

District Level Household and Facility Survey

2007-08

Gujarat



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



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
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For additional information, please contact:

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

Govandi Station Road, Deonar

Mumbai-400 088 (India)

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

Fax: 022-25563257, 25555895

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

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

<http://www.iipsindia.org>

Additional Director General (Stat.)

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Government of India

Nirman Bhavan

New Delhi 110 011

Telephone: 011 - 23061334

Fax: 011 - 23061334

Email: adg-mohfw@nic.in

Chief Director (Stat.)

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Government of India

Nirman Bhavan

New Delhi 110 011

Telephone: 011 - 23062699

Fax: 011 - 23062699

Email: cdstat@nic.in

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

DLHS-3 Project Coordinators

Sayeed Unisa

F. Ram

L. Ladusingh

B. Paswan

Rajiva Prasad

T.V. Sekher

Chander Shekhar

Research Staff

Akash Wankhede
B. Amenla Nuken
Puspita Datta

Erica Kharsyntiew	Namrata Mondal
S. Priyokumar Meitei	Arpita Das
Rajesh Kr. Rai	Mamta
L. Priyananda Singh	Amrita Gupta
Ranjan Kr. Prusty	Priyanka Dixit
Prakash Malin	Prakash Chand D. Meher

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO READERS:

This report is based on data collected from 26,145 households from Gujarat during 2007-08. From these households, 24,513 ever-married women aged 15-49 years and 5,717 unmarried women aged 15-24 years were interviewed. Most of the tables and analysis presented in the report is based on ever-married women aged 15-49 years. However, for the purpose of comparison with DLHS-2 (2002-04) and the Fact Sheet of DLHS-3, we also provided some indicators based on currently married women aged 15-44 years in selected tables. We request the readers to keep this distinction in mind while using and comparing the DLHS-3 indicators with other surveys.

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

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Preface and Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SURVEY DESIGN, SAMPLE SIZE AND DESIGN WEIGHT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

sample in the state. These households' weights are computed for rural-urban areas separately. Considering sample and census currently married women age between 15-49 years and married males above 15 years for specified state by districts and rural-urban residence, state level women weights are obtained for estimation of state level indicators.

IMPLEMENTATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

Actual field operation of DLHS-3 in different states and union territories were implemented by Regional Agencies (RA) selected by the MoHFW through a competitive bidding process, TALEEM Research Foundation, Bhopal was designated as RA for implementation of DLHS-3 in Gujarat. Data from the selected PSUs were collected by a team of 5 persons consisting of one Supervisor, one field Editor and three Female Investigators who have a graduate degree. A minimum of two days visit to each sampled PSU is followed to ensure 100 percent coverage of selected households, ever married women and unmarried women. Independent team of Health Investigators, mostly paramedics were entrusted the work of carrying out the accompanying facility survey. A strict quality check protocol was put in place by the Nodal Agency by way of spot and back checks by an independent team. The Quality team comprised of two females and one male investigator and was headed by a Research Officer from the monitoring agency. One Research Officer from IIPS was stationed in Gujarat throughout the period of the field work for supervising the survey operations.

SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

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

Household Questionnaire

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

and caste of household head and ownership of durable goods in the household. The other information collected relates to awareness of government programmes.

Ever Married Women's Questionnaire

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

Unmarried Women's Questionnaire

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

Village Questionnaire

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

Facility Survey Questionnaires

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

HOUSEHOLD AND VILLAGE BACKGROUND

DLHS-3 Coverage and Response Rate

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 26,145 households, 24,513 ever-married women and 5,717 unmarried women in Gujarat. The response rates are 90.8, 89.7 and 86.5 percent for households, ever-married women and unmarried women respectively. The lowest response rate for household and ever married women can be found in the district of Banas and Kantha (81.8, 80.7 percent) and for unmarried women, the lowest response rate was found in the district of Dohad with 71.6 percent (Table 1.1). As far as the demographic indicators of Gujarat are concerned, from the 2001 census it can be noted that the overall sex ratio is 920 females per 1,000 males. Looking into the variation at the district level, Amreli and The Dangs has the highest sex ratio of 987 females per 1000 males and the lowest can be found in Anand with 910 females per 1,000 males (Table 1.2).

Village Characteristics

As regards the accessibility of health facilities to the sampled villages, 39.2 percent of villages have Sub-Centres within the village itself and as many as 77.1 percent of the villages are within 5 km. distance from a Sub-Centre. In Gujarat, 8.4 percent of the villages have a government dispensary within the village and 12.9 percent have Primary Health Centres (PHC). One distinguishable feature of villages in Gujarat is that 21.7 percent of them have private clinics within the villages (Table 2.11). In Gujarat, less than one-fourth (18.6 percent) of the rural population are treated by doctors and this varies from 7.1 percent in Jamnagar to 47.2 percent in Anand. All the villages (96.5 percent) in Gujarat have Anganwadi workers (Table 2.12), according to this survey.

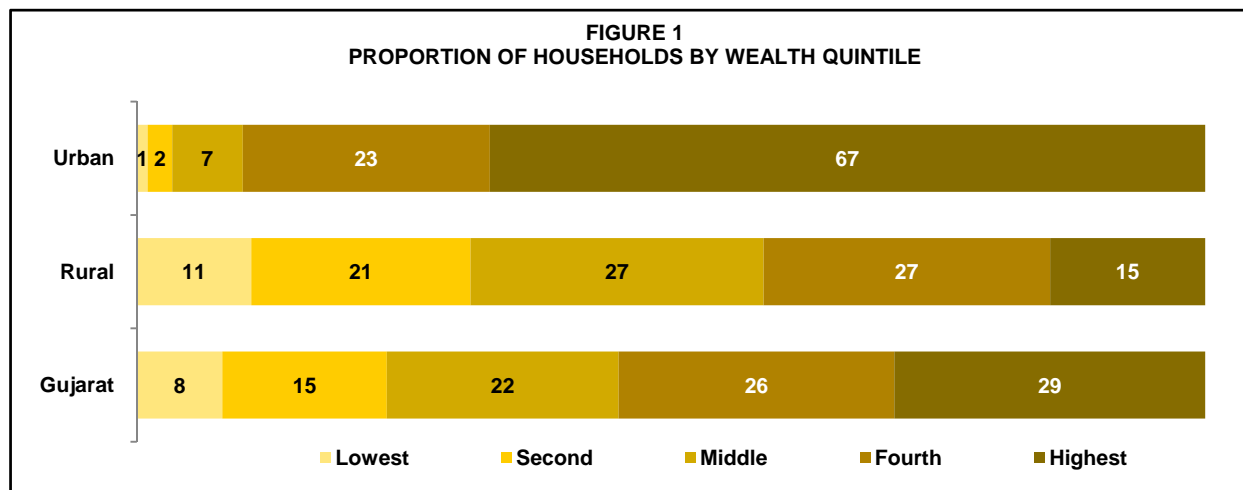
Household Characteristics

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 1,36,678 persons (Table 2.1) from 26,145 households (Table 2.8) in Gujarat covering all the twenty five districts of which 72.2 percent are in rural areas and the remaining 27.8 percent are in urban areas. In Gujarat, 91.3 percent of household heads are Hindus, 7.2 percent are Muslims. About 8.7 percent of households are headed by females. The average household size in the state is 5.2 persons and there is marginal difference in rural and urban areas. Thirty six percent of household heads belong to other backward classes, 24.7 percent are scheduled tribes and only 13 percent belong to scheduled castes. The median age of the household heads is 45 years (Table 2.7).

In Gujarat, 85.4 percent of the household have electricity, 89.8 percent have improved source of drinking water. Forty seven percent of the households have access to drinking water from piped water while 13 percent of households have access to drinking water taps or stand pipes. Thirty eight percent have flush toilet provision. Twenty five percent of households use LPG for cooking; less than half of the houses (38.2 percent) are pucca houses and 39.2 percent of the households have at least 3 rooms (Table 2.8). In Gujarat, 31.9 percent of the household have BPL (Below Poverty Line) cards with Mahesana showing 15.5 percent while Narmada is the highest with 59.9 percent (Table 2.9).

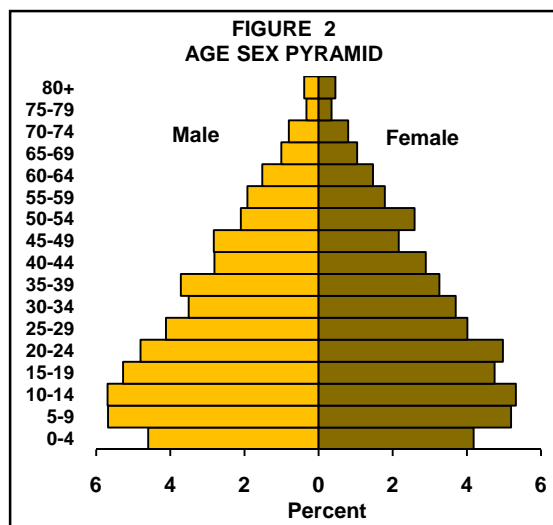
Household Wealth Index

Combining household amenities, assets and durables, a wealth index is computed at the national level and divided into quintiles. Households are categorized from the poorest to the richest groups corresponding from the lowest to the highest quintiles at the national level. Based on national cut-off points, in Gujarat 8 percent of the households are in the lowest wealth quintile and 29.1 percent of households are in the highest wealth quintile. In rural areas only 10.7 percent of households are in the lowest while 20.5 percent are in the second wealth quintile and in urban areas more than two-thirds of the households (66.9 percent) are in the highest wealth quintile, as shown in figure 1.



Age Sex Composition

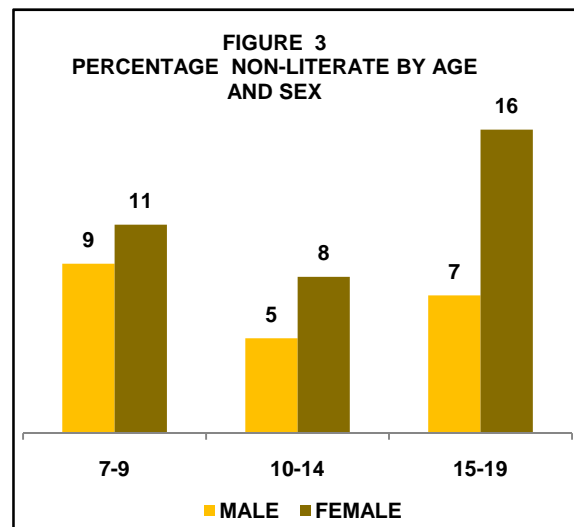
The overall sex ratio in Gujarat is 958 females per 1000 males. The age-sex pyramid (figure 2) depicts a scenario of declining fertility with shrinking base of 30.7 percent of the total population falling below 15 years and indicates a gradually aging population with 5.1 percent of the population above the age of 65 years. The remaining 64.2 percent of the population is in the 15-64 years age group. There are more children (32.5 percent) in rural areas than urban areas (25.6 percent) (Table 2.1).



The mean age at marriage of boys and girls in Gujarat are 22.3 years and 19.6 years respectively. In Gujarat 34.5 percent boys and 18.7 percent girls were married before attaining the minimum legal age for marriage. Boys getting married below legal age are highest in Dohad (58.3 percent) while 30.4 percent of girls marry below the legal age in the district of Patan. The lowest percentage of boys marrying below the legal age can be found in Surat (12.6 percent) and regarding girls, the lowest percentage can be found in Jamnagar (5.0 percent) (Table 2.3).

Literacy by Age and Sex

About twenty-eight percent of population seven years and above are non literate; it is 38.7 percent for females and 18 percent for males (Table 2.4). The gender gap in literacy rate is narrow for age groups 7-9 and 10-14 years. However for the age group 15-19 years there is considerable gender gap in literacy rate (figure 3). Moving higher up the age groups (10-14 and 15-19), one can find that the percentage of non literates is higher among the female population with 8.4 and 16.3 respectively as shown in figure 3. There is a variation between males and females whereby in the age group 10-14, in the rural areas, more females are non-literate (9.4 percent) than males (5.5), and in the age group 15-19, 8.4 percent of males are non-literate while 19 percent of females are non-literate (Table 2.4).



The information on main reasons for dropping out of school was collected in DLHS-3. For girls below 18 years as many as 28.9 percent stated they were required for household work followed by 12.8 percent who cited not interested in studies as the main reasons for dropping out of school. In case of boys, 19 percent say that they have no interest in studies; 17.5 and 14.9 percent were required for household work or they had to work in family business; as main reason for dropping out of school (Table 2.6).

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

Age at consummation of marriage above 18 years is 66.2 percent of ever married sampled women aged between 15-49 years irrespective of residence background (Table 4.). There are more non-literate women in rural areas (51.1 percent), than in urban areas (22.4 percent). Non-literate husbands are two times lesser compared to non-literate wives women in both rural and urban areas. In Gujarat one-fifth of married women and one-third of married men have at least 10 years of education. A little less than half (48.2 percent) of ever married women were married for 15 years or more; 17 percent were married with less than 5 years of marital duration and in the categories of 5-9 and 10-14 years of marital duration, there was equal share of 17.4 percent in both categories. In Gujarat, 6.8 percent of women belong to households in the lowest wealth quintile. In rural areas women belonging to the lowest and second lowest wealth quintiles are 8.9 and 19.4 percent respectively and in urban areas, these are 0.9 and 1.8 percent respectively (Table 3.1).

Mean Children Ever Born by Districts

Mean Children Ever Born (MCEB) to ever married women aged between 15-49 years is found to be 2.6 and it is 2.7 in rural areas and 2.2 in urban areas. In the case of non-literate women it is 3.28 and 1.7 in the case of women who had at least ten years of education. The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever married women aged between 40-49 years is 3.4 (Table 3.5).

The mean children ever born to ever married women by districts is shown in figure 4 and it varies from 3.5 children in Dohad district and from 2.1 to 2.4 children in Ahmadabad, Bharuch, Vadodara, Gandhinagar, Kheda, Valsad, Surat and Navsari districts, while the state average is 2.6 children.

Out of the births to ever married women during the three years period preceding the survey, 33.4 percent were of third or higher order births (Table 3.3); The births of third and higher order were more among the ever married women who are non-literate (49.9 percent), belong to lowest wealth quintile (51.5 percent), those belonging to schedule tribe category (40.3 percent), those who lived in rural areas (36.2 percent), compared to ever married women educated at least up to 10 years (12.1 percent), those belonging to highest wealth quintile (16.6 percent), those belonging to general category (22.5 percent) and those in urban areas. Births of third and higher order were highest in Dohad (54 percent) and lowest in Surat (17 percent) (Table 3.4).

In Gujarat, most of the outcomes (96.1 Percent) of pregnancies which occurred during the three years period preceding the survey to currently married women between 15-49 years are found to be live births. Only 2.3 percent of the pregnancies in the three years period preceding the survey resulted in spontaneous abortion (Table 3.7).

Fertility Intention and Preferences of Currently Married Women

Fertility intentions of currently married women in terms of desire for additional child and timing to have the desired additional child by number of living children are given in Table 3.6. Among those with no living children, 35.5 percent want a child soon within the next two years and 24.9 percent want a child 2 or more years later. Among the currently married women with one living child, the proportion wanting an additional child soon within 2 years and after 2 years is 13.2 and 32.2 percent respectively. Most of the currently married women with two or more living children are either sterilized or want no more children.

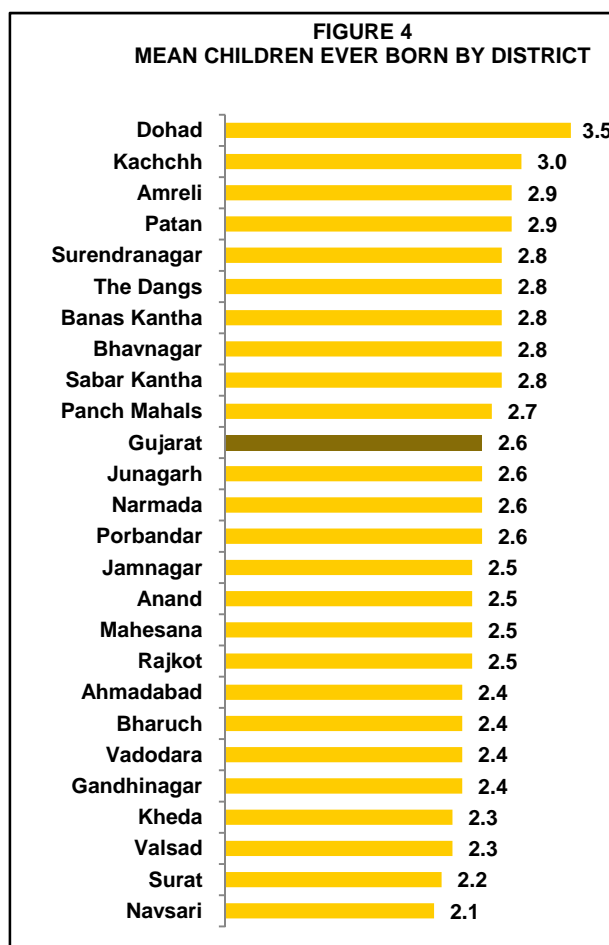
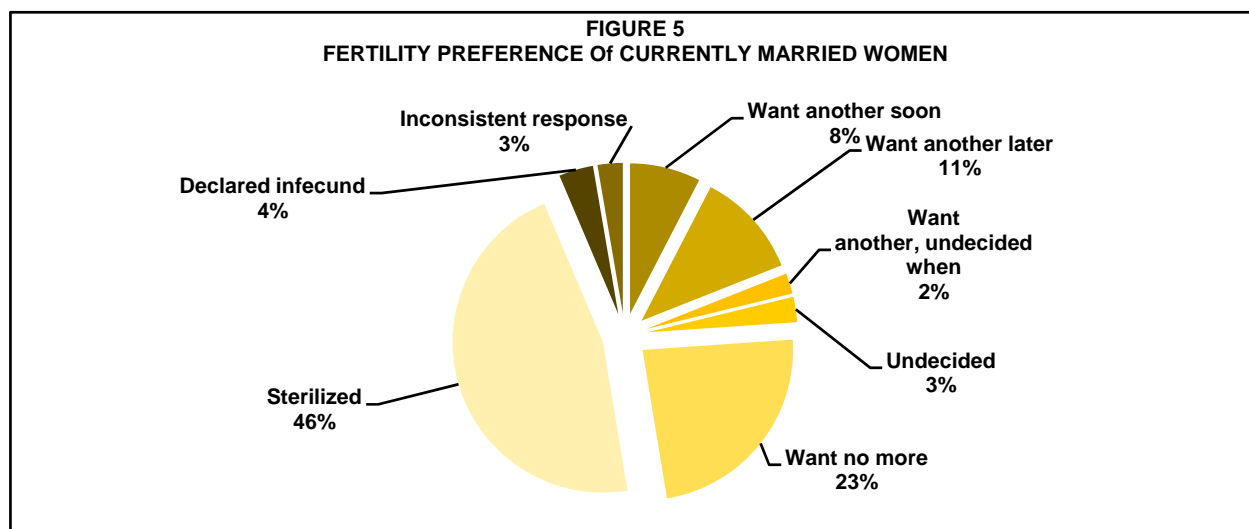


Figure 5 depicts the fertility preference of all currently married women regardless of number of living children. Twenty four percent of currently married women want no more children, 7.6 percent want a child soon, 2.7 percent is undecided and 46.2 percent have undergone sterilization.



Among the currently married women with no living children but want a child, 23.3 percent reported that sex of the child does not matter, 31.6 percent say it is up to God while 36.6 and 8.5 percent want a boy and a girl respectively. With increasing number of living children, longing for an additional boy child becomes more and more magnified from 27.8 percent among currently married women with one child to 83.1 percent among currently married women with four or more living children (Table 3.7).

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

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

Any ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

In Gujarat 71.5 percent of the Among women who had their last live/still birth in the three year period preceding the survey, had received at least one antenatal care, 38.7 percent from government health facility and 48.3 percent from private health facility and 6.0 percent from community-based services (Table 4.1).

Any ANC by Selected Background Characteristics are diagrammatically depicted in figure 6. A distinctive feature is that any ANC increases sharply with education. Any ANC is 55 percent among non-literate against 93.9 percent among women educated for 10 or more years. There is huge rural-urban gap of 22.1 percentage points in availing any ANC.

