8.10 and 8.12 present data on random blood glucose values for men and women age 18 and above from the sample households included in 2012-13 DLHS-4. Data shows that 4 percent of men and women of age 18 and above in Andhra Pradesh suffer from diabetics as the level of blood glucose among those have been 160mg/dL or higher. Another 5 percent of men and women of women age 18 and above in Andhra Pradesh are pre-diabetic. However, over 90 percent of men as well as women have normal level or even lower level of blood glucose. Prevalence of diabetes increases linearly with increasing age among men as well as among women age 18 years and above. Men age 60 & above are over 13 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 – 0.6 percent in the age group 18-29 years and 10 percent in age 60 years & above (Table 8.12). Men and women age 18 and above who reside in urban areas are more likely to suffer from diabetes than their rural counterparts (1.6 and 1.7 times respectively). Men who having less than 5 year of schooling and women who are illiterate and also having less than 5 year of schooling are more likely to suffer from diabetes compare to other category of education. 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 'others' religions are more likely to suffer from diabetes than the adult men and women who are Hindu, Muslims and Christians. Though cast differentials in prevalence of diabetes in not profound but men and women who are from scheduled tribes are less likely to

suffer from diabetes than others, which may be primarily due to changes in their life styles and dilatory practices.

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 Andhra Pradesh. Among districts, men in West Godavari and Prakasam have the highest prevalence of diabetes (8% each) followed by Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore and Chittor (7% each). On the other hand, men in Vizianagaram (3%) Vishakhapatnam and Krishna (4% each) have relatively lower prevalence of diabetes among different districts of Andhra Pradesh. The pattern remains by and large the same even if we analyze the prevalence of diabetes among adult women in different districts of Andhra Pradesh. The prevalence is the highest among adult women in West Godavari (9%) followed by Prakasam (7%) and lowest in Vizianagaram (3 %).

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 respondents' 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. In But for DLHS 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 11 percent of men and 8 percent of women age 18 years and above in Andhra Pradesh are in the stage of pre-hypertension, while 26 percent men and 19 percent of women age 18 years and above are in the stage of hypertension and require medical attention on a priority basis. A relatively larger proportion of men as well as women age 18 years and above living in urban areas are found to be hypertensive (29% and 20%) than those

living in rural areas (24% and 18% respectively). The pattern is by and large the same even in case of the pre-hypertension though the magnitude of difference reduces considerably. The pattern in prevalence of pre-hypertension and hypertension across different districts of Andhra Pradesh are not uniform. Among men age 18 years and above, prevalence of pre-hypertension ranges from a minimum in Vizianagaram (9%) to the maximum in East and West Godavari (13%). In case of hypertension, the prevalence ranges from a minimum in Krishna (17%) to the maximum in Srikakulam (39%), Prakasam and Y.S.R. Cuddapah (33%).

In case of women age 18 years and above, the prevalence of pre-hypertension is the lowest in Sri Potti Sriramulu, Y.S.R. Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantpur and Chittoor (7% each) among the 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh. On the other hand, East Godavari (11%), Krishna (10%), Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam, West Godavari, and Prakasam (9%) 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 Krishna (15%) and the highest proportion in Srikakulam (26%), Prakasam (25%) and west Godavari (23%).

12.8 Use of Iodized Salt

Salt used in the household is the most common vehicle for iodine fortification to prevent the public health concerns of iodine deficiency disorders. The compound used for fortification of salt is potassium iodate (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 89 percent of household in Andhra Pradesh and 23 percent households were found to use salt with adequate iodine contain. Another 45 percent households were found to use salt with iodine but the proportion of iodine contain was not adequate. There is no much difference in use of iodized salts by place of residence (Table 8.19) 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 Guntur (50%) to the minimum in Anantpur and Chittoor (7% each)

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 Hospitals (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 rural PSU were also covered.

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 (SHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which were expected to serve the sampled population of selected PSU were also covered.

In Andhra Pradesh, the average sampled rural population served per Sub-Health Centre (SHC), PHC and CHC are 5,134; 40,945 and 1,06,273 respectively (Table 9.1). In total 473 villages were surveyed in DLHS-4 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 468 Sub-Health Centres, 361 PHCs and 156 CHCs.

All the 468 sampled Sub-Health Centres are functioning in government building, out of these 29 percent have regular electricity (Table 9.2). In 2.8 percent of sampled Sub-Health Centres are having labor rooms; and out of this, 33.3 percent are currently in use. Toilet facility is available in 28 percent of the sampled Sub-Health Centre and, 46.7 percent are having provision for water.

Citizen's charter is displayed in 78.9 percent of the sampled Sub-Health Centres (Table 9.3). The proportion of sampled Sub-Health Centre facilitated by Village Health Nutrition & Sanitation Committee (VHNSC) and those that received untied funds is 97.5 percent and 93.4 percent respectively.

Almost all (90.4% to 100%) the sampled Sub-Health Centers in all the districts in Andhra Pradesh have adequate number of Auxiliary Nurse Mid Wife (ANM). Additional ANM are available in 72.3 percent of the sampled Sub-Health Centre. Less than 10 percent of the sampled Sub-Health Centres are having Male Health Worker (MHW) in the districts of Vishakapatnam and Krishna. When compared to other districts the maximum (69.8%) of the sampled Sub-Health Centres in Y.S.R. district have MHW.

At the PHC level, all the districts, except Vizianagram, East Godavari, Prakasam, Y.S.R., Karnool and Chittor in Andhra Pradesh have less than 90 percent of PHCs have required Medical Officers (MOs). This percent touched the 100 mark in Krishna district (Table 9.5).

In Andhra Pradesh, out of 361 sampled PHCs, 90.3 percent of the PHCs have MOs, 41.7 percent of the PHCs have Lady Medical Officer (LMO), 21.8 percent of the sampled PHCs have AYUSH Doctor and 53.7 percent have Pharmacist (Table 9.5).

Out of the 361 sampled PHCs, 12.5 percent PHCs have residential quarters for MO (Table 9.6). Around 43 percent of the sampled PHCs is functioning on a 24 hour basis, 84 percent of the sampled PHCs catering to the sample villages have at least four beds. About 49 percent of the PHCs have regular power supply and 25.8 percent of PHCs have functional vehicles.

Newborn care services are available in 92.7 percent of the sampled PHCs, 76.8 percent of PHCs have provide referral services for delivery case, and 35.2 percent of the PHCs have conducted at least 10 deliveries (Table 9.7).

Ninety six percent of the PHCs have received untied fund and almost (97.4%) all the sampled PHCs have utilized the Untied it (Table 9.8). Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) has been constituted in 67.6 percent of the sampled PHCs and the Citizen's Charter displayed in 81.2 percent of sampled PHCs.

In all the districts of Andhra Pradesh 156 CHCs have enumerated. Out of this 65 CHCs are having Obstetric Gynecologist, 55 CHCs are having Pediatrician, 46 CHCs are having Anesthetist and 4 CHCs are having Public Health Manger at the time of the survey (Table 9.9).

Out of the total 156 CHCs surveyed 135 CHCs are having functional OT, 126 CHCs are designated as FRU, 106 CHCs are having new born care services and in 37 CHS have blood storage facility (9.10).

In 129 CHCs have displayed citizen charter, 96 CHCs have constituted RKS and 95 CHCs are monitored regularly and also 146 CHCs have utilized untied fund (Table 9.11).

In Andhra Pradesh total 38 Sub Divisional Hospitals (SDHs) have surveyed. Information were gathered at the Sub-Divisional Hospitals (SDHs) level on the availability of the human resources and other services availability. Out of the total SDH surveyed 23 SDHs are having Pediatrician and 5 SDHs are having Radiographer in position. 2D Echo facility are available in only 2 Sub-Divisional Hospital, 27 SDHs have Ultrasound facility, three phase electric connection was available in 27 SDHs, critical care area are available in 30 SDHs and 28 SDHs have suggestion and complaint box (Table 9.12).

Total 17 District Hospitals have surveyed in Andhra Pradesh. Out of these 17 DHs, 14 DHs are having pediatrician and 9 DHs are having Radiographer. 2D Eco facility is available in 4 DHs, Ultrasound facility is available in 17 DHs, three phase electric connection is available in 17 DHs, critical care area is available in 15 DHs and 9 DHs have suggestion and complaint box (Table 9.13)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 1.1 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS							
Basic demographic indicators of Andhra Pradesh and its districts, Census 2011, India							
State/Districts	Population (in thousands)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate ¹	Sex ratio ²	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
Srikakulam	2,703	16.2	+6.52	1,014	71.6	52.1	61.7
Vizianagaram	2,345	20.9	+4.23	1,016	68.1	49.9	58.9
Visakhapatnam	4,291	47.5	+11.96	1,003	74.6	59.3	66.9
East Godavari	5,154	25.5	+5.16	1,005	74.5	67.5	71.0
West Godavari	3,937	20.5	+3.51	1,004	77.9	71.4	74.6
Krishna	4,517	41.0	+7.87	997	78.3	69.2	73.7
Guntur	4,888	33.9	+9.47	1,003	74.8	60.1	67.4
Prakasam	3,397	19.5	+11.05	981	72.9	53.1	63.1
Nellore	2,964	29.1	+11.05	986	75.7	62.0	68.9
Cuddapah	2,883	34.1	+10.79	984	77.8	56.8	67.3
Kurnool	4,054	28.3	+14.85	984	70.1	49.8	60.0
Anantapur	4,081	28.1	+12.10	977	73.0	54.0	63.6
Chittoor	4,174	29.5	+11.43	1,002	79.8	63.3	71.5
Andhra Pradesh	84,581	33.5	+10.98	992	74.9	59.1	67.0

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Series 20, Census of India, 2011, ¹2001-2011, ²Female per 1,000 males.

TABLE 1.2 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, EVER-MARRIED WOMEN										
Number of households and ever-married women interviewed by district, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13										
State/Districts	No of PSU			Number of households interviewed			Number of ever-married women interviewed			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	HH response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	EW response rate
Srikakulam	25	25	1,286	651	635	91.9	1,023	518	505	90.5
Vizianagaram	25	25	1,281	644	637	91.5	949	458	491	84.4
Visakhapatnam	31	29	1,565	826	739	93.2	1,356	748	608	94.4
East Godavari	44	26	1,847	1,165	682	94.2	1,578	994	584	94.5
West Godavari	25	25	1,299	668	631	92.8	1,075	594	481	90.0
Krishna	34	26	1,537	880	657	91.5	1,189	654	535	93.5
Guntur	44	26	1,828	1,159	669	93.3	1,632	1,050	582	95.0
Prakasam	25	25	1,224	607	617	87.4	933	455	478	88.4
Nellore	44	24	1,713	1,128	585	90.0	1,346	882	464	92.4
Cuddapah	44	26	1,756	1,127	629	89.6	1,398	861	537	83.4
Kurnool	44	26	1,750	1,108	642	89.3	1,503	1,023	480	87.0
Anantapur	44	25	1,649	1,092	557	86.5	1,276	848	428	83.3
Chittoor	44	26	1,755	1,108	647	89.5	1,240	774	466	81.9
Andhra Pradesh	473	334	20,490	12,163	8,327	90.8	16,498	9,859	6,639	89.1

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13					
Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Total percent (100%)
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	95.9	3.2	0.9	0.0	100.0
Middle school	82.3	7.8	6.5	3.5	100.0
Secondary school	61.1	15.2	16.1	7.6	100.0
Higher secondary school	41.0	15.4	24.7	18.9	100.0
College	10.0	10.9	28.4	50.6	100.0
Madrassa	3.8	6.6	27.9	61.7	100.0

Note: Distance from the village is calculated for only those villages which do not have the facility within the village., Note: 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13					
Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village ¹			More than 10km
		Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km	
Sub Health Centre	73.1	83.3	91.1	97.9	1.3
Primary Health Centre	23.9	31.7	44.4	74.4	26.0
Community Health Centre	4.4	10.4	15.6	35.5	64.9
District/Govt. Hospital	1.1	2.7	3.8	8.2	92.4
Government Dispensary	1.7	4.9	8.9	18.6	82.2
Private Clinic	23.9	32.8	41.9	60.7	42.9
Private Hospital	12.3	21.6	31.7	53.1	48.2
AYUSH Health Facility ²	3.2	14.4	22.0	41.6	58.8

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

TABLE 1.4(B) PROGRAMMES BENEFICIARIES		
Percentage villages having any beneficiaries from selected programs , Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13		
Programmes	Percentage of villages	Number of villages
Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	96.8	458
Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)	46.5	220
Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	92.2	436
Total number of villages		473

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13									
Reason	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
School too far	4.1	2.7	3.3	3.9	2.6	3.2	4.6	3.1	3.8
Further education not necessary	4.6	7.3	6.1	3.9	6.7	5.5	7.3	10.1	8.7
Required for work in household activities/ farm family/business	22.8	28.3	25.9	24.6	29.2	27.2	15.6	24.0	19.9
Required for outside work	10.1	6.2	7.9	9.7	6.0	7.6	11.7	7.0	9.3
Not interested in studies	37.1	29.5	32.8	36.6	31.5	33.6	38.9	19.9	29.2
Cost too much	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.1	2.8	7.1	5.0
Repeated failures	2.4	1.0	1.6	2.2	1.1	1.6	3.0	0.9	1.9
Got married	0.8	8.9	5.4	.9	9.2	5.6	0.8	7.4	4.1
Others	14.2	11.7	12.8	13.9	9.9	11.6	15.4	20.5	18.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	389	496	885	270	369	639	119	127	246

Note: **Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.6(a) HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD ASSETS			
Percent of households by housing characteristics and household assets goods, by residence, Andhra Pradesh 2012-13			
Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity	98.5	98.1	98.5
Source of drinking water			
Improved source¹	97.3	96.6	98.9
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	9.8	7.6	15.2
Public tap/standpipe	52.1	51.4	53.7
Tube Well or borehole	20.8	25.1	10.2
Other improved	14.6	12.5	19.8
Non Improved source	2.7	3.4	1.1
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation	54.5	41.8	86.3
Flush to sewer/septic/pit	35.6	26.1	59.4
Pit with slab	16.9	14.1	23.9
Pit ventilated improved	1.9	1.6	2.9
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1
Not improved	45.5	58.2	13.7
Flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit	1.1	1.1	1.0
Pit without slab	1.5	1.4	1.6
Twin pit/ Compositing toilet	0.0	0.0	0.1
Dry toilet	0.1	0.2	0.1
No toilet/open space	42.8	55.5	11.0
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	52.6	39.4	85.3
Electricity	0.3	0.2	0.4
Kerosene	0.6	0.4	0.9
Wood	44.4	57.5	11.7
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type of house			
Kachha	9.7	12.3	3.1
Semi - pucca	25.1	27.5	19.0
Pucca	65.1	60.1	77.6
Number of rooms			
1	16.7	19.9	8.7
2	36.5	39.5	28.8
3+	46.8	40.6	62.4
Household assets			
Radio/transistor	5.4	4.8	6.9
Television	80.9	76.9	90.8
Computer/ laptops without internet	1.6	0.5	4.3
Computer/ laptops with internet	1.8	0.5	5.1
Telephone only	4.9	2.8	10.0
Mobile only	82.2	79.1	89.7
Washing Machine	6.9	2.5	17.9
Refrigerator	17.1	9.6	35.7
Sewing machine	9.3	7.2	14.4
Watch/ clock	75.2	72.1	83.1
Bicycle	35.0	34.3	36.6
Motor cycle/ scooter	28.1	22.1	43.0
Car / Jeep/van	2.1	0.9	5.1
Tractor	0.8	1.1	0.2
Water pump/tube well	8.7	7.1	12.7
Cart driven by animal	1.4	1.9	0.2
Cart driven by Machine	0.3	0.3	0.4
Other cart	0.5	0.5	0.7
Cooler/AC	7.1	3.0	17.3
Number of households**	20,490	12,163	8,327

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

TABLE 1.6(b) HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of households with selected characteristics by district, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13

Districts	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
Srikakulam	98.7	84.7	53.6	50.6	72.2	85.2
Vizianagaram	98.4	97.5	45.5	60.0	74.6	89.1
Visakhapatnam	96.2	95.7	57.4	56.2	69.1	82.6
East Godavari	98.6	98.9	66.4	56.2	53.4	88.9
West Godavari	99.2	99.2	79.4	66.6	61.6	89.1
Krishna	98.9	97.8	75.3	72.9	64.2	87.2
Guntur	99.1	97.6	68.9	67.5	58.8	89.3
Prakasam	99.2	99.0	70.3	70.1	72.4	86.5
Nellore	98.1	99.1	53.0	49.9	63.2	88.5
Cuddapah	99.3	99.7	57.6	58.5	73.6	91.7
Kurnool	99.3	97.9	50.6	45.5	65.0	92.5
Anantapur	99.1	98.5	50.6	47.8	70.2	89.4
Chittoor	98.7	99.7	52.2	57.8	79.5	86.3
Andhra Pradesh	98.5	97.3	54.5	52.6	65.1	90.3

Note: ¹ Includes piped into dwelling piped to yard/plot, public tap/stand pipe/hand pump, tube well/ bore well/well covered/spring tanker, cart with small tank and bottled water. ² Household having access to toilet facility = improved source of sanitation + flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit + pit without slab + dry toilet.

TABLE 1.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	83.1	82.7	84.2
Female	16.9	17.3	15.8
Age			
< 30	7.5	7.4	7.7
30-44	33.4	32.7	35.3
45-59	33.6	32.8	35.5
60+	25.5	27.1	21.5
Median age	48.0	48.0	46.0
Religion			
Hindu	85.5	85.9	84.3
Muslim	7.6	6.4	10.5
Christian	6.8	7.5	5.1
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1
Caste/Tribe			
Scheduled castes	25.7	28.0	19.9
Scheduled tribes	8.6	10.0	5.1
Other backward classes	47.8	46.7	50.7
Others	17.9	15.3	24.3
Number of usual members			
1	5.9	6.6	4.4
2	16.5	16.7	15.9
3	17.2	16.7	18.7
4	26.3	24.5	30.8
5	16.2	16.4	15.7
6	9.2	9.8	7.8
7	3.8	4.1	3.2
8	1.8	2.0	1.3
9+	3.0	3.2	2.4
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.0	4.1	4.0
Number of households**	20,490	12,163	8,327

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

TABLE 1.8 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

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

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4
1-4	5.7	6.0	5.5	6.0	6.2	5.7	5.1	5.4	4.9
5-9	7.7	7.9	7.5	7.8	8.1	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.4
10-14	7.8	8.1	7.6	7.9	8.1	7.7	7.4	8.1	7.3
15-19	8.2	8.4	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.8	7.7	9.0	8.8
20-24	9.6	9.2	9.9	9.7	9.4	10.0	9.3	8.7	9.9
25-29	9.1	9.0	9.3	9.0	8.9	9.1	9.5	9.0	9.9
30-34	7.4	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.8	7.7	7.8
35-39	7.6	7.3	8.0	7.4	7.0	7.8	8.2	7.9	8.5
40-44	6.4	6.7	6.1	6.2	6.5	5.9	7.0	7.3	6.6
45-49	6.1	6.3	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.8	6.5	6.9	6.0
50-54	5.9	5.2	6.5	5.8	5.1	6.5	6.1	5.6	6.6
55-59	4.8	4.6	5.1	4.9	4.6	5.3	4.6	4.6	4.6
60-64	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.5	5.0	4.1	4.3	3.9
65-69	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.8
70-74	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7
75-79	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9
80+	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Persons**	40,971	40,971	42,237	49,926	24,601	25,297	33,316	16,370	16,940
Sex ratio at birth ¹	98	na	na	98	na	na	97	na	na
Sex ratio 0-4 ¹	106	na	na	105	na	na	107	na	na

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

TABLE 1.9 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of the household population (age 10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, Andhra Pradesh, 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	98.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	6,477
15-19	89.4	0.3	10.1	0.1	100.0	6,912
20-24	51.7	0.6	47.1	0.6	100.0	7,895
25-29	20.0	0.4	77.6	2.0	100.0	7,607
30-44	3.0	0.2	92.1	4.6	100.0	17,908
45-49	0.9	0.2	91.1	7.8	100.0	5,091
50-54	0.8	0.0	86.6	12.4	100.0	4,880
55-59	0.5	0.0	83.7	15.6	100.0	3,976
60+	0.6	0.1	67.5	31.6	100.0	9,723
Total	26.8	0.2	64.8	8.2	100.0	70,469
Male						
10-14	98.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	3,312
15-19	97.7	0.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	3,467
20-24	77.2	0.5	22.0	0.2	100.0	3,708
25-29	33.5	0.5	65.3	0.7	100.0	3,655
30-44	4.7	0.2	93.6	1.5	100.0	8,855
45-49	1.2	0.3	95.9	2.6	100.0	2,620
50-54	0.8	0.1	95.3	3.7	100.0	2,146
55-59	0.5	0.0	94.5	5.0	100.0	1,868
60+	0.8	0.2	88.3	10.6	100.0	4,849
Total	32.6	0.2	64.4	2.7	100.0	34,480
Female						
10-14	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	3,165
15-19	81.1	0.5	18.2	0.2	100.0	3,445
20-24	28.8	0.7	69.5	1.0	100.0	4,187
25-29	7.3	0.4	89.1	3.2	100.0	3,952
30-44	1.4	0.2	90.8	7.6	100.0	9,052
45-49	0.6	0.1	86.0	13.2	100.0	2,471
50-54	0.7	0.0	79.9	19.2	100.0	2,734
55-59	0.5	0.0	74.4	24.9	100.0	2,108
60+	0.4	0.0	46.8	52.5	100.0	4,871
Total	21.1	0.2	65.1	13.5	100.0	35,985

**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 Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.					
Place of residence/ district	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage		Currently married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 years
	Boys	Girls	Boys (<21 years)	Girls (<18 years)	
Srikakulam	26.3	21.1	8.0	4.3	28.2
Vizianagaram	25.1	20.1	9.5	11.4	23.4
Visakhapatnam	25.0	20.2	13.4	17.8	36.4
East Godavari	24.5	20.4	15.5	12.7	29.1
West Godavari	22.9	19.7	14.2	14.7	29.5
Krishna	23.3	19.4	11.0	14.0	31.3
Guntur	23.6	19.3	16.0	22.1	35.9
Prakasam	24.4	20.5	10.8	14.3	47.9
Nellore	24.3	20.3	14.4	14.4	35.2
Cuddapah	24.7	19.7	13.2	17.5	31.2
Kurnool	23.5	19.6	21.7	19.2	38.4
Anantapur	24.8	19.5	11.2	19.4	34.2
Chittoor	26.3	21.3	9.4	8.3	23.9
Rural	23.9	19.5	16.8	17.6	34.3
Urban	25.5	21.0	8.0	10.9	30.9
Andhra Pradesh	24.3	19.9	14.7	15.9	33.4

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

TABLE 1.11 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

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

Background Characteristics	Years of schooling among those who are literate					Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
	Non-literate	Less than 5	6 – 8	9 – 10	11 or more			
Total								
Age								
7-9	1.4	95.6	2.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	3,709
10-14	0.3	36.8	58.1	2.8	0.7	1.3	100.0	6,477
15-19	1.8	6.0	21.5	30.5	38.5	1.7	100.0	6,912
20-29	9.1	11.2	15.7	18.7	45.3	0.0	100.0	15,502
30-39	16.5	13.0	14.8	16.5	39.1	0.0	100.0	12,549
40-49	21.3	12.9	10.1	11.9	43.8	0.1	100.0	10,450
50+	28.0	12.8	6.6	6.2	46.4	0.0	100.0	18,579
Sex								
Male	11.8	18.8	17.1	14.8	37.2	0.3	100.0	36,351
Female	18.0	17.4	15.1	11.2	37.9	0.3	100.0	37,823
Religion								
Hindu	14.8	17.7	16.0	13.1	38.1	0.3	100.0	62,624
Muslim	15.4	21.6	17.5	13.1	32.0	0.5	100.0	6,441
Christian	17.2	18.6	15.5	11.2	37.0	0.5	100.0	4,972
Others	6.4	14.7	9.4	19.2	45.7	4.6	100.0	141
Caste								
Scheduled Castes	17.9	17.9	15.8	12.0	36.2	0.3	100.0	18,284
Scheduled Tribes	19.3	17.3	13.5	9.8	39.3	0.7	100.0	5,766
Other Backward Classes	13.7	18.4	16.6	13.2	37.9	0.3	100.0	35,589
Others	12.7	18.0	16.3	15.3	37.6	0.2	100.0	14,539
Total	15.0	18.1	16.1	13.0	37.5	0.3	100.0	74,178

Note: ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.12 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

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

Background Characteristics	Years of schooling among those who are literate					Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
	Non-literate	Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Rural								
Age								
7-9	1.5	95.6	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	100.0	2,238
10-14	0.3	37.6	57.1	2.6	0.8	1.6	100.0	3,913
15-19	2.2	6.8	23.4	30.6	35.3	1.8	100.0	3,958
20-29	10.2	12.4	16.3	18.6	42.4	0.0	100.0	9,270
30-39	19.4	14.4	14.8	14.5	36.8	0.0	100.0	7,244
40-49	25.0	13.3	9.2	9.1	43.2	0.0	100.0	6,017
50+	31.1	12.4	5.2	3.7	47.6	0.0	100.0	11,534
Sex								
Male	13.8	20.1	17.2	13.5	35.1	0.3	100.0	21676
Female	20.3	17.5	14.4	9.5	37.9	0.4	100.0	22498
Religion								
Hindu	17.1	18.4	15.7	11.6	36.9	0.3	100.0	37,774
Muslim	16.3	22.8	17.2	11.0	32.1	0.5	100.0	2,883
Christian	18.8	19.2	15.5	10.2	35.6	0.6	100.0	3,448
Others	6.1	12.6	9.8	20.1	48.3	3.0	100.0	69
Caste								
Scheduled Castes	19.3	18.1	15.8	10.8	35.6	0.3	100.0	12,415
Scheduled Tribes	20.6	17.3	12.8	9.0	39.6	0.7	100.0	4,311
Other Backward Classes	15.6	19.2	16.1	11.7	37.1	0.3	100.0	20,485
Others	16.0	19.6	16.3	13.4	34.5	0.2	100.0	6,963
Total	17.1	18.8	15.8	11.5	36.5	0.3	100.0	44,174
Note: ** Unweighted cases.								

TABLE 1.13 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

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

Background Characteristics	Years of schooling among those who are literate					Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
	Non-literate	Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Urban								
Age								
7-9	1.2	95.7	2.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	1,471
10-14	0.3	34.9	60.4	3.3	0.5	0.6	100.0	2,564
15-19	1.1	4.5	17.8	30.2	44.9	1.4	100.0	2,954
20-29	6.5	8.6	14.3	19.0	51.6	0.0	100.0	6,232
30-39	10.5	10.2	14.9	20.6	43.8	0.0	100.0	5,305
40-49	13.6	12.0	11.9	17.6	44.9	0.1	100.0	4,433
50+	20.6	13.8	10.0	12.3	43.3	0.0	100.0	7,045
Sex								
Male	7.3	16.2	16.8	17.8	41.7	0.2	100.0	14,679
Female	13.1	17.1	16.6	15.0	38.0	0.2	100.0	15,325
Religion								
Hindu	9.6	16.2	16.6	16.6	40.8	0.2	100.0	24,850
Muslim	14.2	20.0	17.9	15.6	31.8	0.4	100.0	3,558
Christian	12.0	16.6	15.4	14.3	41.4	0.2	100.0	1,524
Others	7.0	18.2	8.7	17.5	41.4	7.2	100.0	72
Caste								
Scheduled Castes	13.6	17.2	15.6	15.6	37.8	0.2	100.0	5,869
Scheduled Tribes	13.8	17.5	16.5	13.4	38.2	0.6	100.0	1,455
Other Backward Classes	9.7	16.8	17.4	16.2	39.7	0.2	100.0	15,104
Others	8.1	15.8	16.2	17.8	41.9	0.2	100.0	7,576
Total	10.3	16.7	16.7	16.4	39.8	0.2	100.0	30,004
** Unweighted cases.								

TABLE 1.14 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL									
Percentage of household population (aged 6 to 17 years) attending school/college , Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.									
Background Characteristics	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Age									
6-10	98.8	99.6	99.0	98.6	99.7	98.9	99.0	99.5	99.1
11-13	95.6	98.0	96.3	96.7	98.1	97.1	94.6	98.0	95.5
14-17	84.0	90.8	86.1	87.2	91.5	88.5	80.7	90.1	83.5
6-11	98.6	99.4	98.8	98.4	99.3	98.6	98.8	99.4	99.0
12-17	87.9	93.1	89.4	90.3	93.8	91.4	85.4	92.5	87.4
Total	92.6	95.7	93.5	93.9	96.0	94.5	91.2	95.5	92.4
Religion									
Hindu	93.8	96.9	94.6	94.8	97.1	95.4	92.7	96.7	93.8
Muslim	91.0	92.0	91.4	93.0	91.9	92.5	88.9	92.1	90.3
Christian	90.1	94.6	90.9	91.2	95.1	92.0	89.2	94.1	90.1
Others	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	93.3	96.1	94.1	94.4	96.0	94.9	92.1	95.9	93.2
Caste/Tribe									
Scheduled Castes	93.1	95.1	93.5	94.5	95.5	94.8	91.6	94.7	92.3
Scheduled Tribes	88.2	90.8	88.7	89.1	89.3	89.1	87.3	92.4	88.2
Other Backward Classes	93.6	96.2	94.4	94.6	96.3	95.1	92.5	96.1	93.6
Others	95.9	97.7	96.7	97.0	97.9	97.4	94.8	97.5	95.9
Total	93.3	96.1	94.1	94.4	96.2	94.9	92.1	95.9	93.2

Table 1.15 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT							
Percentage of villages with facility and health personnel by district, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13							
District	Number of villages having facility**						Number of villages
	Primary or middle school	Sub-Health centre	PHCs	Any overment health facility ¹	anganwadi Centre	VHNSC	
Srikakulam	100.0	76.0	24.0	76.0	96.0	84.0	25
Vizianagaram	96.0	64.0	40.0	64.0	100.0	60.0	25
Visakhapatnam	100.0	77.4	19.4	77.4	100.0	71.0	31
East Godavari	95.5	88.6	29.5	88.6	100.0	79.5	44
West Godavari	100.0	72.0	28.0	72.0	100.0	92.0	25
Krishna	94.1	78.8	12.1	79.4	100.0	91.2	34
Guntur	100.0	84.1	25.0	84.1	100.0	50.0	44
Prakasam	100.0	52.0	32.0	52.0	100.0	72.0	25
Nellore	97.7	68.2	18.2	70.5	100.0	77.3	44
Cuddapah	97.7	70.5	25.0	70.5	100.0	93.2	44
Kurnool	100.0	72.7	18.2	75.0	100.0	54.5	44
Anantapur	97.7	77.3	31.8	77.3	100.0	77.3	44
Chittoor	97.7	59.1	15.9	59.1	100.0	72.7	44
Andhra Pradesh	98.1	73.1	23.9	73.6	99.8	74.4	473

Note: ** This information was collected from Sarpanch/Pradhan, PRI member, Gram Sevak, Village Secretary/officer or any other official at village level. ¹ Includes Sub-Health Centre, Primary Health Centre (including Block PHC), Community Health Centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village. VHNSC = Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee.

TABLE 1.16 BIRTH REGISTRATION			
Proportion of children below age 5 years who have registered the birth with civil authority and received birth certificate, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.			
Background characteristics	Birth Registered	Having birth certificate¹	Number of children below 5 years
Age of the children			
Below 1 year	64.1	67.0	1,147
1 to 2 years	70.4	75.4	1,105
3-4 years	68.2	79.7	1,842
Sex of the children			
Male	65.6	74.6	2,473
Female	69.6	77.6	2,362
Place of residence			
Rural	65.3	74.4	3,539
Urban	73.8	80.1	1,298
Religion			
Hindu	67.2	77.2	3,968
Muslim	71.3	74.3	464
Christian	66.8	66.6	400
Others	42.5	66.4	05
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled castes	65.7	74.1	1,398
Scheduled tribes	53.9	67.9	442
Other backward classes	70.1	77.6	2,195
Others	71.5	78.5	802
Total	67.6	76.1	4837
¹ Out of those registered. ** Unweighted cases.			

TABLE 1.17 BIRTH REGISTRATION							
Proportion of children below age 5 years whose birth have been registered with civil authority and received birth certificate by Districts, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.							
Districts	Birth Registered			Received birth certificate ¹			Number of children below 5 years**
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Srikakulam	56.7	63.8	60.0	82.1	86.7	84.3	214
Vizianagaram	70.7	80.4	75.0	80.4	85.6	82.8	249
Visakhapatnam	69.5	71.0	70.1	78.8	87.5	82.4	348
East Godavari	65.4	66.2	65.7	72.3	80.2	74.9	463
West Godavari	75.3	81.0	77.8	86.5	80.7	83.8	323
Krishna	76.2	87.2	80.6	79.0	95.2	86.0	243
Guntur	60.8	69.7	63.7	80.5	86.5	82.6	422
Prakasam	72.9	84.1	79.3	65.0	75.7	71.5	239
Nellore	72.3	83.5	75.8	65.3	74.8	68.6	458
Cuddapah	60.8	71.0	64.9	64.3	67.9	65.8	526
Kurnool	63.9	59.9	62.3	65.1	78.3	70.2	534
Anantapur	55.4	71.1	60.5	86.4	68.8	79.7	417
Chittoor	59.8	82.0	67.5	76.0	85.7	80.1	401
Andhra Pradesh	65.3	73.9	67.6	74.4	80.1	76.1	4,837
¹ Out of those registered. ** Unweighted cases.							

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

TABLE 2.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age Group			
15-19	3.3	3.8	2.3
20-24	15.0	16.0	12.8
25-29	19.4	19.3	19.6
30-34	16.1	15.7	16.9
35-39	18.6	18.1	19.5
40-44	13.9	13.5	15.0
45-49	13.7	13.7	13.9
Consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	44.3	48.4	35.4
18 years & above	55.7	51.6	64.6
Marital Duration			
Less than 5 years	15.8	16.2	15.0
5-9 years	16.8	16.7	17.2
10-14 years	16.6	16.3	17.3
15 or more years	50.7	50.8	50.5
Woman's education			
Non-literate ^a	47.9	55.2	31.9
Less than 5 years	4.0	4.4	3.3
5-9 years	21.8	21.3	22.7
10 or more years	26.3	19.1	42.1
Husband's education			
Non-literate ^a			
Less than 5 years	41.4	48.2	26.6
5-9 years	3.7	4.1	2.9
10 or more years	20.5	21.3	18.7
	34.3	26.4	51.8
Religion			
Hindu	84.6	85.4	83.1
Muslim	8.0	6.4	11.7
Christian	7.2	8.2	5.1
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	25.8	28.4	20.2
Scheduled tribes	8.4	9.9	4.9
Other backward classes	47.6	46.3	50.5
Others	18.3	15.4	24.5
Andhra Pradesh **	16498	9859	6639

^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 age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and years of schooling, Andhra Pradesh, 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	21.0	0.0	12.9	20.9	29.5	15.7	100.0	524
20-24	27.2	0.5	11.5	18.1	24.7	18.0	100.0	2422
25-29	39.3	0.6	13.7	14.6	16.9	15.0	100.0	3216
30-34	47.2	0.7	12.7	13.8	14.5	11.1	100.0	2685
35-39	54.0	0.9	12.7	11.9	11.2	9.4	100.0	3094
40-44	61.0	0.7	11.4	7.8	10.9	8.2	100.0	2309
45-49	68.2	0.7	11.0	7.9	6.3	5.8	100.0	2248
Place of residence								
Rural	55.2	0.6	12.9	12.2	12.2	6.9	100.0	9859
Urban	31.9	0.7	11.0	14.4	20.3	21.8	100.0	6639
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	83.4	0.7	6.7	5.2	3.2	0.8	100.0	6594
Less than 5 years	45.4	0.7	31.2	12.7	7.7	2.4	100.0	521
5-9 years	32.1	1.1	24.8	23.6	13.8	4.6	100.0	3351
10 or more years	14.1	0.4	10.0	15.8	29.9	29.8	100.0	6032
Religion								
Hindu	47.4	0.7	12.2	12.9	15.0	11.8	100.0	13896
Muslim	47.0	0.4	14.2	14.7	14.8	8.8	100.0	1405
Christian	54.1	0.9	12.0	10.2	11.2	11.7	100.0	1180
Others	37.2	(0.0)	(22.9)	(13.9)	(8.6)	(11.6)	(100.0)	11
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	53.3	0.8	12.1	12.0	12.3	9.6	100.0	4180
Scheduled tribes	61.6	0.4	10.9	8.7	10.0	8.4	100.0	1327
Other backward classes	47.2	0.7	13.0	13.3	15.0	10.8	100.0	7853
Others	43.0	0.5	11.5	14.8	19.6	17.9	100.0	3138
Andhra Pradesh	47.9	0.6	12.3	12.8	14.7	11.6	100.0	16498

Note: Total includes women with missing information on husband's education, who are not shown separately, ^aLiterate but did not attend school, are also included, () based on 10-20 unweighted cases, ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.3 BIRTH ORDER

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

Background characteristics	Distribution of births	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above		
Age group								
15-19	6.2	78.8	19.6	1.1	0.5	21.2	100.0	185
20-24	50.3	55.3	39.0	5.2	0.5	44.7	100.0	1487
25-29	33.6	30.7	47.9	16.0	5.5	69.3	100.0	1002
30-34	7.1	25.4	42.9	21.2	10.6	74.6	100.0	222
35-39	2.1	16.2	36.7	26.7	20.4	83.8	100.0	64
40-45	0.5	(22.6)	(26.7)	(14.1)	(36.5)	(77.4)	(100.0)	15
45-49	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	02
Place of residence								
Rural	73.0	44.9	40.1	10.9	4.1	55.1	100.0	1925
Urban	27.0	46.5	43.1	8.3	2.0	53.5	100.0	1052
Education								
Non-literate ^a	29.9	33.9	42.0	16.1	7.9	66.1	100.0	855
Less than 5 years	3.0	31.0	50.2	18.8	0.0	69.0	100.0	88
5-9 years	25.8	43.2	43.5	10.3	3.0	56.8	100.0	757
10 or more years	41.3	56.1	37.8	5.3	0.8	43.9	100.0	1277
Religion								
Hindu	81.2	45.9	40.4	10.2	3.6	54.1	100.0	2404
Muslim	10.4	44.6	41.0	9.4	4.9	55.4	100.0	318
Christian	8.4	41.9	45.8	11.0	1.3	58.1	100.0	252
Others	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	02
Caste/tribes								
Scheduled castes	29.1	42.1	42.5	12.2	3.2	57.9	100.0	850
Scheduled tribes	9.8	39.0	42.0	13.3	5.8	61.0	100.0	285
Other backward classes	45.6	47.7	40.0	9.0	3.3	52.3	100.0	1363
Others	15.5	48.7	39.9	8.1	3.3	51.3	100.0	479
Andhra Pradesh	100.0	45.4	40.9	10.2	3.5	54.6	100.0	2977

[#] Last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate, but did not attend school are also included, -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.4 BIRTH ORDER BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts	Distribution of births	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above		
Srikakulam	4.5	53.2	38.1	6.8	2.0	46.8	100.0	138
Vizianagaram	4.7	56.9	41.8	0.6	0.6	43.1	100.0	138
Vishakapatnam	7.3	42.5	42.3	9.8	5.3	57.5	100.0	221
East Godavari	8.9	54.0	39.6	5.3	1.1	46.0	100.0	266
West Godavari	6.0	44.9	48.1	6.6	.4	55.1	100.0	173
Krishna	4.2	47.2	46.4	6.4	.0	52.8	100.0	123
Guntur	9.5	49.6	37.5	11.0	2.0	50.4	100.0	278
Prakasam	5.3	46.3	44.3	8.1	1.3	53.7	100.0	159
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	8.9	41.5	44.0	11.8	2.6	58.5	100.0	267
Y.S.R.	10.8	43.2	37.0	13.9	5.8	56.8	100.0	321
Kurnool	13.1	39.4	38.6	15.4	6.6	60.6	100.0	389
Anantpur	8.6	40.5	41.4	11.8	6.3	59.5	100.0	261
Chittoor	8.2	44.9	43.6	9.2	2.2	55.1	100.0	243
Andhra Pradesh	100.0	45.4	40.9	10.2	3.5	54.6	100.0	2977

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

TABLE 2.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN

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

Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to women age 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women age 40-49 years			
	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**
Age Group								
15-19	0.50	0.24	0.25	524	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.19	0.63	0.56	2422	na	na	na	na
25-29	1.82	0.95	0.87	3216	na	na	na	na
30-34	2.06	1.07	0.98	2685	na	na	na	na
35-39	2.26	1.19	1.06	3094	na	na	na	na
40-44	2.45	1.32	1.14	2309	2.45	1.32	1.14	2309
45-49	2.59	1.42	1.17	2248	2.59	1.42	1.17	2248
Residence								
Rural	2.04	1.08	0.95	9859	2.59	1.41	1.19	2653
Urban	1.90	1.01	0.89	6639	2.37	1.28	1.09	1904
Education								
Non-literate ^a	2.27	1.21	1.06	7649	2.67	1.46	1.21	2847
Less than 5 years	2.16	1.14	1.02	548	2.50	1.32	1.18	162
5-9 years	1.92	1.02	0.90	3626	2.38	1.29	1.09	729
10 or more years	1.53	0.80	0.73	4675	2.01	1.06	0.95	819
Religion								
Hindu	1.97	1.05	0.92	13896	2.46	1.34	1.12	3916
Muslim	2.16	1.13	1.03	1405	3.01	1.58	1.43	340
Christian	2.12	1.09	1.03	1180	2.82	1.46	1.36	293
Others [#]	(1.92)	(0.88)	(1.04)	11	--	--	--	7
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	2.08	1.10	0.98	4180	2.73	1.47	1.26	1064
Scheduled tribes	2.03	1.10	0.93	1327	2.64	1.46	1.19	348
Other backward classes	1.99	1.05	0.94	7853	2.52	1.36	1.16	2127
Others	1.87	1.00	0.86	3138	2.24	1.23	1.01	1018
Andhra Pradesh	2.00	1.06	0.94	16498	2.52	1.37	1.15	4557

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

TABLE 2.6 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes since 01-01-2008 according to background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 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	507	22.0	93.0	2.2	1.0	3.8	100.0	197
20-24	2374	23.3	96.6	0.6	0.5	2.3	100.0	1527
25-29	3090	11.3	97.0	0.9	0.3	1.7	100.0	1021
30-34	2517	8.1	95.9	0.9	1.7	1.5	100.0	229
35-39	2853	3.2	93.6	1.6	0.0	4.8	100.0	69
40-44	2029	1.5	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	15
45-49	1937	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	02
Place of resident								
Urban	9128	15.2	97.2	0.8	0.3	1.7	100.0	1957
Rural	6179	12.3	94.5	1.0	1.1	3.3	100.0	1103
Sex-composition of living children								
One son only	1591	12.2	96.4	0.8	1.1	1.8	100.0	607
One daughter only	1267	17.6	96.7	1.1	0.1	2.1	100.0	584
One son, one daughter only	4002	6.0	99.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	100.0	724
Two sons only	2056	9.3	98.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	361
Three sons only	305	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	31
Three daughters only	282	9.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50
Four and above	792	6.8	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	70
Woman's Education								
Non-literate ^a	6858	10.4	97.8	1.1	0.1	1.0	100.0	863
Less than 5 years	505	13.6	94.4	1.8	1.8	2.0	100.0	90
5-9 years	3426	16.5	95.1	1.0	1.0	3.0	100.0	786
10 or more years	4518	17.2	96.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	100.0	1321
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	5768	11.7	98.0	0.6	0.3	1.1	100.0	821
Less than 5 years	490	11.7	94.4	1.0	1.8	2.8	100.0	88
5-9 years	3212	15.5	95.8	0.9	0.6	2.7	100.0	759
10 or more years	5837	16.1	96.0	1.0	0.6	2.5	100.0	1392
Religion								
Hindu	12892	14.1	96.7	0.8	0.5	2.0	100.0	2473
Muslim	1314	17.8	94.5	1.1	0.6	3.7	100.0	325
Christian	1085	12.8	96.2	1.3	0.4	2.1	100.0	260
Others	11	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	02
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	3854	13.6	96.6	0.8	0.3	2.3	100.0	876
Scheduled tribes	1221	10.1	97.8	1.1	0.5	0.5	100.0	289
Other backward classes	7288	15.8	96.0	0.7	0.4	2.8	100.0	1404
Others	2944	14.3	96.5	1.1	1.3	1.1	100.0	491
Andhra Pradesh	15307	14.3	96.2	0.8	0.5	2.3	100.0	3060

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

TABLE 2.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

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

Districts	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		
Srikakulam	940	5.2	96.0	1.1	0.0	2.9	100.0	142
Vizianagaram	863	4.1	98.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	140
Vishakapatnam	1231	6.1	98.1	0.5	0.5	0.9	100.0	222
East Godavari	1454	7.3	98.2	0.4	0.0	1.4	100.0	269
West Godavari	1021	6.1	94.5	1.7	2.1	1.7	100.0	181
Krishna	1112	4.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	123
Guntur	1502	11.2	95.2	1.5	0.0	3.3	100.0	286
Prakasam	868	3.9	98.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	100.0	159
								274
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore Y.S.R.	1259	10.9	96.4	1.0	0.4	2.1	100.0	
	1294	11.5	92.0	1.5	0.5	6.0	100.0	341
Kurnool	1413	14.4	95.8	0.8	0.9	2.5	100.0	402
Anantpur	1189	8.7	94.5	1.6	1.4	2.4	100.0	277
Chittoor	1161	6.5	98.5	0.0	0.9	0.7	100.0	244
Andhra Pradesh	15307	100.0	96.2	0.8	0.5	2.3	100.0	3060

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.8 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

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

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon ¹	21.3	16.1	1.8	0.7	0.7	6.5
Want another later ²	2.1	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8
Want another, undecided when	10.0	6.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	2.7
Undecided	25.6	20.2	2.7	2.3	1.8	8.6
Want no more	14.4	7.6	3.3	3.0	6.0	5.5
Sterilized ³	6.3	31.3	89.2	92.1	88.5	68.9
Declared in fecund	17.3	4.8	1.1	1.1	2.5	3.8
Inconsistent response	3.1	11.8	1.1	0.7	0.2	3.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	1834	2858	7334	2484	792	15302
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	17.5	31.4	48.2	57.4	88.1	29.8
Girl	6.6	26.0	16.3	10.6	0.0	17.7
Doesn't matter	35.0	19.8	17.4	16.0	4.8	24.5
Up to God	40.9	22.8	18.2	16.0	7.2	28.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
Number of women ^{4**}	683	1027	263	39	09	2021

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any antenatal check-up ¹	Place of antenatal check-up				Number of women**
		Government health facility ²		Private health facility ³	Others ⁴	
		Health facility	ICDS/Mobile unit			
Age group						
15-19	98.0	45.5	3.5	69.3	0.0	180
20-24	98.5	46.7	4.0	67.9	0.8	1602
25-29	96.6	46.6	4.1	64.1	0.7	1536
30-34	94.5	39.7	4.2	72.6	0.8	439
35+	90.6	45.4	4.2	59.9	1.4	188
No. of Living Children						
0	--	--	--	--	--	8
1	97.9	42.3	3.6	72.4	0.6	1401
2	97.9	46.8	4.5	64.9	0.6	1908
3	94.5	50.7	3.1	60.3	1.2	462
4+	86.2	52.7	5.6	54.9	3.2	166
Residence						
Rural	96.3	48.5	4.7	65.2	1.0	2474
Urban	98.6	39.2	2.3	70.0	0.2	1471
Education						
Non literate ^a	92.6	57.4	5.2	55.5	1.3	1235
Less than 5 years	97.0	62.7	4.3	50.5	1.0	104
9-10 years	98.9	44.3	3.8	69.2	0.3	1018
10 or more years	99.4	36.4	3.3	75.0	0.5	1588
Religion						
Hindu	96.6	46.5	4.1	65.9	0.9	3231
Muslim	98.5	39.7	3.9	72.0	0.1	383
Christian	98.1	45.8	4.0	67.4	0.3	327
Others	--	--	--	--	--	4
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	98.1	50.3	3.9	61.8	0.7	1103
Scheduled tribes	84.4	60.5	6.1	51.5	2.0	366
Other backward classes	98.3	44.0	4.0	69.5	0.6	1809
Others	98.5	35.3	3.2	74.9	0.5	667
Andhra Pradesh	96.9	45.8	4.0	66.6	0.7	3945

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, ^b Among those who had received any ANC those who had received any ANC. ¹ Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home, ² Includes sub-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. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

District/State	Any ANC Check up	Place of antenatal check-up ^a				Number of Women**
		Government ¹ health facility		Private ² health facility	Others ³	
		Health Facility	ICDS/Mobile Unit			
Anantpur	98.5	45.1	11.7	68.5	1.2	183
Chittoor	99.0	63.1	7.6	64.1	0.6	181
East Godavari	85.6	64.7	4.8	48.4	1.5	320
Guntur	99.3	50.2	2.2	62.5	0.0	379
Karnool	99.1	51.2	5.1	63.4	0.0	225
Krishna	100.0	45.4	3.2	64.3	0.0	191
Prakasam	98.3	37.6	1.8	78.4	1.0	360
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	95.0	26.2	1.3	78.7	0.9	222
Srikakulam	98.8	28.5	1.5	78.6	0.0	371
Vishakapatnam	97.4	21.9	3.4	83.5	0.0	399
Vizianagaram	95.9	45.1	5.0	63.3	0.9	469
West Godavari	98.6	56.7	4.1	57.7	1.9	342
Y.S.R.	99.4	64.2	2.9	53.9	1.0	303
Andhra Pradesh	96.9	45.8	4.0	66.6	0.7	3945

^{##} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' and 'missing cases'. ¹ Includes sub-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. ** 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested (Hb)	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Sonography /ultrasound	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	90.1	68.4	89.6	89.1	84.0	72.7	81.3	180
20-24	92.1	76.3	89.2	87.0	86.0	71.4	81.8	1602
25-29	91.0	76.3	88.6	85.1	83.6	72.2	79.7	1536
30-34	88.7	77.4	83.7	83.0	84.1	69.0	80.3	439
35+	83.9	76.4	78.3	79.6	77.7	60.6	73.0	188
No. of Living Children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
1	91.8	76.5	89.8	86.9	85.9	71.2	82.0	1401
2	92.0	77.4	88.6	86.5	84.8	72.4	80.4	1908
3	87.7	72.8	84.0	82.5	82.6	67.5	78.6	462
4+	79.5	68.0	75.6	74.7	73.5	63.8	72.8	166
Residence								
Rural	89.5	74.4	86.9	84.0	82.8	68.4	79.0	2474
Urban	94.2	80.1	90.4	89.5	88.3	77.4	83.8	1471
Education								
Non- literate ^a	85.3	70.9	82.4	79.8	77.6	64.4	72.6	1235
Less than five years	87.3	66.9	84.2	78.9	80.0	65.4	72.5	104
5-9 years	94.0	77.8	91.6	90.4	88.6	75.3	84.4	1018
10 or more years	93.7	79.9	90.4	87.9	87.7	74.2	85.0	1588
Religion								
Hindu	90.7	76.7	87.9	85.5	84.3	70.4	80.2	3231
Muslim	90.3	76.3	87.8	85.6	83.1	74.5	80.4	383
Christian	92.7	69.1	87.6	86.5	86.3	72.7	82.3	327
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Castes	91.2	78.5	88.6	85.5	84.8	72.8	81.0	1103
Scheduled Tribes	69.2	58.5	66.9	65.4	65.4	52.4	58.9	366
Backward Classes	94.2	75.7	91.2	89.1	86.5	71.2	82.9	1809
Others	93.6	83.2	89.7	88.2	89.2	78.1	85.3	667
Andhra Pradesh	90.8	76.0	87.9	85.6	84.4	71.0	80.4	3945

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, -- percentage not shown for 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Nutrition for mother and child	Cleanliness at the time of delivery	Institutional delivery	Keep baby warm	Breast feeding	Advice for family planning		Number of Women**
						Spacing	Limiting	
Age group								
15-19	57.5	61.3	45.2	62.9	70.8	46.5	43.4	180
20-24	59.4	62.9	48.4	63.9	73.0	54.4	49.1	1602
25-29	56.7	58.3	46.4	62.4	69.7	53.6	48.4	1536
30-34	59.0	63.2	46.5	68.3	73.5	55.7	48.3	439
35+	63.6	61.2	47.4	63.8	71.3	51.5	45.7	188
No. of Living Children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
1	59.1	60.6	48.1	64.1	71.4	52.2	46.1	1401
2	58.5	62.1	47.1	63.8	72.6	55.1	50.5	1908
3	58.6	59.2	47.4	62.8	69.7	53.9	47.7	462
4+	50.8	56.6	42.0	62.3	67.7	51.0	45.6	166
Residence								
Rural	58.1	61.2	47.7	63.7	72.5	54.0	49.1	2474
Urban	59.0	60.5	46.2	63.8	69.5	53.1	46.4	1471
Education								
Non-literate ^a	53.4	55.4	40.9	58.2	65.4	46.9	43.0	1235
Less than 5 years	62.7	60.9	60.2	64.2	74.1	51.4	53.3	104
5-9 years	58.5	61.9	49.0	65.1	74.9	56.6	48.6	1018
10 or more year	62.0	64.8	50.1	67.2	74.2	57.4	52.0	1588
Religion								
Hindu	59.5	62.2	47.8	64.3	72.0	54.1	49.3	3231
Muslim	49.0	53.1	38.9	58.6	66.0	47.9	41.2	383
Christian	57.7	58.1	51.5	64.1	73.6	56.1	47.2	327
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	56.2	56.0	46.0	61.5	70.8	51.0	44.5	1103
Scheduled Tribes	64.0	67.4	51.3	69.6	76.4	61.6	54.3	366
Other backward classes	57.0	61.3	45.3	62.8	69.3	52.4	48.0	1809
Others	63.4	65.7	52.8	67.3	77.1	58.3	53.2	667
Andhra Pradesh	58.4	61.0	47.2	63.7	71.6	53.7	48.3	3945