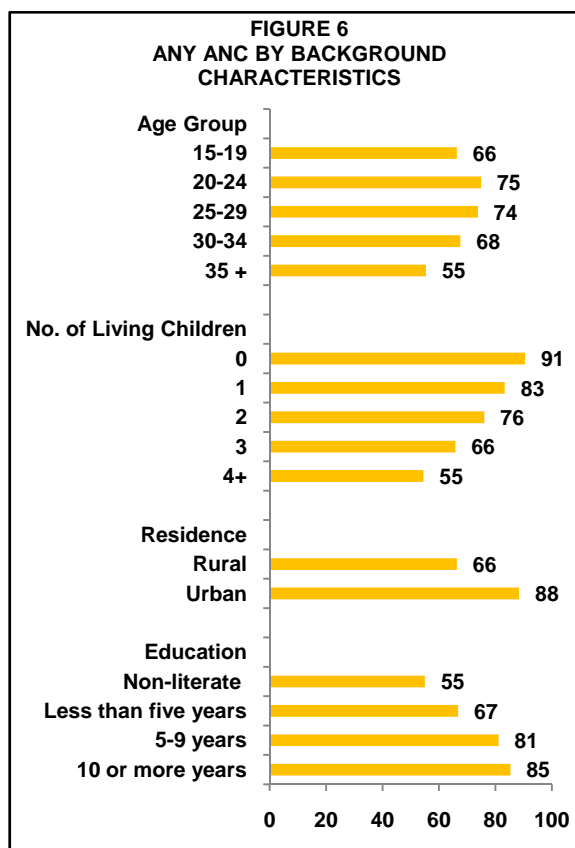
The coverage of ANC is highest in Navsari district (89.3 percent) and lowest in Banas Kantha (48.5 percent). In all districts of Gujarat, women availed ANC service either a government, or private health facility or from both facilities. For women in Vadodara district, 53 percent had ANC from a government facility, the lowest being 23 percent in Panch Mahals; 66.6 percent received ANC from a private facility in Mahesana, while 9.7 percent was recorded in The Dangs (Table 4.2).

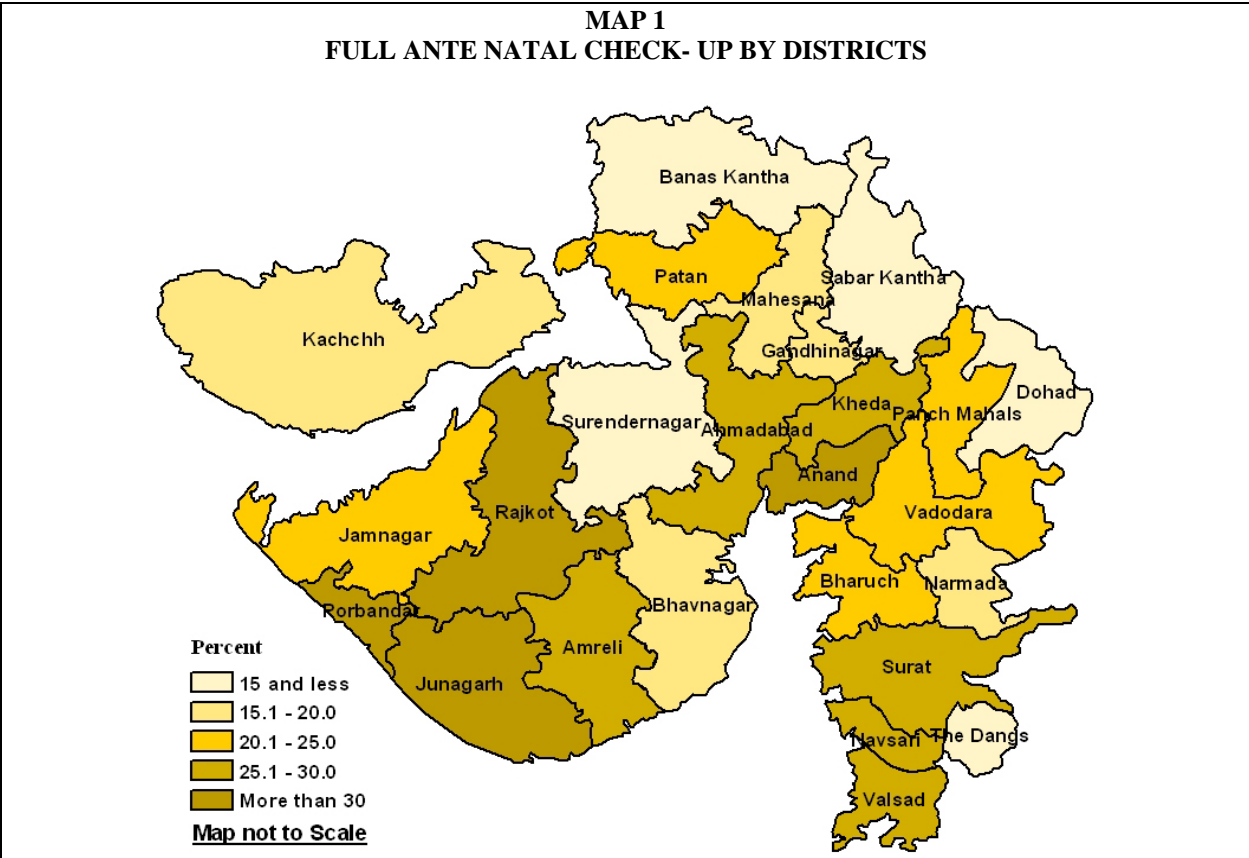
Regarding women who underwent sonography/ultrasound test (36.1 percent); it was found to be high in urban areas (61.6 percent), among women with 10 or more years of schooling (68.8 percent) and women belonging to the households in the highest wealth quintile (70.6 percent) (Table 4.3).

Even when women receive ANC, all recommended components of ANC to monitor high risk pregnancy, are not availed by women during pregnancy. Among women receiving ANC, 60.9 percent had their weight measured; 54.5 percent had their blood tested and 53.3 percent had an abdominal examination. Blood pressure and urine test were conducted for 51 and 52.1 percent of women respectively (Table 4.3).

All components of ANC are more likely to be received by women in urban areas, more educated women and women in the higher wealth index. Information on sonography/ultrasound test during pregnancy was also collected during the survey. For the state as a whole, 36.1 percent of the total pregnancies ending in either still or live birth were subjected to a sonography/ultrasound test (Table 4.3). The percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test was more in urban areas (61.6 percent) compared to rural area (28.2 percent). It is also high among women belonging to the highest wealth quintile (70.6 percent), women with 10 or more years of schooling (68.8 percent), and women belonging to other category (55.7 percent) (Table 4.3).

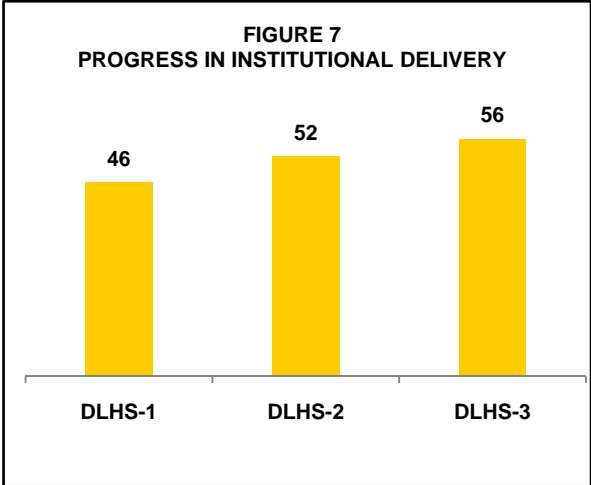
The proportion of women who received at least three ANC is 54.8 and 52.3 percent women had received first ANC in the first trimester, sixty-eight percent women had received at least one TT injection and 19.9 percent of the women received full ANC in Gujarat (Table 4.6). shown in the Map 1. The proportion of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets was 50.7 percent (Table 4.6)





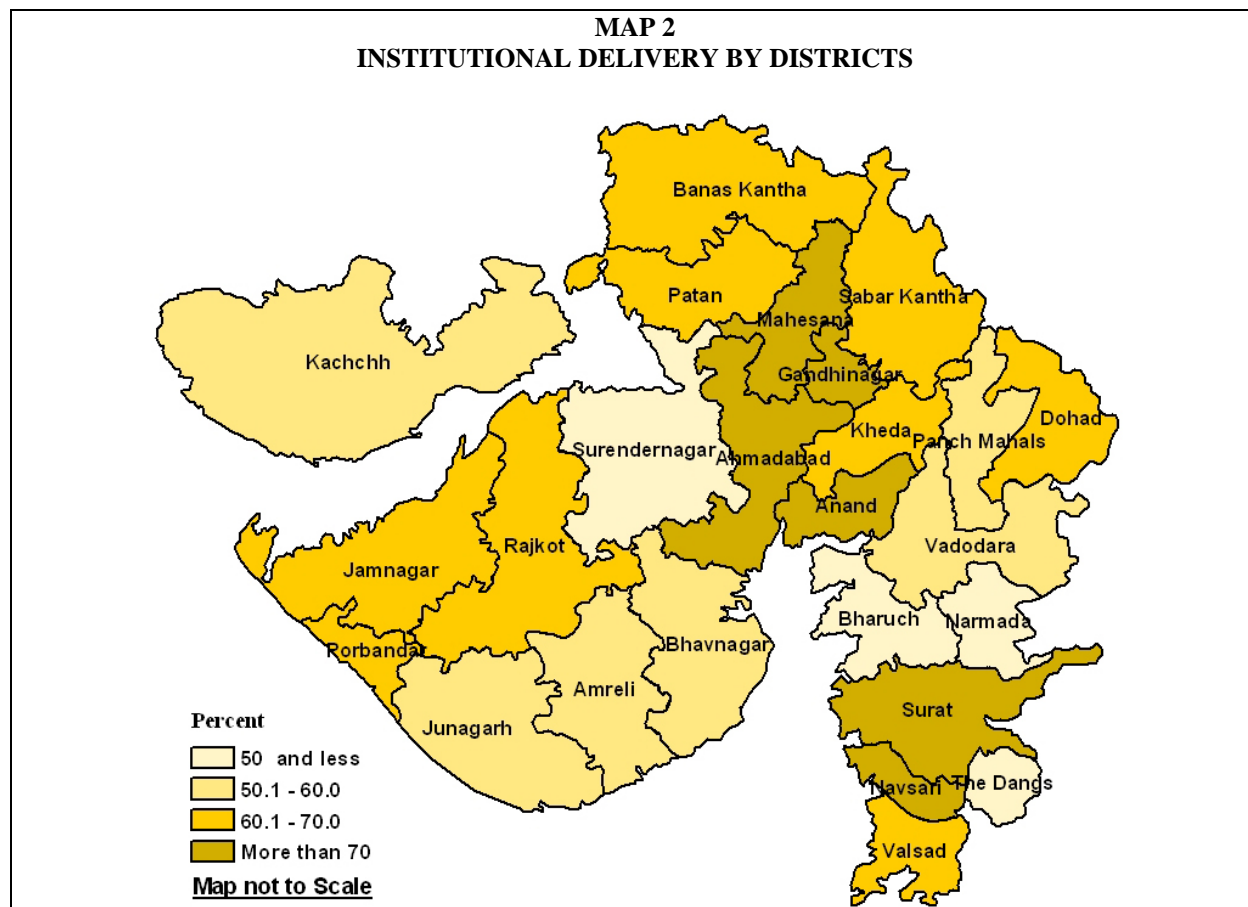
Institutional Delivery

In Gujarat, the institutional delivery had increased from 46.1 percent in DLHS-1 (1998-99) to 52.2 percent in DLHS-2 (2002-04) and 56.4 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08) as presented in figure 7. In the three year period preceding the survey, 56.4 percent of deliveries which resulted either in still or live births were done in health facilities, either public or private (Table 4.7).



The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 9.4 percent in The Dangs to 84.3 percent in Mahesana as presented in the Map 2. Percentage of safe delivery is 87.1 percent in Mahesana and 11.5 percent in The Dangs district. In the districts of Dohad, Kachchh, Amreli, Patan, Valsad, Surat, Kheda, Bhavnagar, Porbandar and Jamnagar, the proportion of safe deliveries ranges from 60 to 80 percent (Table 4.9). District wise variation in institutional delivery is presented in the Map 2.

**MAP 2
INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY BY DISTRICTS**



Among those women who had home delivery, 25.2 percent reported that institutional delivery was not necessary, 15.4 percent feel they get better care at home, 16.8 percent say that it cost too much, and 20.5 percent say that there is no time to go. These were some of the reasons for not selecting a health facility for delivery (Table 4.10).

In Gujarat, 9.5 percent of the deliveries which took place in institutions after January 1, 2004 have been provided with JSY financial assistance. The mean cost of delivery at government health facility is lower (Rs.1,716) as compared to private health facility (Rs.4,736). Only 36.1 percent of the women, who had institutional delivery, used an ambulance or jeep or car as the mode of transport and mean cost of transportation was Rs.274 (Table 4.8).

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 Gujarat, as much as 47.9 percent of women who had still /live births in the three year period preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy. This varies from 66.7 percent in Surendranagar to 31.7 percent in Bhavnagar. Out of 25 districts in Gujarat, only 14 districts have less than 50 percent women with pregnancy complications. Among the women, who had complications during pregnancy 61.5 percent of them sought treatment (Table 4.15)

About 47.3 of women who had still or live births in the three year preceding the survey in Gujarat had faced at least one delivery complication. The main cause of delivery complications experienced by women are were obstructed labour (57.4 percent), premature labour (52.1 percent), prolonged labour (31.4 percent) (Table 4.11). Delivery complications were lowest in Surat (27.6 percent) and highest in Patan (66.1 percent). In Banas Kantha, Mahesana, Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar, Rajkot, Ahmedabad; to name a few, delivery complications ranged from 30 to 50 percent (Table 4.15).

About one-fourth (25.6 percent) of women in Gujarat had post-delivery complications. The major problems during post-delivery period were high fever (57.5 percent), followed by lower abdominal pain (51.7 percent) (Table 4.12). Post-delivery complications were lowest in Rajkot (14.8 percent) and highest in Surendranagar (46.3 percent). Among women who had post-delivery complications, 89.7 percent had sought treatment in Porbandar and 40.2 percent in The Dangs (Table 4.15).

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, NRHM envisaged new born care, breastfeeding and food supplementation at the right time and a complete package of immunization for children. A little over half (57.2 percent) of newborns during the three years period preceding the survey were examined within 24 hours of birth. More newborns to women of urban residents (80.3 percent), newborn to women educated up to 10 or more years (83.4 percent) and belonging to other categories (75.5 percent) received care within 24 hours compared to others. About 32.1 percent of the women in Gujarat who had delivered in the three year period preceding the survey availed newborn check-up within 24 hours from government facility. Women who availed newborn care from a private health facility constitutes 56 percent as compared to newborn care availed from home (8.7 percent) and others (3.3 percent) (Table 5.1).

Seventy six percent of children below 3 years, born after January 1, 2004 were fed with colostrum and there is a small variation by residence (Table 5.2). There is visible variation across districts with at least 85 percent of children being fed with colostrum in the districts of Surat, the Dangs, Panch Mahals, Porbandar, and Jamnagar while in the other districts it is in the range of 60 to 84 percent (Table 5.5).

About half of women (48 percent) had initiated breastfeeding within one hour of child birth. More than three-fourth of the children (77.8 percent) were breastfed within 24 hours of birth (Table 5.2). The initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth was least practiced among women in Dohad (30.3 percent) and most widely practiced in Valsad (71.5 percent). Seventy-eight percent of women initiated breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children, ranging from 46.7 percent in Dohad to 95.8 percent in Valsad (Table 5.5).

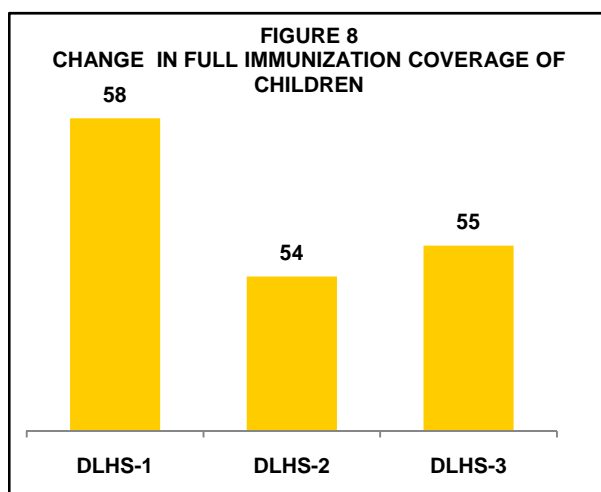
The proportion of youngest surviving child who had exclusively breastfed for 6 months was 41.6 percent (Table 5.4). Median duration of exclusive breastfeeding of the youngest surviving child was 4.02 months. For those children who had started food supplementation while still breastfeeding, the median age in months at the time of other fluids, semi-solid food and solid food supplementation were 6.2 months, 8.3 months and 11.3 months respectively (Table 5.3).

Immunization Coverage of Children Aged 12-23 Months

In DLHS-3 immunization course of children aged 12-23 months has been recorded either from a vaccination card or by questioning the women in case the card was not available. For 33.6 percent of children aged 12-23 months immunization information, 33.6 percent was recorded from the vaccination card in Gujarat. A little over half (54.8 percent) of children aged 12-23 months received full immunization comprising BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles. Only 6.7 percent of children have not received any vaccine (Table 5.6).

The coverage of full immunization has decreased from DLHS-1 to DLHS-2 (58.1 to 54 percent) and has increased only slightly by 0.8 percent point in DLHS-3 as shown in figure 8.

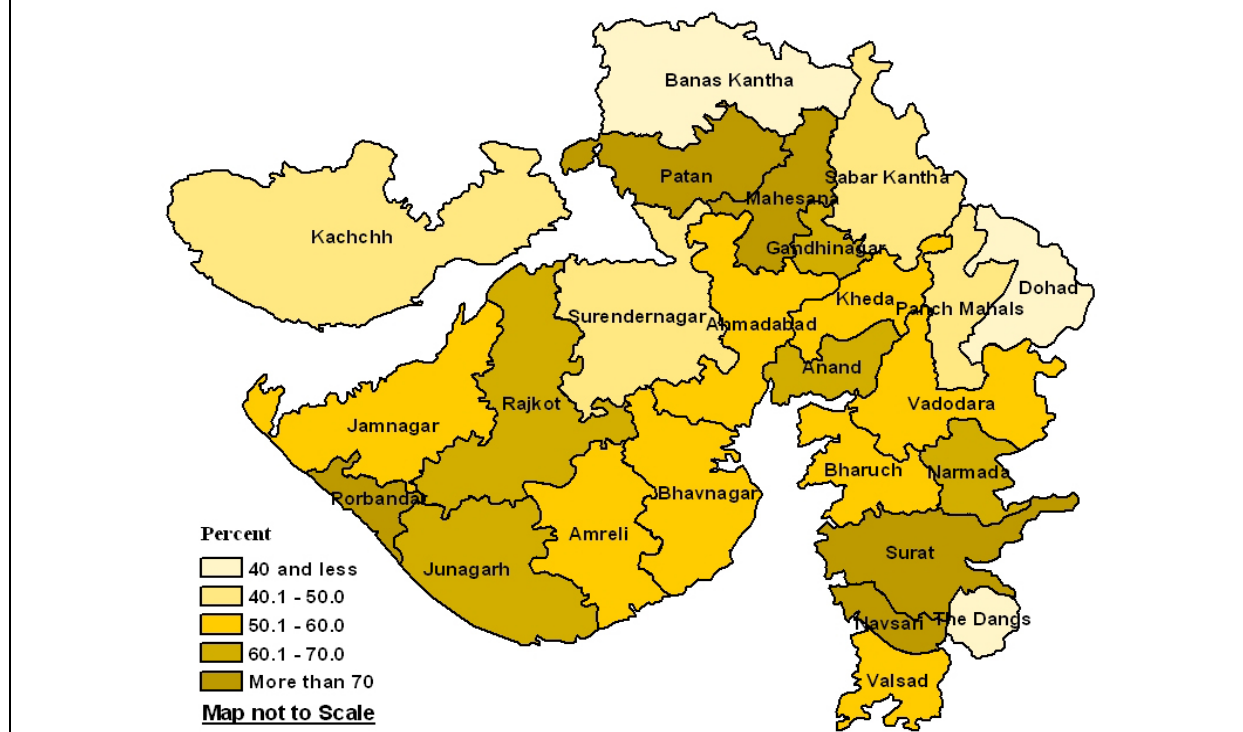
Full immunization would have well above 80 percent, if immunization against DPT did not drop down from 82.9 to 53.4 percent from the first dose to third doses and had vaccination against polio not dropped from 19 percentage points from the first (90.6 percent) to the third (71.7 percent) doses. The coverage of measles vaccine (72.6 percent) is also lower than the coverage of BCG vaccine (87.7 percent). The key to improve the status of full immunization coverage is to monitor the drop outs at all stages of vaccination before the completion of the full course of immunization. There is not much of a difference in full immunization regarding sex of the child. The coverage for boys is 55.6 percent while for girls it is 53.9 percent. The urban-rural difference is only 15.5 percentage points with urban areas showing 66.8 percent of children who have received full immunization while in the rural areas, it is 51.3 percent (Table 5.6).



Higher coverage can also be seen in births of the second order (58.4 percent); children born to mothers with 10 or more years of education (74.6 percent); children belonging to other caste groups (66.7 percent) and children from households belonging to the highest wealth quintile (71.7 percent). Poor coverage can be seen among children with non-literate mothers (42.8 percent); children from scheduled tribes (44.2 percent) and those children belonging to households from the lowest wealth quintile (35.4 percent) (Table 5.6).