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included, -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.5 (A) ANTENATAL CARE: ANC VISITS AND TIME OF FIRST ANCPercent 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of ANC Check up				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number of Women**
	No Check up	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group								
15-19	3.9	1.1	5.8	89.1	80.8	12.6	2.2	180
20-24	6.4	2.3	6.6	84.7	80.1	11.4	3.0	1602
25-29	7.4	2.1	5.6	85.0	76.5	14.3	2.1	1536
30-34	10.7	1.8	4.4	83.1	77.0	9.6	3.5	439
35+	18.7	3.0	4.8	73.5	66.8	12.4	3.0	188
No. of Living Children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
1	6.6	2.7	5.2	85.4	80.7	10.9	2.4	1401
2	6.3	1.5	5.7	86.5	78.7	12.5	2.7	1908
3	12.0	3.3	7.2	77.5	70.6	15.3	3.3	462
4+	19.9	1.7	6.9	71.5	65.0	15.2	2.0	166
Residence								
Rural	8.3	2.4	5.7	83.6	75.9	13.5	2.7	2474
Urban	6.3	1.6	6.1	86.0	82.6	9.9	2.6	1471
Education								
Non-literate ^a	15.1	2.1	7.0	75.8	69.2	14.5	2.4	1235
Less than 5 years	10.4	3.2	7.0	79.4	72.1	17.4	1.1	104
5-9 years	3.7	2.2	6.1	87.9	80.7	12.7	2.9	1018
10 or more year	4.0	2.0	4.6	89.4	83.6	10.2	2.8	1588
Religion								
Hindu	8.2	2.1	5.7	84.0	77.9	12.2	2.3	3231
Muslim	5.4	2.1	9.0	83.6	79.7	13.1	2.9	383
Christian	6.3	1.8	3.9	88.0	74.3	14.5	5.5	327
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	7.2	1.8	5.2	85.8	77.4	12.9	3.1	1103
Scheduled Tribes	18.4	2.6	6.8	72.2	63.8	16.1	1.2	366
Other backward classes	6.1	2.2	5.9	85.8	79.9	11.8	2.7	1809
Others	7.0	2.3	6.3	84.5	81.1	11.3	2.6	667
Andhra Pradesh	7.7	2.1	5.8	84.3	77.8	12.5	2.7	3945

^{##} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. -- 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup equivalent			Number of Women**
	No TT	1	2+	No IFA/syrup	100+ IFA tablets	Full ANC ^b	
Age group							
15-19	5.4	11.0	83.6	2.5	50.8	46.8	180
20-24	5.8	10.0	84.2	1.3	48.7	43.2	1602
25-29	8.1	10.1	81.9	1.2	47.7	43.3	1536
30-34	9.2	9.3	81.5	2.1	44.9	40.3	439
35+	14.9	10.8	74.2	1.0	37.8	31.2	188
No. of Living Children							
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
1	6.8	12.0	81.3	1.2	49.3	44.7	1401
2	5.8	9.4	84.8	1.4	48.0	42.8	1908
3	12.0	7.7	80.3	1.8	44.1	38.2	462
4+	18.4	6.7	74.9	1.6	37.1	34.2	166
Residence							
Rural	8.4	9.5	82.1	1.5	46.0	41.3	2474
Urban	5.0	11.4	83.6	1.1	51.3	45.4	1471
Education							
Non literate ^a	13.5	11.1	75.4	0.8	37.1	32.1	1235
Less than 5 years	5.1	12.3	82.6	2.2	42.1	35.4	104
5-9 years	5.0	8.4	86.7	1.8	49.8	44.3	1018
10 or more years	4.2	10.1	85.7	1.5	55.2	50.7	1588
Religion							
Hindu	7.6	10.1	82.4	1.2	47.0	42.4	3231
Muslim	5.1	9.6	85.2	1.0	49.4	42.7	383
Christian	9.2	10.1	80.8	4.0	49.9	44.2	327
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled castes	6.1	10.5	83.4	1.7	44.2	39.3	1103
Scheduled tribes	21.9	6.8	71.3	0.6	38.9	34.5	366
Other backward classes	6.3	10.5	83.1	1.6	49.6	44.6	1809
Others	4.4	9.8	85.8	0.7	52.6	47.0	667
Andhra Pradesh							
	7.5	10.0	82.5	1.4	47.5	42.5	3945

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, -- percentage not shown for 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13

District/State	antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	three or more antenatal check-up	at least one tetanus toxoid injection	100+ IFA tablets/ syrup ¹	Full antenatal check-up ²	Any complications	Number of Women**
Anantpur	81.3	91.0	92.1	57.5	56.2	24.6	183
Chittoor	91.1	94.6	96.8	54.5	50.4	41.1	181
East Godavari	73.2	81.3	83.9	55.0	52.9	35.9	320
Guntur	74.1	90.2	95.1	61.7	55.0	38.5	379
Karnool	79.6	78.5	92.0	44.6	37.8	42.4	225
Krishna	89.5	88.4	96.5	41.9	40.1	47.6	191
Prakasam	78.2	83.7	94.0	48.8	42.2	32.5	360
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	78.2	74.9	93.0	53.0	45.1	45.7	222
Srikakulam	79.8	86.4	95.9	44.8	37.2	49.7	371
Vishakapatnam	74.7	82.5	95.2	48.9	44.6	30.9	399
Vizianagaram	69.1	74.8	87.5	38.0	30.4	26.7	469
West Godavari	82.3	88.2	94.2	44.1	41.9	24.1	342
Y.S.R.	85.6	92.7	93.8	38.1	35.2	34.8	303
Andhra Pradesh	77.8	84.3	92.5	47.5	42.5	35.0	3945

^{##} 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Institutional delivery			delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by		Number of women**
	Government	Private	Total		skilled persons ¹	Percentage of SBA deliveries ²	
Age group							
15-19	36.6	52.7	89.3	10.7	5.4	94.7	180
20-24	40.7	49.0	89.7	9.5	5.1	94.7	1602
25-29	39.0	48.8	87.8	11.3	5.2	93.0	1536
30-34	32.8	56.0	88.8	10.6	5.3	94.1	439
35+	38.3	45.8	84.2	16.9	7.2	89.6	188
No. of Living Children							
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
1	35.7	56.5	92.2	6.8	3.1	95.2	1401
2	40.6	49.5	90.1	9.5	4.9	94.9	1908
3	42.8	36.8	79.6	18.6	9.2	88.8	462
4+	34.6	32.5	67.1	32.9	15.6	82.8	166
Residence							
Rural	41.0	45.1	86.1	13.1	6.3	92.3	2474
Urban	33.7	61.2	94.8	4.7	2.7	97.5	1471
Education							
Non literate ^a	45.2	34.2	79.3	19.9	9.3	88.4	1235
Less than 5 years	51.9	33.5	90.1	14.6	5.9	91.3	104
5-9 years	41.1	49.5	94.8	8.4	4.7	95.2	1018
10 or more years	31.1	64.3	96.2	4.1	2.2	97.6	1588
Religion							
Hindu	39.3	49.1	88.5	10.9	5.0	93.3	3231
Muslim	31.0	59.7	90.7	8.8	6.0	96.7	383
Christian	43.1	44.7	87.8	11.3	7.7	95.5	327
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled castes	43.6	44.8	88.4	11.1	5.7	94.1	1103
Scheduled tribes	41.1	31.7	72.8	25.8	6.4	79.2	366
Other backward classes	38.3	51.6	89.9	9.4	5.6	95.3	1809
Others	30.9	63.9	94.8	4.6	2.8	97.5	667
Andhra Pradesh	38.8	49.7	88.5	10.7	5.3	93.8	3945

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. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

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

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

Background characteristics	Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery				Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY) [†]			Mean Transport cost (Rupees)	Mean Delivery cost (Rupees)		Number of women**
	Ambulance	Jeep/ car	Motor cycle/ scooter	Others ¹	Institutional	Home	Number of women**		Govt.	Private	
Age group											
15-19	12.8	6.4	6.2	64.4	20.0	0.0	180	2045	3878	14092	125
20-24	13.1	3.4	9.2	64.1	23.6	6.7	1602	1197	4647	14415	1106
25-29	10.1	5.9	8.7	64.0	20.4	5.0	1536	1286	4697	14258	1052
30-34	13.4	5.6	9.4	60.8	19.9	4.2	439	1997	4976	14062	299
35+	13.8	5.4	9.6	53.6	24.7	5.5	188	948	6227	14452	115
No. of Living Children											
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	4000	9333	4
1	12.6	6.7	9.4	63.7	18.3	6.7	1401	1415	4469	15034	1021
2	11.5	4.6	9.2	65.1	25.0	5.1	1908	1421	5164	14521	1316
3	13.6	1.8	6.4	58.9	20.9	6.3	462	631	3911	10854	274
4+	9.5	0.6	8.7	49.3	19.9	2.7	166	280	3961	10702	82
Residence											
Rural	12.9	2.6	9.3	61.7	23.4	5.4	2474	1286	4475	13687	1607
Urban	9.8	10.4	7.8	67.0	18.3	5.4	1471	1385	5190	15086	1090
Education											
Non literate	12.4	1.9	8.3	57.4	25.3	5.4	1235	938	4392	12021	727
Less than 5	18.7	1.1	6.5	59.1	28.6	7.4	104	275	4215	11150	66
5-9 years	13.1	3.1	8.3	66.5	24.3	1.4	1018	1608	4777	13639	696
10 or more years	10.4	8.8	9.9	66.3	17.4	10.3	1588	1407	5131	15624	1208
Religion											
Hindu	12.7	4.9	9.1	62.1	22.6	5.7	3231	1400	4850	14045	2182
Muslim	6.4	6.3	8.4	69.9	16.7	8.1	383	743	5115	15362	287
Christian	11.6	2.8	7.2	67.3	21.2	0.0	327	592	3288	15343	226
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	10000	3000	2
Castes/tribes											
Scheduled Castes	13.5	2.8	7.6	64.9	25.1	6.5	1103	1195	4647	13843	775
Scheduled Tribes	12.5	2.6	6.9	51.7	25.4	2.3	366	459	3550	12839	161
Other backward classes	11.5	5.0	9.0	64.7	20.5	5.0	1809	1437	4805	14461	1249
Others	10.5	9.3	12.1	62.9	18.6	12.9	667	1486	5238	14833	512
Andhra Pradesh	12.0	4.8	8.9	63.2	21.9	5.4	3945	1331	4725	14298	2697

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 ^c Percentage women who got JSY assistance. ¹ Includes bus/train, tempo/auto/tractor, animal drawn cart, foot march. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

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

District/State	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of SBA Delivery ²	Mean Delivery cost	Number of Women**
Anantpur	92.1	7.2	6.7	98.8	11189	183
Chittoor	93.2	6.8	3.3	96.5	8664	181
East Godavari	80.2	19.0	3.3	83.4	11093	320
Guntur	95.4	4.4	1.3	96.6	8688	379
Karnool	97.7	2.3	2.3	100.0	9730	225
Krishna	97.2	2.8	0.3	97.5	9978	191
Prakasam	92.0	7.3	4.1	96.1	11000	360
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	92.8	6.1	3.2	96.0	11845	222
Srikakulam	91.7	7.4	3.2	95.0	11873	371
Vishakapatnam	92.6	7.4	2.9	95.5	12156	399
Vizianagaram	75.9	23.5	13.8	89.6	11458	469
West Godavari	81.5	15.1	11.0	92.5	9207	342
Y.S.R.	91.8	7.1	2.8	94.6	11488	303
Andhra Pradesh	88.5	10.7	5.3	93.8	10752	3945

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc. ^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008, ¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse, ² Skilled Birth Attendants. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS FOR DELIVERYPercent distribution of women (aged 15-49)^{###} according to main reasons for not going to health institution for delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 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	5.2	0.0	27.7	34.8	14.0	5.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	4.6	20	
20-24	2.6	1.4	7.7	42.0	17.4	2.3	21.4	1.3	2.2	1.8	141	
25-29	2.7	3.5	7.6	41.7	14.7	6.6	17.4	1.1	2.4	2.3	162	
30-34	6.8	0.0	12.2	31.8	19.5	3.5	13.8	3.2	6.1	3.0	44	
35+	0.0	0.0	20.4	22.1	16.5	0.0	37.8	0.0	3.1	0.0	29	
No. of Living Children												
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	
1	3.1	1.5	16.8	30.8	15.9	3.0	23.9	0.0	1.2	3.8	89	
2	3.5	2.4	4.5	43.3	16.0	4.0	20.7	1.9	2.0	1.6	170	
3	2.7	1.1	8.4	40.6	15.6	6.0	19.0	0.9	4.1	1.5	81	
4+	2.1	2.1	19.0	34.9	19.4	3.6	10.6	1.7	4.8	1.9	55	
Residence												
Rural	3.5	1.8	10.8	37.4	15.6	4.0	20.6	1.4	2.9	1.9	329	
Urban	0.0	2.3	4.4	49.3	21.3	4.9	12.9	0.0	1.0	3.8	67	
Education												
Non literate ^a	3.4	1.9	13.0	31.3	16.1	5.3	22.5	1.2	3.5	1.8	237	
Less than 5 years	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(53.3)	(26.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(6.7)	15	
5-9 years	2.3	2.5	6.0	47.5	17.9	4.3	18.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	84	
10 or more years	3.5	1.6	5.8	54.3	13.3	0.0	15.0	3.7	0.0	2.9	60	
Religion												
Hindu	3.3	1.0	11.8	40.5	17.3	4.1	16.3	1.2	3.2	1.4	338	
Muslim	3.2	0.0	1.4	29.8	15.2	0.0	39.7	3.8	0.0	6.9	28	
Christian	0.0	12.3	1.2	31.5	8.2	8.0	34.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	30	
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	00	
Castes/tribes												
Scheduled castes	1.6	4.1	2.1	43.6	11.3	5.0	27.9	0.0	2.5	2.0	111	
Scheduled tribes	2.3	1.2	35.9	26.3	16.3	5.5	6.3	1.0	4.2	1.1	98	
Other backward classes	5.1	0.6	1.9	43.1	18.3	2.8	21.7	2.6	0.7	3.2	157	
Others	0.0	2.3	4.1	37.4	26.4	3.4	17.2	0.0	9.2	0.0	30	
Andhra Pradesh												
	3.0	1.9	10.0	38.9	16.3	4.1	19.7		1.3	2.6	2.1	396

^{###} 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. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) ^{###} who had complication during delivery and type of complications during delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any delivery complication	Type of delivery complications						Number of Women**
		Premature labour	Excessive bleeding	Prolonged labour	obstructed labour	Breech presentation	Convulsion/high BP	
Age group								
15-19	16.4	79.0	30.2	12.0	12.2	3.3	6.1	180
20-24	21.9	69.4	23.9	23.7	8.5	6.7	12.4	1602
25-29	19.4	77.0	25.5	22.7	16.3	8.8	9.4	1536
30-34	17.4	69.7	32.5	19.0	11.4	8.5	17.1	439
35+	16.3	82.4	36.7	26.0	3.1	0.0	3.9	188
No. of Living Children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
1	21.0	66.2	22.0	22.5	12.6	6.2	10.2	1401
2	20.3	76.1	28.2	22.9	11.7	9.2	11.3	1908
3	17.9	85.1	30.8	22.5	9.3	2.7	11.7	462
4+	11.9	67.6	21.9	10.6	2.6	6.8	12.8	166
Residence								
Rural	20.5	72.3	27.0	22.0	11.5	7.4	11.2	2474
Urban	18.5	75.5	23.3	24.1	12.1	6.7	10.8	1471
Number of ANC Visits								
No visit	20.9	79.2	26.8	6.4	8.2	5.1	9.0	307
1	20.7	93.7	7.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	81
2	16.4	61.3	8.8	27.4	20.3	5.5	16.2	233
3+	20.0	72.7	27.4	24.2	11.8	7.8	11.3	3324
Delivery								
Normal	19.8	80.3	29.3	21.7	7.3	6.0	8.9	2575
Caesarean	20.5	59.5	19.8	24.0	20.0	9.7	15.5	1341
By Instrument or Assisted	(6.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15
Place of Delivery								
Government facility	19.9	74.5	31.6	24.1	12.9	8.1	10.1	1501
Private facility	21.6	70.6	23.4	22.1	11.7	6.6	13.1	2015
Home	13.1	83.7	16.4	18.9	4.4	7.9	1.7	396
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Andhra Pradesh								
	19.9	73.1	26.0	22.5	11.6	7.3	11.1	3945

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

TABLE 3.12 POST-DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)^{###} who had post delivery complication and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2012 -13.

Background characteristics	Any post delivery complication	Type of post delivery complication				Number of women**
		High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	
Age group						
15-19	17.6	23.4	52.8	22.9	44.7	180
20-24	17.4	39.6	43.4	14.3	33.0	1602
25-29	15.7	44.2	53.3	18.8	34.8	1536
30-34	12.2	47.8	47.6	16.6	22.6	439
35+	10.8	48.7	42.3	14.7	39.9	188
No. of Living Children						
0	--	--	--	--	--	8
1	16.1	41.9	46.0	14.6	37.3	1401
2	16.5	42.4	49.1	17.5	30.4	1908
3	15.9	37.2	50.3	18.2	34.2	462
4+	8.3	42.9	44.4	15.7	37.9	166
Residence						
Rural	15.8	42.1	47.8	14.3	31.9	2474
Urban	16.1	40.1	48.4	22.5	38.0	1471
Delivery						
Normal	15.6	39.2	51.9	17.6	35.8	2575
Caesarean	16.7	46.1	40.3	15.1	30.0	1341
By Instrument or Assisted	(20.0)	(33.3)	(66.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15
Place of Delivery						
Government facility	16.5	41.2	52.1	20.5	37.6	1501
Private facility	16.6	43.8	44.0	15.4	32.2	2015
Home	11.3	29.6	52.8	6.0	22.3	396
Others	(9.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	11
Who Conducted the Last Delivery						
Doctor	19.0	27.0	42.1	0.0	24.1	38
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	9.8	0.0	46.0	16.4	18.3	56
Dai	12.6	24.1	65.2	5.0	27.1	169
Relatives/Friends	10.2	54.1	45.0	5.3	16.4	133
None	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20
Andhra Pradesh	15.8	41.5	48.0	16.7	33.7	3945

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery at Home	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 14 to 42 days after delivery	Number of Women**
Age group					
15-19	75.8	23.5	76.9	76.9	180
20-24	71.9	30.8	74.8	75.0	1602
25-29	72.5	26.4	74.7	75.1	1536
30-34	68.9	17.2	71.0	71.5	439
35+	64.3	17.5	65.1	66.4	188
No. of Living Children					
0	--	--	--	--	8
1	76.5	34.0	78.2	78.2	1401
2	72.8	27.2	75.4	75.6	1908
3	61.8	21.6	65.0	66.1	462
4+	48.7	17.9	51.3	53.5	166
Residence					
Rural	69.2	23.7	71.4	71.8	2474
Urban	77.7	44.1	80.5	80.7	1471
Education					
Non literate ^a	61.6	22.7	64.2	65.0	1235
Less than 5 years	65.3	26.5	67.9	67.9	104
5-9 years	71.2	24.7	73.5	73.9	1018
10 or more years	80.9	42.6	83.1	83.1	1588
Religion					
Hindu	71.3	26.0	73.6	74.0	3231
Muslim	75.7	41.1	78.2	78.6	383
Christian	70.6	15.4	73.2	73.2	327
Others	--	--	--	--	4
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	69.4	27.8	72.1	72.4	1103
Scheduled tribes	50.7	11.5	52.1	52.5	366
Other backward classes	74.7	34.5	77.0	77.3	1809
Others	79.6	21.4	81.8	82.3	667
ANDHRA PRADESH	71.6	26.2	74.0	74.3	3945

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

TABLE 3.14 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY PERIODPercentage 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ¹	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ²	Number of women**
Age group						
15-19	36.7	59.8	16.4	17.6	59.2	180
20-24	36.5	58.8	21.9	17.4	55.8	1602
25-29	35.0	56.5	19.4	15.7	62.4	1536
30-34	33.6	64.4	17.4	12.2	71.7	439
35+	24.8	47.2	16.3	10.8	62.6	188
No. of living Children						
0	--	--	--	--	--	8
1	39.1	57.9	21.0	16.1	66.5	1401
2	34.8	58.2	20.3	16.5	54.9	1908
3	28.2	55.6	17.9	15.9	57.9	462
4+	23.9	67.5	11.9	8.3	75.8	166
Residence						
Rural	33.0	58.9	20.5	15.8	58.3	2474
Urban	40.1	56.5	18.5	16.1	63.6	1471
Education						
Non literate ^a	26.7	55.7	16.4	13.5	62.3	1235
Less than five years	30.5	67.4	29.3	22.9	56.6	104
5-9 years	38.9	56.9	22.4	16.9	57.1	1018
10 or more years	40.0	59.8	20.5	16.8	61.1	1588
Religion						
Hindu	34.9	58.8	20.0	15.5	59.9	3231
Muslim	36.8	53.4	17.0	18.1	60.0	383
Christian	35.0	57.4	22.4	17.3	62.0	327
Others	--	--	--	--	--	4
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	34.9	53.8	21.8	16.6	54.1	1103
Scheduled tribes	30.6	64.3	15.3	14.9	70.4	366
Other backward classes	33.3	59.9	18.7	14.9	62.4	1809
Others	43.0	57.9	22.7	17.9	60.3	667
ANDHRA PRADESH	35.0	58.1	19.9	15.9	60.1	3945

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.¹ Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy. ² Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.

--Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

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

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

Districts	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ¹	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ²	Number of women**
Anantpur	24.6	75.5	11.9	8.2	85.1	183
Chittoor	41.1	57.6	26.2	30.7	59.5	181
East Godavari	35.9	73.6	15.7	13.5	75.0	320
Guntur	38.5	48.9	23.1	18.9	53.7	379
Karnool	42.4	69.6	29.6	18.4	76.9	225
Krishna	47.6	79.0	25.5	31.8	80.8	191
Prakasam	32.5	51.3	16.6	11.0	49.6	360
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	45.7	31.5	19.1	13.7	40.9	222
Srikakulam	49.7	56.8	34.5	20.6	60.0	371
Vishakapatnam	30.9	58.3	13.9	11.5	62.6	399
Vizianagaram	26.7	66.2	16.2	9.8	62.0	469
West Godavari	24.1	46.0	9.3	11.8	33.2	342
Y.S.R.	34.8	50.0	20.6	20.6	45.8	303
ANDHRA PRADESH	35.0	58.1	19.9	15.9	60.1	3945

^{###} 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 BORNPercentage of women (aged 15-49)^{###} who had awareness of the danger signs of new born, according to selected background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristic	Difficulty in breathing	Cold/ hot to touch	Develop yellow staining on palm and soles	Blue tongue & Lips	Abnormal movement	Poor sucking of breast	Baby did not cry	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	4.3	7.5	2.9	3.4	1.6	5.8	5.0	180
20-24	5.6	9.8	3.2	3.8	3.0	6.8	6.6	1602
25-29	5.0	8.8	2.9	2.9	2.2	5.2	6.3	1536
30-34	5.6	7.9	2.3	3.6	1.8	6.2	5.3	439
35+	5.9	13.2	1.7	0.3	2.5	6.3	7.3	188
Children ever born								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
1	4.9	9.9	4.0	3.9	2.8	7.1	6.9	1401
2	5.1	8.8	2.3	2.9	2.2	5.2	5.1	1908
3	7.1	9.6	2.2	3.0	3.2	6.7	8.6	462
4+	5.3	7.8	2.7	2.8	1.4	5.5	6.0	166
Residence								
Rural	5.5	9.6	2.9	3.6	2.5	6.0	6.9	2474
Urban	4.8	8.4	2.8	2.4	2.5	6.0	4.8	1471
Education								
Non literate ^a	4.2	7.1	2.3	2.6	2.4	4.5	5.6	1235
Less than 5 years	7.0	8.7	1.9	3.2	0.9	2.4	7.4	104
9-10 years	5.7	9.3	2.9	3.6	2.5	7.2	5.5	1018
10 or more years	5.9	11.1	3.5	3.5	2.6	6.8	7.3	1588
Religion								
Hindu	5.3	9.6	2.8	3.3	2.4	6.0	6.6	3231
Muslim	5.0	7.5	2.7	3.5	3.4	6.8	6.2	383
Christian	5.6	8.1	4.4	2.0	2.2	5.7	3.4	327
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	5.4	9.5	2.8	3.5	2.6	6.0	6.4	1103
Scheduled tribes	2.1	9.5	1.5	1.3	2.5	5.4	5.9	366
Other backward classes	5.1	8.5	3.1	3.2	2.7	6.0	6.2	1809
Others	7.7	10.8	3.3	4.1	1.6	6.5	6.5	667
ANDHRA PRADESH	5.3	9.3	2.9	3.2	2.5	6.0	6.3	3945

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

-- Percentage not shown for 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children received Check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Place of check-up ⁴					Total	Number of children ^{4**}
			Government ¹	Private ²	Home ³	Others			
Age group									
15-19	66.7	178	37.5	62.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	118	
20-24	65.0	1324	39.0	60.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	869	
25-29	60.8	920	41.3	58.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	572	
30-34	65.1	215	36.8	63.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	144	
35-39	71.6	62	36.4	63.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	44	
40-44	(26.4)	13	--	--	--	--	--	4	
45-49	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	
Residence									
Rural	61.2	1743	41.8	57.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	1068	
Urban	69.9	971	33.7	66.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	684	
Mother's education									
Non-literate ^a	57.8	796	51.1	48.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	469	
Less than 5 years	59.5	67	59.6	40.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	41	
5-9 years	66.5	695	42.2	57.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	465	
10 or more years	66.2	1156	30.3	69.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	777	
Religion									
Hindu	63.0	2210	39.8	59.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	1412	
Muslim	67.2	279	30.1	69.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	190	
Christian	64.4	222	45.4	54.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	148	
Others	70.8	3	--	--	--	--	--	2	
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	65.8	767	48.2	51.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	514	
Scheduled Tribes	42.6	258	49.1	49.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	111	
Other Backward Classes	63.5	1251	36.9	62.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	809	
Classes	73.0	438	27.4	72.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	318	
Others									
ANDHRA PRADESH	63.6	2714	39.3	60.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	1752	

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

¹ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-health centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic.

² Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic.

³ Includes Doctor ASHA and ANM/Nurse. ⁴ Among those Children who received check-up within 24 hours of birth.

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

TABLE 4.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING

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

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrums/Khees ^b	Initiation of breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Age group					
15-19	90.4	50.4	82.5	11.9	178
20-24	90.9	52.3	86.2	9.8	1324
25-29	89.9	54.6	88.3	7.0	920
30-34	86.0	52.9	84.9	6.8	215
35-39	84.3	50.2	86.1	5.8	62
40-44	(61.5)	(23.1)	(76.9)	(15.4)	13
45-49	--	--	--	--	02
Residence					
Rural	90.2	53.0	87.4	8.5	1743
Urban	89.1	52.2	84.2	9.0	971
Mother's education					
Non-literate ^a	88.4	54.4	87.0	8.6	796
Less than 5 years	88.3	54.6	89.4	3.5	67
5-9 years	90.6	53.4	86.7	8.0	695
10 or more years	90.7	51.1	85.8	9.4	1156
Religion					
Hindu	89.9	53.7	87.0	8.5	2210
Muslim	89.8	48.3	83.4	10.5	279
Christian	89.8	50.2	85.6	8.5	222
Others	--	--	--	--	03
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	89.8	56.9	87.9	7.5	767
Scheduled Tribes	91.8	47.0	87.1	9.8	258
Other Backward Classes	88.8	49.5	86.0	8.6	1251
Others	92.2	58.4	84.9	10.3	438
ANDHRA PRADESH	89.9	52.8	86.5	8.7	2714

*Percentage not shown due to less number of cases. ¹ Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ^b Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS

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

Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status ¹			Number of children**
		Other fluids	Semisolid food	Solid food	
<2	67.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	151
2-3	74.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	173
4-5	69.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	191
6-8	49.6	7.0	9.8	3.4	294
9-11	42.2	12.1	17.4	10.8	264
12-17	31.0	15.4	22.7	16.2	532
18-23	28.3	18.1	29.0	18.5	435
24-35	16.6	23.1	33.5	22.5	674
6-9	48.9	8.6	11.7	5.9	387
6-35 ²	30.0	16.7	24.8	16.2	2199

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	77.3	59
20-24	78.7	253
25-29	66.1	140
30-34	(71.4)	21
35-39	(90.0)	10
40-44	--	02
45-49	--	--
Residence		
Rural	75.1	329
Urban	73.0	156
Mother's education		
Non-literate ^a	76.3	156
Less than 5 years	(90.0)	10
5-9 years	70.8	123
10 or more years	74.9	196
Religion		
Hindu	73.4	391
Muslim	72.2	48
Christian	87.8	46
Others	--	--
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	76.9	136
Scheduled Tribes	67.4	45
Other Backward Classes	75.7	239
Others	71.3	65
ANDHRA PRADESH	74.6	485

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ** 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Districts	Children received Colostrums/ <i>Khees</i> ^a	Initiation of breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Srikakulam	84.7	40.1	78.4	13.3	126
Vizianagaram	93.0	65.8	87.7	8.2	123
Visakhapatnam	94.6	46.7	93.4	5.7	206
East Godavari	94.7	49.2	88.9	8.3	247
West Godavari	87.4	56.9	90.2	4.3	160
Krishna	95.5	68.1	92.5	0.9	106
Guntur	90.8	47.3	85.0	10.2	242
Prakasam	90.3	57.8	88.2	8.8	145
Nellore	92.3	52.2	81.9	14.2	248
Cuddapah	85.4	43.4	80.0	11.9	301
Kurnool	87.0	49.7	85.7	9.5	352
Anantapur	86.5	58.0	86.4	5.7	241
Chittoor	89.8	66.9	88.4	6.8	217
ANDHRA PRADESH	89.8	52.7	86.2	8.7	2714

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

¹ Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

^a Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

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

Background characteristics	BCG	DPT			Polio				Measles	Full vaccination ¹	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Residence													
Rural	95.0	95.9	90.9	77.5	8.8	91.5	88.8	82.0	86.2	62.8	2.1	44.4	593
Urban	97.3	98.0	90.6	73.2	9.0	93.6	90.0	79.9	87.5	56.0	1.4	36.5	339
Sex of child													
Male	95.9	96.7	91.5	75.2	10.1	91.9	89.3	81.1	88.5	61.3	1.6	41.6	485
Female	95.4	96.2	90.1	77.5	7.5	92.4	88.9	81.8	84.5	60.4	2.2	42.9	447
Birth order													
1	94.8	95.9	91.8	78.3	7.1	90.7	87.2	80.8	86.9	61.5	2.3	45.5	141
2	96.0	96.8	89.3	72.0	10.4	92.1	89.3	80.9	86.5	57.9	2.1	40.3	128
3	96.4	96.6	92.8	85.2	11.1	95.9	93.6	86.7	82.7	67.7	0.0	41.4	37
4+	(100.0)	(100.0)	(96.6)	(82.8)	(6.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(86.2)	(93.1)	(72.4)	(0.0)	(24.1)	15
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	93.5	94.1	90.3	75.4	10.8	90.8	88.6	79.7	83.9	59.1	2.0	40.7	251
Less than 5 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	84.6	13.2	100.0	100.0	90.1	94.8	76.7	0.0	45.1	29
5-9 years	95.9	96.5	89.4	75.7	5.9	93.0	89.1	81.7	86.1	61.1	1.8	38.6	238
10 or more years	96.6	97.7	91.4	76.6	9.2	91.8	88.6	82.0	87.9	60.9	2.0	45.2	413
Religion													
Hindu	95.6	96.5	90.7	76.2	8.8	91.7	88.5	80.6	87.6	60.6	1.8	42.7	770
Muslim	98.9	97.7	94.4	81.6	9.2	95.7	93.0	88.9	85.5	67.5	0.0	44.9	99
Christian	91.2	93.7	86.7	68.9	10.1	91.0	91.0	79.4	75.6	53.2	6.4	30.3	62
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	93.0	94.3	86.8	72.2	7.9	89.8	86.6	76.0	82.2	56.1	3.0	41.2	272
Scheduled Tribes	90.5	93.5	83.3	68.8	10.2	92.4	91.3	81.9	81.5	52.1	5.0	37.6	81
Other Backward Classes	97.1	97.5	93.6	79.8	9.6	92.4	88.3	82.4	91.3	64.9	1.3	42.8	423
Others	99.3	99.3	94.6	79.3	8.0	95.2	95.2	88.9	84.2	63.5	0.0	44.9	156
ANDHRA PRADESH	95.7	96.5	90.8	76.3	8.9	92.1	89.1	81.4	86.6	60.9	1.9	42.2	932

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

TABLE 4.7 STATUS OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts	Vaccination card seen	Vaccination Status						Percentage received at least one dose of Vitamin-A ²	Number of children**
		BCG	DPT3	Polio 3	Measles	Full ¹	None		
Srikakulam	38.6	96.2	93.7	89.5	90.5	80.1	1.9	84.8	43
Vizianagaram	39.9	97.5	76.4	91.3	86.8	63.2	0.0	86.1	42
Visakhapatnam	44.7	95.1	85.3	81.6	90.7	64.8	1.2	81.3	81
East Godavari	51.6	100.0	78.8	75.4	96.6	61.9	0.0	86.0	85
West Godavari	44.3	94.9	71.4	71.1	85.3	51.0	1.8	90.0	61
Krishna	26.2	89.7	51.3	69.4	92.5	47.3	5.8	92.2	43
Guntur	36.9	97.8	81.0	82.2	80.7	61.9	0.0	76.1	77
Prakasam	31.6	91.6	71.9	91.9	79.5	57.3	4.1	86.2	50
Nellore	46.7	95.8	67.3	93.0	85.0	54.0	1.6	86.6	81
Cuddapah	46.8	97.7	82.3	76.9	83.4	62.1	1.5	83.4	106
Kurnool	25.0	93.9	72.9	78.8	86.4	59.4	2.3	81.6	106
Anantapur	49.9	97.0	81.8	82.2	83.9	66.4	3.0	86.7	79
Chittoor	49.2	95.2	66.4	81.3	87.3	55.6	2.5	88.8	78
ANDHRA PRADESH	41.5	95.8	75.9	81.3	86.7	60.3	1.8	84.8 [#]	932

Note. Table based on youngest living 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 children aged 9-35 months. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION

Percentage of children aged 3 years received vaccination by place of vaccination¹, according to selected background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 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	49.6	19.2	20.5	30.1	14.4	0.4	1592
Urban	34.6	12.2	15.3	40.8	28.4	0.2	911
Sex of the child							
Male	45.9	16.4	19.2	33.4	18.5	0.2	1299
Female	45.0	18.3	18.9	32.8	18.1	0.5	1204
Birth order							
1	40.9	19.0	18.4	33.8	22.2	0.3	1043
2	46.6	15.5	18.1	34.6	16.9	0.4	1103
3	50.9	16.7	22.1	28.8	14.3	0.2	266
4+	66.0	20.0	28.3	20.8	3.8	1.1	91
Mother's education							
Non-literate ^a	48.2	20.6	22.2	32.2	10.0	0.3	709
Less than 5 years	61.9	16.0	10.5	32.8	8.5	0.0	63
5-9 years	49.6	14.8	18.8	34.0	15.8	0.5	647
10 or more years	39.9	16.6	17.5	33.2	26.4	0.3	1083
Religion							
Hindu	46.4	17.6	19.3	32.3	17.7	0.3	2044
Muslim	39.5	14.5	19.8	35.7	24.1	0.6	260
Christian	43.2	17.8	15.1	38.3	17.3	0.0	196
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	44.2	17.7	20.3	36.0	15.1	0.0	707
Scheduled Tribes	53.3	20.1	22.3	28.2	12.6	0.0	223
Other Backward Classes	47.1	16.6	16.4	35.3	18.8	0.6	1160
Others	38.3	16.8	22.7	24.2	25.9	0.4	413
ANDHRA PRADESH	45.5	17.3	19.1	33.1	18.3	0.3	2503

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

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic. --Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Children who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A ^{##}	Children who received 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A	Children who received Hepatitis-B injection	Number of children ^{**}
Age of the child				
12-23 months	79.8	31.5	89.4	1182
24-35 months	86.8	43.6	93.7	662
Residence				
Rural	82.6	35.0	90.9	1147
Urban	81.6	38.6	91.0	697
Sex of the child				
Male	83.4	34.8	90.2	975
Female	81.0	37.6	91.8	869
Birth order				
1				
2	82.1	34.7	90.0	764
3	82.6	36.6	91.2	817
4+	82.7	40.6	91.4	195
	80.3	32.4	96.4	68
Mother's education				
Non-literate ^a	79.7	38.7	88.9	541
Less than 5 years	85.6	35.8	93.0	49
5-9 years	81.0	33.2	90.7	465
10 or more years	84.8	36.1	92.5	788
Religion				
Hindu	82.8	37.3	90.9	1522
Muslim	82.4	28.4	94.1	182
Christian	77.1	31.8	87.7	137
Others	--	--	--	3
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	81.0	38.1	90.6	529
Scheduled Tribes	74.2	27.4	85.1	167
Other Backward Classes	83.7	36.9	92.4	844
Others	85.4	34.5	90.9	304
ANDHRA PRADESH	82.3	36.1	91.0	1844

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

^aLiterate but not attend school are also included. --Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ^{##} Children aged 9-35 months. ^{**} Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.10 AWARENESS REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT

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

Background characteristics	Knowledge of diarrhoea management	Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea ¹					Number of women**	
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids		Others
Age group								
15-19	49.0	30.2	24.5	4.9	7.3	7.3	10.5	507
20-24	63.0	43.8	31.8	7.0	12.8	9.7	13.2	2374
25-29	69.0	47.9	37.4	9.1	14.0	12.0	13.0	3090
30-34	67.5	43.5	35.5	9.5	12.6	13.8	13.3	2517
35-39	66.1	41.3	35.1	9.7	14.2	13.2	14.4	2853
40-44	67.4	40.5	36.2	10.4	14.1	13.6	14.7	2029
45-49	64.3	35.8	34.0	10.2	14.2	13.8	14.7	1937
Residence								
Rural								
Urban	63.5	39.7	32.1	8.2	12.2	10.6	15.2	9128
	70.8	47.6	40.6	11.0	16.1	16.3	10.5	6179
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a								
Less than 5 years	59.1	34.0	27.4	8.1	11.0	9.9	14.3	6858
5-9 years	65.5	38.8	37.5	7.6	12.8	12.8	14.0	505
10 or more years	66.4	42.2	38.2	8.7	13.9	11.7	13.6	3426
	76.8	56.7	44.1	11.3	17.4	17.3	12.6	4518
Religion								
Hindu	66.6	42.9	35.1	9.2	13.6	12.8	13.9	12892
Muslim	65.8	42.0	34.1	9.2	11.5	10.9	14.8	1314
Christian	56.0	34.0	30.9	7.6	13.6	9.0	10.1	1085
Others	82.0	54.1	25.3	0.0	21.4	27.1	24.7	16
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	63.3	41.2	34.7	9.2	13.4	12.9	12.3	3854
Scheduled Tribes	55.9	34.1	31.3	8.5	12.3	13.3	9.9	1221
Other Backward Classes	66.0	41.6	33.1	9.1	12.9	11.7	15.5	7288
Others	73.2	49.6	41.3	9.5	15.9	13.0	13.0	2944
ANDHRA PRADESH	65.8	42.2	34.7	9.1	13.4	12.4	13.7	15307

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

^aLiterate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Among women aware of diarrhoea management.

--Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA

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

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Number of children	Given ORS	Children sought advice/treatment	Source of treatment			Number of children**
					Government health facility ²	Private Health facility ³	Other	
Age group								
Less than 25	4.4	2285	49.8	65.1	49.4	52.7	0.0	104
25-29	4.6	1802	54.8	58.6	51.6	55.2	0.0	86
30-34	2.8	433	(69.2)	(84.6)	(63.6)	(36.4)	(0.0)	13
35-39	2.9	136	--	--	--	--	--	5
40-49	0.0	28	--	--	--	--	--	0
Residence								
Rural	4.2	2985	48.5	63.7	49.6	55.0	0.0	127
Urban	4.5	1699	61.9	59.3	59.0	42.7	0.0	81
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	3.7	1436	37.4	57.3	66.2	39.7	0.0	57
Less than 5 years	8.2	124	(40.0)	(70.0)	(28.6)	(71.4)	(100.0)	10
5-9 years	4.1	1240	45.5	53.5	54.5	53.7	0.0	54
10 or more years	4.6	1883	68.8	70.2	46.5	54.4	0.0	87
Religion								
Hindu	4.4	3815	53.9	61.1	53.6	49.8	0.0	178
Muslim	3.3	484	(56.3)	(75.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	16
Christian	4.0	379	(35.7)	(57.1)	(37.5)	(75.0)	(0.0)	14
Others	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	0
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	3.1	1352	47.2	64.2	46.7	60.8	0.0	43
Schedule Tribes	6.1	431	51.7	62.5	70.6	35.3	0.0	27
Other Backward Classes	4.4	2119	46.5	55.2	47.4	54.7	0.0	99
Others	5.0	782	73.7	77.9	53.5	48.4	0.0	39
ANDHRA PRADESH								
	4.3	4684	52.5	62.4	52.2	51.6	0.0	208

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

^aLiterate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Last two weeks prior to survey.

² Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-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.

() Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ¹					Children suffered from ARI ³	Children sought advice/treatment ⁴	Source of treatment ⁵			Number of children**
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/whistling	Rapid breathing	Other Signs ²			Government health facility ⁶	Private health facility ⁷	Others	
Age group													
15-19	41.8	507	23.9	10.9	10.7	15.9	19.5	6.6	70.6	32.2	67.8	0.0	210
20-24	52.5	2374	32.8	15.8	15.3	22.5	23.2	6.2	72.2	33.5	66.7	1.8	2075
25-29	58.4	3090	35.8	17.3	16.6	24.8	25.8	6.7	73.3	37.9	64.0	0.0	1802
30-34	57.3	2517	34.9	17.9	17.0	24.5	25.5	6.9	82.9	37.6	58.3	4.1	433
35-39	56.1	2853	33.3	17.5	17.0	23.5	25.3	3.7	78.6	35.7	64.3	0.0	136
40-44	56.9	2029	34.0	18.3	16.7	24.6	25.4	0.0	--	--	--	--	23
45-49	54.2	1937	30.5	18.2	16.7	25.0	24.7	--	--	--	--	--	5
Residence													
Rural	53.1	9128	32.2	16.8	15.9	22.5	24.0	5.8	74.0	35.5	63.3	1.4	2985
Urban	60.9	6179	36.0	18.1	17.3	26.7	26.7	7.8	73.0	36.0	67.4	0.9	1699
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	49.1	6858	29.4	15.5	14.5	19.2	22.4	4.4	69.7	41.0	63.4	0.0	1436
Less than 5 years	54.2	505	30.4	21.0	19.3	26.8	23.2	6.9	68.7	47.9	63.8	0.0	124
5-9 years	56.8	3426	34.0	17.7	15.8	24.6	26.1	8.9	74.2	38.0	60.3	1.2	1240
10 or more years	65.7	4518	40.0	19.2	19.6	30.8	28.3	6.2	75.9	29.6	69.8	2.0	1883
Religion													
Hindu	56.6	12892	34.1	17.9	16.7	24.5	25.2	6.4	72.0	36.8	63.8	1.5	3815
Muslim	51.4	1314	31.3	15.1	14.5	22.6	23.5	8.5	81.4	29.7	69.6	0.0	484
Christian	48.4	1085	27.1	11.7	14.1	18.2	22.3	3.4	81.8	35.2	64.8	0.0	379
Other	44.3	16	41.0	4.0	12.6	16.4	31.8	--	--	--	--	--	6
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	53.3	3854	30.2	15.6	15.5	22.4	24.8	4.8	77.9	29.3	71.9	0.0	1352
Scheduled Tribes	48.8	1221	25.4	14.0	13.1	23.2	20.3	7.3	59.5	42.7	58.0	5.2	431
Other Backward Classes	55.5	7288	33.8	17.5	16.4	23.3	24.6	7.0	74.3	35.4	64.9	1.5	2119
Others	62.1	2944	41.0	21.2	19.2	28.3	27.7	7.0	75.6	41.4	58.0	0.0	782
ANDHRA PRADESH	55.6	15307	33.4	17.2	16.3	23.9	24.8	6.4	73.7	35.7	64.7	1.2	4684
													6094

Note: Table based on women with last two surviving 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 for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

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

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

Districts	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	
Srikakulam	23.0	5.8	55.3	13.9	78.3	208
Vizianagaram	48.0	3.4	52.5	14.6	77.4	210
Visakhapatnam	38.3	7.3	57.1	6.6	62.5	366
East Godavari	56.8	1.1	80.9	1.7	84.7	425
West Godavari	45.3	4.0	33.2	9.1	87.2	276
Krishna	64.9	10.9	86.7	8.1	92.3	221
Guntur	34.0	3.0	61.8	3.9	77.5	438
Prakasam	39.1	1.2	100.0	3.5	78.0	254
Nellore	34.6	5.9	58.9	5.5	69.3	433
Cuddapah	34.1	1.7	21.1	5.2	50.6	500
Kurnool	29.1	6.3	56.5	9.1	66.0	597
Anantapur	48.3	3.2	84.0	4.8	81.6	405
Chittoor	54.1	4.1	73.4	6.3	78.2	351
ANDHRA PRADESH	42.1	4.3	62.0	6.5	73.6	4684

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 age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by place of residence, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	99.0	99.0	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1
Any modern method ¹	98.9	98.8	99.0	99.0	98.9	99.0
Female sterilization	96.6	96.7	96.6	96.6	96.7	96.4
Male sterilization	75.2	74.2	77.5	75.3	74.2	77.7
Intra Uterine Device	37.2	34.1	43.8	37.6	34.6	44.4
Pill	42.6	39.3	50.1	43.1	39.7	50.6
Emergency contraceptive pill	28.4	26.2	33.3	28.9	26.6	34.0
Injectables	35.2	33.0	40.0	35.7	33.5	40.6
Condom	35.3	32.4	41.9	35.8	32.7	42.7
Female condom	23.5	21.8	27.4	23.8	21.9	27.9
Rhythm method	19.5	18.4	22.0	19.8	18.6	22.3
Withdrawal method	13.5	13.7	13.2	13.7	13.9	13.4
Contraceptive herbs	9.3	9.7	8.5	9.5	9.8	8.8
Lactational Amenorrhoea Method(LAM)	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.7
Others	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.3
Number of women**	16498	9859	6639	15307	9128	6179

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

TABLE 5.2 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Contraceptive herbs	LAM	Others	Number of women**
Age group																
15-24	97.9	97.6	75.3	94.8	41.0	48.7	34.0	40.1	41.7	25.5	20.3	15.2	11.2	8.5	1.5	2881
25-29	98.7	98.7	74.7	96.5	39.4	45.9	30.2	37.7	39.1	24.6	20.2	13.9	9.3	6.6	1.1	3090
30-34	99.5	99.5	75.2	97.3	38.7	43.5	29.4	35.8	36.1	23.9	19.9	13.7	8.8	6.5	1.4	2517
35-39	99.7	99.5	74.3	97.3	37.4	42.6	28.2	35.1	34.5	23.7	20.4	13.3	9.0	6.3	1.6	2853
40-49	99.6	99.5	76.5	97.0	33.2	37.1	24.3	31.3	29.8	21.8	18.7	12.7	9.1	6.0	1.8	3966
No. of living children																
0	96.8	96.4	67.6	83.6	36.5	43.5	30.9	44.0	39.9	25.5	20.2	14.6	11.0	8.5	2.5	1834
1	98.3	98.1	76.5	96.3	41.7	47.8	33.5	38.4	41.4	26.6	22.4	15.6	11.2	8.4	1.6	2859
2	99.6	99.6	76.6	98.8	39.6	45.1	30.0	35.9	36.4	24.1	20.2	13.7	9.1	6.3	1.5	7336
3	99.9	99.9	75.8	99.4	32.5	37.2	23.2	30.3	29.5	20.8	17.9	12.8	8.7	6.0	1.0	2483
4+	99.5	99.5	76.0	99.0	25.2	27.5	17.0	22.8	21.9	16.1	12.5	8.4	5.1	3.1	0.5	795
Residence																
Rural	99.1	98.9	74.2	96.7	34.6	39.7	26.6	33.5	32.7	21.9	18.6	13.9	9.8	6.8	1.6	9128
Urban	99.1	99.0	77.7	96.4	44.4	50.6	34.0	40.6	42.7	27.9	22.3	13.4	8.8	6.7	1.3	6179
Education																
Non-literate ^a	99.3	99.2	73.1	95.9	28.7	32.5	21.5	28.5	26.4	19.1	16.7	12.2	8.5	5.5	1.4	6858
Less than five years	99.4	99.3	75.1	98.3	39.2	45.5	29.2	35.0	33.3	24.0	20.0	14.8	11.1	8.9	2.3	1895
5-9 years	98.9	98.8	77.1	97.5	42.4	49.7	32.7	39.5	40.7	27.3	22.1	14.7	9.9	6.6	0.7	2036
10 or more years	98.7	98.5	78.4	96.6	50.1	57.2	39.7	46.5	50.8	30.0	24.0	15.3	10.2	8.1	1.7	4518
Religion																
Hindu	99.2	99.1	75.5	96.5	37.0	42.7	28.3	35.3	35.3	23.1	19.3	13.0	8.9	6.2	1.2	12892
Muslim	98.0	98.0	71.3	97.0	38.5	44.2	31.3	34.9	36.0	24.0	19.5	14.8	9.1	6.6	0.4	1314
Christian	98.9	98.7	77.2	97.8	43.8	47.8	33.9	41.4	42.6	30.8	26.1	20.7	15.9	13.1	6.5	1085
Others	(100.0)	(100.0)	(72.7)	(100.0)	(45.5)	(36.4)	(27.3)	(27.3)	(27.3)	(27.3)	(18.2)	(18.2)	(18.2)	(18.2)	(9.1)	11
Castes/tribes																
Scheduled castes	98.8	98.5	69.4	96.7	35.2	40.0	29.3	35.3	35.3	26.2	22.6	15.2	10.5	7.6	2.8	3854
Scheduled tribes	98.7	98.7	71.8	94.5	23.7	30.3	17.1	26.0	26.3	15.7	12.2	8.7	6.2	3.7	1.2	1221
Other backward classes	99.4	99.3	78.7	97.3	40.5	45.5	30.5	36.7	37.7	24.2	20.2	14.5	10.0	6.9	1.2	7288
Others	99.0	98.8	76.3	95.5	40.0	47.1	29.4	37.9	36.0	22.7	18.2	12.0	8.2	6.6	0.7	2944
Andhra Pradesh	99.1	99.0	75.3	96.6	37.6	43.1	28.9	35.7	35.8	23.8	19.8	13.7	9.5	6.8	1.5	15307

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

TABLE 5.3 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT

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

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Contraceptive herbs	LAM	Other	Number of women**
Srikakulam	99.4	99.2	84.8	90.7	56.0	55.8	44.3	48.4	53.1	31.3	32.8	25.3	21.7	18.8	6.9	940
Vizianagaram	98.3	98.3	86.2	98.3	41.5	50.8	23.4	32.1	30.7	19.8	8.2	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	863
Visakhapatnam	99.9	99.8	96.9	99.2	39.6	48.4	28.0	34.7	38.0	16.8	17.5	3.2	4.6	1.5	0.0	1231
East Godavari	98.7	98.7	61.2	90.9	38.0	39.0	32.2	39.7	45.7	27.2	18.5	16.4	13.9	7.3	0.2	1454
West Godavari	99.1	98.8	69.3	91.6	54.5	57.8	51.4	61.0	50.8	47.2	45.2	39.8	33.0	28.9	10.3	1021
Krishna	99.4	99.0	83.6	95.7	35.4	41.2	26.9	34.4	31.8	29.4	24.9	11.3	7.1	6.4	4.1	1112
Guntur	99.7	99.7	85.8	98.9	48.2	44.7	38.0	44.3	44.0	29.9	26.3	23.7	15.6	8.3	0.0	1502
Prakasam	98.8	98.7	59.2	98.2	16.6	33.7	16.5	17.7	23.6	6.4	6.7	4.7	1.9	1.8	0.1	868
Nellore	99.5	99.3	63.1	98.8	34.0	39.5	25.7	23.8	30.6	10.3	8.4	5.0	1.6	3.1	0.1	1259
Cuddapah	97.8	97.8	77.9	96.9	23.0	41.6	23.6	40.5	34.1	29.3	17.7	15.0	8.8	5.7	0.2	1294
Kurnool	99.2	99.1	68.9	98.1	30.0	40.9	17.8	28.9	29.1	18.4	11.0	7.7	5.6	4.6	0.1	1413
Anantapur	99.2	99.2	71.8	99.1	32.5	34.9	24.1	28.1	27.6	19.6	15.7	7.5	3.1	1.8	0.0	1189
Chittoor	98.8	98.4	75.9	98.3	53.1	50.4	33.8	37.5	36.1	28.9	30.3	15.7	4.1	1.8	0.2	1161
Andhra Pradesh	99.1	99.0	75.3	96.6	37.6	43.1	28.9	35.7	36.7	24.3	20.1	13.7	9.4	6.7	1.5	15307

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

TABLE 5.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Others	Number of women**
Age group														
15 - 19	12.4	11.4	0.1	6.6	0.4	1.6	0.2	1.9	2.3	0.2	1.6	0.8	0.0	507
20 - 24	34.3	33.4	0.4	29.8	0.9	1.6	0.4	1.3	2.5	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.1	2374
25 - 29	66.2	65.8	0.5	63.1	1.0	1.7	0.5	1.1	2.1	0.4	1.8	0.3	0.0	3090
30 - 34	81.1	80.9	1.0	78.9	0.9	2.1	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.0	2517
35 - 39	85.6	85.3	1.6	82.7	0.6	1.3	0.4	1.4	1.4	0.5	2.0	0.4	0.0	2853
40 - 44	88.0	87.9	2.2	85.2	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.0	2029
45 - 49	86.7	86.4	2.6	82.8	0.7	1.5	0.5	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.0	1937
No. of living children														
0	9.6	8.6	0.3	5.3	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.9	1.5	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.0	1834
1	36.1	35.2	0.9	30.1	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.5	2.7	0.6	1.5	0.5	0.1	2859
2	90.2	90.1	1.4	87.7	0.9	1.5	0.4	1.2	1.8	0.4	1.7	0.3	0.0	7336
3	92.6	92.5	1.3	90.7	0.6	1.6	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.9	0.4	0.0	2483
4+	89.6	89.4	1.9	86.6	0.4	1.6	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.0	795
Residence														
Rural	70.0	69.7	1.0	67.6	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.0	9128
Urban	72.5	72.0	1.9	67.5	1.5	2.0	0.3	0.6	2.7	0.7	2.5	0.2	0.0	6179
Education														
Non-literate ^a	75.0	74.7	1.1	73.0	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.0	6858
Less than five years	76.6	76.4	1.2	74.2	0.5	1.0	0.3	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.0	1895
5-9 years	70.8	70.4	0.8	68.0	1.2	2.1	0.4	1.3	1.5	0.6	1.6	0.6	0.0	2036
10 or more years	61.0	60.3	1.7	55.1	1.9	2.2	0.5	1.2	3.2	0.6	2.3	0.4	0.0	4518
Religion														
Hindu	71.2	70.8	1.3	68.0	0.9	1.6	0.5	1.3	1.7	0.4	1.7	0.4	0.0	12892
Muslim	66.6	66.6	0.6	64.1	0.6	1.8	0.3	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	1314
Christian	70.1	69.7	0.9	66.8	0.7	1.4	0.1	1.3	2.3	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.0	1085
Others	(63.6)	(63.6)	(9.1)	(45.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	68.9	68.3	0.7	65.7	0.8	1.8	0.6	1.7	2.4	0.8	1.9	0.8	0.0	3854
Scheduled tribes	62.0	61.8	4.1	56.3	0.4	1.6	0.1	3.0	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	1221
Other backward classes	72.4	72.1	0.9	69.8	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.0	7288
Others	73.1	72.7	1.6	69.5	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.8	2.0	0.5	2.4	0.5	0.0	2944
Andhra Pradesh	70.8	70.4	1.2	67.5	0.8	1.6	0.4	1.2	1.7	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.0	15307

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Others	Number of women**
Age group											
15 - 19	10.2	9.3	0.1	7.1	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	507
20 - 24	32.5	31.6	0.4	29.9	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	2374
25 - 29	65.2	64.7	0.5	63.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	3090
30 - 34	80.8	80.4	1.0	78.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2517
35 - 39	84.9	84.7	1.6	82.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2853
40 - 44	87.9	87.7	2.2	85.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	2029
45 - 49	85.8	85.7	2.6	82.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1937
No. of living children											
No children	8.3	7.7	0.5	5.6	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	1834
1 child											
1 son	37.5	36.3	0.7	33.7	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	1591
No son	29.9	28.6	1.2	26.1	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	1268
2 children											
1 or more sons	91.6	91.4	1.6	89.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6060
No sons	80.7	80.4	1.0	78.8	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	1276
3 children											
1 or more sons	93.2	93.2	1.4	91.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2201
No sons	84.5	84.5	1.1	83.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	282
4+ children											
1 or more sons	89.6	89.4	1.9	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	733
No sons	76.9	76.9	1.8	75.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62
Residence											
Rural	69.4	69.1	1.0	67.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	9128
Urban	71.1	70.4	1.9	67.5	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	6179
Education											
Non-literate ^a	74.5	74.4	1.1	73.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6858
Less than five years	76.3	75.8	1.2	74.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	1895
5-9 years	69.6	69.2	0.8	68.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	2036
10 or more years	59.4	58.5	1.7	55.1	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	4518
Religion											
Hindu	70.4	70.0	1.3	68.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	12892
Muslim	65.7	65.4	0.6	64.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	1314
Christian	69.1	68.6	0.9	66.8	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	1085
Others	(63.6)	(63.6)	(9.1)	(45.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11

Contd ...