The coverage of full immunization of children is below 50 percent in 6 districts of Gujarat; the lowest can be found in the district of Dohad (32.9 percent). The coverage of full immunization is highest in Surat with 88.2 percent (Table 5.7). With regard to the place of immunization, 5.5 percent of the children received it from a Sub-Centre; 11.4 percent from a Primary Health Centre; 77.2 percent from other government health facility and 13.5 percent from private health facility (Table 5.8). District-wise variation in coverage of full immunization is depicted in Map 3.

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



In Gujarat, among children aged 12-35 months, a little over half of them (58.3 percent) had received at least one dose of Vitamin-A and 23 percent of children had received 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A supplementation. Children from urban residence (65.6 percent), richest households (73.1 percent), other caste groups (65.8 percent), mother's education is 10 or more years (76.2 percent), lower birth order (63.9 percent) are more likely to receive at least one dose of Vitamin-A than children from rural residence (56.3 percent), lowest wealth quintile households (39.6 percent), scheduled tribes (50.7 percent), non-literate mothers (46.6 percent) and children of four or more birth order (46.5 percent) (Table 5.9). In Kachchh 44.2 percent and in Mahesana 79.9 percent children aged 12-23 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A (Table 5.7).

About one-third (34.5 percent) of children had Hepatitis-B vaccination. In Gujarat, children living in urban areas (47.6 percent), lower birth order (39.1 percent), mothers having 10 or more years of education (52.7 percent), those belonging to other caste groups (48.3 percent) and from highest wealth quintile households (51 percent) are more likely to receive Hepatitis-B vaccine than children living in rural areas (30.9 percent), 4 or more birth order (25.1 percent), non-literate mothers (25.5 percent), those belonging to scheduled tribes (26.7 percent) and from lowest wealth quintile households (21.4 percent) (Table 5.9).

Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Management

DLHS-3 collected information on knowledge of diarrhoea and ARI management from women respondents as a part of the assessment of child care knowledge. The proportion of women having knowledge of diarrhoea management in Gujarat is 91.8 percent (Table 5.10).

According to UNICEF, diarrhoea can be managed at home by providing children with an increased amount of fluid or ORT, and a combination of usual feeding. The common practice followed by women for treatment of children who had diarrhoea was to give salt and sugar solution (47 percent), ORS (42.7 percent), plenty of fluids (10.6 percent) and continue normal food (9.2 percent) (Table 5.10). Out of the 12 percent of children who suffered from diarrhoea, 65.6 percent sought advice/treatments; among them, 36.7 percent were treated by ORS (Table 5.11). Forty three percent were treated in government health facility, while 56 percent were treated in private health facility (Table 5.11). In Patan 22 percent children suffered from diarrhoea in last two weeks prior to the survey and among them 71.9 percent sought advice/treatment and in Rajkot and Jamnagar 4.6 percent children suffered from diarrhoea and 77.4 and 88.3 percent of them sought advice/treatment respectively (Table 5.13).

A little over half (52.8 percent) of women in Gujarat are aware about danger signs of ARI. Difficulty in breathing (69.1 percent), wheezing or whistling (33.4 percent) and rapid breathing (31.5 percent) are the some of the danger signs that women reported about know of that results in Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (Table 5.12). In Gujarat, 5.7 percent of children suffer from ARI. Eighty percent of the children who suffered from ARI or fever had sought advice/treatment, mainly in private health facility (67.8 percent) (Table 5.12).

The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 0.9 percent in Dohad to 14.3 percent in Surendranagar. The percentage of those who sought advice/treatment for ARI or fever ranges from 39.1 percent in Dohad to 100 percent in the district of Surat (Table 5.13).

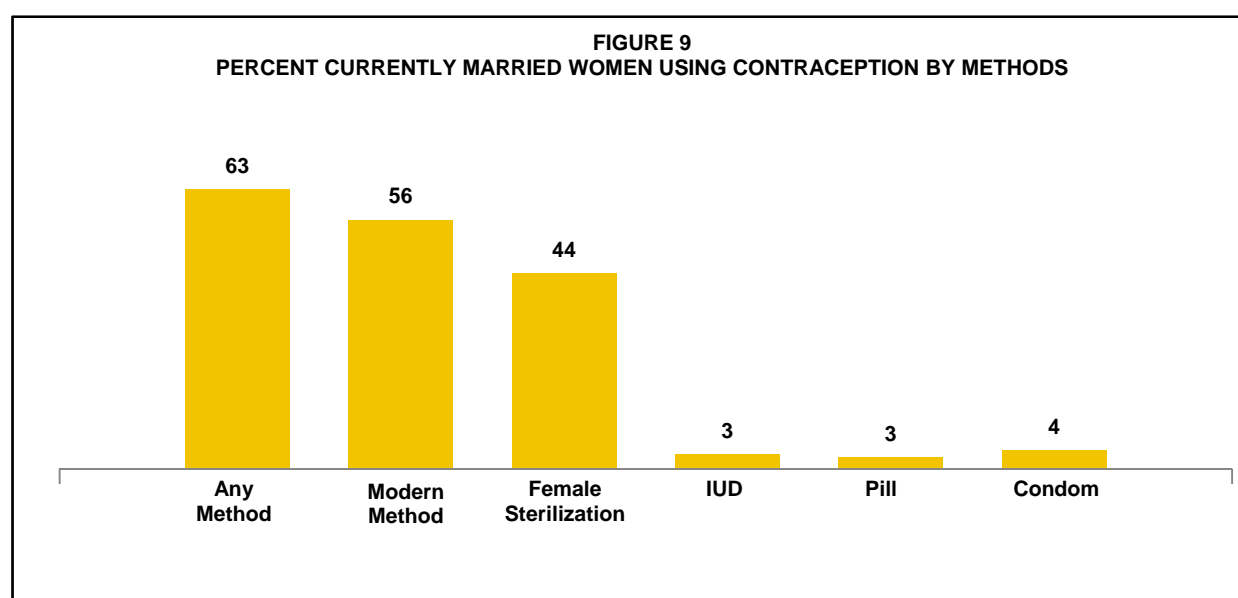
FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

To achieve population stabilization and promote healthy married life, NRHM promotes contraceptive use on voluntary basis through a comprehensive package of improved accessibility and incentive programme. The knowledge of any modern contraceptive method among currently married women is universal in Gujarat (Table 6.1). Female condom is relatively not well known among currently women with just 15.7 percent being aware of this contraceptive method. Emergency contraceptive pills, injectables, withdrawal and rhythm methods were known to 33.4, 29.5, 31.6, and 58.6 percent of currently married women. Similar pattern of knowledge and awareness of different contraceptives are also found in all the districts of Gujarat (Table 6.3).

Among currently married women age 15-49 years, the most popular method that they ever used is female sterilization (44.5 percent) followed by Rhythm (24.3 percent), Pill (7.9 percent) and IUD (6.9 percent). Condom/nirodh and withdrawal are also used by 9.2 and 7 percent of currently married women's husbands. Over 50 percent of women between 30-49 years are sterilized and the female sterilizations are more among rural women (46.3 percent) and non-literate (52.2 percent) women. Urban women and women educated for at least 10 years are less likely to go for sterilization, 39.4 percent of urban women and 29.8 percent of women educated for 10 or more years are likely to go for sterilization (Table 6.4).

Contraceptive use

The status of current contraceptive use among the currently married women or their husbands showed that 56.4 percent are using any modern method (figure 9). Oral pills and IUD are being used by only 2.5 and 3.2 percent of ever married women. Female sterilization is predominant among the contraceptive methods being used by 44.3 percent of currently married women aged between 15-49 years, use of popular male oriented spacing or temporary method like condom/nirodh is reported by 4.1 percent of currently married women (Table 6.5A).



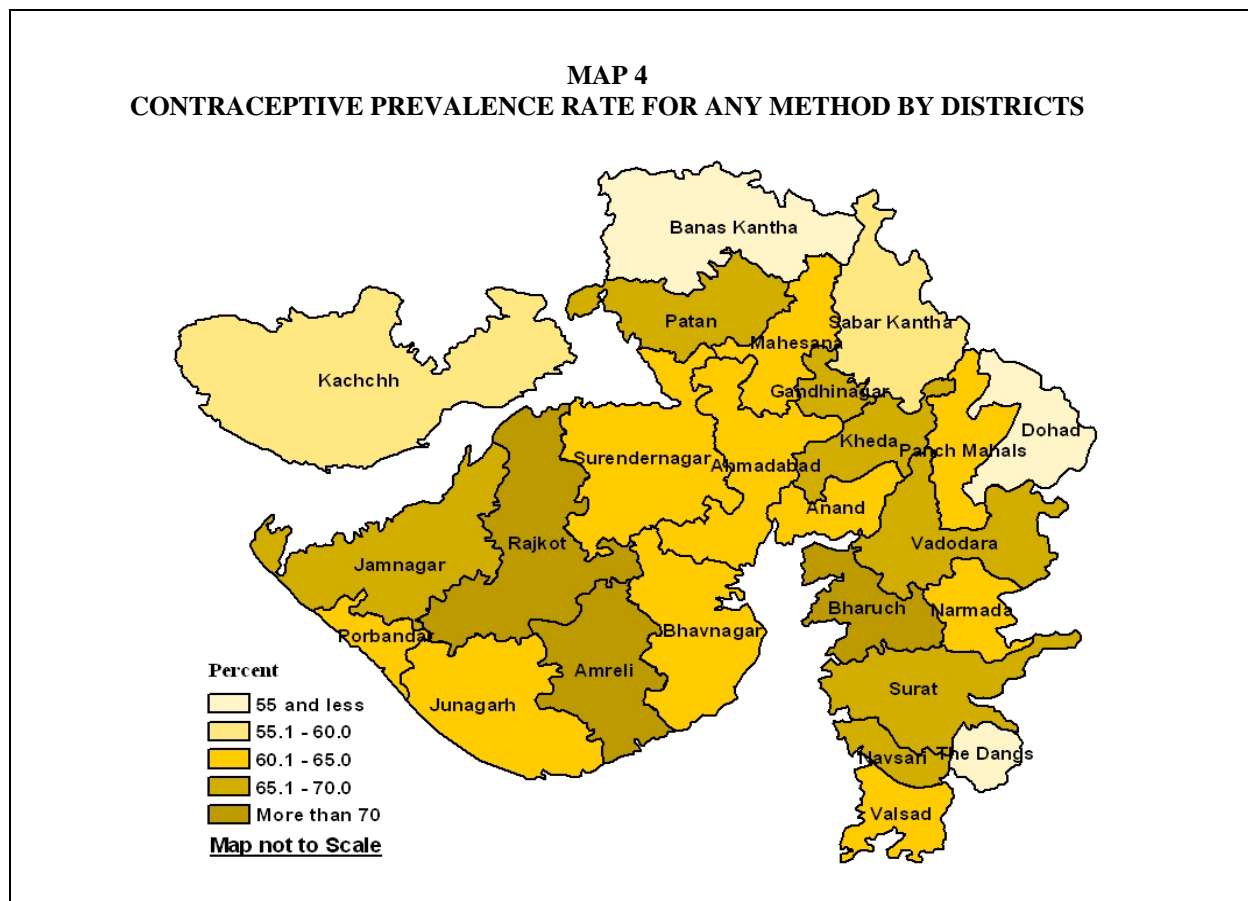
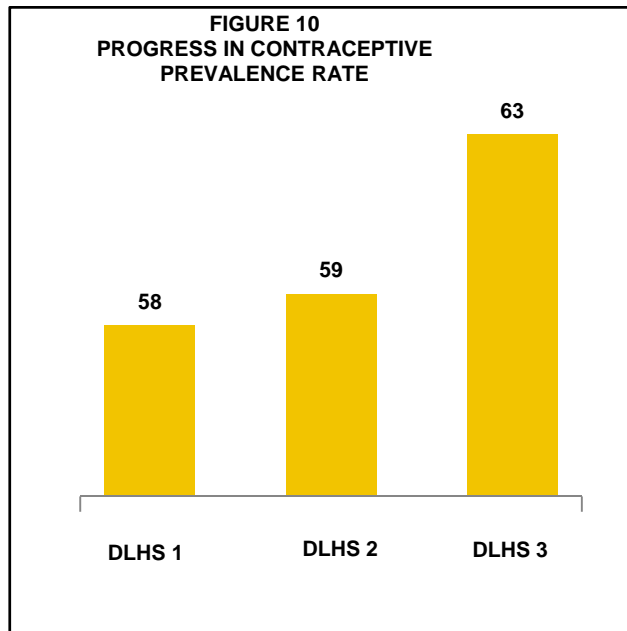
Use of contraceptive is highest among women in the age group 35-39 in comparison to all other age groups and women from poorest households (49.6 percent). Female sterilization, regardless of family size, is more among currently married women who have one or more living son compared to those with no living son. Women in the urban areas, with more than 10 years of education, women belonging to other castes and from richest households are less likely to use female sterilization and more likely to use IUD, Pill and Condom/nirodh (Table 6.5 A).

Among the currently married women using IUD as a spacing method, the proportion continuing IUD for less than 2 years is 31 percent. Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 69.2 percent of the total users of the same method. Around 74 percent of condom users are continuing with the same method for longer than 6 months (Table 6.5B). A little less than one-thirds (28.5 percent) of women between 20-24 years, 39.3 percent of women between 25-29 years and 20.3 percent of women between 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey. Mean age of women at the time of sterilization is 27.1 years (Table 6.6).

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Any Method

The contraceptive prevalence rate for any method had increased by 0.8 percentage points from 58.4 to 59.2 percent from DLHS-1 to DLHS-2 and then to 63.3 percent in DLHS-3 (figure 10).

Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any method is lowest in The Dangs (53.2 percent), CPR for any method is above 60 percent in all other districts (Table 6.7), illustrated in Map 4. The prevalence of female sterilization is more than 50 percent in Amreli, Bhavnagar, Kheda, Vadodara, Narmada, Bharuch, Surat and Navsari. Female sterilization is lowest in The Dangs with 29.9 percent. The use of condoms is least in The Dangs (0.8 percent) and highest in Rajkot (8.3 percent) (Table 6.7). District-wise variation in CPR of any method is depicted spatially in Map 4.

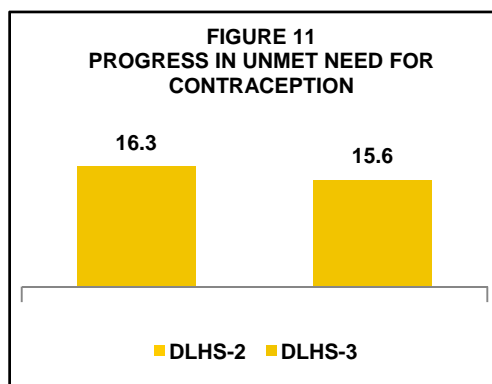


The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptives is found in the state, 85.3 percent of sterilization has been done in a government health facility, whereas 36.8 percent have availed of government health facility services for spacing methods (Table 6.8). In Gujarat two-third (68.1 percent) of sterilized women and wives of men who had undergone sterilization three years preceding the survey got monetary compensation for sterilization and as much as 91.9 percent of them received it at the time of discharge. Forty-five percent of women received cash benefits for sterilization in Banas Kantha and in Vadodara (82.2 percent) (Table 6.9).

In Gujarat, 10.3, 20.6 and 10.7 percent of sterilized women, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side-effects before the adoption of these methods and less than 10 percent of women using the aforesaid methods had experienced side-effects or health problems. The main health problems/side effects faced by women who have undergone sterilization were body/back ache (50.4 percent), abdominal pain (37.8 percent), weakness/inability to work (42.1 percent), irregular periods (11.3 percent) and excessive bleeding (9.8 percent). For women using IUD, the main problems were excessive bleeding (37.2 percent), abdominal pain (27.8 percent), body/back ache (27.6 percent), weakness/inability to work (25.8 percent), dizziness (13 percent) and irregular periods (12.8 percent). The proportions of Pill users with health problems/side-effects are weakness/inability to work (33.9 percent), dizziness (30.8 percent), body ache/back ache (27.8 percent), nausea/vomiting (20.5 percent), irregular periods (13.5 percent), weight gain (10.6 percent) and abdominal pain (10.2 percent) (Table 6.10).

Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception the main reason cited is related to fertility (68.8 percent), while 8.7 percent mentioned side effects and 22.5 percent cited other reasons. For younger women the reasons for discontinuation of contraception are mostly fertility related and it is also true for women with no living children or only one child (Table 6.11). Fourteen percent of currently married women age between 15-49 years not using any contraceptive method intends to adopt limiting and 1.8 percent intends to use spacing method in future. Among women who intended to adopt either limiting or spacing methods in future, 23.6 percent want to use it within 12 months and 25.8 percent want to use it after 12 months, 50.5 percent women are still undecided about the timing for adopting any family planning method (Table 6.12).

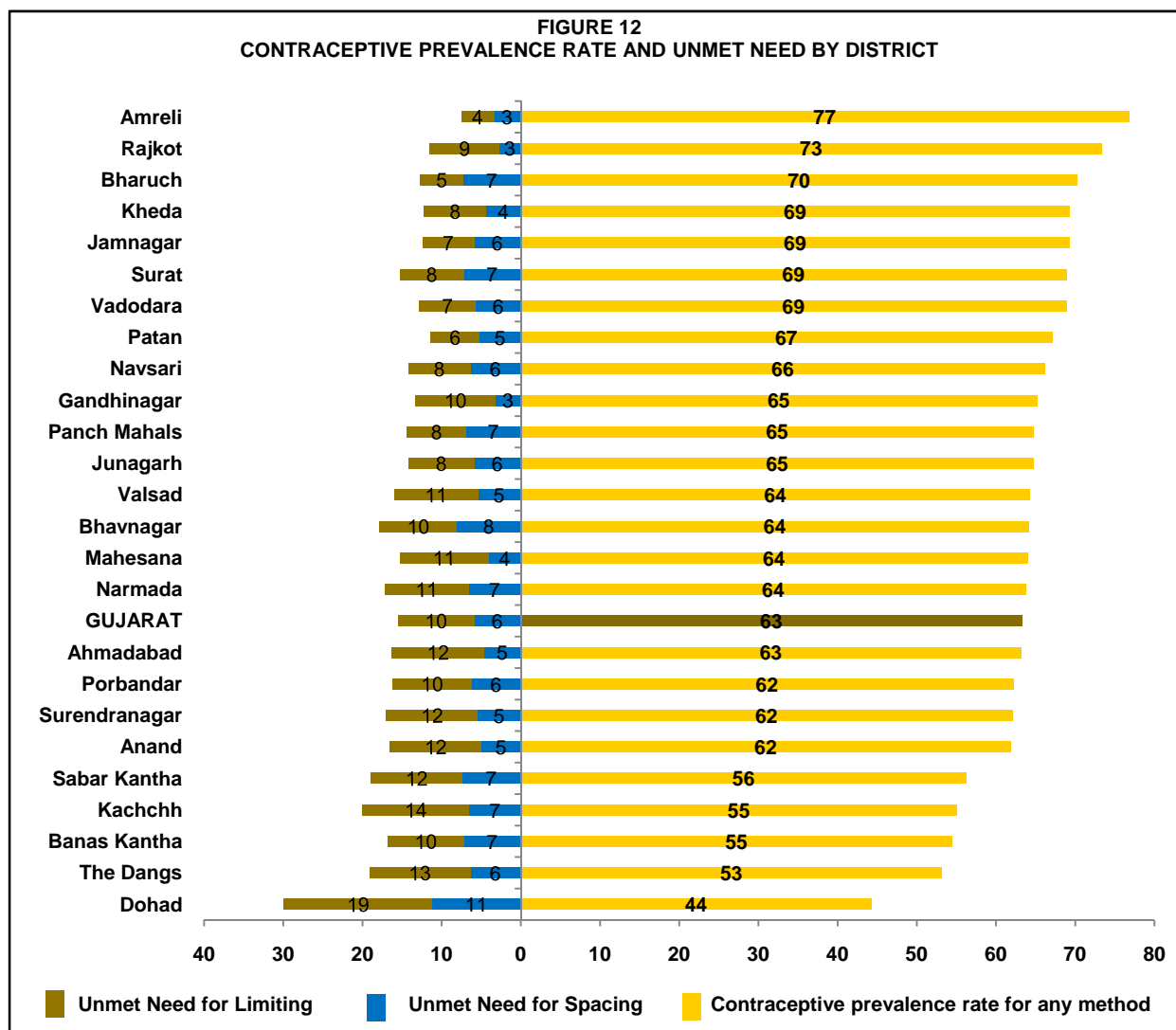
Unmet Need for Contraception



Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop child bearing entirely but are not using contraception. The total unmet need for contraception either for spacing or limiting is 15.6 percent. Currently married women physiologically fertile for conceiving and who want more children after two or more years are considered to have unmet need of contraception for spacing. In Gujarat, 5.9 and 9.6 percent of currently married women have unmet need for spacing and limiting respectively. Unmet need for spacing is 4.7

percent for women with one living child and 18-21.3 percent of women under 25 years have unmet need for spacing (Table 6.15). The Unmet need for contraception during DLHS-2 to DLHS-3 has decreased slightly by 0.8 percentage points as shown in figure 11.