TABLE 5.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Castes/tribes											
Scheduled castes	67.6	67.2	0.7	65.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	3854
Scheduled tribes	61.1	60.8	4.1	56.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1221
Other backward classes	71.7	71.3	0.9	69.8	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	7288
Others	72.5	72.0	1.6	69.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	2944
Andhra Pradesh	69.9	69.5	1.2	67.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	15307

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

TABLE 5.5 (B) DUATION OF USE OF SPACING METHODS

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

Background characteristics	IUD				Number of IUD users**	Pill		Condom	
	< 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 users**
Age group									
15 - 19	---	---	---	---	01	---	05	---	06
20 - 24	---	---	---	---	06	---	07	26.5	27
25 - 29	(18.2)	(18.2)	(36.4)	(18.2)	11	---	05	(55.0)	20
30 - 34	---	---	---	---	07	---	04	(61.6)	15
35 - 39	---	---	---	---	02	---	01	---	06
40 - 44	---	---	---	---	02	---	02	---	04
45 - 49	---	---	---	---	02	---	01	---	03
No. of living children									
0	---	---	---	---	03	(8.3)	12	(29.4)	17
1	(18.8)	(12.5)	(31.3)	(37.5)	16	---	08	43.6	36
2	(16.7)	(16.7)	(8.3)	(41.7)	12	---	02	53.6	26
3	---	---	---	---	---	---	03	---	02
4+	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Residence									
Rural	---	---	---	---	08	(16.7)	12	32.0	26
Urban	7.9	15.2	20.3	44.8	23	(53.8)	13	50.3	55
Education									
Non-literate ^a	---	---	---	---	02	---	05	(40.0)	10
Less than five years	---	---	---	---	04	---	03	---	05
5-9 years	---	---	---	---	03	---	03	---	03
10 or more years	14.6	7.4	27.9	39.2	22	(50.0)	14	40.5	63
Religion									
Hindu	16.0	11.3	24.9	35.6	28	30.7	21	45.4	63
Muslim	---	---	---	---	02	---	03	---	05
Christian	---	---	---	---	01	---	01	(25.0)	12
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	01
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	---	---	---	---	04	---	06	31.0	25
Scheduled tribes	---	---	---	---	01	---	02	---	02
Other backward classes	(21.4)	(14.3)	(14.3)	(42.9)	14	---	09	47.9	30
Others	(8.3)	(8.3)	(25.0)	(50.0)	12	---	08	51.7	24
Andhra Pradesh	18.5	10.2	22.5	37.8	31	34.2	25	42.7	81

^a Literates but did not attend school are also included --Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

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

Background characteristics	Age at the time of sterilization						Total ¹	Mean age of sterilization	Number of women**
	<20	20 -24	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 +			
Years since sterilization									
<2	2.4	30.6	28.6	13.5	12.6	12.3	100.0	29.31	642
2-3	8.3	42.9	25.1	10.5	5.9	7.2	100.0	26.46	630
4-5	7.7	41.4	27.0	15.4	5.3	3.2	100.0	25.74	522
6-7	14.3	44.6	26.5	11.0	3.1	0.5	100.0	24.50	622
8-9	19.2	40.7	24.0	10.8	4.9	0.5	100.0	24.13	547
10+	23.3	41.6	25.9	7.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	22.85	3445
No. of living children									
0	12.6	18.1	14.5	11.4	13.5	30.0	100.0	31.95	116
1	14.3	20.2	18.3	13.4	14.2	19.7	100.0	29.79	916
2	11.9	31.0	23.3	12.7	10.8	10.4	100.0	27.63	6559
3	8.4	25.3	23.6	12.3	11.7	18.8	100.0	29.76	2282
4+	3.9	18.5	28.6	16.5	11.2	21.3	100.0	31.23	697
Residence									
Rural	11.8	28.7	23.2	12.6	11.0	12.8	100.0	28.09	6267
Urban	8.7	25.9	23.3	13.5	12.1	16.6	100.0	29.26	4303
Education									
Non-literate ^a	10.9	24.1	22.5	13.1	12.1	17.2	100.0	29.31	5104
Less than five years	14.1	30.2	22.1	10.9	10.8	12.0	100.0	27.70	1423
5-9 years	13.1	35.0	21.5	12.0	10.0	8.4	100.0	26.84	1420
10 or more years	7.2	30.6	26.4	14.1	10.6	11.2	100.0	28.51	2623
Religion									
Hindu	10.8	28.1	23.5	12.7	11.0	13.8	100.0	28.47	8976
Muslim	9.5	27.6	23.4	14.5	12.6	12.4	100.0	28.55	851
Christian	11.8	24.1	18.9	13.4	13.6	18.1	100.0	29.74	733
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	06
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	9.6	26.3	23.2	13.1	12.5	15.4	100.0	29.04	2564
Scheduled tribes	12.7	26.0	23.4	14.8	12.0	11.1	100.0	28.04	747
Other backward classes	12.0	28.8	23.6	12.0	10.6	13.0	100.0	28.18	5159
Others	8.7	27.8	22.2	14.3	11.3	15.8	100.0	29.11	2100
Andhra Pradesh	10.8	27.8	23.2	12.9	11.3	14.0	100.0	28.56	10570

^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 age 15-49 years who are currently using any contraceptive method, by districts, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Srikakulam	67.4	66.8	2.8	63.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	940
Vizianagaram	79.3	78.4	2.1	75.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	863
Visakhapatnam	73.8	73.7	5.3	66.9	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	1231
East Godavari	71.5	71.1	2.5	67.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1454
West Godavari	71.2	71.0	1.4	69.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1021
Krishna	77.7	77.1	1.2	74.9	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	1112
Guntur	75.2	74.8	0.4	73.2	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1502
Prakasam	72.7	71.9	0.5	70.1	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.1	868
Nellore	68.1	67.7	0.3	67.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1259
Cuddapah	60.6	60.2	0.2	59.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	1294
Kurnool	60.2	60.2	0.3	59.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1413
Anantapur	65.4	65.0	0.4	64.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	1189
Chittoor	72.4	71.4	0.3	70.5	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	1161
Andhra Pradesh	70.1	69.6	1.3	67.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	15307

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

TABLE 5.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women **	Limiting method				Number of women **
	Gover n- ment ²	Private ³	Other ⁴	Total ¹		Govern ment ⁵	Private ⁶	Other ⁷	Total ¹	
Age group										
15 - 19	(27.3)	(9.1)	(63.6)	100.0	12	68.4	27.4	4.1	100.0	39
20 - 24	14.2	26.7	59.1	100.0	42	72.4	27.5	0.1	100.0	720
25 - 29	34.2	44.8	21.0	100.0	40	73.3	26.4	0.2	100.0	1962
30 - 34	14.9	50.3	34.8	100.0	26	72.2	27.8	0.0	100.0	2013
35 - 39	(33.3)	(50.0)	(16.7)	100.0	10	74.5	25.5	0.0	100.0	2405
40 - 44	---	---	---	---	09	74.1	25.8	0.2	100.0	1774
45 - 49	---	---	---	---	06	74.2	25.7	0.1	100.0	1657
No. of living children										
0	18.9	26.1	54.9	100.0	33	65.2	32.8	1.9	100.0	116
1	24.8	23.0	52.2	100.0	66	64.1	35.6	0.3	100.0	916
2	25.7	49.1	25.2	100.0	41	71.1	28.8	0.1	100.0	6559
3	---	---	---	---	05	80.9	19.1	0.0	100.0	2282
4+	---	---	---	---	---	84.2	15.6	0.2	100.0	697
Residence										
Rural	22.4	18.4	59.3	100.0	53	78.7	21.3	0.1	100.0	6267
Urban	23.4	44.4	32.2	100.0	92	62.6	37.3	0.1	100.0	4303
Education										
Non-literate ^a	33.2	46.4	20.5	100.0	21	82.6	17.3	0.1	100.0	5104
Less than five years	(50.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	100.0	13	75.3	24.6	0.1	100.0	1423
5-9 years	(16.7)	(16.7)	(66.7)	100.0	10	68.5	31.5	0.0	100.0	1420
10 or more years	19.2	36.6	44.2	100.0	101	55.3	44.6	0.2	100.0	2623
Religion										
Hindu	23.4	31.7	44.9	100.0	117	73.7	26.2	0.1	100.0	8976
Muslim	(0.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	100.0	12	65.4	34.6	0.0	100.0	851
Christian	(44.4)	(22.2)	(33.3)	100.0	15	81.2	18.7	0.1	100.0	733
Others	---	---	---	---	01	---	---	---	---	06
Castes/tribes										
Scheduled castes	28.7	13.4	58.0	100.0	38	78.9	21.0	0.1	100.0	2564
Scheduled tribes	---	---	---	---	05	77.9	21.8	0.2	100.0	747
Other backward classes	28.1	25.1	46.8	100.0	58	74.1	25.8	0.1	100.0	5159
Others	11.2	60.2	28.6	100.0	44	63.7	36.2	0.1	100.0	2100
Andhra Pradesh	22.9	33.0	44.1	100.0	145	73.6	26.3	0.1	100.0	10570

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

District	Cash benefits received				Total	Number of women**
	Received cash benefits	At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
Srikakulam	55.1	76.5	20.1	3.4	100.0	627
Vizianagaram	58.9	79.4	16.2	4.4	100.0	676
Visakhapatnam	44.9	78.4	16.3	5.3	100.0	884
East Godavari	44.2	78.6	11.1	10.3	100.0	1017
West Godavari	43.0	71.4	23.9	4.7	100.0	725
Krishna	42.1	70.2	26.7	3.1	100.0	839
Guntur	39.6	83.4	13.0	3.5	100.0	1112
Prakasam	33.8	83.1	12.7	4.2	100.0	614
Nellore	49.9	76.4	18.3	5.3	100.0	851
Cuddapah	41.3	85.5	11.5	3.0	100.0	768
Kurnool	45.6	75.2	17.3	7.5	100.0	855
Anantapur	53.5	82.1	11.6	6.3	100.0	768
Chittoor	49.1	84.9	15.1	---	100.0	834
Andhra Pradesh	45.9	78.8	16.4	4.8	100.0	10570

: ** Unweighted cases.

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

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using contraceptive method and who were informed about side effects, had side effects with the method, treatment taken for side effect with the method, Andhra Pradesh, 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	8.5	35.5	28.0
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	6.9	9.8	0.0
Number of current users**	10360	31	25
Type of health problems/side effects¹			
Weakness/inability to work	29.1	---	---
Body ache/ backache	54.6	---	---
Abdominal pain	27.2	---	---
Weight gain	16.0	---	---
Dizziness	4.8	---	---
Nausea/vomiting	3.5	---	---
Fever	10.5	---	---
Breast tenderness	4.8	---	---
Irregular periods	7.2	---	---
Excessive bleeding	16.1	---	---
Spotting	2.9	---	---
Amenorrhoea	3.4	---	---
Cramps	5.1	---	---
Decreased libido	1.0	---	---
Rashes/allergy	1.6	---	---
Infection	3.6	---	---
Others	6.8	---	---
Number of users with side effects**	712	03	00
Percentage of women received treatment	66.2	---	---
Source of treatment			
Government health facility	26.7	---	---
Private health facility	39.0	---	---
Other	0.3	---	---
Number of women with treatment taken**	479	01	---

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

TABLE 5.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

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

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related ¹	Side effect related	Others ²	
Age group				
15 - 19	(38.5)	(15.4)	(46.2)	13
20 - 24	40.2	18.7	41.0	58
25 - 29	43.7	13.8	42.5	47
30 - 34	25.6	27.9	46.5	20
35 - 39	24.6	25.7	49.7	23
40 - 44	---	---	---	06
45 - 49	(5.0)	(25.0)	(70.0)	20
No. of living children				
0	39.5	25.5	35.0	41
1	35.2	16.1	48.6	79
2	33.4	16.5	50.1	48
3	(20.0)	(20.0)	(60.0)	10
4+	---	---	---	09
Residence				
Rural	27.9	17.0	55.1	88
Urban	40.0	23.2	36.8	99
Education				
Non-literate ^a	32.2	17.1	50.7	51
Less than five years	(17.6)	(23.5)	(58.8)	18
5-9 years	27.6	27.7	44.6	27
10 or more years	39.4	18.3	42.3	91
Religion				
Hindu	36.1	18.7	45.1	155
Muslim	(11.1)	(38.9)	(50.0)	19
Christian	(23.1)	(7.7)	(69.2)	13
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	00
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	32.9	13.1	54.0	57
Scheduled tribes	(16.7)	(27.8)	(55.6)	18
Other backward classes	36.4	22.4	41.3	85
Others	35.4	23.4	41.3	27
Andhra Pradesh	33.3	19.7	47.0	187

^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. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Future intention to use ¹		Want to use any family planning method			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
Age group						
15 - 19	1.0	6.3	9.5	17.4	73.1	357
20 - 24	0.7	11.1	10.0	15.3	74.7	1226
25 - 29	0.5	9.1	16.6	15.6	67.8	975
30 - 34	1.9	9.0	30.1	18.0	51.9	455
35 - 39	3.0	4.6	33.7	34.4	31.9	439
40 - 44	1.5	2.6	48.5	27.7	23.8	253
45 - 49	1.1	2.4	55.9	7.9	36.2	284
No. of living children						
0						
1	2.0	4.7	26.4	14.3	59.3	1398
2	0.7	10.0	8.2	18.3	73.6	1603
3	0.9	10.0	28.1	23.5	48.4	694
4+	0.5	13.1	24.4	11.3	64.3	199
	0.0	1.0	34.9	0.0	65.1	95
Residence						
Rural	0.9	7.7	13.8	17.5	68.6	2410
Urban	1.7	8.9	27.8	17.7	54.4	1579
Education						
Non-literate	1.7	6.1	31.6	21.3	47.1	1582
Less than five years	0.4	9.0	6.6	14.9	78.4	397
5-9 years	0.4	10.6	11.6	17.4	71.0	506
10 or more years	1.0	9.3	13.3	15.3	71.4	1504
Religion						
Hindu	1.3	7.8	19.3	19.1	61.6	3313
Muslim	0.2	11.1	12.0	13.1	74.9	379
Christian	0.6	7.1	19.4	6.3	74.2	293
Others	---	---	---	---	---	04
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	0.8	7.2	19.1	16.5	64.4	1086
Scheduled tribes	1.0	12.2	12.3	20.4	67.4	427
Other backward classes	1.6	8.0	21.5	17.7	60.7	1774
Others	0.7	7.0	15.5	16.2	68.3	702
Andhra Pradesh	1.1	8.1	18.6	17.6	63.8	3989

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

(Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases').^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to exclusion of other methods (Rhythm/ Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Undecided and Others). -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE

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

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method ¹	22.0	21.3	23.7
Number of Non-users**	3989	2410	1579
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	42.9	50.0	35.7
Number of traditional method users**	29	12	17
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilization			
Male sterilization	21.2	(20.5)	(22.5)
IUD	8.6	(7.4)	(9.6)
Pill(Daily/weekly)	4.9	(4.1)	(6.2)
Injectables	9.5	(8.9)	(8.0)
Condom	6.0	(6.2)	(4.4)
Female condom	5.3	(4.1)	(6.2)
	3.2	(2.5)	(3.0)
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence			
Withdrawal	2.0	(1.9)	(2.3)
Others	2.0	(2.0)	(1.6)
	2.1	(1.7)	(3.1)

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 age 15-49 years who are currently using rhythm or withdrawal method by reasons for not using modern contraceptive method, according to selected background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			Number of women**
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	
Age group				
15 - 19	---	---	---	03
20 - 24	(77.8)	---	(22.2)	13
25 - 29	---	---	---	04
30 - 34	---	---	---	02
35 - 39	---	---	---	04
40 - 44	---	---	---	02
45 - 49	---	---	---	01
No. of living children				
0	---	---	---	07
1	(66.7)	---	(33.3)	17
2	---	---	---	04
3	---	---	---	---
4+	---	---	---	01
Residence				
Rural	(71.4)	---	(28.6)	12
Urban	(70.0)	---	(30.0)	17
Education				
Non-literate ^a	---	---	---	05
Less than five years	---	---	---	05
5-9 years	---	---	---	02
10 or more years	(55.6)	---	(44.4)	17
Religion				
Hindu	58.3	---	41.7	25
Muslim	---	---	---	01
Christian	---	---	---	03
Others	---	---	---	---
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	(80.0)	---	(20.0)	11
Scheduled tribes	---	---	---	01
Other backward classes	(80.0)	---	(20.0)	13
Others	---	---	---	04
Andhra Pradesh	65.3	0.0	34.7	29

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.() based on unweighted cases.-- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

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

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Age group				
15 – 19	43.4	5.3	48.7	507
20 - 24	32.0	3.6	35.6	2374
25 - 29	15.2	4.9	20.1	3090
30 - 34	7.5	4.2	11.7	2517
35 - 39	4.9	4.2	9.0	2853
40 - 44	2.7	4.3	7.0	2029
45 - 49	2.3	4.5	6.8	1937
Number of living children				
0	37.5	16.1	53.5	1834
1	33.1	5.5	38.7	2859
2	3.8	2.2	6.0	7336
3	2.4	2.5	4.9	2483
4+	1.4	4.2	5.6	795
Residence				
Rural	12.2	4.0	16.1	9128
Urban	11.3	5.1	16.4	6179
Education				
Non-literate ^a	8.8	5.4	14.1	6858
Less than five years	10.3	1.9	12.2	1895
5-9 years	11.5	3.3	14.8	2036
10 or more years	18.4	4.1	22.5	4518
Religion				
Hindu	11.7	4.4	16.1	12892
Muslim	13.4	4.6	18.1	1314
Christian	12.6	2.5	15.2	1085
Others	(30.0)	(10.0)	(40.0)	11
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	14.1	4.0	18.1	3854
Scheduled tribes	15.5	6.8	22.3	1221
Other backward classes	10.6	4.1	14.8	7288
Others	10.5	4.2	14.7	2944
Andhra Pradesh	11.9	4.3	16.2	15307

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. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICT

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

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Srikakulam	9.7	11.6	21.3	940
Vizianagaram	10.6	0.6	11.2	863
Visakhapatnam	10.7	3.0	13.7	1231
East Godavari	12.5	5.2	17.7	1454
West Godavari	9.9	9.6	19.6	1021
Krishna	7.9	1.5	9.4	1112
Guntur	11.8	1.5	13.2	1502
Prakasam	17.8	1.8	19.6	868
Nellore	7.4	5.2	12.6	1259
Cuddapah	18.4	5.6	24.0	1294
Kurnool	12.3	5.0	17.3	1413
Anantapur	12.8	3.5	16.3	1189
Chittoor	11.8	4.0	15.7	1161
Andhra Pradesh	11.9	4.3	16.2	15307

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women ¹	Reported Symptoms among who had any menstruation problem								Number of women who had menstruation problem**	
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding		
Age group												
15-19	14.9	427	4.9	74.5	6.1	19.6	7.7	9.3	1.8	0.9	62	
20-24	11.8	2082	9.1	70.1	8.0	21.3	9.6	5.5	0.8	1.9	256	
25-29	12.7	3005	4.7	69.2	7.6	23.1	11.8	8.2	1.7	2.2	388	
30-34	13.2	2485	8.0	62.0	9.4	30.8	14.2	8.8	3.2	5.8	328	
35-39	12.5	2749	8.3	62.5	8.1	30.4	9.0	8.0	2.1	2.3	348	
40-44	12.4	1859	12.5	56.6	10.3	29.2	11.4	5.0	1.9	5.6	229	
45-49	10.5	1585	20.9	35.0	8.2	26.9	20.6	6.0	5.1	6.3	168	
Place of residence												
Rural	12.4	8346	8.4	64.5	7.1	25.2	13.0	7.3	2.4	4.1	1043	
Urban	12.4	5846	10.7	56.8	11.3	29.7	9.9	7.3	2.1	2.6	736	
Age at consummation of marriage*												
Below 18 years	13.1	5559	6.9	59.9	10.9	26.2	12.1	7.4	2.2	3.9	737	
18 years & above	11.7	7756	10.8	64.3	6.7	27.5	12.5	6.8	2.5	3.3	915	
Marital duration*												
0-4	12.4	2026	7.4	71.1	6.0	21.6	8.4	5.0	0.8	1.6	254	
5-9	11.8	2446	6.1	70.5	10.0	22.0	11.8	7.7	3.4	2.7	295	
10-14	13.5	2424	7.7	62.8	7.0	29.6	13.2	8.2	1.4	3.6	335	
15+	11.9	6459	11.0	56.1	9.7	29.5	13.3	7.1	2.9	4.4	772	
Education												
Non-literate ^a	11.2	6467	12.6	61.2	7.0	25.1	11.6	6.9	2.3	4.1	722	
Less than 5 yrs	16.1	446	4.7	57.2	16.4	34.0	17.2	5.9	0.0	2.3	75	
5-9 years	14.2	3112	6.1	65.5	10.0	26.6	12.7	9.1	1.1	3.9	450	
10 or more years	12.6	4167	7.2	60.9	8.0	28.2	11.2	6.6	3.6	2.9	532	
Husband's education												
Non-literate ^a	10.9	5584	11.8	61.7	8.0	26.0	11.9	7.2	2.0	4.9	600	
Less than 5 yrs	15.4	422	11.5	64.1	13.2	21.6	11.4	10.0	1.6	4.4	68	
5-9 years	14.6	2880	5.1	63.4	8.9	28.1	13.9	7.6	1.6	2.9	437	
10 or more years	12.6	5306	9.0	61.2	8.0	27.0	10.9	7.0	3.1	2.8	674	
Religion												
Hindu	12.4	12007	9.5	62.3	8.6	26.6	12.3	7.7	2.5	3.9	1502	
Muslim	13.5	1171	9.1	61.9	8.1	30.3	10.9	5.3	0.4	2.5	164	
Christian	11.1	999	5.2	60.2	7.3	21.2	10.6	4.6	2.1	2.1	111	
Other	(13.3)	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02	
Castes/Tribes												
Scheduled Castes	10.5	3616	9.0	64.1	7.5	25.4	12.0	6.5	2.9	3.4	382	
Scheduled Tribes	13.7	1161	14.2	60.7	7.1	24.1	12.3	7.8	0.7	1.2	155	
Other Backward Classes	13.5	6696	7.4	63.2	8.9	28.2	12.8	8.6	2.2	3.8	929	
Others	11.6	2719	11.9	56.5	8.9	25.3	9.6	4.2	2.6	4.8	313	
ANDHRA PRADESH												
	12.4	14192	9.2	62.0	8.4	26.7	12.0	7.3	2.3	3.6	1779	

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

^aLiterate but did not attend school, are also included. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and ever menstruated women... -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 6.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	19.5	524	3.4	50.9	48.5	64.6	24.8	13.8	74.8	8.9	8.8	0.0	104
20-24	21.2	2422	4.7	61.7	39.8	68.8	35.5	19.2	66.1	8.9	8.4	0.3	536
25-29	21.5	3216	4.9	57.6	37.9	70.8	38.1	19.5	58.5	8.9	7.0	0.5	717
30-34	21.4	2685	6.1	55.0	38.5	68.0	38.0	17.3	57.7	7.2	9.3	0.3	612
35-39	18.7	3094	7.1	57.8	35.7	67.2	37.2	18.9	58.3	11.8	14.3	0.8	612
40-44	18.8	2309	4.5	59.2	38.8	66.2	36.4	16.7	62.3	10.0	10.4	0.2	471
45-49	14.7	2248	10.3	57.9	36.5	67.4	39.3	19.5	70.4	11.2	13.6	0.4	350
Residence													
Rural	16.2	9859	4.6	58.3	29.4	65.0	39.8	16.7	62.7	8.9	13.1	0.1	1629
Urban	26.9	6639	7.7	57.4	50.1	72.4	33.2	20.7	60.6	10.2	6.2	0.8	1773
Age at consummation of marriage*													
Below 18 years	15.5	6614	3.5	48.0	25.2	65.3	38.5	13.2	54.8	9.0	13.4	0.1	1076
18 years & above	23.3	8791	7.3	63.4	46.0	70.5	35.7	22.4	65.8	9.8	8.1	0.6	2158
Marital duration*													
0-4	24.2	2419	4.9	61.8	48.5	70.5	32.6	21.5	70.4	9.5	7.3	0.3	608
5-9	20.9	2625	5.7	59.0	40.3	73.5	38.4	19.5	59.6	10.0	7.4	0.4	576
10-14	22.0	2606	5.8	58.0	38.1	67.0	35.2	17.4	58.7	7.3	9.7	0.8	601
15+	17.4	7804	6.6	56.1	34.1	66.5	38.3	18.6	60.7	10.2	12.1	0.4	1460
Education													
Non-literate ^a	11.6	7649	4.9	51.4	16.1	65.0	45.7	15.1	52.7	8.9	14.1	0.2	925
Less than 5 yrs	15.1	548	7.4	65.2	19.2	54.5	19.4	15.1	65.5	7.6	15.0	0.0	84
5-9 years	20.3	3626	5.4	55.8	31.0	65.1	37.8	15.7	60.2	8.7	11.0	0.0	761
10 or more years	34.1	4675	6.7	62.5	56.8	72.5	32.1	22.0	68.1	10.4	6.9	0.8	1632
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	12.3	6594	7.0	52.4	19.8	64.9	44.6	13.2	54.0	6.9	14.3	0.1	847
Less than 5 years	16.5	521	5.2	54.5	28.0	61.5	37.4	14.7	57.3	9.5	13.8	0.0	91
5-9 years	17.6	3351	3.8	57.3	28.2	62.4	38.0	18.4	63.9	9.5	12.5	0.0	608
10 or more years	29.8	6032	6.1	61.0	51.7	72.2	32.7	21.2	65.3	10.8	7.0	0.8	1856
Religion													
Hindu	19.8	13896	6.0	57.9	39.1	68.6	37.1	18.6	62.9	9.7	10.2	0.4	2902
Muslim	18.8	1405	6.0	55.9	33.4	70.4	34.4	19.2	57.8	7.6	7.6	0.2	276
Christian	18.3	1180	4.6	59.1	32.8	60.6	37.7	14.7	53.4	8.7	12.3	0.7	223
Others	(5.9)	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01