FIGURE 12
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE AND UNMET NEED BY DISTRICT



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate and Unmet Need by Districts

Unmet need is 29.9 percent in Dohad, the highest amongst the districts and the unmet need is the lowest in Amreli with 7.5 percent. Among currently married women the unmet need for spacing was lowest in Rajkot (2.7 percent) and highest in Dohad (11.2 percent) (Table 6.16). District-wise distribution of contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for spacing and limiting are depicted in figure 12.

On the other hand, currently married women who still are physiologically fertile for conceiving but do not want more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting and 9.6 percent women in Gujarat have unmet need for limiting. The unmet need of contraception for limiting is highest in Dohad (18.7 percent) and lowest in Amreli (4.1percent) (Table 6.16). It can be noted that unmet need for contraception is low for districts with higher contraceptive prevalence rates.

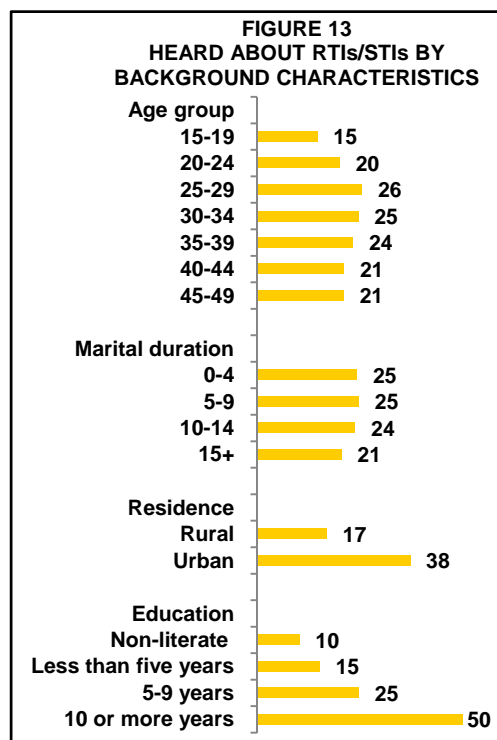
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND AWARENESS OF RTIs/ STIs AND HIV/AIDS

RTIs/STIs

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

Among ever married women 15-49 years, 19.5 percent have experienced one or the other menstruation related problems, largely painful periods (67.9 percent), irregular periods (27.7 percent), scanty bleeding (11.2 percent), frequent or short periods (9.7 percent), blood clots/excessive bleeding (7.7 percent) and prolonged bleeding (6.6 percent) are major problems reported by women in Gujarat. The problem is high among women in older age groups before 18 years at consummation of marriage (20.7 percent), non-literate (20.1 percent) or non-literate husband (20.6 percent) and it is invariant with the residence and wealth index of the household of the women (Table 7.1).

In Gujarat, 22.6 percent of ever married women have heard about RTIs/STIs and it is more often heard by urban women (37.5 percent), recently married (marital duration 5-9 months) women (24.9 percent), women with more than 10 years education (50.3 percent) and women married to more educated husbands (36 percent) than women living in rural areas (17.1 percent), non-literate (10.4 percent) and those married to non-literate husbands (10.1 percent) (Table 7.2) and also shown in figure 13. Women have heard about RTIs/STIs from multiple sources like television (56.4 percent), relatives/friends (55.5 percent), print media (News papers / books / magazines / slogans / pamphlets / posters) (35.1 percent), health personnel (22.5 percent) husband (18.1 percent) and radio (13.2 percent) (Table 7.2). Among those who have heard about RTIs/STIs, the reasons for transmission of RTIs/STIs were; unsafe sex with persons who have many partners (67.6 percent), unsafe sex with sex worker (37.8 percent), unsafe delivery (32.5 percent), unsafe IUD insertion (29.1), unsafe abortion (27.6 percent) and unsafe sex with homosexuals (18.8 percent) (Table 7.3).



About 16.7 percent of ever married women age between 15-49 years has reported having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and 9.7 percent have experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. Among the women who had RTIs/STIs symptoms, 0.3-5.5 percent of women have itching or irritation over vulva, boils/ulcers/warts around vulva, pain in lower abdomen not related to period, swelling in the groin, painful blister like lesions, pain during sexual act, spotting after sexual act (Table 7.4).

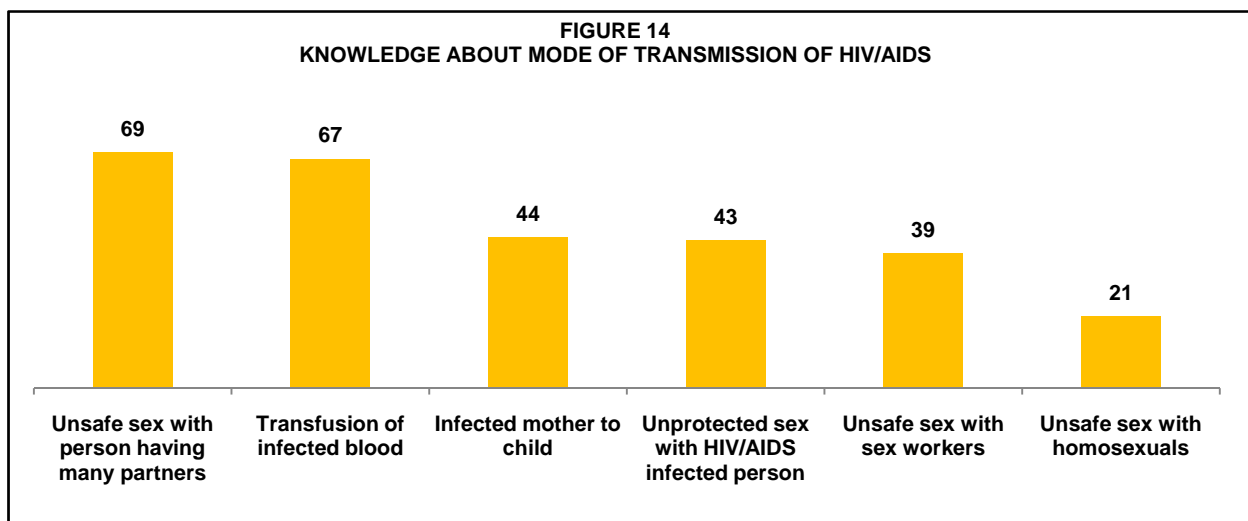
Seventy four percent of the women discussed RTIs/STIs related problems with their husbands and among the women having RTIs/STIs symptoms, 33.5 percent have taken treatment, mainly from private doctors (58.5 percent) and also from a government health facility (37.9 percent) (Table 7.5).

Dohad and Ahmedabad are the two extreme districts regarding ever married women who have heard about RTIs/STIs are concerned with 5.6 percent and 37.4 percent respectively. In the districts of Baruch, Panch Mahals, Kheda, Anand, Amreli, Junagarh, Surendranagar, Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Kachchh, the proportion of ever married women who have heard about RTIs/STIs ranges from 20 to 30 percent (Table 7.6). Women who have reported having abnormal vaginal discharge is lowest in The Dangs (4.5 percent) and women who reported any symptom of RTIs/STIs is highest in Valsad (28.6 percent). In the case of women who sought treatment for any RTIs/STIs problem, the highest percentage was found in Ahmedabad with 49.9 percent while the lowest was found in Vadodara with 24.2 percent (Table 7.6).

HIV/AIDS

Among the ever married women between 15-49 years 42.4 percent have heard of HIV/AIDS and have heard about it mostly from Television (76.7 percent), relatives/friends (46.9 percent), print media (news papers/ books/magazines/pamphlets/posters) (43.7 percent), Radio (18.5 percent); 21.3 percent has heard about it from health personnel and 18.3 percent from their husband. Like in the case of RTIs/STIs, school/adult education program (6.9 percent) and leaders/community meeting (5.7 percent) are not a major source of knowledge for HIV/AIDS (Table 7.7).

The main mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS as reported by women are unsafe sex with persons having many partners (68.6 percent), transfusion of infected blood (66.6 percent), mother to child (43.9 percent), unprotected sex with an HIV/AIDS infected person (43 percent), unsafe sex with sex worker (39.1 percent) and unsafe sex with homosexuals (20.8 percent) (Table 7.8) as illustrated in figure 14.



In The Dangs district women have least heard about HIV/AIDS (15.2 percent) and majority of women (67.1 percent) in Ahmedabad have heard of HIV/AIDS (Table 7.13). Among women

who have heard of HIV/AIDS and reported that transmission of HIV/AIDS can be prevented by having sex with one partner or avoiding sex with homosexuals constitutes 68.7 percent; avoid getting infected through blood (safe blood transmission or avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs, use of tested blood, use only new/sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid razors/blades) comprises of 58.7 percent and using condom correctly in each sexual act makes up 46.2 percent (Table 7.9). The right knowledge that HIV/AIDS transmission can be prevented by using condom is least in The Dangs (31.3 percent) and highest in Rajkot (62.8 percent) (Table 7.13).

The most common misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS among the ever married women is that one can get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bug bites as reported by 10.5 percent of them. This misconception is more among young, rural, non-literate women. The proportion of women who have the misconception that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by shaking hand and hugging, sharing clothes, sharing food and stepping on others urine/stool are 5.5, 5.9, 6.9, 8.6 and 8.2 percent respectively (Table 7.10). Regardless of background characteristics, about 62 percent of ever married women know the place where HIV/AIDS can be tested (Table 7.11).

More than 60 percent women in Ahmedabad, The Dangs, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Amreli, Banas Kantha, Gandhinagar, Junagarh, Kheda, Vadodara and Narmada know the place for testing (Table 7.13). Most women (47 percent) reported HIV/AIDS test can be done in a government hospital/dispensary followed by 35.8 percent reporting private hospital/clinic as the place for testing HIV/AIDS (Table 7.11). Just about 5 percent of ever married women have undergone HIV/AIDS test, among them 58.9 percent have done it more than a year ago and 41.1 percent during the last one year period (Table 7.12).

INFERTILITY AND CHILDLINESS

Six percent of ever married women aged between 15-49 years in Gujarat ever had infertility problems, among them 4.1 and 2.2 percent had primary and secondary infertility respectively. Among those who reported problem in conception about two-third (65.4 percent) of ever married women reported to have experienced problems in conceiving for the first time; 11 percent had problems in conceiving after still/live birth and 10.2 percent after undergoing induced/spontaneous abortion (Table 7.14). In Gujarat, 19.5 percent women have menstrual related problems. The percentage of women having menstrual related problems is highest in Vadodara with 26 percent and it is lowest in Jamnagar with 11.2 percent (Table 7.17).

Among currently married women aged 20-49 years, who have been married for at least five years, 3 percent were childless and among them 1.9 percent have problem in conceiving. Among the ever married women between 40-49 years, 2 percent of them are childless (Table 7.15). Among currently married women age 20-49 years, childlessness is high among the women with 10 or more years of education (3.5 percent), 10 or more years of education of husband (3.3 percent) and among those who belong to lowest wealth quintile households (3.7 percent) and low among non-literate women (2.7 percent), women whose husband's education are less than 5 years (2.7 percent) and women belonging to the second category of the wealth quintile (2.8 percent) (Table 7.15).

Women who had primary and secondary infertility among them 83.4 and 78.9 percent had sought treatment respectively (Table 7.16). In the districts of Mahesana, Ahmedabad, Junagarh, Amreli and Panch Mahals more than 90 percent of women who have an infertility problem have sought treatment (Table 7.17).

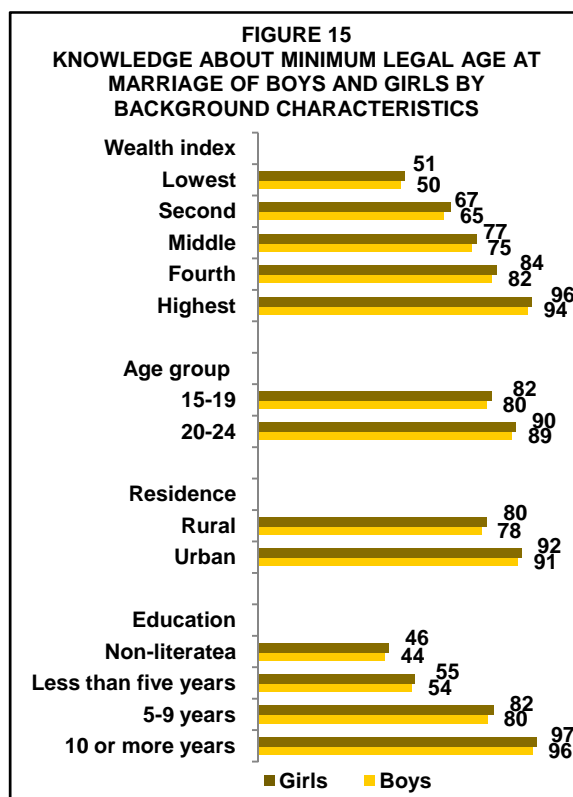
FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

The objective of family life education is providing knowledge about the physiological features of women and men as they grow up and make them understand the norms of marriage and reproductive health of women. In DLHS-3 right knowledge and source of information about RTIs/STIs, HIV/AIDS, family planning, family life education, marriage and reproductive health were collected from unmarried women aged between 15-24 years.

In all 5,717 unmarried women were interviewed in Gujarat, of which 74.5 percent were between 15-19 years and the remaining 25.5 percent were between 20-24 years. In rural areas unmarried women in the later age group is 21.7 percent as against 33.5 percent in urban areas. Less than half (34.8 percent) of the unmarried women in rural areas have 10 or more years of education and among urban unmarried women, 59.2 percent had more than 10 years of education. Highest proportion of unmarried women age 15-24 years belong to other backward classes in rural and urban areas 36.3 and 34.7 percent respectively. In urban areas more than three-fourth (73.4 percent) of unmarried women were from richest households (Table 8.1).

Seventy-five percent of women were aware of family life education. Awareness about family life education among women aged 15-19 years is slightly below the state average. It is also low among those who live in rural areas (71.4 percent), those who are non-literate (39.2 percent), those belonging to schedule tribes (65.9 percent) and women from households belong to lowest wealth quintile (49.4 percent). About 36.7 percent of women were of the opinion that family life education should be given by age 12-14 years. As much as 44.6 percent of unmarried women felt it is important to provide family life education from the tenth standard onwards (Table 8.2).

As regards the opinion on ideal persons who should impart family life education, 71.6 percent of unmarried women felt that parents should provide family life education, while 67.9 percent women were of the view that it should be provided by brother/sister/sister in law. Sixty one percent had viewed that it should be provided by teacher/school/college and 31.7 percent were of the view that it should be provided by friend/peers. About 15.5 percent of unmarried women reported that healthcare provider/sex education experts were ideal persons to impart such education (Table 8.3).



Little more than half (63.2 percent) of unmarried women in Gujarat had received family life education. The main source of education is school/college (83.9 percent), followed by other sources (17 percent), 13.9 percent from youth club, 6.5 percent from government programme/camp and 5.8 percent had received family life education from a NGO programme/camp (Table 8.4).

It has been observed that around 9 in every 10 unmarried women (between 15-24 years) have the knowledge of minimum legal age of marriage for boys and girls (82.2 percent among boys and 83.9 percent among girls). Nineteen percent reported ideal age of marriage for boys as less than 21 years while the remaining 81 percent reported more than 21 years. On the other hand, 95 percent of women in the age group of 15-24 years reported that the ideal age of marriage for girls is 18 years and above (Table 8.5). Knowledge about the legal age at marriage for boys and girls is illustrated in figure 15.

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

In DLHS-3, the status of menstruation and menstruation related problems experienced by unmarried women in the three months preceding the survey were collected. About 23.2 percent had menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey. Eighty-four percent unmarried women had painful periods; 23.4 percent had irregular periods. Some (1.6 to 7.2 percent) women had problems like absence of menstruation, frequent or short menstrual periods, prolonged bleeding, scanty bleeding or blood clots/excessive bleeding (Table 8.6).

The practices followed during menstruation are important from the consideration of RTI and personal hygiene. Unmarried women were asked about the practices followed during the menstrual period. A large proportion of the unmarried women used cloths (90.2 percent), 11.9 percent use sanitary napkins and 9.1 percent used locally prepared napkins (Table 8.7).

Education on contraceptive means and methods is an integral component of family life education, besides the knowledge acquired from the mass media. It is imperative to assess the knowledge of contraceptive means and methods among unmarried women. About 82.1 percent of unmarried women between 15–24 years had the knowledge of female sterilization and 51.4 percent had knowledge of male sterilization. As regards spacing methods, 70.6 percent had knowledge of pills, 58.5 percent had knowledge of condom/*nirodh* and 57.3 percent had knowledge of IUD. A little under one-third (29.9 percent) of unmarried women had knowledge of emergency contraception and 28 percent have knowledge about injectables (Table 8.8). Information was sought from the unmarried women about the places from where one can get pill and condom. More than half (56.2 percent) of unmarried women were of the opinion that pills and condoms can be obtained from government health facilities and another 46.3 percent said it can be obtained from private sources too (Table 8.9).

Unmarried women were further asked about their involvement in discussion on family planning. It was found that 37.2 percent of women had ever discussed about family planning with anyone. Twenty four percent had discussed with parents, 58.7 percent had discussed with brother/sister/sister-in-law, 78.7 percent with friends/peers, and around 23.5 percent had discussed with teacher/school/college (Table 8.10).

Less than one-third (28.7 percent) of unmarried women had heard about RTIs/STIs, majority (63.6 percent) of unmarried women knew about RTIs/STIs from television, 59.7 percent from print media (newspaper/books/magazines), 14.3 percent from relatives/friends, 47.1 percent from adult education programme/school teacher and 15.2 percent heard about from radio. The other sources of information are cinema, health personnel, partner, and religious/political leader/community meetings/exhibition/mela (Table 8.11).

Three-fourth (76.2 percent) of women mentioned that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, 20.1 percent were of the opinion that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with homosexuals; 26.7, 21.8 and 23.2 percent of unmarried women were of the view that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe delivery, unsafe abortion and unsafe IUD insertion, respectively (Table 8.12).

More than half (67 percent) of unmarried women had ever heard of HIV/AIDS. Among them 77.9 percent of women knew about HIV/AIDS from Television, 64.5 percent from print media, 17.9 percent from radio, 8 percent from cinema and 12.9 percent from health personnel (Table 8.13). Among them about 67.3 percent said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through unsafe sex with person who have many partners, 74.1 percent said that through transfusion of blood, 40.6 percent said through unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person, 45.4 percent said that from infected mother to child, 38.6 percent said that unsafe sex with sex workers and 20.9 percent said unsafe sex with homosexuals (Table 8.14).

There are still many misconceptions about transmission of HIV/AIDS. Eleven percent unmarried women were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by mosquito/flea or bedbugs bites, 11.3 percent were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by kissing; sharing clothes (6 percent), sharing food (7.9 percent) and stepping on urine/stools of someone who has AIDS (8.4 percent) (Table 8.15). These women were further asked about how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS. About two-third (66 percent) of unmarried women feel that it can be avoided by avoiding sex with person who inject drugs, 67.4 percent feel they could avoid by limiting the number of sexual partners and avoid sex with sex workers, 41.4 percent feel use of condom correctly during each sexual act may reduce chances of infecting HIV/AIDS; 27.9 percent women feel that abstaining from sex may also reduce the chances of infection of HIV/AIDS and 24 percent said avoid pregnancy when infected with HIV/AIDS (Table 8.16).

In Gujarat, 67.4 percent women were aware of the place where HIV/AIDS could be tested. They knew that it can be done at the government (86 percent) or private hospitals (32.5 percent); CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre (21.4 percent) and VCTC/ICTC clinics (2.3 percent) (Table 8.17). Half (51.9 percent) of unmarried women knew that it was possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby was born by a medical test, 6.1 percent also knew that pregnancy cannot occur after kissing or hugging; 26.9 percent were of the opinion that a woman was most likely to get pregnant if she had sexual intercourse half way between her periods (Table 8.18).

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

For the first time, a population linked facility survey has been conducted in DLHS-3. At the district level, all Community Health Centres (CHCs) and the District Hospitals (DH) were covered. Further, all Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which were expected to serve the population of selected PSU were also covered. The basic objective of facility survey is

to collect data on health personnel, availability of drugs/medicines, equipments, basic RCH care amenities, communication means and infrastructure at the level of Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC, in order to assess the adequacy of RCH services in rural areas. The average sampled rural population served per Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC in Gujarat are 7,234, 38,171, and 90,765 respectively (Table 9.1). In all 881 villages were surveyed in DLHS-3 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 714 Sub-Centres, 542 PHCs and 212 CHCs.

Less than half (39.2 percent) of sampled villages have Sub-Centres within the villages, while the corresponding proportion is 14 percent which is the lowest in The Dangs and highest in Anand with 72.2 percent. More than 90 percent (94.7 percent) of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/Female Health Worker (FHW) in position and 37.8 percent of sampled Sub-Centre an ANM/FHW residing in government quarter. Out of sampled Sub-Centres, Sabar Kantha, Jamnagar, Anand, Vadodara and Navsari have 100 percent ANMs in position; 66.7 percent of the ANMs in Bhavnagar reside in Sub-Centre quarter while none of the ANMs in Panch Mahals district stay in Sub-Centre quarter (Table 9.2). Out of the 469 sampled Sub-Centres in public building only 229 (48.8 percent) Sub-Centres have regular electricity. In 266 (56.7 percent) of the Sub-Centres located in government buildings have labour rooms and out of this only 138 (51.9 percent) of the labour rooms are currently in use. There is toilet facility in 357 (76.1 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres located in public buildings and 323 (68.9 percent) Sub-Centres housed in government buildings have provision for water (Table 9.3).

In order to assess the adequacy of the equipments in the sampled Sub-Centres, the Sub-Centres having 60 percent of essential equipments for RCH services are categorized as adequately equipped Sub-Centres, otherwise treated inadequately equipped. A similar categorization of Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs for RCH services is also followed. It is being noted that 700 (98 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres in Gujarat are adequately equipped, with the lowest being in Ahmedabad and the highest in Patan. On the other hand, 672 (94.1 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres have adequate stock/supply of essential drugs for RCH services. Again, in Ahmedabad, the number of Sub-Centre with adequate number of essential drugs is only 8 while it is highest in Patan with 39 (Table 9.4). Citizen's charter is displayed in 46.1 percent of the sampled Sub-Centres. The proportion of sampled Sub-Centres facilitated by Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) and those that received untied funds is 94.3 and 84.9 percent respectively (Table 9.5).

There are 337 (62.2 percent) PHCs where Medical Officers (MO) are serving. All the PHCs in all the districts of Gujarat have medical officers in position. There is no Lady Medical Officer (LMO) in the sampled PHC of Surendranagar, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Narmada and The Dangs districts. There are LMOs in position in 63 (11.6 percent) of the 542 sampled PHCs, only in Ahmedabad and Anand there are no AYUSH doctors in position; and in 340 (62.7 percent) of the sampled PHCs, Pharmacists are in position (Table 9.6), at the time of the survey.

More than half (56.6 percent) of the 542 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for medical officer. Among the 542 sampled PHCs 254 (49.6 percent) PHCs were functioning 24 hours. About 417 (77.1 percent) of the sampled PHCs catering to the sampled villages have at least 4 beds and such facilities are available in all the districts; 392 (72.3 percent) sampled PHCs have regular power supply and only 406 (74.9 percent) have functional vehicles in place (Table 9.7).

Newborn care equipments are available in 165 (30.4 percent) of the sampled PHCs, and 402 (74.2 percent) have functional operation theatres and 163 (64.2 percent) provide referral services for delivery. In Gujarat, 87.5 percent of the PHCs have at least 60 percent of essential drugs and 90.6 of the PHCs have cold storage systems. All the districts in Gujarat have conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month; 159 PHCs (62.6 percent) out of the 542 PHCs have conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month (Table 9.8). Citizen's Charter displayed, Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) constituted and Untied funds have been received by 356 (65.7 percent), 508 (93.7 percent) and 483 (89.1 percent) of the sampled 542 PHCs. Untied funds have been utilized by 449 of the 542 sampled PHCs. Only 7 PHC's in The Dangs and Surat received Untied Funds and all 7 have utilized the fund (Table 9.9).

The distribution of 212 sampled CHCs among the districts in Gujarat is uneven with only 3 in Narmada and 13 in Mahesana, Sabar Kantha and Junagarh (Table 9.10). Among 212 CHCs only 24 CHCs (11.3 percent) have gynaecologists in position and in Kachchh, Patan, Jamnagar, Junagarh, Anand, Kheda, Narmada, Baruch, The Dangs and Vasad, there no gynaecologist in position among the sampled CHCs. The proportion of CHCs which have a Paediatrician, Anesthetist and Health Manager are 4.7, 9.4 and 0.5 percent respectively (Table 9.10). In Patan, Sabar Kantha, Ahmedabad, Jamnagar, Junagarh, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Anand, Kheda, Narmada, Baruch, Surat, The Dangs, Navsari and Valsad, the sampled CHCs which provide RCH services to the sampled villages have no blood storage facility (Table 9.11). For the state as a whole, only 14 (8.9 percent) of the sampled 212 CHCs have blood storage facility. All the sampled CHCs in the districts of Gujarat are designated as FRUs except for The Dangs and, an overall 74.1 percent of the sampled CHCs are designated as FRUs. Out of the 212 sampled CHCs, 139 (65.6 percent), 135 (86 percent) and 100 (47.2 percent) have functional operation theatres, newborn care facilities and low birth weight (LBW) management facilities (Table 9.11). Out of the sampled 212 CHCs, in 99.1 percent of CHCs, RKS has been constituted and 99.1 percent of the constituted RKS are monitored regularly (Table 9.12).

**RESPONSE RATES AND DEMOGRAPHIC
INDICATORS**

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

Number of households, ever-married women and unmarried women interviewed by district, Gujarat, 2007-08

State/Districts	Number of households interviewed				Number of ever-married women interviewed				Number of unmarried women interviewed			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate
Gujarat	26,145	18,865	7,280	90.8	24,513	17,919	6,594	89.7	5,717	3,886	1,831	86.5
Kachchh	947	664	283	86.1	838	599	239	85.3	233	154	79	83.8
Banas Kantha	1104	998	106	81.8	1,075	984	91	80.7	192	166	26	86.5
Patan	937	744	193	85.2	915	739	176	83.6	175	129	46	85.4
Mahesana	1,009	796	213	91.7	908	710	198	86.1	211	166	45	82.8
Sabar Kantha	989	894	95	89.9	965	875	90	85.2	202	178	24	83.5
Gandhinagar	968	637	331	88.0	930	629	301	86.8	185	108	77	86.9
Ahmedabad	963	202	761	87.6	850	179	671	85.0	230	23	207	88.5
Surendranagar	966	721	245	87.8	883	667	216	82.1	230	163	67	84.9
Rajkot	1,010	491	519	91.8	894	415	479	89.9	241	115	126	82.3
Jamnagar	1,022	575	447	92.9	892	512	380	91.3	286	197	89	85.4
Porbandar	1,015	532	483	92.3	850	440	410	95.6	258	139	119	91.2
Junagarh	1,025	721	304	93.2	974	689	285	89.8	303	212	91	87.6
Amreli	1,051	820	231	95.6	966	751	215	90.4	336	263	73	85.3
Bhavnagar	1,038	648	390	94.4	923	573	350	90.6	283	202	81	86.0
Anand	1,019	742	277	92.6	988	725	263	90.6	160	83	77	80.0
Kheda	1,033	835	198	93.9	1,007	822	185	90.2	160	117	43	80.4
Panch Mahals	1,039	914	125	94.5	1,021	903	118	90.2	215	163	52	82.4
Dohad	1,235	1,107	128	91.5	1,184	1,061	123	83.6	224	196	28	71.6
Vadodara	984	530	454	89.6	994	550	444	96.0	184	75	109	91.1
Narmada	1,229	1,111	118	91.0	1091	992	99	88.5	214	183	31	79.0
Bharuch	1,023	760	263	93.0	969	717	252	91.2	216	154	62	87.1
Surat	998	405	593	90.7	967	403	564	91.0	239	92	147	87.2
The Dangs	1,548	1,548	0	93.8	1,619	1,619	0	88.7	304	304	0	83.3
Navsari	1,013	746	267	92.1	911	670	241	92.2	236	165	71	92.2
Valsad	980	724	256	89.1	89	695	204	88.6	200	139	61	86.6

Note: Table based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.2 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Basic demographic indicator of Gujarat and its districts Census 2001, India

India/state	Population (in thousand)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate ¹	Sex ratio ²	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
Gujarat	50,671	37.7	22.7	920	79.7	57.8	69.1
Kachchh	1,583	30.0	20.9	942	71	42.1	60.4
Banas Kantha	2,504	11.0	26.3	930	66.9	34.5	51.3
Patan	1,183	20.2	14.1	932	74.1	46.4	60.6
Mahesana	1,838	22.4	12.0	927	86.5	64.0	75.5
Sabar Kantha	2,082	10.8	18.3	947	81.2	52.9	67.3
Gandhinagar	1,334	35.0	23.9	912	87.9	64.9	76.8
Ahmedabad	5,817	80.2	26.6	892	87.8	71.1	79.9
Surendranagar	1,515	26.6	25.3	924	75.3	48.7	62.5
Rajkot	3,170	51.3	25.6	930	83.7	67.6	75.9
Jamnagar	1,904	43.9	22.4	941	76.9	56.9	67.2
Porbandar	537	48.7	14.4	946	78.9	58.8	69.1
Junagarh	2,448	29.1	17.1	955	79.4	56.9	68.4
Amreli	1,394	22.5	6.4	987	77.7	57.8	67.7
Bhavnagar	2,470	37.9	19.3	937	78.8	54.5	67.0
Anand	1,857	27.4	13.0	910	86.3	62.5	75.0
Kheda	2,024	20.1	13.2	923	86.6	57.8	72.7
Panch Mahals	2,025	12.5	20.4	938	76.6	45.4	61.5
Dohad	1,636	9.6	28.4	985	59.5	31.7	45.7
Vadodara	3,642	45.2	19.8	919	80.7	61.2	71.3
Narmada	514	10.1	14.4	949	72.9	47.2	60.4
Bharuch	1,371	25.7	19.3	921	83.4	65.4	74.8
Surat	4,995	60.0	47.0	835	81.9	66.7	75.0
The Dangs	186	0.0	29.6	987	71.4	49.0	60.2
Navsari	1,229	27.4	13.2	955	82.9	68.7	76.0
Valsad	1,411	27.0	29.7	920	78.1	59.9	69.4

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

¹ 1991-2001²Female per 1,000 males.

**BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF
HOUSEHOLDS**

TABLE 2.1 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

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

Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.6
1-4	7.0	7.2	6.8	7.4	7.7	7.2	5.9	6.1	5.5
5-9	10.9	11.1	10.6	11.6	11.8	11.4	8.7	9.2	8.3
10-14	11.0	11.1	10.9	11.6	11.6	11.6	9.5	10.0	8.9
15-19	10.0	10.3	9.7	10.1	10.3	9.9	9.8	10.3	9.1
20-24	9.8	9.4	10.2	9.4	8.9	9.9	10.9	10.8	11.1
25-29	8.1	8.1	8.2	7.8	7.7	7.9	9.0	9.0	9.0
30-34	7.2	6.9	7.6	7.0	6.6	7.4	7.8	7.7	7.9
35-39	7.0	7.3	6.7	6.8	7.3	6.4	7.3	7.2	7.5
40-44	5.7	5.5	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.6	6.5	6.2	6.9
45-49	5.0	5.5	4.4	4.7	5.3	4.0	5.8	6.1	5.5
50-54	4.7	4.1	5.3	4.5	3.9	5.2	5.1	4.7	5.5
55-59	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7
60-64	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.3
65-69	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.4
70-74	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8
75-79	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
80+	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2
Below 15	30.7	31.2	31.1	32.5	33.0	32.1	25.6	26.7	24.3
Number of Persons**	1,36,678	69,815	66,863	1,00,636	50,951	49,685	36,042	18,864	17,178
Sex ratio ¹	958	na	na	975	na	na	911	na	na

Note 1: Table is based on the *de facto* population, i.e. persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors).

na = Not applicable.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Females per 1000 males.

TABLE 2.2 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of the household population (age 10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, Gujarat, 2007-08

Age	Marital status				Total percent	Number of persons**
	Never married	Currently married	Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	Widowed/ divorced/ separated		
Total						
10-14	98.1	1.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	15,053
15-19	85.9	11.6	2.2	0.2	100.0	13,693
20-24	41.6	56.2	1.2	0.9	100.0	13,361
25-29	13.2	84.5	0.3	2.0	100.0	11,109
30-44	2.8	93.5	0.0	3.6	100.0	27,168
45-59	0.8	89.5	0.1	9.6	100.0	18,291
60+	0.6	67.0	0.1	32.2	100.0	11,142
Total	31.5	61.9	0.6	6.1	100.0	1,09,817
Male						
10-14	98.4	1.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	7,780
15-19	93.1	6.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	7,205
20-24	58.7	40.1	0.6	0.7	100.0	6,567
25-29	21.8	76.1	0.3	1.7	100.0	5,626
30-44	4.4	93.1	0.0	2.5	100.0	13,707
45-59	1.0	95.4	0.0	3.6	100.0	9,354
60+	0.7	84.9	0.0	14.3	100.0	5,529
Total	36.2	60.7	0.3	2.9	100.0	55,768
Female						
10-14	97.7	1.5	0.7	0.1	100.0	7,273
15-19	78.0	17.8	3.9	0.3	100.0	6,488
20-24	25.2	71.8	1.9	1.2	100.0	6,794
25-29	4.4	93.1	0.3	2.2	100.0	5,483
30-44	1.1	94.0	0.0	4.9	100.0	13,461
45-59	0.7	83.4	0.1	15.8	100.0	8,937
60+	0.6	49.4	0.2	49.9	100.0	5,613
Total	26.6	63.1	0.9	9.4	100.0	54,049
**Unweighted cases						

TABLE 2.3 AGE AT MARRIAGE

Mean age at marriage and percentage of marriages below legally prescribed minimum age at marriage by sex, residence and districts, Gujarat, 2007-08

Place of residence/district	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage		Currently married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18
	Boys	Girls	Boys (<21 years)	Girls (<18 years)	
District					
Kachchh	21.4	19.3	39.4	16.9	31.7
Banas Kantha	20.9	17.8	53.6	36.2	55.3
Patan	21.8	18.9	38.7	30.4	54.5
Mahesana	22.3	19.9	35.3	20.4	38.1
Sabar Kantha	22.1	19.5	37.4	17.4	40.4
Gandhinagar	22.0	19.5	40.8	27.6	31.8
Ahmedabad	23.6	19.9	20.3	17.7	31.1
Surendranagar	21.8	19.9	38.6	15.4	33.8
Rajkot	23.2	20.7	16.9	11.2	22.6
Jamnagar	23.0	21.0	21.7	5.0	16.4
Porbandar	24.1	20.4	18.1	8.3	20.0
Junagarh	23.4	20.8	21.3	6.1	18.3
Amreli	22.7	20.4	26.0	9.3	23.4
Bhavnagar	22.5	20.0	27.0	10.4	22.7
Anand	22.1	20.0	36.4	20.6	38.1
Kheda	22.4	19.2	39.2	28.4	44.4
Panch Mahals	21.0	18.9	50.0	23.3	37.1
Dohad	20.5	18.6	58.3	26.9	44.8
Vadodara	22.0	19.9	38.3	19.7	44.4
Narmada	22.0	19.5	35.8	17.0	31.2
Bharuch	23.5	19.9	21.1	10.9	33.9
Surat	24.2	20.4	12.6	10.5	28.5
The Dangs	20.8	18.5	43.4	29.9	42.8
Navsari	25.3	20.3	13.3	6.9	17.7
Valsad	22.7	20.4	29.4	13.4	34.1
Rural	21.7	19.2	40.8	22.4	39.9
Urban	24.1	21.0	17.3	8.5	21.4
Gujarat	22.3	19.6	34.5	18.7	35.4

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

TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

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

Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Total								
7-9	10.1	99.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	8,906
10-14	6.7	39.9	51.8	8.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	15,053
15-19	11.6	12.4	30.0	35.1	22.3	0.2	100.0	13,693
20-29	21.4	16.5	25.7	28.3	29.2	0.4	100.0	24,470
30-39	32.9	22.2	24.7	27.0	25.5	0.5	100.0	19,378
40-49	40.4	28.9	24.1	24.8	21.2	0.9	100.0	14,607
50+	54.9	42.3	22.0	17.3	16.9	1.4	100.0	22,616
Total	28.2	32.7	27.5	21.4	17.9	0.5	100.0	1,18,723
Male								
7-9	9.1	98.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,558
10-14	5.1	39.4	52.2	8.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	7,780
15-19	7.4	11.3	27.3	38.0	23.2	0.2	100.0	7,205
20-29	12.0	14.5	24.1	30.9	30.2	0.3	100.0	12,193
30-39	19.6	20.8	23.2	28.3	27.2	0.5	100.0	9,869
40-49	26.2	27.7	22.6	25.6	23.3	0.8	100.0	7,700
50+	37.0	39.9	20.8	19.0	19.1	1.2	100.0	11,021
Total	18.0	30.9	26.0	23.2	19.4	0.5	100.0	60,326
Female								
7-9	11.2	99.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,348
10-14	8.4	40.4	51.4	7.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	7,273
15-19	16.3	13.8	33.3	31.5	21.1	0.2	100.0	6,488
20-29	30.8	19.0	27.6	25.1	27.9	0.4	100.0	12,277
30-39	46.7	24.4	27.1	25.0	22.9	0.6	100.0	9,509
40-49	56.2	31.0	27.1	23.5	17.4	1.0	100.0	6,907
50+	72.0	47.6	24.7	13.7	12.3	1.7	100.0	11,595
Total	38.7	35.2	29.6	19.0	15.7	0.5	100.0	58,397
Note: **Unweighted cases.								Contd....

TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION - Continued

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

Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Rural								
7-9	10.9	99.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	7,057
10-14	7.5	41.1	51.5	7.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	11,627
15-19	13.5	14.0	32.4	34.5	18.8	0.2	100.0	10,178
20-29	26.2	20.1	28.2	27.9	23.4	0.5	100.0	17,298
30-39	39.7	27.3	27.0	25.8	19.3	0.6	100.0	13,926
40-49	49.3	36.4	26.1	22.9	13.5	1.2	100.0	10,168
50+	63.9	52.0	23.3	13.6	9.3	1.7	100.0	16,382
Total	33.0	37.3	29.3	19.8	13.0	0.5	100.0	86,636
Male								
7-9	9.6	98.8	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,551
10-14	5.5	40.4	52.0	7.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	5,886
15-19	8.4	12.4	29.3	38.0	20.1	0.2	100.0	5,257
20-29	14.7	17.4	26.7	30.2	25.3	0.4	100.0	8,462
30-39	23.8	25.1	25.5	26.9	21.9	0.6	100.0	7,058
40-49	32.6	34.3	24.5	24.1	16.1	1.1	100.0	5,395
50+	45.1	48.8	23.1	15.6	11.0	1.5	100.0	7,998
Total	21.6	35.1	27.9	21.7	14.8	0.5	100.0	43,607
Female								
7-9	12.2	99.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,506
10-14	9.4	41.9	51.0	6.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	5,741
15-19	19.0	15.9	36.3	30.4	17.2	0.3	100.0	4,921
20-29	37.3	23.6	30.0	24.9	20.9	0.6	100.0	8,836
30-39	56.0	31.2	29.6	24.0	14.6	0.6	100.0	6,868
40-49	68.2	41.4	29.9	20.2	7.2	1.3	100.0	4,773
50+	81.7	61.5	23.8	8.1	4.3	2.3	100.0	8,384
Total	44.5	40.6	31.4	17.2	10.4	0.5	100.0	43,029
Note: **Unweighted cases.								Contd...

TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION - Continued

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

Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Urban								
7-9	7.3	99.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,849
10-14	4.1	35.7	52.9	11.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	3,426
15-19	6.1	8.3	23.6	36.6	31.5	0.1	100.0	3,515
20-29	9.9	9.3	20.7	29.2	40.6	0.2	100.0	7,172
30-39	15.7	12.9	20.6	29.1	37.0	0.4	100.0	5,452
40-49	20.0	18.0	21.3	27.6	32.4	0.6	100.0	4,439
50+	31.5	28.9	20.3	22.4	27.5	0.9	100.0	6,234
Total	15.3	22.9	23.7	24.8	28.3	0.3	100.0	32,087
Male								
7-9	7.2	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,007
10-14	3.9	36.5	52.9	10.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,894
15-19	4.6	8.5	22.3	38.0	31.2	0.1	100.0	1,948
20-29	5.9	8.4	18.8	32.4	40.2	0.2	100.0	3,731
30-39	9.1	11.8	18.5	31.2	38.3	0.3	100.0	2,811
40-49	11.3	16.2	19.2	28.2	36.0	0.4	100.0	2,305
50+	15.5	24.6	16.8	24.9	32.9	0.7	100.0	3,023
Total	8.6	21.6	21.8	26.5	29.8	0.3	100.0	16,719
Female								
7-9	7.3	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	842
10-14	4.3	34.7	53.0	11.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,532
15-19	7.9	8.0	25.2	34.8	31.9	0.1	100.0	1,567
20-29	14.2	10.3	23.0	25.5	41.1	0.1	100.0	3,441
30-39	22.7	14.3	23.3	26.5	35.3	0.6	100.0	2,641
40-49	29.5	20.5	24.2	26.8	27.7	0.7	100.0	2,134
50+	46.6	35.3	25.5	18.7	19.4	1.1	100.0	3,211
Total	22.6	24.4	26.1	22.6	26.4	0.4	100.0	15,368

Note: ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.5 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL

Percentage of household population (age less than 18 years) attending school/college , Gujarat, 2007-08

Age (years)	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
6-10	98.2	98.4	98.2	98.1	98.9	98.3	98.3	97.9	98.2
11-13	87.9	93.7	89.2	91.1	95.5	92.1	84.7	91.6	86.1
14-17	61.4	74.8	65.0	66.9	77.1	69.7	54.8	71.8	59.2
6-11	97.6	98.1	97.7	97.7	98.5	97.8	97.6	97.7	97.6
12-17	70.9	80.9	73.4	75.6	83.0	77.5	65.6	78.4	68.7
Total	85.7	89.8	86.7	87.8	91.0	88.6	83.5	88.2	84.6

TABLE 2.6 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL

Percentage of household population age less than 18 years who dropped out of school by main reasons, Gujarat, 2007-08

Reason	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
School too far	4.1	8.1	4.3	8.3	3.5	6.9
Transport not available	3.4	5.1	3.4	5.2	3.4	4.5
Further education not necessary	11.7	12.8	12.2	12.7	9.8	13.2
Required for household work	14.9	28.9	14.7	30.1	16.0	22.9
Required for work on family/business	17.5	7.7	18.4	8.5	13.7	3.8
Required for outside work	8.6	2.0	8.3	1.6	10.0	3.8
Cost too much	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.3	3.8	5.1
No proper school	0.6	1.4	0.6	1.3	0.5	2.2
Not safe to send girls	0.1	1.9	0.2	2.1	0.0	1.0
For taking care of siblings	4.8	3.8	5.3	3.7	2.8	4.3
Not interested in studies	19.0	12.2	17.5	11.0	25.5	17.9
Repeated failures	4.9	3.7	5.0	3.9	4.8	2.9
Got married	0.1	1.6	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.7
Others	7.4	8.1	7.7	7.6	6.3	10.9
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	2,093	2,503	1,693	2,082	400	421

Note: **Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Percent distribution of the households by selected characteristics of the household head, household size and residence, Gujarat, 2007-08

Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	91.3	92.1	89.3
Female	8.7	7.9	10.7
Age (years)			
< 30	8.2	8.5	7.2
30-44	36.3	37.1	34.3
45-59	35.1	34.3	37.2
60+	20.4	20.1	21.3
Median age	45	45	46
Religion			
Hindu	91.3	94.3	83.5
Muslim	7.2	4.4	14.4
Christian	0.9	1.0	0.6
Sikh	0.1	0.0	0.2
Buddhist / Neo-Buddhist	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jain	0.3	0.1	0.9
Others	0.2	0.1	0.4
Caste/tribe			
Scheduled castes	13.0	12.6	13.9
Scheduled tribes	24.7	31.5	6.9
Other backward classes	36.4	36.7	35.8
Others	25.9	19.3	43.4
Number of usual members			
1	3.2	3.1	3.3
2	8.7	9.0	8.2
3	10.4	9.5	13.0
4	18.7	16.9	23.5
5	19.7	19.7	19.8
6	14.9	15.5	13.5
7	9.6	10.5	7.2
8	5.8	6.3	4.2
9+	8.9	9.6	7.3
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	5.2	5.3	5.0
Number of households**	26,145	18,865	7,280
Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.			
Note: **Unweighted cases.			

TABLE 2.8 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSETS

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

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity connection	85.4	81.1	96.5
Source of drinking water			
Improved source	89.8	86.7	97.8
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	47.9	36.6	77.0
Public tap/standpipe	13.0	13.2	12.4
Tube Well or borehole or hand pump	23.5	30.2	6.3
Other improved	1.8	6.7	0.8
Non Improved source	10.2	13.3	2.2
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation	42.9	27.6	82.4
Flush to sewer/septic/pit	38.8	23.9	77.4
Pit with slab	3.1	3.1	3.2
Pit ventilated improved	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other	0.4	0.1	1.3
Not improved	57.1	72.4	17.6
Flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit	0.1	0.1	0.2
Pit without slab	0.3	0.5	0.0
Dry toilet	0.1	0.1	0.0
No toilet/open space	56.5	71.7	17.3
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	25.0	10.0	63.8
Electricity	0.4	0.3	0.6
Kerosene	3.8	1.8	9.1
Wood	64.8	81.9	20.4
Others	6.1	6.0	6.1
Type of house			
Kachha	31.0	39.6	8.7
Semi - pucca	30.8	34.1	22.4
Pucca	38.2	26.3	69.0
Number of rooms			
1	27.7	31.1	18.7
2	33.1	35.1	27.9
3+	39.2	33.7	53.4
Household assets			
Fan	69.7	61.3	91.5
Radio/transistor	16.1	13.4	23.1
Sewing machine	9.7	5.6	20.2
Television	45.5	33.5	76.6
Telephone	46.2	37.0	70.2
Bicycle	35.1	31.1	45.7
Motor cycle/ scooter	25.8	19.1	43.1
Car / Jeep	2.9	1.5	6.7
Tractor	2.5	3.3	0.6
Wealth Index			
Lowest	8.0	10.7	1.0
Second	15.4	20.5	2.3
Middle	21.7	27.4	6.6
Fourth	25.8	26.8	23.1
Highest	29.1	14.5	66.9
Number of households**	26,145	18,865	7,280

Note: **Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.9 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of household with selected characteristics by district, Gujarat, 2007-08

District	With electricity	With drinking water ¹	With toilet facility ²	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in pucca house	Having BPL Card
Kachchh	87.7	89.8	44.1	20.5	36.8	33.2
Banas Kantha	72.2	91.7	21.6	11.1	30.5	26.9
Patan	85.7	96.2	47.7	18.3	29.9	31.1
Mahesana	92.4	94.6	52.6	36.4	53.7	15.5
Sabar Kantha	87.6	88.8	35.6	16.9	34.2	47.3
Gandhinagar	91.5	99.2	61.9	43.4	59.4	24.1
Ahmadabad	98.2	96.7	81.8	52.8	58.2	13.3
Surendranagar	86.8	82.3	34.5	20.5	41.4	24.3
Rajkot	97.0	96.1	63.4	45.4	66.3	18.2
Jamnagar	94.2	94.4	50.4	29.2	65.3	22.1
Porbandar	92.3	84.0	51.7	26.6	63.5	32.6
Junagarh	96.8	92.6	57.6	25.6	54.2	23.8
Amreli	93.4	97.5	50.7	25.2	43.7	27.0
Bhavnagar	95.8	95.9	48.2	27.3	44.9	21.5
Anand	87.9	97.1	57.4	35.0	40.4	35.4
Kheda	87.5	91.6	50.0	27.8	43.9	30.4
Panch Mahals	85.2	83.3	28.8	14.8	27.3	31.2
Dohad	63.6	60.4	15.6	9.3	13.1	31.8
Vadodara	84.2	95.1	44.3	33.0	36.4	28.0
Narmada	74.3	95.0	14.7	7.8	11.5	59.9
Bharuch	92.7	98.2	45.3	29.4	37.7	39.0
Surat	93.4	96.6	71.0	47.8	46.0	21.7
The Dangs	50.3	70.5	21.5	0.6	3.3	56.6
Navsari	89.3	90.4	47.7	30.5	31.9	37.1
Valsad	91.2	89.3	47.3	31.2	36.3	35.0
Gujarat	85.4	89.8	43.5	25.0	38.2	31.9

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

² Household having access to toilet facility = improved source of sanitation + flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit + pit without slab + dry toilet.

TABLE 2.10 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY					
Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest educational facility, Gujarat, 2007-08					
Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Total percent
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	97.6	1.8	0.3	0.2	100.0
Middle school	69.5	16.2	9.1	5.2	100.0
Secondary school	31.4	30.3	22.4	15.9	100.0
Higher secondary school	14.1	18.8	27.7	39.4	100.0
College	3.4	4.1	16.3	76.2	100.0
Madarasa	13.8	22.7	14.8	48.7	100.0
Number of villages	881				

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 2.11 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY					
Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest health facility, Gujarat, 2007-08					
Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village ¹			More than 10km
		Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km	
Sub-Centre	39.2	63.3	77.1	91.1	8.9
Primary Health Centre	12.9	26.4	41.8	70.8	29.2
Community Health Centre	4.7	11.6	18.6	37.7	62.3
District/Govt. Hospital	4.9	9.1	10.1	16.5	83.5
Government Dispensary	8.4	21.6	25.5	36.9	63.1
Private Clinic	21.7	38.9	50.7	72.8	27.2
Private Hospital	5.0	12.5	20.5	40.0	60.0
AYUSH Health Facility ²	9.6	27.8	33.1	47.2	52.8

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

Table 2.12 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT

Percentage of availabilities of facility and health personnel of villages by district, Gujarat, 2007-08

District	Percentage of villages with**									Number of villages	
	Primary or middle school	Sub-Centre	PHCs	Any government health facility ¹	Doctor	ASHA	Anganwadi workers	JSY Beneficiaries	VHSC		Aware of Untied Fund ²
Kachchh	100.0	20.0	8.6	22.9	17.1	22.9	88.6	48.6	45.7	28.6	35
Banas Kantha	100.0	34.1	9.1	34.1	20.5	59.1	97.7	75.0	45.5	36.4	44
Patan	100.0	40.0	7.5	45.0	10.0	30.0	97.5	67.5	45.0	40.0	40
Mahesana	100.0	59.0	20.5	69.2	38.5	53.8	100.0	76.9	66.7	20.5	39
Sabar Kantha	97.8	33.3	8.9	44.4	11.1	60.0	93.3	84.4	28.9	20.0	45
Gandhinagar	96.9	62.5	9.4	68.8	15.6	6.3	96.9	56.3	62.5	15.6	32
Ahmadabad	100.0	20.0	20.0	50.0	10.0	40.0	100.0	70.0	20.0	10.0	10
Surendranagar	97.3	32.4	16.2	35.1	16.2	21.6	83.8	56.8	29.7	10.8	37
Rajkot	95.8	45.8	12.5	50.0	25.0	20.8	100.0	87.5	41.7	33.3	24
Jamnagar	100.0	28.6	3.6	28.6	7.1	3.6	96.4	75.0	17.9	21.4	28
Porbandar	100.0	42.3	15.4	46.2	11.5	7.7	92.3	96.2	19.2	46.2	26
Junagarh	100.0	48.6	11.4	48.6	22.9	2.9	97.1	88.6	22.9	25.7	35
Amreli	100.0	48.7	12.8	48.7	23.1	15.4	100.0	92.3	15.4	17.9	39
Bhavnagar	100.0	35.5	12.9	41.9	25.8	19.4	100.0	67.7	22.6	19.4	31
Anand	100.0	72.2	30.6	75.0	47.2	30.6	100.0	97.2	52.8	52.8	36
Kheda	100.0	52.5	20.0	57.5	12.5	15.0	97.5	92.5	42.5	45.0	40
Panch Mahals	90.9	34.1	11.4	40.9	13.6	45.5	90.9	75.0	31.8	25.0	44
Dohad	100.0	42.2	13.3	60.0	8.9	57.8	100.0	82.2	24.4	31.1	45
Vadodara	100.0	44.4	7.4	63.0	11.1	59.3	92.6	96.3	29.6	40.7	27
Narmada	100.0	26.7	6.7	28.9	8.9	66.7	95.6	88.9	28.9	20.0	45
Bharuch	97.3	35.1	13.5	56.8	27.0	27.0	100.0	83.8	43.2	21.6	37
Surat	100.0	55.0	30.0	65.0	30.0	70.0	100.0	80.0	30.0	5.0	20
The Dangs	98.0	14.0	4.0	16.0	10.0	80.0	98.0	88.0	54.0	40.0	50
Navsari	97.2	38.9	19.4	61.1	27.8	44.4	100.0	83.3	41.7	16.7	36
Valsad	88.9	22.2	13.9	41.7	19.4	8.3	97.2	61.1	38.9	5.6	36
Gujarat	98.3	39.2	12.9	46.9	18.6	36.4	96.5	79.2	37.2	26.8	881

** Facilities as reported by village pradhan/up pradhan/any other panchayat member/teacher/gram sevak/anganwadi worker.

¹ Includes Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre (including Block PHC), Community Health Centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village.² This information was collected from Sarpanch/Pradhan, PRI member, Gram Sevak, Village Secretary/officer or any other official at village level. VHSC = Village Health and Sanitation Committee.

Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.

Table 2.13 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT GOVERNMENT HEALTH PROGRAMMES

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

Health programmes	Women aware about programmes	Sources of knowledge**									Number of women**
		T.V.	Radio	News paper /books, etc.	Drama/Song/Dance, etc.	Exhibition/Mela	Group meeting/Pro-programmes	Doctor/ANM/AWW/ASHA	Friends/Relatives	Others	
Antenatal care	85.0	39.9	6.1	24.5	0.7	0.5	4.8	77.7	75.1	1.5	20,824
Institutional Delivery	65.5	37.7	5.6	25.4	0.8	0.6	5.1	77.6	74.3	1.7	16,066
Breastfeeding	85.1	40.0	5.8	25.2	0.8	0.7	5.0	72.9	78.2	3.5	20,847
Immunization	96.2	45.7	8.1	34.5	1.4	1.3	7.1	88.2	72.2	1.9	23,577
Family Planning	90.0	41.7	6.7	27.8	1.1	1.0	5.9	81.6	73.8	2.5	22,050
Personal hygiene	84.2	41.4	6.4	25.7	1.3	1.2	5.3	63.5	74.2	8.4	20,641
Sanitation/Safe drinking water	90.8	44.1	6.9	27.9	1.2	1.3	6.3	67.3	71.9	6.6	22,262
Prevention of Sex Selection	57.1	59.4	7.0	34.5	1.3	0.9	5.1	65.2	67.2	2.2	13,982
Awareness about Government health programmes (based on response from household questionnaire)											Number of Household*
DOTS (Tuberculosis)	73.9	48.4	7.0	39.1	0.9	1.1	4.1	62.2	67.8	2.3	19,316
Leprosy eradication	43.3	57.0	7.7	48.2	1.1	1.2	4.1	57.1	61.7	2.1	11,322
Malaria/Dengue/Chikun Guinea	90.3	45.0	7.1	35.8	0.9	1.1	4.3	72.2	70.4	4.2	23,605
Prevention of sex selection	53.2	62.4	7.8	46.0	1.2	1.0	4.2	59.5	60.2	1.8	13,904

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

TABLE 3.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age Group			
15-19	4.6	5.5	2.1
20-24	16.7	17.4	14.9
25-29	18.5	18.4	18.9
30-34	18.3	18.4	17.9
35-39	16.5	16.2	17.3
40-44	14.7	14.1	16.3
45-49	10.7	9.9	12.6
Age at consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	33.8	38.3	21.6
18 years & above	66.2	61.7	78.4
Marital Duration			
Less than 5 years	17.0	16.8	17.5
5-9 years	17.4	17.3	17.6
10-14 years	17.4	17.7	16.7
15 or more years	48.2	48.2	48.2
Woman's education			
Non-literate ^a	43.4	51.1	22.4
Less than 5 years	9.6	10.4	7.6
5-9 years	27.5	26.1	31.4
10 or more years	19.4	12.4	38.6
Non-literate ^{a†}	42.0	49.6	21.2
10 or more years [†]	20.3	13.1	39.9
Husband's education			
Non-literate ^a	21.0	25.1	9.9
Less than 5 years	11.2	12.7	7.2
5-9 years	33.2	34.1	30.9
10 or more years	33.8	27.3	51.5
Religion			
Hindu	91.1	94.1	83.0
Muslim	7.5	4.6	15.2
Christian	0.9	1.0	0.4
Jain	0.3	0.1	0.9
Others	0.2	0.2	0.5
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	12.4	11.9	13.7
Scheduled tribes	25.3	32.1	6.8
Other backward classes	37.1	37.2	36.8
Others	25.2	18.8	42.7
Wealth index			
Lowest	6.8	8.9	0.9
Second	14.6	19.4	1.8
Middle	21.9	27.8	6.0
Fourth	26.8	28.4	22.4
Highest	29.9	15.5	68.9
Number of women (15-49)**	24,513	17,919	6,594
Number of women (15-44)**†	20,665	151,64	5,501

**Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 3.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling				Total percent ^b	Number of women**
			0-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years		
Age group								
15-19	36.9	1.2	12.7	29.2	15.0	4.8	100.0	1,124
20-24	34.4	1.6	11.9	22.7	16.1	13.1	100.0	4,103
25-29	38.5	2.0	10.5	17.5	17.4	14.1	100.0	4,544
30-34	45.2	2.0	10.0	15.1	14.1	13.5	100.0	4,476
35-39	51.2	1.6	11.4	13.9	12.0	9.9	100.0	4,039
40-44	57.5	2.0	10.8	11.8	10.3	7.5	100.0	3,614
45-49	55.3	2.4	11.4	12.5	10.6	7.7	100.0	2,613
Place of residence								
Rural	53.8	1.9	11.4	15.4	11.2	6.2	100.0	17,919
Urban	23.4	1.8	10.1	19.5	20.9	24.2	100.0	6,594
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	83.8	3.0	6.2	4.7	1.7	0.5	100.0	5,147
Less than 5 years	65.7	2.4	14.7	11.5	4.5	1.0	100.0	2,748
5-9 years	43.5	1.9	15.6	23.0	12.8	3.1	100.0	8,147
10 or more years	17.1	0.9	8.3	19.2	25.6	29.0	100.0	8,303
Religion								
Hindu	46.4	1.8	10.8	15.9	13.8	11.3	100.0	22,350
Muslim	38.2	3.3	15.2	24.8	12.7	5.5	100.0	1,819
Christian	51.1	0.5	8.5	16.0	12.9	10.1	100.0	211
Jain	6.6	0.0	5.3	7.7	24.2	46.2	100.0	72
Others	29.5	0.0	6.6	11.5	21.2	31.2	100.0	61
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	46.3	1.5	11.1	16.6	14.1	10.3	100.0	3,035
Scheduled tribes	61.4	1.4	9.0	11.7	10.4	6.0	100.0	6,233
Other backward classes	49.4	2.4	12.1	17.4	11.7	6.8	100.0	9,084
Others	23.9	1.8	11.4	19.9	20.1	22.7	100.0	6,161
Wealth index								
Lowest	82.0	2.2	6.7	5.7	2.8	0.4	100.0	1,665
Second	76.0	2.0	8.4	8.2	4.1	1.2	100.0	3,599
Middle	63.6	2.2	11.5	12.7	7.2	2.7	100.0	5,377
Fourth	42.4	1.9	14.8	21.8	13.5	5.4	100.0	6,557
Highest	12.3	1.4	9.6	21.0	26.2	29.5	100.0	7,315
Gujarat	45.6	1.9	11.0	16.5	13.8	11.0	100.0	24,513

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 3.3 BIRTH ORDER

Percent distribution of births preceding three years of the survey among ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Distributi on of births [†]	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above [†]		
Age group								
15-19	3.6	83.0	14.7	2.1	0.3	17.2	100.0	340
20-24	36.0	56.3	31.2	9.1	3.4	42.6	100.0	2,887
25-29	37.5	26.2	33.0	23.6	17.2	70.6	100.0	2,514
30-34	16.9	15.4	18.7	18.9	47.1	84.2	100.0	1,086
35-39	4.8	14.6	12.3	11.6	61.6	83.9	100.0	302
40-44	1.2	15.5	5.1	6.4	73.0	85.1	100.0	78
45-49	na	(12.5)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(81.3)	na	100.0	16
Place of residence								
Rural	78.0	36.6	27.1	16.2	20.1	64.0	100.0	5,658
Urban	22.0	46.0	31.4	12.3	10.3	53.5	100.0	1,565
Education								
Non-literate ^a	43.5	28.8	24.3	17.4	29.5	71.3	100.0	3,146
Less than 5 years	9.8	36.0	29.3	17.7	17.0	64.7	100.0	694
5-9 years	29.7	44.8	30.2	15.4	9.6	55.9	100.0	2,171
10 or more years	17.0	54.7	33.3	8.6	3.5	45.3	100.0	1,212
Religion								
Hindu	90.5	38.5	28.0	15.5	18.0	61.7	100.0	6,542
Muslim	8.1	38.3	30.1	13.8	17.8	62.4	100.0	577
Christian	1.0	46.1	18.4	15.9	19.6	56.0	100.0	76
Jain	0.2	(54.5)	(18.2)	(18.2)	(9.1)	35.3	100.0	11
Others	0.2	(47.1)	(23.5)	(11.8)	(17.6)	60.0	100.0	17
Caste/tribes								
Scheduled castes	12.7	42.7	25.4	15.8	16.1	60.2	100.0	896
Scheduled tribes	29.4	35.4	24.3	17.0	23.3	65.4	100.0	2,157
Other backward classes	38.7	36.3	30.0	16.0	17.7	63.3	100.0	2,814
Others	19.3	46.0	31.5	11.2	11.3	53.8	100.0	1,356
Wealth index								
Lowest	9.9	27.1	21.4	17.2	34.3	73.3	100.0	734
Second	18.2	31.6	22.4	16.9	29.2	68.8	100.0	1,333
Middle	24.7	35.5	28.5	17.2	18.9	65.0	100.0	1,780
Fourth	26.0	40.7	31.2	16.1	12.0	59.5	100.0	1,871
Highest	21.1	51.5	31.9	10.1	6.5	48.9	100.0	1,505
	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	9,860	38.6	28.0	15.4	18.0	61.7	100.0	7,223