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TABLE 6.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	19.6	4180	4.8	62.6	37.0	69.3	44.8	20.5	63.0	12.1	12.6	0.1	864
Scheduled Tribes	13.0	1327	5.2	56.3	29.3	65.8	51.0	17.9	59.9	2.7	10.9	0.4	180
Other Backward Classes	19.0	7853	6.7	53.9	37.8	67.5	33.1	16.8	61.4	9.4	9.6	0.6	1585
Others	23.9	3138	5.9	60.9	42.9	69.0	32.3	19.4	61.9	8.5	8.2	0.4	773
ANDHRA PRADESH	19.5	16498	5.9	57.9	38.3	68.2	37.0	18.4	61.8	9.5	10.1	0.4	3402

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*. --percentage not shown for less than 10 cases unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.3 KNOWLEDGE OF MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of RTI/STI and among them, who have knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 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 homo-sexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	19.5	27.0	23.6	21.6	44.8	61.1	51.3	3.2	104
20-24	21.2	32.6	38.6	30.2	43.3	63.6	50.3	1.2	536
25-29	21.5	35.7	36.3	29.7	41.9	58.0	47.7	1.8	717
30-34	21.4	36.0	35.5	31.9	41.8	58.1	50.2	1.4	612
35-39	18.7	40.9	36.4	29.1	41.9	58.0	51.4	1.8	612
40-44	18.8	36.2	37.0	33.9	42.2	59.7	53.2	1.7	471
45-49	14.7	33.4	36.3	36.8	47.2	64.4	56.3	1.8	350
Residence									
Rural	16.2	30.8	29.8	26.3	38.3	60.0	51.6	1.9	1629
Urban	26.9	42.3	44.8	37.5	48.8	59.8	50.1	1.3	1773
Age at consummation of marriage*									
Below 18 years	15.5	36.1	34.9	26.1	32.5	52.3	44.7	1.5	1076
18 years & above	23.3	35.2	37.2	34.3	48.9	64.7	54.3	1.6	2158
Marital duration*									
0-4	24.2	34.0	37.4	32.3	47.9	65.9	50.1	1.7	608
5-9	20.9	35.2	38.6	30.9	44.1	59.5	46.1	1.4	576
10-14	22.0	36.5	34.8	29.0	41.5	57.4	52.1	1.9	601
15+	17.4	35.7	35.5	32.0	41.5	59.5	52.6	1.5	1460
Education									
Non-literate ^a	11.6	37.0	29.9	26.1	35.5	51.5	51.6	0.6	925
Less than 5 yrs	15.1	21.2	21.8	21.1	35.4	60.4	59.8	1.1	84
5-9 years	20.3	31.2	33.1	29.4	40.1	61.3	46.5	2.2	761
10 or more years	34.1	37.9	42.6	35.6	49.1	64.4	52.3	2.1	1632
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	12.3	38.0	30.5	27.2	36.6	52.2	50.9	0.7	847
Less than 5 years	16.5	27.2	24.9	13.9	32.2	62.9	49.8	0.0	91
5-9 years	17.6	25.1	30.9	27.9	39.4	64.6	49.6	2.3	608
10 or more years	29.8	38.8	41.6	35.1	47.7	62.0	51.6	2.0	1856
Religion									
Hindu	19.8	36.2	36.5	31.5	42.7	59.6	51.1	1.8	2902
Muslim	18.8	35.3	38.4	32.1	41.1	64.7	40.7	0.7	276
Christian	18.3	30.0	30.9	25.6	45.4	57.8	61.2	1.1	223
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	19.6	30.3	37.0	32.8	46.7	59.6	52.7	1.4	864
Scheduled Tribes	13.0	27.0	29.8	33.8	48.1	71.0	60.3	0.7	180
Other Backward classes	19.0	36.2	33.8	27.8	41.0	58.0	47.8	2.0	1585
Others	23.9	43.3	42.1	35.3	40.8	61.6	53.1	1.5	773
ANDHRA PRADESH	19.5	35.7	36.2	31.1	42.8	59.9	51.0	1.7	3402

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. --percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS										
Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had reported abnormal vaginal discharge, other RTI/STI symptoms during three months prior to survey according to selected background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.										
Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	
Age group										
15-19	6.1	6.1	0.6	1.6	2.8	0.1	0.5	1.8	1.3	524
20-24	6.1	8.2	1.0	0.8	3.3	0.7	0.6	1.9	1.0	2422
25-29	7.2	8.8	0.9	1.1	4.0	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.5	3216
30-34	7.3	9.5	1.2	1.0	3.8	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.3	2685
35-39	6.4	10.8	1.2	1.0	3.5	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.5	3094
40-44	5.1	8.6	0.8	0.7	2.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	2309
45-49	4.1	9.2	1.0	0.9	3.2	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.4	2248
Residence										
Rural	5.9	9.5	1.0	0.8	3.2	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.5	9859
Urban	6.6	8.4	1.1	1.4	3.9	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.5	6639
Age at consummation of marriage*										
Below 18 years	6.7	8.7	0.9	0.8	2.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	6614
18 years & above	5.8	9.4	1.1	1.1	3.9	1.0	0.6	1.8	0.7	8791
Marital duration*										
0-4	6.1	7.4	0.8	0.8	2.9	0.6	0.5	1.9	1.2	2419
5-9	6.6	8.4	1.0	1.2	3.7	1.0	0.4	1.5	0.5	2625
10-14	7.0	10.0	1.2	1.1	4.3	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.5	2606
15+	5.8	9.6	1.1	0.9	3.2	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.4	7804
Education										
Non-literate ^a	5.4	8.3	1.0	0.8	2.9	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.4	7649
Less than 5 yrs	7.5	12.0	1.2	0.4	4.1	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.4	548
5-9 years	7.1	9.9	1.0	1.0	3.9	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.6	3626
10 or more years	6.5	9.6	1.1	1.2	4.0	0.8	0.5	1.8	0.8	4675
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	5.4	8.4	1.0	0.8	3.0	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.4	6594
Less than 5 years	8.6	11.4	1.0	1.3	3.7	1.2	0.4	1.4	0.5	521
5-9 years	6.0	10.1	0.9	0.8	3.5	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.3	3351
10 or more years	6.9	9.3	1.1	1.2	4.0	0.7	0.7	1.7	0.8	6032
Religion										
Hindu	6.3	9.3	1.1	1.0	3.6	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.5	13896
Muslim	6.1	9.5	0.8	1.2	3.3	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.3	1405
Christian	4.6	6.8	0.4	0.3	2.4	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	1180
Others	(0.0)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	17

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TABLE 6.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	4.5	7.7	0.9	7.7	2.9	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.7	4180
Scheduled Tribes	7.1	7.7	1.7	1.3	2.9	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.6	1327
Other Backward Classes	6.8	9.4	0.8	0.8	3.4	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.4	7853
Others	6.2	11.3	1.3	1.6	4.8	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.5	3138
ANDHRA PRADESH	6.1	9.1	1.0	1.0	3.5	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.5	16498
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. Included women with low backache. ² Only for currently married women. ()based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.										

TABLE 6.5 DISCUSSED ABOUT RTI/STI PROBLEMS WITH HUSBAND AND SOUGHT 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/partner ¹	Women sought treatment ¹ for RTI/STI problems	Number of women having any RTI/STI ¹	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
Age group							
15-19	43.0	26.6	37	--	--	--	09
20-24	52.5	43.2	203	15.1	80.8	4.1	87
25-29	48.6	35.7	294	35.1	62.4	2.6	104
30-34	49.1	37.8	249	21.4	76.6	2.0	93
35-39	46.7	39.4	329	20.2	76.3	3.4	129
40-44	51.5	46.2	202	17.7	79.3	2.9	90
45-49	46.9	41.4	207	21.6	74.7	3.7	91
Residence							
Rural	50.5	39.7	941	24.0	72.3	3.7	375
Urban	44.6	40.0	580	17.3	80.7	1.9	228
Age at consummation of marriage*							
Below 18 years	55.0	41.0	573	21.6	73.8	4.6	227
18 years & above	48.3	39.9	848	22.8	75.0	2.2	344
Marital duration*							
0-4	51.6	34.9	185	13.5	80.2	6.3	63
5-9	50.1	37.4	226	27.7	70.3	2.0	85
10-14	48.0	40.9	271	30.5	67.4	2.1	111
15+	52.2	42.3	743	20.0	76.8	3.3	313
Education							
Non-literate ^a	46.5	37.0	629	25.4	69.2	5.4	231
Less than 5 yrs	55.1	41.6	65	16.0	84.0	0.0	26
5-9 years	46.7	38.0	358	21.8	78.2	0.0	134
10 or more years	53.3	45.5	469	18.8	78.0	3.1	212
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	45.8	37.9	546	25.9	67.9	6.2	201
Less than 5 years	36.3	22.1	60	(19.0)	(81.0)	(0.0)	14
5-9 years	50.3	36.9	334	18.7	79.1	2.2	125
10 or more years	52.5	45.8	581	20.5	78.3	1.2	263
Religion							
Hindu	48.7	40.4	1307	22.1	74.7	3.2	521
Muslim	48.9	37.9	136	18.1	80.0	1.9	54
Christian	49.0	32.3	77	30.0	64.0	6.0	27
Others	--	--	01	--	--	--	01
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	43.8	34.1	320	24.9	71.1	4.0	111
Scheduled Tribes	46.4	30.2	103	38.9	61.1	0.0	29
Other Backward Classes	50.7	42.2	737	22.4	75.2	2.5	315
Others	50.3	43.1	361	15.4	79.7	4.9	148
ANDHRA PRADESH	48.8	39.8	1521	22.0	74.7	3.2	603

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 for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.6 RTI/STI INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS						
Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who reported RTI/STI problem during three months prior to the survey and among them percentage sought treatment for the problem, by district, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13						
Districts	Who heard about RTI/STI	Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge	Who have any other symptoms of RTI/STI ¹	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for any RTI/STI ²	Number of women having any RTI/STI ²
Srikakulam	9.6	10.5	4.5	1023	33.6	46
Vizianagaram	21.8	9.1	10.2	949	41.0	97
Vishakapatnam	20.5	8.9	15.7	1356	63.1	211
East Godavari	30.8	4.5	5.7	1578	14.9	85
West Godavari	27.3	2.7	9.8	1075	45.5	106
Krishna	28.2	12.4	19.0	1189	34.4	232
Guntur	16.3	5.5	6.0	1632	40.5	102
Prakasam	18.7	4.0	10.0	933	39.0	90
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	15.1	4.5	12.6	1346	16.9	168
Y.S.R.	16.8	6.9	5.4	1398	61.3	77
Kurnool	9.3	3.5	5.8	1503	32.9	94
Anantpur	23.5	4.9	7.8	1276	35.0	97
Chittoor	29.6	5.2	9.5	1240	48.5	116
ANDHRA PRADESH	20.5	6.2	9.2	16498	39.5	1521

¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge. Including woman with low backache
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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	77.2	4180	6.2	68.4	30.8	53.3	34.1	16.1	63.0	11.7	19.5	0.5	3263
Scheduled Tribes	60.7	1327	4.1	59.2	23.6	45.5	36.3	11.8	66.8	12.0	17.6	0.7	817
Other Backward Classes	78.4	7853	5.5	70.0	30.3	50.6	28.3	15.8	69.7	11.1	16.9	0.6	6247
Others	83.6	3138	5.9	71.1	35.9	56.7	32.0	15.8	69.1	11.0	13.2	0.8	2665
ANDHRA PRADESH	77.5	16498	5.7	69.1	31.1	52.2	31.1	15.6	67.7	11.3	16.9	0.6	12992

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*. --percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who reported mode of transmission as								
	Unsafe sex with homo sexual	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	Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group									
15-19	16.9	53.6	41.9	36.5	53.5	72.6	68.2	0.2	418
20-24	19.8	57.7	43.6	37.3	61.6	77.5	68.6	0.1	2005
25-29	19.8	54.5	42.7	36.6	57.0	75.5	66.3	0.0	2616
30-34	18.9	51.9	43.7	35.4	51.1	71.9	64.3	0.0	2202
35-39	18.8	52.0	40.2	33.6	47.4	70.6	64.0	0.0	2448
40-44	18.9	52.6	43.1	34.4	47.4	71.4	63.1	0.1	1743
45-49	18.1	52.4	41.6	34.4	48.6	70.3	62.2	0.0	1560
Residence									
Rural	17.3	51.5	40.4	33.1	50.1	71.0	64.0	0.0	7297
Urban	22.2	57.4	46.4	39.8	57.2	76.9	67.0	0.0	5695
Age at consummation of marriage*									
Below 18 years	14.7	51.0	38.7	31.8	45.9	68.9	60.8	0.1	5023
18 years & above	22.5	56.0	45.6	38.6	58.2	76.7	68.8	0.0	7140
Marital duration*									
0-4	19.7	57.2	45.9	39.2	60.9	77.9	69.9	0.1	2047
5-9	20.4	55.9	42.9	38.1	59.5	76.5	67.7	0.0	2111
10-14	20.2	53.9	42.3	34.0	53.3	73.2	64.8	0.0	2156
15+	18.2	51.9	41.6	34.2	47.6	70.6	63.2	0.0	5892
Education									
Non-literate ^a	14.2	47.3	38.5	29.5	42.9	64.2	56.2	0.0	5056
Less than 5 yrs	13.7	47.5	40.6	29.2	45.6	70.1	62.5	0.0	430
5-9 years	19.7	54.8	39.9	34.4	53.1	74.9	67.2	0.1	3083
10 or more years	25.2	61.2	49.5	44.2	65.1	83.2	75.0	0.0	4423
Husband's Education									
Non-literate ^a	13.9	48.0	38.9	30.8	44.9	65.4	57.1	0.0	4465
Less than 5 years	17.8	51.1	42.4	31.3	44.9	72.1	65.1	0.0	389
5-9 years	19.0	54.0	41.1	34.4	51.0	72.9	65.2	0.0	2735
10 or more years	23.8	58.6	46.4	40.4	61.0	80.1	72.2	0.1	5403
Religion									
Hindu	19.7	53.8	42.9	35.5	52.9	73.9	65.7	0.0	10938
Muslim	16.7	51.5	41.6	34.1	55.6	71.5	64.6	0.2	1120
Christian	14.3	53.1	38.8	35.1	44.9	64.4	57.7	0.0	925
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	09
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	16.9	50.6	44.6	33.1	50.6	68.6	61.1	0.0	3263
Scheduled Tribes	17.3	55.9	38.2	34.2	48.6	63.9	56.5	0.0	817
Other Backward Classes	18.1	53.4	39.8	34.8	51.2	73.6	65.2	0.0	6247
Others	24.5	57.0	47.6	40.1	59.7	80.6	72.6	0.1	2665
ANDHRA PRADESH	19.0	53.6	42.4	35.4	52.5	73.0	65.0	0.0	12992

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. --percent not shown for less than 10 cases. ** 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner	avoid homosexual ¹	Avoid risks getting infected through bloods ²	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	
Age group						
15-19	13.1	33.2	18.5	69.9	9.4	418
20-24	17.3	39.6	23.8	71.6	11.1	2005
25-29	16.9	37.1	24.0	73.5	10.8	2616
30-34	16.6	35.5	24.0	70.1	10.0	2202
35-39	15.7	36.0	23.1	70.0	8.8	2448
40-44	15.9	35.4	23.2	69.8	9.5	1743
45-49	16.0	36.3	21.6	68.8	9.2	1560
Residence						
Rural	14.1	34.5	20.8	68.3	9.1	7297
Urban	20.6	40.6	27.9	75.6	11.5	5695
Age at consummation of marriage*						
Below 18 years	11.6	33.9	17.5	67.6	8.2	5023
18 years & above	20.0	39.1	28.0	73.7	11.5	7140
Marital duration*						
0-4	18.1	39.4	23.8	73.6	11.1	2047
5-9	17.2	38.3	26.0	73.1	11.7	2111
10-14	16.8	36.5	24.2	70.7	10.7	2156
15+	15.4	35.6	22.3	69.6	9.0	5892
Education						
Non-literate ^a	12.5	32.8	18.8	64.1	7.0	5056
Less than 5 yrs	9.8	26.8	20.8	69.0	10.7	430
5-9 years	15.0	35.9	23.5	70.8	10.4	3083
10 or more years	22.8	42.9	28.9	79.5	13.2	4423
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	12.9	34.3	20.0	65.2	7.3	4465
Less than 5 years	8.6	29.1	19.5	67.0	10.6	389
5-9 years	16.3	35.9	23.4	68.8	10.4	2735
10 or more years	20.1	39.7	26.4	77.3	12.1	5403
Religion						
Hindu	17.0	37.1	23.8	71.2	10.0	10938
Muslim	13.4	31.7	22.3	71.8	10.1	1120
Christian	11.9	36.0	17.4	65.3	9.3	925
Other	--	--	--	--	--	09
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	14.2	34.0	22.8	68.5	9.1	3263
Scheduled Tribes	13.3	45.5	15.8	56.7	7.5	817
Other Backward Classes	15.9	34.8	22.0	70.9	9.4	6247
Others	21.0	41.4	29.2	78.4	13.0	2665
ANDHRA PRADESH	16.9	36.6	23.2	70.8	9.9	12992

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. --percent not shown for less than 10 cases. cases.** 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS						Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Shaking hand	Hugging	Sharing clothes	Sharing food	Stepping on someone's urine/stool	Get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug	
Age group							
15-19	3.8	4.9	6.0	6.0	6.9	13.7	418
20-24	5.4	5.8	5.6	6.2	7.5	13.2	2005
25-29	4.5	5.5	6.1	6.9	8.0	13.2	2616
30-34	4.5	5.6	6.2	6.5	7.2	14.4	2202
35-39	5.1	6.6	6.9	8.0	8.8	14.4	2448
40-44	3.7	4.9	6.0	6.8	7.6	13.6	1743
45-49	3.8	5.3	6.6	6.8	6.8	12.8	1560
Residence							
Rural	5.1	6.3	7.2	8.1	8.9	15.1	7297
Urban	3.5	4.4	4.3	4.7	5.3	10.8	5695
Age at consummation of marriage*							
Below 18 years	4.7	6.1	6.8	7.7	8.5	15.4	5023
18 years & above	4.2	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.6	12.1	7140
Marital duration*							
0-4	4.5	5.1	4.7	5.1	6.5	12.5	2047
5-9	5.2	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.6	13.0	2111
10-14	4.4	5.3	6.4	7.2	7.7	13.8	2156
15+	4.2	5.6	6.3	7.0	7.6	14.0	5892
Education							
Non-literate ^a	5.4	7.5	8.7	9.5	10.5	16.1	5056
Less than 5 yrs	5.5	6.0	6.9	7.2	8.1	20.0	430
5-9 years	5.1	6.1	5.8	6.7	7.7	14.3	3083
10 or more years	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.0	9.3	4423
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	5.4	7.3	8.3	9.4	10.5	16.7	4465
Less than 5 years	4.0	4.8	3.5	4.6	4.4	15.3	389
5-9 years	4.9	6.3	6.9	7.4	8.5	14.2	2735
10 or more years	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.0	10.4	5403
Religion							
Hindu	4.5	5.6	6.2	7.0	7.8	13.7	10938
Muslim	5.5	6.0	6.5	6.4	7.8	11.7	1120
Christian	3.5	6.0	5.5	6.1	6.5	15.4	925
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	09
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	4.4	6.1	6.4	6.4	8.5	15.2	3263
Scheduled Tribes	6.0	6.9	6.8	7.8	9.7	15.0	817
Other Backward Classes	5.0	6.2	7.1	8.0	7.9	14.2	6247
Others	3.2	3.4	3.6	4.5	5.3	9.9	2665
ANDHRA PRADESH	4.5	5.7	6.2	6.9	7.7	13.6	12992

*excluding missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. --percent not shown for less than 10 cases cases.** Unweighted cases

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

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

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV/AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/dispensary	CHC/PHC/Sub-health centre	VCTC/ICTC/RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private center	
Age Group										
15-19	62.8	418	23.9	8.2	7.8	0.7	53.7	4.5	0.3	261
20-24	70.1	2005	20.0	10.1	11.1	1.3	53.0	4.0	0.2	1394
25-29	68.5	2616	18.4	12.7	10.8	0.8	51.8	4.7	0.1	1788
30-34	61.8	2202	17.9	12.6	11.2	1.5	49.8	6.2	0.4	1366
35-39	57.1	2448	19.4	12.8	12.4	1.2	47.8	5.7	0.1	1388
40-44	56.3	1743	20.0	11.7	12.0	0.9	48.2	6.4	0.5	974
45-49	54.1	1560	21.6	11.7	9.2	0.7	50.4	5.1	0.4	844
Residence										
Rural	62.1	7297	20.8	12.4	9.8	0.9	51.2	4.3	0.1	4506
Urban	61.8	5695	17.0	10.8	13.6	1.4	49.0	7.1	0.5	
Age at consummation of marriage*										
Below 18 years	57.3	5023	23.3	11.7	9.7	1.0	50.6	2.9	0.1	2861
18 years & above	66.0	7140	16.7	11.8	11.9	1.1	50.8	6.9	0.3	4685
Marital Duration*										
0-4	68.6	2047	19.2	9.0	11.5	0.8	53.5	5.5	0.1	1395
5-9	70.4	2111	18.9	11.7	9.8	1.6	53.0	4.4	0.2	1476
10-14	66.0	2156	18.1	13.4	11.3	1.1	50.0	5.2	0.2	1422
15+	55.7	5892	20.1	12.3	11.3	0.9	48.9	5.6	0.3	3271
Education										
Non-literate ^a	54.2	5056	23.0	13.6	10.4	0.7	49.1	2.8	0.1	2721
Less than 5 yrs	54.5	430	25.0	13.4	4.2	0.5	53.9	2.7	0.4	236
5-9 years	64.2	3083	19.6	13.8	9.2	1.2	51.6	3.6	0.1	1947
10 or more years	71.0	4423	15.5	8.7	13.6	1.4	50.8	9.0	0.5	3111
Husband's Education										
Non-literate ^a	54.8	4465	22.0	13.4	10.4	0.7	50.0	3.0	0.2	2428
Less than 5 years	58.1	389	20.7	12.6	8.3	0.3	54.9	2.4	0.8	226
5-9 years	62.9	2735	21.3	14.3	8.5	1.1	50.5	3.2	0.3	1710
10 or more years	68.3	5403	16.7	9.4	13.1	1.4	50.5	8.1	0.3	3651
Religion										
Hindu	61.7	10938	18.8	12.2	11.9	1.2	49.7	5.5	0.2	6704
Muslim	63.4	1120	20.5	11.1	6.9	0.6	56.7	3.3	0.6	708
Christian	63.5	925	25.4	9.3	6.7	0.5	52.8	4.7	0.0	597
Other [#]	--	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	06

Contd...