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 3. 4 BIRTH ORDER DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICT

Percent distribution of births preceding three years of the survey to ever married women age 15-49 years by birth order and district, Gujarat, 2007-08

District	Birth order				Number of Births**
	1	2	3	4+	
Kachchh	33.1	22.1	16.5	28.4	340
Banas Kantha	38.9	24.3	17.3	19.5	374
Patan	31.2	27.5	17.6	23.7	295
Mahesana	38.8	29.7	14.0	17.5	235
Sabar Kantha	35.2	24.5	18.0	22.2	313
Gandhinagar	43.7	28.6	12.7	15.0	262
Ahmadabad	45.3	31.0	15.3	8.4	209
Surendranagar	38.2	24.7	15.4	21.7	277
Rajkot	39.8	32.2	13.8	14.2	238
Jamnagar	42.3	29.7	13.6	14.4	245
Porbandar	39.5	33.8	12.5	14.2	211
Junagarh	34.4	33.9	21.0	10.7	265
Amreli	38.7	28.6	14.7	18.0	269
Bhavnagar	43.9	32.0	13.3	10.8	278
Anand	37.2	30.5	18.3	14.0	237
Kheda	44.7	34.6	7.6	13.1	239
Panch Mahals	36.1	29.1	15.6	19.1	304
Dohad	23.9	22.2	17.6	36.4	528
Vadodara	41.9	31.6	12.6	13.8	255
Narmada	33.7	27.1	17.1	22.1	316
Bharuch	48.9	27.4	16.2	7.4	256
Surat	48.8	34.2	10.4	6.6	233
The Dangs	41.5	20.8	16.7	21.0	589
Navsari	46.4	30.6	12.8	10.1	187
Valsad	47.4	25.9	14.7	12.0	268
Gujarat	38.6	28.0	15.4	18.0	7,223

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN

Mean children ever born (MCEB) according to selected background characteristics of ever married women age 15-49 years and 40-49 years, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to women age 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women age 40-49 years				Mean children ever born to currently married women aged 40-44 years
	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	
Age Group									
15-19	0.42	0.21	0.21	1,124	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.20	0.62	0.58	4,103	na	na	na	na	na
25-29	2.24	1.18	1.06	4,544	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	2.98	1.57	1.41	4,476	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	3.24	1.72	1.52	4,039	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	3.47	1.86	1.61	3,614	3.47	1.86	1.61	3,614	3.50
45-49	3.51	1.89	1.62	2,613	3.51	1.89	1.62	2,613	na
Residence									
Rural	2.75	1.44	1.31	17,919	3.68	1.97	1.71	4,317	3.71
Urban	2.28	1.25	1.03	6,594	3.07	1.67	1.40	1,910	3.03
Education									
Non-literate ^a	3.28	1.72	1.56	10,641	3.95	2.12	1.83	3,421	3.98
Less than 5 years	2.75	1.47	1.28	2,359	3.43	1.81	1.62	625	3.45
5-9 years	2.19	1.16	1.03	6,750	3.11	1.66	1.45	1,278	3.07
10 or more years	1.70	0.93	0.77	4,763	2.36	1.31	1.05	903	2.35
Religion									
Hindu	2.62	1.39	1.23	22,350	3.47	1.87	1.60	5,682	3.48
Muslim	2.72	1.45	1.27	1,819	3.86	2.05	1.81	442	3.85
Christian	2.71	1.37	1.34	211	3.48	1.75	1.73	57	3.51
Jain	1.88	0.93	0.95	72	2.76	1.37	1.39	26	2.59
Others	2.41	1.16	1.25	61	(2.8 0)	(1.4 5)	(1.35)	20	2.85
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	2.68	1.41	1.27	3,035			1.63	770	3.48
Scheduled tribes	2.87	1.50	1.37	6,233	3.51	1.88	1.74	1,521	3.88
Other backward classes	2.68	1.42	1.26	9,084	3.77	2.03	1.70	2,134	3.68
Others	2.28	1.24	1.04	6,161	3.65	1.95	1.40	1,802	2.99
					3.05	1.65			
Wealth index									
Lowest	3.35	1.75	1.60	1,665			1.95	350	4.33
Second	3.07	1.61	1.46	3,599	4.31	2.36	1.86	815	4.19
Middle	2.81	1.47	1.34	5,377	4.03	2.17	1.71	1,205	3.81
Fourth	2.60	1.36	1.24	6,557	3.73	2.02	1.76	1,630	3.62
Highest	2.13	1.17	0.96	7,315	3.68	1.92	1.32	2,227	2.82
					2.90	1.58			
Gujarat	2.62	1.39	1.23	24,513			1.62	6,227	3.50
					3.50	1.88			

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

na = Not applicable.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but not attend school are also included.

TABLE 3.6 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by desire for additional child, by number of surviving children, Gujarat, 2007-08

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon ¹	35.5	13.2	3.0	1.9	1.4	7.6
Want another later ²	24.9	34.2	7.2	3.4	2.0	11.4
Want another, undecided when Undecided	5.5	6.0	1.3	0.8	0.6	2.2
Want no more	8.6	5.8	1.6	1.0	0.9	2.7
Sterilized ³	3.0	21.9	31.1	21.9	26.2	23.5
Declared infecund	1.1	8.6	52.0	68.6	65.3	46.2
Inconsistent response	11.1	4.3	2.3	1.9	3.1	3.7
	10.1	5.8	1.3	0.6	0.6	2.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	2,505	3,638	6,729	5,316	4,798	22,986
Wanting no more children (15-44) [†]	2.9	23.1	64.0	68.6	76.0	42.1
Number of women (15-44)** [†]	2,431	3,246	3,061	1,541	1,455	11,734
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	16.0	33.9	61.8	75.6	79.5	36.6
Girl	2.8	13.9	8.9	8.2	4.7	8.5
Doesn't matter	34.7	22.2	12.3	5.1	6.9	23.3
Up to God	46.5	29.9	17.0	11.1	8.9	31.6
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women ^{4**}	1,905	2,157	868	354	216	5,500
** Unweighted cases.						
¹ Want next birth within 2 years.						
² Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years.						
³ Includes both female and male sterilization.						
⁴ Includes women who want another/next child.						
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years and It excludes sterilised cases.						

TABLE 3.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes preceding three years of the survey according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Age group						
15-19	93.0	2.5	0.8	3.6	100.0	360
20-24	95.3	1.3	0.4	3.0	100.0	3,008
25-29	96.9	0.6	0.6	1.8	100.0	2,570
30-34	97.1	0.6	0.9	1.3	100.0	1,114
35-39	96.1	1.6	1.0	1.3	100.0	307
40-44	92.5	0.0	0.0	7.5	100.0	80
45-49	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	16
Sex-composition of living children ¹						
One son only	96.7	0.5	0.9	1.9	100.0	1,150
One daughter only	95.2	1.2	0.7	2.9	100.0	1,026
One son, one daughter only	99.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	1,183
Two sons only	98.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	100.0	607
Three sons only	98.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	112
Three daughters only	96.9	1.4	0.5	1.3	100.0	224
Four and above	99.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,352
Woman's Education						
Non-literate ^a	96.9	1.0	0.3	1.8	100.0	3,216
Less than 5 years	94.9	1.4	0.6	3.2	100.0	726
5-9 years	95.8	1.2	0.5	2.6	100.0	2,244
10 or more years	95.1	0.6	1.3	2.9	100.0	1,269
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	96.9	1.0	0.2	1.9	100.0	1,520
Less than 5 years	95.6	1.2	0.5	2.6	100.0	751
5-9 years	96.4	1.0	0.4	2.2	100.0	2,781
10 or more years	95.3	0.9	1.1	2.8	100.0	2,368
Religion						
Hindu	96.1	1.0	0.6	2.4	100.0	6,749
Muslim	95.7	1.6	0.7	2.0	100.0	600
Christian	97.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	78
Jain	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	11
Others	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	17
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	96.3	1.1	0.7	1.9	100.0	919
Scheduled tribes	97.4	1.1	0.2	1.3	100.0	2,190
Other backward classes	95.2	1.2	0.5	3.1	100.0	2,937
Others	95.7	0.5	1.2	2.6	100.0	1,409
Wealth index						
Lowest	97.6	1.0	0.1	1.2	100.0	742
Second	96.5	1.3	0.1	2.1	100.0	1,368
Middle	96.4	1.1	0.3	2.2	100.0	1,826
Fourth	95.9	0.9	0.5	2.7	100.0	1,937
Highest	94.7	0.8	1.6	2.9	100.0	1,582
Gujarat	96.1	1.0	0.6	2.3	100.0	7,455

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases,

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

¹ 182 cases with no child were excluded.

TABLE 3.8 OUTCOME OF PREGNANCY BY DISTRICTS

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes preceding three years of the survey by districts, Gujarat, 2007-08

District	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Kachchh	95.7	0.5	0.8	3.0	100.0	353
Banas Kantha	97.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	100.0	380
Patan	95.0	1.0	0.9	3.2	100.0	305
Mahesana	95.4	0.4	0.1	4.0	100.0	246
Sabar Kantha	96.8	1.2	0.4	1.6	100.0	321
Gandhinagar	95.4	0.5	1.8	2.3	100.0	268
Ahmedabad	97.5	0.5	1.1	0.9	100.0	211
Surendranagar	94.9	2.6	0.7	1.8	100.0	289
Rajkot	95.3	1.1	0.0	3.6	100.0	248
Jamnagar	94.2	0.7	0.2	4.9	100.0	262
Porbandar	97.9	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	216
Junagarh	93.3	1.1	0.8	4.8	100.0	283
Amreli	97.6	0.0	0.3	2.1	100.0	275
Bhavnagar	98.5	0.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	281
Anand	94.0	1.4	1.9	2.7	100.0	251
Kheda	91.1	2.2	1.5	5.3	100.0	267
Panch Mahals	92.6	0.6	1.5	5.3	100.0	326
Dohad	98.2	1.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	535
Vadodara	98.1	1.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	259
Narmada	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	313
Bharuch	97.2	1.3	0.4	1.1	100.0	263
Surat	96.6	0.3	2.1	1.0	100.0	241
The Dangs	98.4	1.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	589
Navsari	94.2	1.6	0.8	3.3	100.0	194
Valsad	96.2	0.4	1.0	2.5	100.0	279
Gujarat	96.1	1.0	0.6	2.3	100.0	7,455

** Unweighted cases.

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

TABLE 4.1 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups, according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any antenatal check-up ¹	Place of antenatal check-up ^b			Number of women **
		Government health facility ²	Private health facility ³	Community based services ⁴	
Age Group					
15-19	66.3	43.1	41.4	7.8	308
20-24	74.9	40.3	47.5	5.9	2,613
25-29	73.8	37.6	50.4	5.3	2,735
30-34	67.6	35.4	49.1	6.9	1,333
35 +	55.4	42.7	41.0	8.2	529
No. Of Living Children					
0	(90.5)	(42.1)	(52.6)	(5.3)	21
1	83.3	34.7	58.5	5.3	2,208
2	76.1	38.7	50.5	4.6	2,190
3	65.8	44.8	38.8	6.7	1,405
4+	54.5	40.4	33.2	9.5	1,694
Residence					
Rural	66.3	39.0	42.8	6.8	5,753
Urban	88.4	38.0	61.8	4.0	1,765
Education					
Non-literate ^a	55.0	43.4	32.7	7.7	3,091
Less than five years	66.8	44.1	39.1	7.4	713
5-9 years	81.1	42.5	48.1	5.8	2,269
10 or more years	93.9	25.7	71.2	3.7	1,445
Religion					
Hindu	70.8	38.0	48.3	6.0	6,791
Muslim	80.4	46.0	49.5	5.5	616
Christian	48.3	46.2	24.5	8.0	77
Jain	*	*	*	*	5
Other	88.1	26.4	33.6	20.1	29
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	71.4	44.7	47.1	7.1	954
Scheduled tribes	57.9	43.9	32.2	6.2	2,161
Other backward classes	74.3	41.1	46.6	6.4	2,843
Others	84.9	27.0	66.5	4.8	1,560
Wealth index					
Lowest	44.4	43.1	23.9	7.7	705
Second	52.8	43.1	26.0	7.1	1,340
Middle	65.1	44.4	34.2	8.8	1,780
Fourth	79.1	43.4	47.8	5.2	1,920
Highest	94.4	27.8	72.3	4.1	1,773
Gujarat (15-49)	71.5	38.7	48.3	6.0	7,518
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	71.5	38.7	48.3	6.0	7,496

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

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases,

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

¹ Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home.

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

³ Includes private hospital/clinic.

⁴ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, own home , parents home, other home and other.

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

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

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

TABLE 4.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups by districts, Gujarat, 2007-08

District	Place of antenatal check-up ^a			Any ANC	Number of Women ^{**}
	Government ¹ health facility	Private ² health facility	Community ³ based services		
Kachchh	43.0	48.6	12.7	60.9	328
Banas Kantha	30.6	62.5	4.5	48.5	380
Patan	25.6	51.3	5.5	72.1	294
Mahesana	28.9	66.6	9.4	76.8	244
Sabar Kantha	37.5	55.3	7.0	68.5	318
Gandhinagar	30.9	63.7	10.7	79.1	273
Ahmadabad	45.4	52.4	9.7	84.2	223
Surendranagar	40.0	55.5	9.4	54.8	295
Rajkot	42.2	51.5	1.0	87.9	258
Jamnagar	45.5	46.8	0.7	89.1	264
Porbandar	47.6	44.1	3.5	87.6	237
Junagarh	38.0	49.8	6.0	87.0	285
Amreli	44.8	46.5	9.4	83.2	268
Bhavnagar	43.1	52.2	6.4	78.5	305
Anand	46.0	41.5	5.8	86.6	257
Kheda	42.7	45.2	6.7	80.6	262
Panch Mahals	23.0	60.4	3.8	73.3	313
Dohad	28.4	43.3	5.5	69.5	486
Vadodara	53.0	42.6	3.8	62.4	275
Narmada	48.5	15.5	6.3	64.7	337
Bharuch	46.2	40.7	4.1	80.3	271
Surat	40.5	60.2	2.3	87.4	245
The Dangs	47.4	9.7	13.5	39.4	612
Navsari	43.6	57.2	0.5	89.3	203
Valsad	45.1	54.6	4.1	75.3	285
Gujarat (15-49)	38.7	48.3	6.0	71.5	7,518
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	38.7	48.3	6.0	71.5	7,496

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
^{**} Unweighted cases.
¹ Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary.
² Includes Private hospital/clinic,
³ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, own home , parents home, other home and other.
^a Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.
[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who received specific components of antenatal check-up according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Breast examined	Sonography /ultrasound	Number of Women**
Age group									
15-19	54.6	30.6	44.0	46.8	45.2	49.1	26.0	27.0	308
20-24	63.5	38.8	53.0	56.2	54.7	56.0	34.4	37.9	2,613
25-29	64.3	40.1	54.1	58.0	55.7	56.1	36.6	38.4	2,735
30-34	57.2	34.7	48.3	51.6	47.3	48.6	31.9	33.8	1,333
35+	44.1	25.1	35.9	39.6	36.6	39.2	26.5	26.0	529
Children ever born									
0	(81.0)	(57.1)	(71.4)	(71.4)	(76.2)	(61.9)	(42.9)	(47.6)	21
1	72.7	46.8	63.1	66.4	66.6	65.4	43.1	49.8	2,208
2	68.5	44.1	57.5	60.8	58.5	58.9	39.6	41.2	2,190
3	53.3	29.9	42.8	47.0	43.7	45.7	27.5	28.6	1,405
4+	41.8	21.7	33.3	36.7	31.4	36.3	19.6	17.4	1,694
Residence									
Rural	54.6	32.1	44.8	48.1	44.6	47.3	28.0	28.2	5,753
Urban	81.5	54.1	71.2	75.4	76.5	72.7	53.2	61.6	1,765
Education									
Non- literate ^a	41.9	22.7	32.5	36.5	31.9	35.9	19.4	17.6	3,091
Less than five years	55.2	30.3	43.6	45.6	43.5	47.8	28.8	26.4	713
5-9 years	70.8	42.9	60.3	63.8	63.6	62.1	39.3	43.4	2,269
10 or more years	88.9	63.0	79.6	82.8	81.4	79.2	58.9	68.8	1,445
Religion									
Hindu	60.3	37.2	50.5	53.9	51.1	52.6	33.5	35.3	6,791
Muslim	69.1	37.7	58.6	62.5	63.5	61.9	38.9	45.8	616
Christian	39.1	30.0	28.8	32.8	35.4	34.0	20.9	18.3	77
Jain	(100.0)	(63.2)	(69.4)	(87.6)	(84.1)	(78.0)	(60.0)	(59.8)	17
Others	(70.6)	(53.2)	(64.8)	(76.4)	(70.6)	(64.6)	(35.6)	(47.3)	17
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled Castes	61.1	40.6	51.3	55.2	53.9	54.4	32.9	37.6	954
Scheduled Tribes	46.6	26.0	35.1	39.5	36.1	40.1	23.0	19.7	2,161
Backward Classes	62.3	37.4	53.6	56.4	53.4	54.9	35.0	37.0	2,843
Others	78.0	50.2	67.8	71.0	70.3	67.5	47.4	55.7	1,560
Wealth index									
Lowest	33.2	16.3	23.7	27.4	23.7	27.2	14.1	8.6	705
Second	39.4	19.8	29.2	33.0	29.7	32.6	17.6	14.0	1,340
Middle	52.7	29.5	41.6	45.3	40.7	45.8	25.9	22.9	1,780
Fourth	68.1	42.4	59.0	62.0	60.6	59.7	37.3	41.7	1,920
Highest	88.6	60.8	79.0	82.4	82.3	79.5	58.2	70.6	1,773
Gujarat (15-49)	60.9	37.2	51.0	54.5	52.1	53.3	33.9	36.1	7,518
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	61.0	37.3	51.0	54.5	52.2	53.4	34.0	36.1	7,496

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases,

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

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

TABLE 4.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CARE

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who received advice on different components, according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Breast feeding	Keep baby warm	Cleanliness	Spacing	Limiting	Nutrition	Institutional delivery	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	62.7	54.0	55.4	48.6	39.2	59.4	45.6	308
20-24	63.7	52.7	58.2	53.1	44.5	60.2	42.3	2,613
25-29	66.7	53.5	60.0	56.2	50.2	60.9	44.0	2,735
30-34	65.3	53.0	56.2	55.6	49.3	58.0	42.8	1,333
35+	62.6	50.8	55.0	53.3	43.1	49.3	36.9	529
Children ever born								
0	(57.9)	(47.4)	(52.6)	(31.6)	(26.3)	(57.9)	(26.3)	21
1	67.2	56.0	61.9	55.7	46.8	64.3	45.6	2,208
2	68.4	55.5	61.7	57.8	52.3	63.2	46.7	2,190
3	60.4	49.4	53.0	52.3	45.5	53.1	38.0	1,405
4+	59.3	46.2	50.2	48.8	40.5	49.8	36.0	1,694
Residence								
Rural	61.9	50.5	55.9	50.5	43.4	55.6	40.8	5,753
Urban	72.6	59.1	64.2	64.4	56.3	69.0	48.0	1,765
Education								
Non-literate ^a	56.0	45.0	48.5	43.1	35.9	48.7	34.0	3,091
Less than 5 years	64.6	47.2	55.5	50.6	43.8	59.7	40.8	713
5-9 years	66.9	54.4	58.7	55.9	47.1	59.1	43.5	2,269
10 or more year	73.9	63.1	70.9	68.3	62.6	73.6	54.0	1,445
Religion								
Hindu	64.3	52.5	58.1	54.1	46.8	59.5	43.0	6,791
Muslim	70.5	56.6	56.9	57.1	49.0	58.4	42.2	616
Christian	83.8	62.2	81.1	67.5	62.2	75.6	54.1	77
Jain	(68.6)	(69.5)	(88.2)	(71.2)	(47.8)	(59.6)	(30.0)	17
Others	(59.6)	(33.3)	(66.9)	(53.4)	(66.5)	(46.9)	(26.7)	17
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	66.5	53.7	59.0	54.0	48.1	59.9	44.6	954
Scheduled Tribes	60.1	48.6	54.6	48.5	42.8	53.6	40.0	2,161
Other backward classes	65.0	52.2	56.9	53.4	45.4	58.3	40.8	2,843
Others	68.8	58.1	63.5	62.2	53.6	66.7	48.0	1,560
Wealth index								
Lowest	51.5	43.5	47.0	40.0	33.9	42.6	34.2	705
Second	54.4	42.4	46.6	41.5	34.9	47.0	31.9	1,340
Middle	60.0	46.5	54.3	46.8	39.4	54.7	38.4	1,780
Fourth	66.7	55.9	57.9	55.4	48.1	60.4	45.0	1,920
Highest	73.9	61.1	68.3	67.2	59.4	70.4	50.3	1,773
Gujarat	65.0	53.0	58.3	54.5	47.2	59.5	42.9	7,518