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

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 center	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	61.6	3263	19.9	11.3	8.6	1.0	54.7	3.8	0.0	1992
Scheduled Tribes	58.5	817	27.2	13.0	9.9	0.7	44.3	4.2	0.4	475
Other Backward Classes	60.6	6247	19.7	11.9	11.1	1.1	49.5	5.7	0.4	3762
Others	67.0	2665	16.4	11.9	14.4	1.2	49.3	6.2	0.2	1786
ANDHRA PRADESH										
	62.0	12992	19.5	11.9	11.1	1.1	50.5	5.2	0.3	8015

Note: 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. --percent not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST

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

Background Characteristics	Who have been tested for HIV	Number of women heard HIV/AIDS**	Percentage who have been tested for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 years ago	
Age group					
15-19	44.7	418	60.5	39.5	184
20-24	69.3	2005	36.2	63.8	1391
25-29	63.0	2616	17.5	82.5	1660
30-34	44.5	2202	9.9	90.1	1008
35-39	30.7	2448	6.0	94.0	778
40-44	26.2	1743	7.8	92.2	478
45-49	21.2	1560	7.8	92.2	349
Residence					
Rural	43.4	7297	22.0	78.0	3209
Urban	46.1	5695	15.0	85.0	2639
Age at consummation of marriage*					
Below 18 years	37.7	5023	16.8	83.2	1929
18 years & above	51.2	7140	21.5	78.5	3680
Marital duration*					
0-4	61.6	2047	46.3	53.7	1264
5-9	70.7	2111	17.5	82.5	1487
10-14	53.4	2156	10.5	89.5	1162
15+	27.7	5892	7.7	92.3	1705
Education					
Non-literate ^a	34.0	5056	15.9	84.1	1759
Less than 5 yrs	35.9	430	15.7	84.3	157
5-9 years	47.7	3083	19.1	80.9	1473
10 or more years	56.0	4423	22.8	77.2	2459
Husband's education					
Non-literate ^a	35.7	4465	17.1	82.9	1629
Less than 5 years	42.4	389	11.5	88.5	168
5-9 years	46.9	2735	20.9	79.1	1290
10 or more years	51.0	5403	20.9	79.1	2761
Religion					
Hindu	43.8	10938	18.6	81.4	4864
Muslim	51.7	1120	24.3	75.7	579
Christian	41.9	925	23.5	76.5	400
Other	--	09	--	--	05
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	46.9	3263	20.6	79.4	1551
Scheduled Tribes	40.7	817	24.6	75.4	330
Other Backward Classes	42.3	6247	19.7	80.3	2693
Others	47.1	2665	16.3	83.7	1274
ANDHRA PRADESH	44.3	12992	19.5	80.5	5848

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. *excluding missing cases. ---percent not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condom	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby	Who know the places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS	Who ever been tested for HIV/AIDS	Who underwent HIV/AIDS test in the past 12 months among ever tested
Srikakulam	68.2	21.1	34.2	33.6	28.8	19.9
Vizianagaram	77.0	18.4	64.7	66.7	43.7	17.0
Vishakapatnam	79.8	24.8	58.5	59.9	39.2	11.5
East Godavari	91.1	20.2	51.8	68.8	49.5	14.4
West Godavari	77.7	8.0	42.5	62.9	43.6	23.4
Krishna	84.2	39.7	79.2	67.5	45.0	14.1
Guntur	87.0	7.1	51.7	64.3	45.0	17.6
Prakasam	89.8	4.3	20.5	62.9	46.2	27.6
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	82.1	13.5	56.6	70.0	48.8	22.4
Y.S.R.	78.9	4.9	54.3	67.0	44.3	26.3
Kurnool	60.2	15.0	55.6	47.9	35.8	27.7
Anantpur	70.8	20.0	53.0	58.2	45.0	16.3
Chittoor	73.0	25.8	60.7	61.2	58.1	13.1
ANDHRA PRADESH	77.5	16.9	52.5	62.0	44.3	18.8

PERSONAL HABITS AND MORBIDITY

TABLE 7.1 PERSONAL HABITS

Percentage of persons (age 15 years and above) who use any kind of tobacco, smoking and drinking habits by selected background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 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				
15-24	5.9	4.0	5.9	9926
25-29	12.9	9.6	12.9	5367
30-34	16.1	12.4	16.1	4498
35-39	18.8	14.1	17.8	4869
40-44	21.0	16.3	18.6	3963
45-49	21.5	16.0	19.6	3917
50+	23.4	16.4	18.3	13788
Sex				
Male	27.3	23.4	29.3	20912
Female	8.0	2.7	2.4	25115
Residence				
Rural	18.7	13.6	15.8	27933
Urban	12.6	9.2	12.7	18395
Education				
Non-literate ^a	22.7	15.3	16.7	18385
Less than 5 years	18.8	15.3	19.2	2121
5-9 years	14.2	11.3	14.5	9944
10 or more years	11.2	8.8	12.3	15878
Religion				
Hindu	17.4	12.6	15.3	39233
Muslim	13.9	9.1	10.6	3788
Christian	15.6	12.9	14.8	3232
Others	22.1	18.0	13.4	43
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	18.0	12.4	14.8	11525
Scheduled tribes	24.9	20.5	22.3	3653
Other backward classes	15.9	11.3	14.4	21955
Others	15.0	11.4	13.2	9195
Andhra Pradesh	17.0	12.4	14.9	46328*

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

TABLE 7.2 PERSONAL HABITS- MEN

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

Background characteristics	Percentage of Men			Total number of Men covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Age of the men				
15-19	2.8	3.5	4.7	2146
20-24	5.5	10.9	17.5	2276
25-29	10.0	20.1	27.3	2267
30-34	11.1	24.2	32.5	2019
35-39	12.5	28.7	37.1	2111
40-44	14.3	29.5	34.7	1885
45 years and above	12.9	29.5	34.9	8208
Residence				
Rural	11.4	25.5	30.7	12600
Urban	9.0	18.1	25.5	8312
Education				
Non-literate ^a	15.7	35.0	40.1	6268
Less than 5 years	13.4	29.8	37.9	978
5-9 years	9.6	21.5	28.0	4706
10 or more years	7.0	14.3	20.1	8960
Religion				
Hindu	10.9	23.8	30.0	17740
Muslim	10.3	18.1	21.3	1690
Christian	9.1	24.9	29.7	1441
Others [#]	8.0	27.8	20.8	23
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	10.2	23.5	29.2	5145
Scheduled tribes	13.4	34.3	39.2	1651
Other backward classes	10.6	21.9	28.9	9883
Others	10.5	22.2	26.0	4233
Andhra Pradesh	10.7	23.4	29.3	20912*

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. *Missing cases are excluded. **Unweighted cases. #Others include Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi & No religion.

TABLE 7.3 PERSONAL HABITS-WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Percentage of women			Total number of women covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Age of the women				
15-19	1.6	1.2	1.1	2363
20-24	2.7	1.2	1.4	3096
25-29	3.2	1.3	1.5	3056
30-34	4.2	2.1	1.9	2451
35-39	6.4	2.4	2.4	2727
40-44	6.9	3.3	2.8	2039
45 years and above	9.5	4.2	3.5	9383
Residence				
Rural	6.9	3.2	2.7	15160
Urban	4.2	1.5	1.7	9955
Education				
Non-literate ^a	9.8	4.2	3.6	12012
Less than 5 years	3.0	1.6	1.6	1125
5-9 years	2.9	1.4	1.3	5160
10 or more years	2.0	1.2	1.3	6818
Religion				
Hindu	6.3	2.8	2.6	21242
Muslim	6.2	1.6	1.6	2067
Christian	4.1	2.8	2.1	1772
Others	11.6	0.0	0.0	20
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	7.8	2.7	2.3	6293
Scheduled tribes	7.1	8.2	7.2	1980
Other backward classes	5.7	2.2	2.0	11934
Others	4.5	1.7	1.6	4908
Andhra Pradesh	6.1	2.7	2.4	25115*

^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 (age 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by districts, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Districts	Percentage of all persons			Total number of all persons covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Srikakulam	10.0	12.2	16.4	3009
Vizianagaram	5.1	14.7	16.9	2682
Vishakapatnam	10.1	17.4	19.9	3912
East Godavari	7.7	13.1	16.0	4431
West Godavari	4.3	13.9	19.9	3116
Krishna	8.6	15.5	20.3	3635
Guntur	8.2	12.3	16.1	4735
Prakasam	3.0	8.8	13.7	2502
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	8.4	10.8	13.3	3459
Y.S.R.	8.8	7.0	7.3	3990
Karnool	8.0	8.7	9.9	3904
Anantpur	7.9	8.8	8.8	3537
Chittoor	10.3	9.9	11.3	3416
Andhra Pradesh	8.3	12.4	14.9	46328

**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 7.5 PERSONAL HABITS TOBACCO

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

Tobacco use	Tobacco chewing						
	Women			Men			Total
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Use of Tobacco							
Pan with tobacco	2.0	1.2	1.8	3.4	2.1	3.0	2.4
Guthaka/ Pan masala with tobacco	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.6
Other forms of tobacco	3.6	2.0	3.2	6.1	4.6	5.7	4.3
Non-user	84.0	86.5	84.7	81.8	83.5	82.2	83.5
Not known	9.2	9.3	9.2	6.8	7.5	7.0	8.2
Andhra Pradesh	6.9	4.2	6.1	11.4	9.0	10.7	8.3

TABLE 7.6 PERSONAL HABITS SMOKE							
Percentage of men and women age 15 years having habits of smoking, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.							
Smoking habits	smoking						Total
	Women			Men			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Usual smoker*	2.0	0.7	1.7	13.4	9.1	12.2	6.6
Occasional smoker	1.2	0.8	1.1	12.1	9.0	11.2	5.8
Ex-smoker	1.4	1.3	1.3	4.7	5.2	4.8	3.0
Non smoker	86.6	88.8	87.2	64.7	71.1	66.4	77.6
Not known	8.8	8.4	8.7	5.2	5.6	5.3	7.1
Andhra Pradesh	3.2	1.5	2.7	25.5	18.1	23.4	12.4

* At least once every day

TABLE 7.7 PERSONAL HABITS DRINK ALCOHOL							
Percentage of men and women age 15 years having habits of drinking alcohol, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.							
Smoking habits	drinking alcohol						Total
	Women			Men			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Usual drinker*	1.3	0.6	1.1	13.3	9.9	12.4	6.4
Occasional drinker	1.4	1.1	1.3	17.5	15.6	16.9	8.6
Ex-drinker	1.3	1.7	1.4	4.8	6.0	5.1	3.1
Non drinker	87.2	88.2	87.5	59.3	63.1	60.4	74.8
Not known	8.8	8.4	8.7	5.2	5.4	5.2	7.1
Andhra Pradesh	2.7	1.7	2.4	30.7	25.5	29.3	14.9

* At least once every week

TABLE 7.8 MORBIDITY DETAILS			
Prevalence of any injury, acute illness and chronic illness according to place of residence, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.			
Morbidity	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Prevalence Rate of Any Injury¹			
Male	5.5	6.0	4.2
Female	5.4	5.8	4.2
Total	5.5	5.9	4.2
Prevalence Rate of Acute Illness²			
Male	9.8	11.0	6.8
Female	10.3	11.5	7.4
Total	10.1	11.2	7.1
Prevalence Rate of Chronic Illness¹			
Male	11.5	11.7	11.1
Female	12.6	12.6	12.5
Total	12.0	12.1	11.8

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, Andhra Pradesh, 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	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Visual Disability	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.6
Hearing Disability	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
Speech Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Number of persons**	40971	42237	83208	24601	25297	49898	16370	16940	33310

**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, Andhra Pradesh, 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	8.5	6.0	7.6	9.1	6.5	8.2	6.1	4.2	5.4
Treated as in-patient with stay <1 week	17.8	15.4	17.0	18.2	15.4	17.2	16.3	15.9	16.1
Treated as in-patient with stay 1-2 week	10.2	8.1	9.5	10.3	7.5	9.3	9.8	10.1	9.9
Treated as in-patient with stay >2 week	17.4	16.4	17.0	17.6	17.0	17.4	16.9	13.8	15.7
Other treatment*	46.1	54.1	48.9	44.8	53.6	47.8	50.9	56.1	52.8
Number of persons**	1523	822	2345	1060	555	1615	463	267	730

*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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.									
Type of acute illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diarrhoea/Dysentery	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.8	4.6	3.9	4.2
Acute respiratory tract infection	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.7
Jaundice with fever	3.3	2.4	2.9	3.2	2.2	2.7	3.8	3.0	3.4
Malaria	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.5	7.3	5.5	5.2	5.3
Fever of short duration with rashes	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.2	4.6	5.7	5.2
Reproductive tract infection	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Other type of fever	66.0	66.1	66.1	66.9	67.7	67.3	61.9	60.0	60.9
Other	12.5	13.6	13.1	11.2	12.0	11.6	17.8	19.8	18.8
Number of persons**	3827	4156	7983	2707	2900	5607	1120	1256	2376

*Missing cases are excluded. **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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Place of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	female	Total
Government health facility									
Sub Health Centre	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.7	4.3	4.0	0.4	0.3	0.4
Primary health centre	7.6	8.4	8.0	8.7	9.6	9.1	3.3	3.7	3.5
Community Health centre	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
Dispensary/ clinic	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Hospital	10.8	11.3	11.0	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.4	13.2	11.9
AYUSH hospital/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Private health facility									
Dispensary/ clinic	25.8	25.8	25.8	25.2	25.4	25.3	28.3	27.2	27.7
Hospital	36.5	31.3	33.8	35.3	29.6	32.4	41.6	37.6	39.5
AYUSH hospital/clinic	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
NGO/ trust hospital	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Other*	7.4	9.7	8.6	7.2	9.7	8.5	8.5	9.5	9.0
Number of persons**	3787	4109	7896	2682	2871	5553	1105	1238	2343

* 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, Andhra Pradesh, 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	7.4	6.3	6.9	7.0	5.9	6.5	8.5	7.4	7.9
Disease of cardiovascular system	8.9	8.2	8.5	8.1	8.0	8.0	11.0	8.9	9.8
Disease of central nervous system	6.8	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.9	7.6	5.5	6.8	6.2
Disease of musculoskeletal system	17.9	21.1	19.6	20.1	23.3	21.8	11.8	15.3	13.7
Disease of gastrointestinal system	4.8	3.4	4.0	5.0	3.7	4.3	4.5	2.6	3.5
Disease of genitourinary system	2.2	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.6	2.7	1.2	1.9
Skin disease	3.5	2.6	3.0	3.6	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.8
Goitre	0.7	3.1	2.0	0.6	2.3	1.5	1.2	5.1	3.3
Elephantiasis	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5
Eye problem	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.7	6.0	5.9	4.0	4.4	4.2
ENT problem	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0
Mouth and dental problem	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7
Other	40.1	38.7	39.3	38.0	36.9	37.4	45.8	43.4	44.5
Sought Medical Care									
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment available	64.3	62.5	63.3	59.3	57.9	58.6	77.4	74.2	75.7
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment not available	11.6	12.1	11.9	12.7	13.5	13.1	8.8	8.8	8.8
Not at all	24.1	25.3	24.8	28.0	28.6	28.4	13.8	17.0	15.5
Source of Treatment									
At government health facility	21.1	22.6	21.9	24.6	27.1	25.9	13.8	13.6	13.7
At private health facility	73.7	72.3	73.0	69.3	66.6	67.9	83.4	83.6	83.5
At home	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.7	4.5	1.9	1.8	1.9
Other	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.0

TABLE 7.14 MORBIDITY DETAILS

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

Diagnosed chronic illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diabetes	18.6	15.5	17.0	14.6	12.8	13.6	29.5	22.4	25.6
Hypertension	17.6	20.5	19.2	16.1	18.6	17.4	21.6	25.5	23.7
Disease related to heart*	5.7	4.5	5.1	5.5	4.7	5.1	6.2	4.0	5.0
Epilepsy	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	4.9	4.1	4.5	5.1	4.4	4.7	4.0	3.5	3.7
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	0.8	3.7	2.3	0.7	2.9	1.8	1.4	5.7	3.7
Tuberculosis	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.3
Leprosy	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2

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

TABLE 7.15 MORBIDITY DETAILS

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

Diagnosed chronic illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diabetes	23.3	22.2	22.8	18.9	19.1	19.0	35.4	30.5	32.9
Hypertension	24.0	30.5	27.2	23.1	29.8	26.4	26.3	32.3	29.3
Disease related to heart*	5.6	3.3	4.4	4.9	3.4	4.2	7.3	3.0	5.1
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	5.8	3.8	4.8	6.6	4.2	5.4	3.5	2.6	3.0
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8
Tuberculosis	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.2
Leprosy	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1
Cataract	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Stroke	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.5

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

TABLE 7.16 TUBERCULOSIS

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

Background characteristics	Number of persons suffering from tuberculosis			Number of persons**
	Rural	Urban	Total	
Age				
15-19	00	01	01	6912
20-34	04	01	05	21632
35-44	05	04	09	11778
45-59	14	04	18	13947
60 and above	11	05	16	9723
Education				
Non-literate ^a	22	08	30	33645
Less than 5 years	04	01	05	7135
5-9 years	07	03	10	18834
10 or more years	04	04	08	23628
Religion				
Hindu	28	13	41	69972
Muslim	05	03	08	7356
Christian	04	00	04	5667
Others	00	00	00	75
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	12	04	16	20762
Scheduled tribes	02	01	03	6566
Other backward classes	18	06	24	39792
Others	05	05	10	16122
Andhra Pradesh	37	16	53	83242

^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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Height for Age				Weight for Height				Weight for Age				Number of eligible children**
	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age group (month)													
0-6	11.7	17.4	82.6	20.8	14.3	32.0	68.0	16.2	7.2	22.9	77.1	6.5	612
7-12	7.8	15.0	85.0	47.7	19.8	32.4	67.6	10.3	8.1	19.2	80.8	37.5	785
13-18	23.3	39.7	60.3	16.5	13.9	22.4	77.6	8.9	9.4	26.8	73.2	3.1	474
19-24	14.6	23.1	76.9	50.6	15.6	25.6	74.4	9.8	7.2	18.5	81.5	25.1	608
25-35	17.1	30.4	69.6	30.9	13.9	22.1	77.9	6.8	10.6	27.8	72.2	9.6	1028
36 and above	16.1	30.5	69.5	24.3	11.4	21.3	78.7	6.0	11.6	32.5	67.5	6.4	2177
Sex of child													
Male	16.3	28.3	71.7	30.0	13.9	24.1	75.9	8.2	10.6	27.1	72.9	13.4	2953
Female	14.6	27.2	72.8	30.9	13.1	23.3	76.7	7.8	9.7	27.5	72.5	11.9	2797
Place of residence													
Rural	16.8	28.7	71.3	32.5	13.6	23.4	76.6	8.6	11.1	29.3	70.7	12.7	3619
Urban	13.1	26.0	74.0	26.5	13.4	24.3	75.7	7.0	8.4	23.6	76.4	12.6	2131
Religion													
Hindu	15.3	27.5	72.5	29.7	13.6	23.7	76.3	8.0	10.0	27.2	72.8	12.2	4679
Muslim	16.1	28.6	71.4	34.1	9.0	19.7	80.3	7.5	6.9	22.7	77.3	16.9	584
Christian	17.1	30.0	70.0	32.4	18.1	29.4	70.6	8.8	15.1	34.1	65.9	13.0	483
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Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled castes	17.2	29.8	70.2	31.1	16.6	24.5	75.5	9.7	11.6	30.1	69.9	12.4	
Scheduled tribes	22.8	33.8	66.2	31.1	10.1	22.0	78.0	6.9	13.5	40.3	59.7	13.2	1632
Other backward classes	12.8	24.6	75.4	32.8	13.8	25.0	75.0	7.9	9.3	24.0	76.0	13.6	509
Others	15.7	29.5	70.5	21.6	10.1	20.4	79.6	6.5	8.2	24.5	75.5	10.2	2675
													934
Andhra Pradesh	15.5	27.8	72.2	30.4	13.5	23.7	76.3	8.0	10.2	27.3	72.7	12.7	5750

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

TABLE 8.2 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Districts	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)	
Srikakulam	12.6	25.7	74.3	32.8	10.4	17.8	82.2	4.7	7.5	21.4	78.6	15.8	301
Vizianagaram	15.5	28.4	71.6	19.8	15.0	25.0	75.0	5.6	13.6	30.5	69.5	5.8	245
Vishakapattanam	16.8	26.1	73.9	32.9	19.2	32.0	68.0	7.9	11.5	29.0	71.0	14.2	506
East Godavari	9.6	19.0	81.0	30.1	25.1	34.6	65.4	16.7	10.0	30.0	70.0	7.8	505
West Godavari	10.5	22.7	77.3	28.7	17.9	30.0	70.0	14.1	15.3	33.3	66.7	7.7	354
Krishna	10.6	12.8	87.2	42.9	10.4	16.4	83.6	23.6	14.3	21.9	78.1	18.4	280
Guntur	15.5	27.1	72.9	36.5	16.7	27.0	73.0	9.3	12.5	29.4	70.6	17.4	556
Prakasam	14.4	26.2	73.8	26.5	5.7	18.9	81.1	5.8	4.2	16.4	83.6	11.3	322
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	24.4	41.9	58.1	17.2	7.7	15.5	84.5	6.8	7.1	25.7	74.3	5.0	473
Y.S.R. Cuddapah	15.7	28.6	71.4	33.5	13.4	23.9	76.1	3.9	9.9	25.1	74.9	16.6	706
Kurnool	19.3	34.2	65.8	34.1	10.6	21.1	78.9	6.2	10.1	28.4	71.6	14.5	630
Anantpur	18.0	32.0	68.0	30.8	10.6	17.9	82.1	4.6	8.3	29.8	70.2	11.2	493
Chittoor	11.1	22.6	77.4	23.2	10.6	24.8	75.2	7.1	10.8	29.6	70.4	12.6	379
Andhra Pradesh	15.5	27.8	72.2	30.4	13.5	23.7	76.3	8.0	10.2	27.3	72.7	12.7	5750

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

TABLE 8.3 BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) OF WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Mean Height	Mean BMI	18.5-24.9 (normal)	Body Mass Index (BMI) in kg/m ²						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 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age										
15-19	150.7	20.3	53.6	39.0	20.2	17.8	7.4	5.2	2.3	1,771
20-29	152.3	22.4	57.1	23.8	12.9	10.3	19.1	14.3	4.8	4,582
30-39	152.2	24.4	52.1	15.5	8.0	7.2	32.5	21.9	10.2	4,096
40-49	152.2	24.7	50.3	13.6	6.1	7.3	36.1	23.6	12.1	3,192
Place of residence										
Rural	151.6	22.4	56.3	23.6	12.0	11.1	20.1	14.9	5.1	8,115
Urban	152.7	24.5	47.6	15.0	8.3	6.4	37.4	23.5	13.6	5,526
Education										
Non-literate ^a	151.3	23.3	55.1	21.9	11.0	10.4	23.0	16.2	6.6	4,935
Less than 5 years	151.6	22.8	54.5	20.5	10.3	9.7	25.1	17.3	7.6	624
5-9 years	151.9	23.1	51.5	21.1	10.3	10.4	27.4	19.1	8.1	3,269
10 or more years	152.9	23.4	53.1	19.6	11.0	8.2	27.3	18.1	8.9	4,813
Religion										
Hindu	152.2	23.2	54.2	21.2	11.1	9.7	24.6	17.1	7.4	11,507
Muslim	152.0	24.0	46.1	16.5	9.1	7.0	37.4	24.5	12.6	1,167
Christian	150.4	23.1	54.1	22.2	9.2	12.3	23.7	15.9	7.5	947
Others	157.8	22.7	59.0	27.3	19.8	7.4	13.7	7.2	6.6	11
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled castes	151.4	22.7	54.6	23.3	10.9	11.7	22.1	15.5	6.5	3,387
Scheduled tribes	150.8	22.9	59.4	22.7	11.3	10.9	17.9	11.8	5.7	1,116
Other backward classes	152.0	23.4	53.1	21.2	11.4	9.3	25.8	18.0	7.5	6,516
Others	153.4	23.8	50.6	16.0	8.7	7.0	33.4	21.9	11.4	2,622
Andhra Pradesh	152.0	23.3	53.5	20.9	10.8	9.6	25.6	17.6	7.8	13,641

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.4 BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) OF WOMEN

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

District	Body Mass Index (BMI) in kg/m ²									Total number of Women**
	Mean Height	Mean BMI	Thin				Overweight/Obese			
			18.5-24.9 (normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Srikakulam	150.4	24.2	47.6	19.9	12.4	7.2	32.5	20.9	11.3	908
Vizianagaram	152.6	21.6	56.1	23.9	11.9	11.3	19.9	16.6	3.3	741
Vishakapattanam	152.0	21.8	58.4	21.7	11.9	9.1	19.9	13.9	5.6	1276
East Godavari	153.2	23.1	51.6	20.9	10.1	10.2	27.5	20.7	6.8	1077
West Godavari	153.2	23.6	49.9	19.2	8.8	10.1	30.9	20.1	10.7	851
Krishna	154.6	23.0	61.6	12.0	7.9	4.0	26.5	18.6	7.8	957
Guntur	152.2	23.5	51.6	15.4	8.3	6.8	33.0	22.2	10.6	1288
Prakasam	151.8	25.4	41.9	15.2	8.1	7.1	42.9	23.0	19.7	794
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	151.0	23.8	50.1	16.8	8.2	8.0	33.1	23.0	10.0	991
Y.S.R. Cuddapah	151.1	24.5	54.1	23.2	11.4	11.1	22.7	16.0	6.2	1258
Kurnool	150.3	23.3	49.4	26.7	12.8	13.3	23.9	15.6	7.8	1308
Anantpur	151.8	22.1	52.2	25.1	13.4	11.2	22.7	15.9	6.8	1107
Chittoor	152.9	23.1	52.9	19.3	10.0	8.7	27.8	17.1	10.6	1085
Andhra Pradesh	152.0	23.3	53.5	20.9	10.8	9.6	25.6	17.6	7.8	13641

** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.5 PREVELANCE OF ANAEMIA AMONG CHILDREN

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

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of children <5 years**
	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	
Sex of Child					
Male	11.8	46.3	21.6	79.7	1625
Female	13.0	45.0	20.7	78.7	1482
Place of residence					
Rural	11.6	46.6	22.5	80.8	2,046
Urban	14.5	42.9	17.5	74.9	1,062
Religion					
Hindu	12.5	46.5	20.5	79.5	2,581
Muslim	13.1	44.6	21.3	79.1	288
Christian	10.5	37.2	28.2	75.9	234
Others	--	--	--	--	04
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	12.3	45.2	22.1	79.6	869
Scheduled tribes	10.8	50.9	22.0	83.7	305
Other backward classes	12.2	44.9	21.5	78.6	1,450
Others	14.0	45.5	17.8	77.3	484
Andhra Pradesh	12.4	45.7	21.2	79.2	3,108

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

TABLE 8.6 ANAEMIA AMONG SCHOOL GOING/ADOLESCENT POPULATION

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

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of school going population (age 6-19 years)**
	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					
6 yrs - 10 yrs	17.2	43.0	11.5	71.8	3,773
11 yrs - 14 yrs	18.0	39.1	8.9	66.1	3,090
15yrs - 16 yrs	18.0	36.3	8.1	62.3	1,445
17yrs - 19 yrs	16.6	34.9	8.4	59.8	2,547
Sex					
Male	16.8	36.7	8.3	61.8	5307
Female	18.0	41.4	10.7	70.2	5548
Residence					
Rural	17.5	36.1	10.6	68.5	6,643
Urban	17.3	40.4	7.1	60.6	4,212
Education					
Non-literate ^a	15.7	44.7	12.6	73.0	1,317
Less than 5 years	18.3	41.3	11.0	70.7	2,612
5-9 years	17.9	38.9	8.5	65.3	4,289
10 or more years	16.6	34.4	8.3	59.3	2,637
Religion					
Hindu	17.4	38.9	9.3	65.5	8,941
Muslim	16.7	39.8	10.2	66.7	1,050
Christian	18.4	40.8	11.9	71.1	846
Others	31.7	31.9	7.8	71.5	08
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	16.8	41.1	10.3	68.1	2,809
Scheduled tribes	17.3	36.8	9.3	63.4	825
Other backward classes	17.1	39.5	9.7	66.2	5,408
Others	19.6	36.0	8.2	63.8	1,813
Andhra Pradesh	17.4	39.1	9.6	66.1	10,855

^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 (age 20 years and above) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and selected background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 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												
20yrs - 29 yrs	14.2	27.7	6.1	48.0	17.6	41.9	9.3	68.8	16.2	35.8	7.9	59.9
30 yrs - 39 yrs	15.0	25.7	5.3	46.0	17.5	40.0	9.8	67.3	16.4	33.6	7.8	57.8
40 yrs - 49 yrs	14.4	28.8	6.1	49.3	17.2	40.8	9.6	67.6	15.9	35.1	7.9	58.9
50 yrs and above	15.8	32.3	8.3	56.4	17.4	40.8	10.5	68.6	16.7	36.9	9.5	63.0
Residence												
Rural	15.0	29.7	7.1	51.9	17.5	41.5	10.3	69.3	16.4	36.2	8.9	61.5
Urban	14.8	27.3	5.4	47.5	17.3	39.2	8.6	65.1	16.2	33.8	7.2	57.1
Education												
Non-literate ^a	15.7	32.1	8.1	55.8	17.1	41.5	10.9	69.4	16.6	38.3	9.9	64.7
Less than 5 years	15.2	30.0	7.0	52.1	17.9	42.9	7.5	68.4	16.6	36.9	7.2	60.8
5-9 years	14.9	28.8	6.0	49.7	18.1	40.7	8.9	67.7	16.5	34.9	7.5	58.9
10 or more years	14.4	26.2	5.7	46.4	17.7	39.1	8.6	65.4	15.7	31.4	6.9	54.0
Religion												
Hindu	14.9	29.2	6.7	50.7	17.4	40.7	9.8	67.9	16.3	35.5	8.4	60.2
Muslim	15.3	27.7	6.0	49.0	17.1	41.6	9.2	67.8	16.3	35.5	7.8	59.5
Christian	15.8	29.1	7.3	52.3	18.4	42.1	10.5	71.1	17.3	36.3	9.1	62.7
Others	4.6	19.0	9.4	32.9	5.8	78.0	10.4	94.3	5.1	42.2	9.8	57.1
Castes/tribes												
Scheduled castes	15.4	29.9	7.5	52.8	17.5	41.1	10.6	69.2	16.6	36.1	9.2	61.9
Scheduled tribes	15.7	29.2	7.4	52.3	15.3	45.4	9.2	69.9	15.5	38.1	8.4	61.9
Other backward classes	14.6	29.2	6.1	50.0	17.5	40.4	9.9	67.9	16.2	35.4	8.2	59.9
Others	15.0	27.3	6.6	48.9	18.0	40.0	8.8	66.8	16.6	34.2	7.8	58.6
Andhra Pradesh	15.0	29.0	6.7	50.7	17.4	40.9	9.8	68.2	16.3	35.6	8.4	60.3

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

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

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

District	Children		Adolescents		Aged 20 years and above	
	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	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
Srikakulam	15.8	83.9	6.2	66.3	6.3	59.6
Vizianagaram	10.3	76.7	6.5	61.0	5.7	54.3
Vishakapatnam	18.3	76.6	5.1	56.0	6.1	55.3
East Godavari	20.7	81.3	7.4	68.8	7.7	64.1
West Godavari	18.3	75.0	10.8	66.9	8.3	57.6
Krishna	19.4	73.2	12.8	70.9	10.3	65.0
Guntur	23.5	82.1	9.6	71.0	7.6	65.0
Prakasam	13.3	72.0	10.3	60.5	8.6	59.3
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	21.4	79.8	9.6	68.8	8.6	59.8
Y.S.R. Cuddapah	17.5	77.6	9.8	62.1	7.9	56.6
Kurnool	30.3	82.5	12.1	67.1	9.8	60.0
Anantpur	22.6	75.6	12.2	65.2	10.5	58.2
Chittoor	22.0	78.8	6.9	60.4	9.2	58.4
Andhra Pradesh	21.2	79.2	9.6	66.1	8.4	60.3

TABLE 8.9 ANAEMIA AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of Pregnant Women**
	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 (years)					
15-19	21.0	43.0	11.5	75.5	121
20-29	18.0	43.0	10.3	71.4	917
30-39	16.6	43.4	12.9	73.0	171
40-49	21.4	35.3	6.2	62.9	64
Residence					
Rural	17.2	45.1	11.2	73.5	836
Urban	21.4	36.0	8.7	66.1	437
Woman's Education					
Non-literate ^a	17.9	42.6	12.8	73.3	355
Less than 5 years	16.7	47.9	5.7	70.3	43
5-9 years	18.5	47.1	10.1	75.7	366
10 or more years	18.5	39.0	9.8	67.2	509
Religion					
Hindu	18.1	42.3	11.1	71.5	1,030
Muslim	16.5	41.3	8.0	65.9	129
Christian	22.0	48.4	7.6	78.0	111
Other	--	--	--	--	01
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	18.9	44.3	10.8	74.0	375
Scheduled tribes	18.4	39.3	12.4	70.2	116
Other backward classes	18.6	43.2	10.1	71.8	591
Others	15.9	40.3	10.5	66.7	191
Andhra Pradesh	18.3	42.7	10.6	71.6	1,273

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

TABLE 8.10 PREVALENCE OF DIABETES

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

Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested**
	Below (<140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Age group				
18 - 29	98.4	0.9	0.7	5,268
30 - 39	94.7	2.5	2.9	4,006
40 - 49	89.5	3.9	6.6	3,623
50 - 59	85.1	4.7	10.2	2,705
60 +	83.9	6.9	9.2	3,419
Residence				
Rural	92.5	3.1	4.4	11,491
Urban	88.4	4.4	7.1	7,530
Education				
Non-literate ^a	91.8	3.6	4.6	5,986
Less than 5 years	87.2	4.9	8.0	930
5-9 years	90.8	3.3	5.9	4,136
10 or more years	91.9	3.2	4.9	7,969
Religion				
Hindu	91.4	3.5	5.1	16,151
Muslim	91.9	2.6	5.5	1,517
Christian	90.8	3.2	5.9	1,312
Others	89.2	4.3	6.5	23
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	92.4	2.8	4.8	4,662
Scheduled tribes	92.7	2.9	4.3	1,505
Other backward classes	91.2	3.7	5.1	8,974
Others	89.8	3.9	6.2	3,880
Andhra Pradesh	91.4	3.4	5.2	19,021

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

TABLE 8.11 PREVALENCE OF DIABETES

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

Districts	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested**
	Below (<140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Srikakulam	88.8	5.1	6.2	1138
Vizianagaram	94.2	2.4	3.4	1083
Vishakapatnam	92.7	3.5	3.8	1697
East Godavari	91.7	2.9	5.4	1896
West Godavari	84.5	7.2	8.3	1336
Krishna	93.0	2.8	4.2	1648
Guntur	92.0	3.1	4.9	2032
Prakasam	88.4	4.1	7.5	989
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	90.0	3.2	6.8	1339
Y.S.R. Cuddapah				
Kurnool	91.3	3.9	4.8	1651
Anantpur	91.7	3.3	5.0	1505
Chittoor	91.2	2.9	5.9	1373
	89.7	3.4	6.8	1334
Andhra Pradesh	91.4	3.4	5.2	19,021

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.12 PREVALENCE OF DIABETES

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

Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of women Tested**
	Below (<140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Age group				
18 - 29	98.4	0.9	0.6	6,973
30 - 39	94.0	2.9	3.2	5,048
40 - 49	90.5	4.1	5.4	3,950
50 - 59	86.7	5.4	8.0	3,540
60 +	84.2	5.8	10.0	3,599
Residence				
Rural	93.2	2.9	3.9	13,991
Urban	89.1	4.5	6.5	9,119
Education				
Non-literate ^a	91.1	3.6	5.2	11,597
Less than 5 years	88.8	5.0	6.2	1,068
5-9 years	91.6	3.5	4.8	4,607
10 or more years	95.1	2.2	2.6	5,838
Religion				
Hindu	92.1	3.3	4.5	19,572
Muslim	91.7	3.6	4.7	1,884
Christian	91.2	3.4	5.4	1,624
Others	89.5	0.0	10.5	17
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	92.4	3.2	4.4	5,775
Scheduled tribes	93.1	3.0	3.9	1,830
Other backward classes	92.0	3.3	4.7	10,963
Others	91.1	3.9	5.0	4,542
Andhra Pradesh	92.0	3.4	4.6	23,110

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

TABLE 8.13 PREVALENCE OF DIABETES

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

Districts	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of women Tested**
	Below (<140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Srikakulam	90.1	4.4	5.6	1524
Vizianagaram	94.8	2.1	3.0	1346
Vishakapatnam	93.7	2.8	3.5	1927
East Godavari	91.0	3.7	5.3	2210
West Godavari	85.1	5.7	9.2	1517
Krishna	93.6	2.4	4.0	1748
Guntur	92.4	3.0	4.6	2335
Prakasam	88.5	4.9	6.5	1240
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	88.6	5.0	6.4	1790
Y.S.R. Cuddapah	93.6	3.3	3.2	2049
Kurnool	92.8	2.8	4.4	1951
Anantpur	93.2	2.6	4.2	1784
Chittoor	90.8	4.1	5.1	1689
Andhra Pradesh	92.0	3.4	4.6	23,110

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.14 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of men (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by selected background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 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								
18 - 29	78.8	10.0	9.3	1.1	0.4	0.3	5,423	5,455
30 - 39	67.2	12.3	15.1	3.6	1.1	0.7	4,111	4,130
40 - 49	58.3	12.6	18.7	6.1	2.3	2.1	3,725	3,749
50 - 59	51.3	12.2	21.7	9.0	3.7	2.1	2,795	2,812
60 +	47.6	10.4	21.9	11.4	5.6	3.1	3,517	3,532
Residence								
Rural	64.9	11.1	15.3	5.1	2.2	1.4	11,813	11,888
Urban	58.6	12.0	18.5	6.5	2.6	1.8	7,758	7,790
Education								
Non-literate ^a	61.6	10.9	17.4	5.6	2.8	1.7	6,166	6,198
Less than 5 years	59.3	11.4	17.2	7.2	3.3	1.6	954	961
5-9 years	63.6	11.1	15.1	6.0	2.4	1.7	4,251	4,277
10 or more years	64.9	11.8	15.7	4.9	1.6	1.1	8,200	8,242
Religion								
Hindu	63.0	11.4	16.2	5.6	2.3	1.5	16,628	16,723
Muslim	60.7	11.9	18.1	5.9	2.0	1.5	1,562	1,565
Christian	67.2	9.6	15.1	4.5	2.1	1.4	1,341	1,349
Others	60.1	10.3	17.1	3.7	8.9	0.0	22	23
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	66.1	11.0	13.9	5.0	2.6	1.4	4,798	4,830
Scheduled tribes	65.1	11.2	14.9	5.0	1.8	2.0	1,545	1,559
Other backward classes	62.9	11.5	16.6	5.4	2.1	1.5	9,236	9,282
Others	59.1	11.6	18.9	6.6	2.5	1.3	3,992	4,007
Andhra Pradesh	63.2	11.3	16.2	5.5	2.3	1.5	19,571	19,678

^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 (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by districts, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Districts	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of men blood pressure measured**	Number of men aged 18 years & above**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Srikakulam	50.0	11.3	21.9	9.1	3.9	3.9	1198	1214
Vizianagaram	69.2	9.2	13.0	5.2	1.7	1.6	1125	1125
Vishakapatnam	65.0	12.0	15.5	4.2	2.2	1.1	1716	1723
East Godavari	64.0	13.3	14.1	5.4	2.1	1.1	1924	1938
West Godavari	56.2	12.8	19.4	7.2	2.1	2.3	1358	1368
Krishna	70.4	12.9	11.8	3.4	0.9	0.6	1658	1661
Guntur	69.6	10.0	15.0	3.3	1.3	0.8	2062	2064
Prakasam	55.7	11.2	20.8	7.4	3.6	1.4	1040	1047
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	63.7	10.2	16.2	6.5	2.5	0.9	1403	1405
Y.S.R. Cuddapah	55.0	12.1	21.0	6.8	3.4	1.6	1670	1674
Kurnool	59.7	10.4	17.9	7.0	2.8	2.2	1566	1585
Anantpur	64.3	11.6	15.8	4.4	2.1	1.7	1447	1455
Chittoor	62.7	10.3	16.0	6.1	3.1	1.7	1404	1419
Andhra Pradesh	63.2	11.3	16.2	5.5	2.3	1.5	19,571	19,678

** unweighted cases

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

TABLE 8.16 BLOOD PRESSURE

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

Background characteristics	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of women blood pressure measured**	Number of women aged 18 year & above**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Age group								
18 - 29	91.3	4.6	3.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	7,174	7,217
30 - 39	80.5	8.0	8.9	1.7	0.5	0.4	5,168	5,178
40 - 49	68.2	10.2	14.2	5.0	1.6	0.8	4,043	4,061
50 - 59	56.3	10.4	18.8	8.3	4.0	2.2	3,629	3,645
60 +	46.4	10.8	21.1	10.7	7.1	3.9	3,701	3,716
Residence								
Rural	74.1	7.8	10.9	4.1	2.0	1.1	14,348	14,407
Urban	70.8	8.8	12.2	4.6	2.3	1.3	9,367	9,410
Education								
Non-literate ^a	67.0	8.8	13.7	5.7	3.2	1.7	11,904	11,948
Less than 5 years	72.8	7.9	12.5	3.5	1.7	1.7	1,090	1,095
5-9 years	77.0	8.1	9.9	3.2	1.2	0.6	4,727	4,750
10 or more years	84.1	6.4	6.8	1.8	0.5	0.4	5,994	6,024
Religion								
Hindu	73.3	8.2	11.1	4.1	2.1	1.1	20,091	20,179
Muslim	71.4	7.7	12.0	5.5	2.2	1.2	1,931	1,938
Christian	74.5	6.0	12.2	4.0	1.9	1.4	1,662	1,668
Others	62.0	0.0	32.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	18	19
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	75.0	6.9	10.7	3.9	2.3	1.2	5,939	5,963
Scheduled tribes	74.7	8.0	10.0	4.2	1.8	1.3	1,877	1,889
Other backward classes	73.6	8.2	11.1	4.1	2.0	1.1	11,232	11,285
Others	69.2	9.3	13.3	4.8	2.3	1.1	4,667	4,680
Andhra Pradesh	73.2	8.0	11.3	4.2	2.1	1.2	23,715	23,817

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

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

Districts	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of women blood pressure measured**	Number of women aged 18 years & above**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Srikakulam	65.4	9.0	14.1	6.1	3.3	2.0	1587	1595
Vizianagaram	77.0	7.5	9.4	2.9	1.8	1.4	1401	1405
Vishakapatnam	72.5	8.6	11.5	4.0	2.3	1.2	1949	1953
East Godavari	71.4	11.0	11.1	4.0	1.8	0.7	2229	2241
West Godavari	68.7	8.8	13.4	5.8	2.0	1.4	1548	1555
Krishna	74.6	10.4	10.0	2.8	1.6	0.6	1766	1767
Guntur	75.8	7.5	11.2	3.0	1.6	1.0	2359	2362
Prakasam	66.5	8.8	14.2	5.6	3.0	1.8	1298	1309
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	77.2	6.7	9.4	3.4	2.2	1.1	1864	1865
Y.S.R. Cuddapah	71.8	6.9	11.9	5.2	3.0	1.3	2078	2081
Kurnool	74.2	7.2	10.8	4.3	2.3	1.2	2014	2036
Anantpur	74.8	6.6	11.6	4.3	1.3	1.3	1861	1867
Chittoor	74.4	7.3	10.8	4.8	1.8	0.9	1761	1781
Andhra Pradesh	73.2	8.0	11.3	4.2	2.1	1.2	23,715	23,817

** 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Iodine content of salt				Number of Households**
	None 0 ppm	Inadequate (< 15 ppm)	Adequate (15 + ppm)	Not Tested*	
Age					
20yrs - 29 yrs	20.7	44.2	25.4	9.6	1549
30 yrs - 39 yrs	20.9	42.7	24.9	11.5	6913
40 yrs – 49 yrs	22.1	15.0	21.8	11.1	6949
50 yrs and above	23.7	46.3	19.7	10.3	5079
Residence					12163
Rural	23.7	42.5	23.2	10.6	8327
Urban	17.7	49.6	21.0	11.7	
Education					
Non-literate ^a					9063
Less than 5 years	24.8	42.9	21.4	11.0	1135
5-9 years	24.4	45.2	21.5	9.0	4257
10 or more years	20.3	46.7	23.4	9.6	6035
	17.8	45.6	24.4	12.3	
Religion					
Hindu					17469
Muslim	22.6	44.6	22.0	10.8	1634
Christian	20.7	45.3	20.3	13.6	1367
Others	15.3	42.7	32.7	9.3	20
	45.0	20.0	28.7	5.8	
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes					5033
Scheduled tribes	21.7	40.0	26.6	11.8	1643
Other backward classes	28.0	39.7	20.6	11.8	9734
Others	22.2	46.9	21.1	9.7	4080
	19.2	46.7	21.8	12.4	
Andhra Pradesh	22.0	44.5	22.6	10.9	20490

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

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

TABLE 8.19 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLD

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

Districts	Iodine content of salt				Number of Households**
	None 0 ppm	Inadequate (< 15 ppm)	Adequate (15 + ppm)	Not Tested/Missing*	
Srikakulam	14.1	67	10.0	8.9	1286
Vizianagaram	26.1	34.2	33.9	5.8	1281
Vishakapatnam	13.3	48.5	33.0	5.2	1565
East Godavari	30.4	34.5	30.3	4.8	1847
West Godavari	13.2	53.8	24.0	8.9	1299
Krishna	14.8	36.6	45.0	3.7	1537
Guntur	10.8	36.9	49.7	2.6	1828
Prakasam	15.6	36.7	16.5	31.2	1224
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	20.9	48.3	10.1	20.7	1713
Y.S.R. Cuddapah	22.0	55.6	11.7	10.6	1756
Kurnool	26.4	48.6	11.1	13.8	1750
Anantpur	32.4	46.7	7.4	13.6	1649
Chittoor	31.2	44.8	7.1	16.9	1755
Andhra Pradesh	22.0	44.5	22.6	10.9	20490

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, ANDHRA PRADESH, 2012-13.

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Health Centre	PHC	CHC
Srikakulam	4547	35793	127837
Vizianagaram	5123	35493	174800
Vishakapatnam	4810	37153	129791
East Godavari	5207	41811	124886
West Godavari	4602	43228	146239
Krishna	5174	43921	60705
Guntur	4498	52335	65201
Prakasam	5580	44015	106016
Nellore	5005	37428	103272
Y.S.R.	5148	43387	109268
Karnool	6264	35071	131002
Anantpur	5266	43761	53381
Chittoor	5169	39454	55034
Andhra Pradesh	5134	40945	106273

PHC= Primary Health Centre; CHC= Community Health Centre. * CHC is not there.

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

District	Number of Sub-Health Centre					Number of Sub-Health Centre with govt. Building	Total number of Sub-Health Centre
	Regular Electricity	Water#	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use ¹		
Srikakulam	50.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	2	24
Vizianagaram	50.0	83.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	6	25
Vishakapatnam	28.6	57.1	28.6	0.0	0.0	7	31
East Godavari	80.0	90.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	10	44
West Godavari	50.0	75.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	4	25
Krishna	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	3	34
Guntur	40.0	40.0	53.3	13.3	17.0	15	44
Prakasam	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	24
Nellore	83.3	66.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	6	44
Y.S.R.	9.1	36.4	9.1	0.0	0.0	11	43
Karnool	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	8	43
Anantpur	8.3	25.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	12	44
Chittoor	10.0	25.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	20	43
Andhra Pradesh	29.0	46.7	28.0	2.8	33.3	107	468

-- Not calculated because there are no cases. # Includes piped, bore well, well hand pump and other source of water
¹ Percentage calculated from number of labour room available.

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

District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Health Centre
Srikakulam	66.7	100.0	70.8	24
Vizianagaram	80.0	100.0	96.0	25
Vishakapatnam	61.3	96.3	93.6	31
East Godavari	81.8	100.0	95.5	44
West Godavari	100.0	100.0	96.0	25
Krishna	55.9	90.9	100.0	34
Guntur	95.5	93.0	95.5	44
Prakasam	95.8	100.0	95.8	24
Nellore	68.2	100.0	93.2	44
Y.S.R.	79.1	94.4	97.7	43
Karnool	65.1	100.0	93.0	43
Anantpur	88.6	97.6	93.2	44
Chittoor	88.4	97.6	88.4	43
Andhra Pradesh	78.9	97.5	93.4	468

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

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

District	Human resources Status of Sub Health Centre			Total number of SHCs
	ANM	MHW	Additional ANM	
Srikakulam	100.0	58.3	79.2	24
Vizianagaram	84.0	44.0	71.4	25
Vishakapatnam	100.0	9.7	54.8	31
East Godavari	97.7	50.0	83.7	44
West Godavari	88.0	44.0	63.6	25
Krishna	91.2	8.8	64.5	34
Guntur	100.0	13.6	75.0	44
Prakasam	87.5	33.3	66.7	24
Nellore	79.6	18.2	65.7	44
Y.S.R.	97.7	69.8	90.5	43
Karnool	93.0	41.9	50.0	43
Anantpur	81.8	68.2	80.6	44
Chittoor	76.7	34.9	84.9	43
Andhra Pradesh	90.4	38.3	72.3	468

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

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

District	Human resources Status of PHC				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer**	AYUSH Doctor**	Pharmacist	
Srikakulam	90.5	63.2	21.1	66.7	21
Vizianagaram	85.0	47.1	23.5	40.0	20
Vishakapatnam	96.3	34.6	26.9	51.9	27
East Godavari	81.3	46.2	11.5	56.3	32
West Godavari	95.0	31.6	5.3	40.0	20
Krishna	100.0	60.7	25.0	50.0	28
Guntur	96.6	46.4	21.4	62.1	29
Prakasam	83.3	53.3	13.3	61.1	18
Nellore	94.1	34.4	12.5	52.9	34
Y.S.R.	86.2	40.0	28.0	48.3	29
Karnool	83.8	32.3	25.8	64.9	37
Anantpur	93.9	35.5	41.9	57.6	33
Chittoor	87.9	31.0	17.2	42.4	33
Andhra Pradesh	90.3	41.7	21.8	53.7	361

** Out of total medical officer

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

District	Percentage of PHCs having					Total number of PHCs
	Residential Quarter for MO	Functioning PHC 24 hours	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
Srikakulam	9.5	42.9	79.0	38.1	57.1	21
Vizianagaram	15.0	40.0	100.0	55.0	40.0	20
Vishakapatnam	14.8	63.0	80.0	48.2	25.9	27
East Godavari	3.1	21.9	76.9	50.0	9.4	32
West Godavari	20.0	35.0	100.0	65.0	55.0	20
Krishna	10.7	39.3	77.8	28.6	21.4	28
Guntur	13.8	41.4	88.5	62.1	3.5	29
Prakasam	0.0	33.3	82.4	22.2	44.4	18
Nellore	8.8	38.2	87.5	64.7	20.6	34
Y.S.R.	20.7	48.3	85.7	65.5	31.0	29
Karnool	8.1	37.8	58.6	5.4	29.7	37
Anantpur	18.2	69.7	87.9	45.5	18.2	33
Chittoor	18.2	42.4	93.6	84.9	12.1	33
Andhra Pradesh	12.5	42.9	84.0	49.0	25.8	361

MO= Medical Officer.

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

District	Percentage of PHCs having			Total number of PHCs
	New born care services*	Referral services for delivery**	Conducted at least 10 deliveries	
Srikakulam	100.0	66.7	52.4	21
Vizianagaram	100.0	87.5	40.0	20
Vishakapatnam	100.0	64.7	55.6	27
East Godavari	100.0	71.4	31.3	32
West Godavari	100.0	71.4	20.0	20
Krishna	92.9	54.6	21.4	28
Guntur	84.6	66.7	20.7	29
Prakasam	90.0	100.0	11.1	18
Nellore	87.5	92.3	11.8	34
Y.S.R.	81.3	64.3	34.5	29
Karnool	86.7	85.7	43.2	37
Anantpur	95.8	82.6	51.5	33
Chittoor	94.1	92.9	54.6	33
Andhra Pradesh	92.7	76.8	35.2	361

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

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

District	Percentage of PHCs having				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund*	Utilized untied fund**	
Srikakulam	76.2	81.0	90.5	100.0	21
Vizianagaram	85.0	60.0	100.0	100.0	20
Vishakapatnam	88.9	70.4	100.0	92.6	27
East Godavari	81.3	65.6	100.0	96.9	32
West Godavari	90.0	85.0	95.0	94.7	20
Krishna	71.4	71.4	96.4	100.0	28
Guntur	93.1	48.3	100.0	100.0	29
Prakasam	88.9	44.4	94.4	100.0	18
Nellore	73.5	73.5	94.1	96.9	34
Y.S.R.	96.6	62.1	96.6	96.4	29
Karnool	62.2	67.6	91.9	91.2	37
Anantpur	78.8	72.7	100.0	100.0	33
Chittoor	81.8	72.7	90.9	100.0	33
Andhra Pradesh	81.2	67.6	96.1	97.4	361

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

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

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Public Health Manager	
Srikakulam	06	05	04	00	16
Vizianagaram	06	05	04	00	11
Vishakapatnam	03	05	06	00	13
East Godavari	04	03	03	00	07
West Godavari	08	01	02	00	13
Krishna	06	04	04	00	9
Guntur	04	06	08	00	16
Prakasam	03	02	01	02	06
Nellore	05	02	01	02	14
Y.S.R.	03	03	00	00	06
Karnool	04	10	02	00	18
Anantpur	04	06	04	00	14
Chittoor	09	03	07	00	13
Andhra Pradesh	65	55	46	04	156

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

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Functional OT	Designated as FRU	New born care services ¹	Blood storage facility	
Srikakulam	15	7	5	2	16
Vizianagaram	8	11	9	3	11
Vishakapatnam	12	9	8	4	13
East Godavari	7	7	6	0	7
West Godavari	11	7	7	5	13
Krishna	9	9	8	0	9
Guntur	15	6	7	5	16
Prakasam	6	6	6	3	6
Nellore	5	14	10	4	14
Y.S.R.	6	5	5	3	6
Karnool	16	18	14	3	18
Anantpur	12	14	10	3	14
Chittoor	13	13	11	2	13
Andhra Pradesh	135	126	106	37	156

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, ANDHRA PRADESH, 2012-13.

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitored regularly*	Utilized untied fund**	
Srikakulam	16	16	16	16	16
Vizianagaram	11	4	4	10	11
Vishakapatnam	12	11	11	13	13
East Godavari	6	1	1	7	7
West Godavari	13	9	9	10	13
Krishna	8	1	1	9	9
Guntur	7	16	16	15	16
Prakasam	4	5	5	6	6
Nellore	8	11	10	13	14
Y.S.R.	5	4	4	4	6
Karnool	12	13	13	16	18
Anantpur	14	5	5	14	14
Chittoor	13	0	0	13	13
Andhra Pradesh	129	96	95	146	156

*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, ANDHRA PRADESH, 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	
Srikakulam	1	2	0	1	2	1	0	2
Vizianagaram	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Vishakapatnam	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
East Godavari	2	1	0	4	6	6	6	6
West Godavari	2	0	0	3	4	2	3	4
Krishna	1	0	1	3	5	5	5	5
Guntur	3	0	0	1	4	2	1	4
Prakasam	3	0	0	3	3	3	2	3
Nellore	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	2
Y.S.R.	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	2
Karnool	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Anantpur	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	2
Chittoor	4	1	0	3	5	5	5	5
Andhra Pradesh	23	5	2	27	38	30	28	38

TABLE 9.13: HUMAN RESOURCES & OTHER SERVICES AVAILABLE AT DISTRICT HOSPITALS BY DISTRICTS, ANDHRA PRADESH, 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	
Srikakulam	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Vizianagaram	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Vishakapatnam	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
East Godavari	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2
West Godavari	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Krishna	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Guntur	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	2
Prakasam	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Nellore	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Y.S.R.	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Karnool	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
Anantpur	2	1	0	2	2	1	1	2
Chittoor	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Andhra Pradesh	14	9	4	17	17	15	9	17

--: No facility available

APPENDIX - A

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

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APPENDIX - B

FIELD AGENCY INVOLVED IN DATA COLLECTION OF DLHS-4 IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

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APPENDIX - C

EXTERNAL MONITORING AGENCY FOR DLHS-4 IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

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APPENDIX - D

AGENCY DEVELOPED CAPI SOFTWARE

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APPENDIX - E

MEMBER OF COORDINATION COMMITTEE FOR DLHS-4

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Chief Director	Statistics Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi
Representative	Office of Registrar General
Prof. F. Ram,	Director & Senior Professor, IIPS, Mumbai
Coordinators	DLHS-4, IIPS, Mumbai
Representative	NIHFW, New Delhi
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APPENDIX - F

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APPENDIX - H

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APPENDIX -I

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P. M. Kulkarni	JNU, New Delhi

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Representative	Ministry of Women & Child Development
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APPENDIX - J

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APPENDIX - K

CAB COMPONENTS NODAL AGENCY OF DLHS-4

National Institute for Health & Family Welfare (NIHFW), Baba Gang Nath Marg, Murnika, New Delhi

APPENDIX-L
LIST OF THE PARTNER INSTITUTES FOR CAB COMPONENTS INVOLVED IN DLHS-4

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

APPENDIX - M
PROCUREMENT OF CAB EQUIPMENTS FOR DLHS-4

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APPENDIX - N
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