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
 ** Unweighted cases.
 () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases,
^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

TABLE 4.5 (A) ANTENATAL CARE: ANC VISITS AND TIME OF FIRST ANC CHECK-UP

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) # by the number of antenatal check-up and the stage of pregnancy at the time of first check-up during pregnancy according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Number of ANC visits				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number of Women**
	No visit	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group								
15-19	34.7	7.7	9.1	48.5	46.8	15.9	2.3	308
20-24	27.0	6.2	9.8	57.1	55.1	14.7	3.1	2,613
25-29	28.3	4.7	9.0	58.0	54.7	13.8	3.5	2,735
30-34	34.0	5.0	9.1	51.8	48.4	14.4	2.6	1,333
35+	46.8	4.6	9.8	38.8	39.2	11.9	2.4	529
Children ever born								
0	(9.7)	(9.7)	(4.7)	(75.8)	(66.2)	(14.5)	(9.6)	21
1	18.8	5.2	7.4	68.6	66.3	12.6	2.8	2,208
2	25.6	5.3	9.5	59.5	57.1	14.0	3.0	2,190
3	36.7	5.3	9.8	48.2	44.9	15.8	2.5	1,405
4+	46.9	5.7	11.4	36.0	33.7	15.1	3.9	1,694
Residence								
Rural	35.7	6.1	10.3	48.0	45.8	15.2	3.3	5,753
Urban	13.3	3.0	6.4	77.3	73.4	10.9	2.3	1,765
Education								
Non literate ^a	47.0	6.3	10.2	36.5	34.6	15.0	3.4	3,091
Less than 5 years	34.7	6.0	11.3	47.9	46.0	15.0	3.7	713
5-9 years	20.8	5.4	10.4	63.3	60.0	15.7	3.1	2,269
10 or more years	7.9	3.0	4.9	84.1	81.1	9.4	2.0	1,445
Religion								
Hindu	5.4	5.4	9.4	54.1	51.6	14.2	3.1	6,791
Muslim	5.9	5.9	8.7	64.1	61.3	13.9	3.2	616
Christian	3.9	3.9	13.0	27.5	32.6	10.5	1.3	77
Jain	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(93.7)	(78.4)	(12.1)	(4.8)	17
Others	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(76.4)	(70.6)	(17.4)	(0.0)	17
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	31.4	5.6	9.7	53.3	51.8	12.6	4.0	954
Scheduled tribes	44.2	5.6	11.3	38.9	35.3	16.6	3.5	2,161
Other backward classes	27.4	6.2	9.2	57.2	55.5	14.4	3.0	2,843
Others	16.6	3.5	6.7	73.2	70.1	11.5	2.1	1,560
Wealth index								
Lowest	58.4	6.1	12.0	23.5	23.7	15.2	3.9	705
Second	48.9	6.1	11.3	33.7	31.1	15.8	3.3	1,340
Middle	37.1	7.0	11.6	44.3	43.5	16.2	3.5	1,780
Fourth	22.5	5.8	9.4	62.3	58.5	15.0	3.4	1,920
Highest	7.4	2.4	4.7	85.6	81.7	9.6	1.7	1,773
Gujarat (15-49)	30.4	5.4	9.4	54.8	52.3	14.2	3.1	7,518
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	30.4	5.4	9.4	54.9	52.4	14.2	3.1	7,496

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases,

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

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

TABLE 4.5 (B) ANTENATAL CARE: TT, IFA AND ANC

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) # by the number of tetanus toxoid 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, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup			Number of Women**
	No TT	1	2+	No IFA/syrup	Consumed IFA for at least 3 months	Full ANC ^b	
Age group							
15-19	39.2	6.5	54.3	11.7	20.6	13.4	308
20-24	28.5	8.8	62.0	12.2	29.7	20.8	2,613
25-29	28.7	6.7	64.3	12.1	30.8	21.8	2,735
30-34	34.9	5.4	59.1	11.9	28.0	18.6	1,333
35+	47.0	6.8	45.6	12.2	19.6	13.1	529
Children ever born							
0	(14.3)	(4.8)	(81.0)	(4.8)	(42.9)	(33.7)	21
1	20.0	9.2	70.3	14.5	36.3	27.8	2,208
2	26.4	6.7	66.3	12.1	31.9	20.9	2,190
3	37.1	6.1	56.2	11.4	25.1	17.4	1,405
4+	48.5	6.2	44.9	9.5	17.5	10.2	1,694
Residence							
Rural	37.0	7.5	54.9	10.9	24.7	16.0	5,753
Urban	13.5	6.1	80.1	16.1	41.7	32.7	1,765
Education							
Non literate ^a	48.0	6.6	44.8	10.4	18.2	10.1	3,091
Less than 5 years	36.4	9.6	53.1	14.0	22.9	15.9	713
5-9 years	22.3	7.1	70.3	13.1	32.7	22.7	2,269
10 or more years	8.1	7.4	84.0	13.1	47.8	38.5	1,445
Religion							
Hindu	32.1	7.2	60.2	11.3	28.6	19.4	6,791
Muslim	22.9	7.3	69.5	20.1	31.7	25.5	616
Christian	55.6	7.9	35.2	7.8	11.8	9.2	77
Jain	(0.0)	(6.3)	(93.7)	(24.1)	(54.9)	(39.4)	17
Others	(17.8)	(11.6)	(70.6)	(29.4)	(29.4)	(35.2)	17
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled castes	31.7	7.4	60.0	10.5	29.3	21.2	954
Scheduled tribes	45.9	8.3	45.1	8.9	19.5	11.4	2,161
Other backward classes	28.2	6.5	65.1	12.9	29.8	20.7	2,843
Others	17.5	6.9	75.1	15.8	38.9	29.3	1,560
Wealth index							
Lowest	58.9	7.4	33.4	7.1	11.1	3.8	705
Second	50.6	8.0	41.0	9.2	16.2	9.2	1,340
Middle	38.3	8.5	52.3	9.9	23.3	14.5	1,780
Fourth	24.0	6.5	69.0	13.7	32.6	22.5	1,920
Highest	7.5	6.1	86.2	16.7	46.3	36.9	1,773
Gujarat (15-49)	31.5	7.3	60.8	12.1	28.7	19.9	7,518
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	31.4	7.4	61.2	12.1	28.8	19.9	7,496

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases,

^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.

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

TABLE 4.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND COMPLICATIONS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by districts, Gujarat, 2007-08

District	Antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	Three or more antenatal check-up	At least one tetanus toxoid injection	100+ IFA tablets/ syrup ¹	Full ² antenatal check-up	Any complications	Number of Women**
Kachchh	44.5	48.5	54.6	58.6	16.0	60.8	328
Banas Kantha	26.4	28.7	45.7	66.7	10.6	45.4	380
Patan	58.2	53.4	70.9	53.7	23.7	57.8	294
Mahesana	57.4	59.0	68.9	41.5	15.9	45.8	244
Sabar Kantha	44.6	49.7	65.4	42.1	7.4	56.9	318
Gandhinagar	61.5	59.3	70.1	40.2	17.7	50.7	273
Ahmadabad	62.5	67.3	79.2	42.2	25.2	45.5	223
Surendranagar	36.8	39.0	51.6	55.6	10.1	66.7	295
Rajkot	72.6	82.2	87.5	52.0	39.7	48.8	258
Jamnagar	71.8	75.0	88.1	33.7	20.3	35.3	264
Porbandar	76.6	71.3	86.5	46.0	31.2	41.1	237
Junagarh	69.4	74.7	85.8	53.9	38.3	50.2	285
Amreli	63.0	63.8	82.5	44.9	25.7	62.8	268
Bhavnagar	54.2	58.0	77.0	38.6	16.7	31.7	305
Anand	67.1	68.5	86.0	55.4	37.4	39.7	257
Kheda	67.3	62.2	77.4	52.3	28.0	46.6	262
Panch Mahals	45.4	55.3	69.2	52.5	24.2	52.9	313
Dohad	42.7	46.5	67.3	46.6	13.1	43.3	486
Vadodara	45.0	50.2	60.0	61.6	20.4	40.4	275
Narmada	37.4	48.4	60.8	54.1	16.3	40.2	337
Bharuch	62.9	64.6	78.1	44.4	22.7	50.8	271
Surat	76.1	78.4	85.6	39.7	25.1	45.7	245
The Dangs	20.6	20.9	34.6	63.5	2.3	41.2	612
Navsari	73.0	77.8	86.8	40.3	28.2	59.5	203
Valsad	51.3	47.0	70.3	53.6	27.7	52.6	285
Gujarat (15-49)	52.3	54.8	68.1	50.7	19.9	47.9	7,518
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	52.4	54.9	68.6	50.7	19.9	47.9	7,496

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

TABLE 4.7 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) # according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of safe delivery ²	Number of women**
Age group					
15-19	55.6	43.8	3.9	59.5	308
20-24	58.8	39.9	4.8	63.6	2,613
25-29	58.4	40.2	4.7	63.1	2,735
30-34	53.5	45.3	6.5	60.0	1,333
35+	41.4	56.0	7.3	48.7	529
Children ever born					
0	(61.9)	(38.1)	(4.8)	(66.7)	21
1	73.6	25.3	3.9	77.5	2,208
2	60.0	38.8	5.5	65.5	2,190
3	47.5	50.6	4.7	52.2	1,405
4+	36.4	62.0	7.0	43.4	1,694
Residence					
Rural	48.0	50.4	6.0	54.0	5,753
Urban	83.7	15.7	2.7	86.4	1,765
Education					
Non literate ^a	39.5	58.4	6.2	45.7	3,091
Less than 5 years	48.6	49.8	5.5	54.1	713
5-9 years	63.1	35.9	5.6	68.7	2,269
10 or more years	85.5	14.0	2.7	88.2	1,445
Religion					
Hindu	55.4	43.2	5.4	60.8	6,791
Muslim	69.9	28.8	4.4	74.3	616
Christian	26.2	73.8	1.3	27.5	77
Jain	(88.9)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(88.9)	17
Others	(47.3)	(52.7)	(0.0)	(47.3)	17
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	62.8	36.1	5.2	68.0	954
Scheduled tribes	34.6	63.9	2.8	37.4	2,161
Other backward classes	60.0	38.4	6.7	66.7	2,843
Others	75.6	23.3	6.0	81.6	1,560
Wealth index					
Lowest	26.1	71.7	3.5	29.6	705
Second	33.1	65.2	4.2	37.3	1,340
Middle	47.1	50.8	6.4	53.5	1,780
Fourth	62.7	36.3	7.3	70.0	1,920
Highest	88.2	11.2	3.2	91.4	1,773
Gujarat (15-49)	56.4	42.2	5.2	61.6	7,518
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	56.5	42.2	5.6	62.1	7,496

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

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases,

¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.

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

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

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

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

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) # who had institutional delivery, according to the transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery and transportation arrangement made according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery			Mean Transport cost (Rupees)	Mean Delivery cost (Rupees)		Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY) ^c	Number of women**
	Ambulance Jeep/ car	Motor cycle/ scooter	Others ¹		Govt.	Private		
Age group								
15-19	42.9	1.7	55.3	320	1,779	3,900	13.3	174
20-24	36.2	2.5	61.3	297	2,053	4,674	12.8	1,548
25-29	35.4	3.9	60.7	241	1,440	4,690	7.6	1,607
30-34	35.9	3.7	60.4	290	1,694	5,117	5.1	717
35+	35.9	5.0	59.1	244	1,311	4,783	3.4	222
Children ever born								
0	(76.9)	(0.0)	(23.1)	(301)	(2,514)	(8,949)	(10.6)	13
1	40.4	2.7	57.0	304	2,392	5,738	13.2	1,640
2	35.0	4.6	60.5	245	1,486	4,652	10.9	1,319
3	29.7	3.7	66.6	266	1,267	3,536	7.0	673
4+	33.4	2.1	64.5	263	1,308	2,982	4.2	623
Residence								
Rural	42.9	2.8	54.3	328	1,570	4,048	10.4	2,781
Urban	23.3	4.3	72.4	155	2,042	5,894	6.5	1,487
Education								
Non literate ^a	36.5	1.5	62.0	322	1,570	3,088	7.7	1,236
Less than 5	31.3	1.4	67.3	241	1,370	4,120	11.2	348
5-9 years	32.2	3.2	64.6	261	1,750	4,485	11.4	1,444
10 or more years	41.7	5.8	52.5	242	2,078	6,281	9.6	1,240
Religion								
Hindu	37.5	3.3	59.1	282	1,740	4,705	9.8	3,792
Muslim	22.4	2.9	74.7	198	1,424	4,484	6.7	433
Christian	54.9	10.0	35.1	423	1,221	4,659	5.3	20
Jain	(59.8)	(6.4)	(33.8)	(172)	(15,000)	(7,390)	(39.4)	17
Others	(12.9)	(0.0)	(87.1)	(51)	(1,400)	(7,570)	(6.5)	17
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Castes	33.0	3.8	63.2	306	1,761	4,878	13.2	606
Scheduled Tribes	45.1	3.6	51.3	330	1,431	2,819	11.5	756
Other backward classes	31.9	2.4	65.7	245	1,647	4,350	8.6	1,720
Others	38.1	4.3	57.6	262	2,157	5,923	5.8	1,186
Wealth index								
Lowest	45.8	2.7	51.5	419	1,726	2,373	7.5	186
Second	47.2	2.2	50.6	341	1,384	2,646	10.9	451
Middle	38.4	1.6	60.0	315	1,483	3,299	11.0	845
Fourth	29.4	3.3	67.3	250	1,664	4,324	11.5	1,214
Highest	35.7	4.6	59.6	219	2,262	6,085	5.2	1,572
Gujarat (15-49)	36.1	3.3	60.6	274	1,716	4,736	9.5	4,268
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	36.1	3.4	60.6	273	1,717	4,737	9.5	7,496

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

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

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

^c Percentage women who got JSY assistance.

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

TABLE 4.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT					
Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by districts, Gujarat, 2007-08					
District	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of safe delivery ²	Number of Women**
Kachchh	57.2	40.6	7.1	64.3	328
Banas Kantha	61.7	32.8	4.9	66.6	380
Patan	61.7	37.5	4.5	66.2	294
Mahesana	84.3	14.8	2.8	87.1	244
Sabar Kantha	61.4	34.5	6.7	68.1	318
Gandhinagar	77.1	22.4	5.1	82.2	273
Ahmadabad	80.2	19.1	1.9	82.1	223
Surendranagar	49.1	47.4	8.7	57.8	295
Rajkot	68.3	30.1	12.6	82.9	258
Jamnagar	69.3	30.5	5.0	74.3	264
Porbandar	68.1	31.0	10.1	78.2	237
Junagarh	56.3	43.0	9.1	65.4	285
Amreli	50.9	48.7	15.0	65.9	268
Bhavnagar	58.4	41.3	12.0	70.4	305
Anand	78.4	21.3	3.2	81.6	257
Kheda	69.0	29.1	2.3	71.3	262
Panch Mahals	52.4	46.1	6.1	58.5	313
Dohad	60.4	37.6	0.5	60.9	486
Vadodara	54.4	44.0	0.7	55.1	275
Narmada	28.4	71.8	2.1	30.5	337
Bharuch	47.9	48.9	1.0	48.9	271
Surat	72.3	27.7	4.1	76.4	245
The Dangs	9.4	90.1	2.1	11.5	612
Navsari	80.9	18.5	2.9	83.8	203
Valsad	68.4	29.7	3.2	71.6	285
Gujarat (15-49)	56.4	42.2	5.2	61.6	7,518
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	56.5	42.2	5.6	62.1	7,496
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004. ** Unweighted cases. ¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse. ² Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person. [†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.					

TABLE 4.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS FOR DELIVERY

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

Background characteristics	Reason										Number of women**
	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/ No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Custody	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of knowledge	Other	
Age group											
15-19	18.3	5.0	7.9	22.5	19.8	3.6	14.5	11.0	5.0	2.2	137
20-24	17.1	4.4	6.8	20.4	25.5	5.9	15.7	11.3	2.7	4.7	1,059
25-29	14.1	6.0	4.6	20.6	24.9	4.2	16.8	12.4	4.8	6.7	1,120
30-34	18.8	5.6	6.9	21.8	26.3	8.6	14.3	9.5	4.3	5.5	608
35+	20.8	6.2	7.8	16.7	26.0	8.8	11.7	10.4	4.5	7.2	307
Children ever born											
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
1	15.4	4.0	5.9	21.2	23.5	5.0	17.0	11.3	3.1	4.9	575
2	15.8	3.6	5.5	21.9	25.7	4.9	15.8	11.1	3.4	6.0	860
3	18.2	5.8	5.8	19.2	25.1	7.3	15.9	11.8	3.9	4.6	723
4+	17.4	7.3	7.2	19.8	26.1	6.6	13.8	11.0	5.1	6.6	1,065
Residence											
Rural	17.0	5.6	6.7	20.2	25.1	6.0	14.9	11.5	4.1	5.7	2,946
Urban	14.9	3.4	1.1	23.7	26.3	5.6	20.8	9.1	3.1	5.3	285
Education											
Non literate ^a	18.5	6.5	7.0	18.7	25.5	6.2	13.6	12.0	5.4	5.3	1,832
Less than 5 years	14.1	4.4	8.0	18.5	26.0	7.0	18.4	11.1	2.5	5.0	361
5-9 years	15.6	3.4	4.1	23.6	24.3	5.5	18.0	10.5	2.5	6.6	832
10 or more years	10.6	4.9	4.9	27.3	25.2	4.4	15.1	8.2	0.0	6.4	206
Religion											
Hindu	16.7	5.4	6.4	20.8	25.5	5.8	15.2	10.9	4.1	5.7	2,984
Muslim	17.3	6.8	3.4	18.8	18.1	4.4	17.9	15.8	4.0	7.1	180
Christian	15.8	1.7	1.7	10.5	31.6	19.3	19.3	12.3	1.7	.0	57
Jain	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes											
Scheduled castes	18.6	5.4	6.6	22.9	23.6	5.5	16.1	11.8	5.7	5.1	349
Scheduled tribes	18.0	6.7	9.2	17.9	22.1	7.6	14.9	11.6	4.4	4.6	1,405
Other backward classes	15.2	4.3	3.5	22.4	30.1	4.8	15.7	10.3	2.6	7.5	1,110
Others	15.3	3.8	2.5	22.0	24.1	4.2	15.6	12.1	5.2	4.6	367
Wealth index											
Lowest	21.2	8.7	8.8	12.5	24.1	6.0	12.2	12.6	7.5	3.5	515
Second	17.3	6.6	8.2	19.2	22.5	6.9	14.2	12.8	4.7	5.6	885
Middle	18.9	4.7	5.7	21.8	26.7	6.0	15.4	12.0	3.2	6.2	924
Fourth	12.6	3.4	3.8	25.4	26.2	5.1	18.7	8.4	2.2	6.8	707
Highest	8.5	2.0	1.5	22.9	30.0	5.0	17.6	7.5	2.0	5.5	200
Gujarat	16.8	5.4	6.2	20.5	25.2	6.0	15.4	11.3	4.0	5.7	3,231

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

^b Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to ' Multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 4.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

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

Background characteristics	Any delivery complication	Type of delivery complications							Number of Women**
		Premature labour	Excessive bleeding	Prolonged labour	obstructed labour	Breech presentation	Convulsion high BP	Other	
Age group									
15-19	49.3	53.8	12.4	33.8	56.5	12.3	11.8	2.6	308
20-24	49.6	52.9	14.0	30.9	58.0	14.7	7.3	3.0	2,613
25-29	46.0	50.7	14.6	30.9	56.9	14.8	7.2	3.2	2,735
30-34	45.8	52.5	14.4	32.6	58.2	13.4	7.5	0.8	1,333
35+	45.2	53.4	24.3	32.8	54.6	13.8	9.7	1.6	529
Children ever born									
0	(61.7)	(53.8)	(15.4)	(23.1)	(46.2)	(30.8)	(23.1)	(0.0)	21
1	50.7	50.9	13.0	32.3	54.7	17.3	7.9	3.5	2,208
2	47.0	52.9	14.2	30.7	58.3	14.7	7.8	2.1	2,190
3	45.9	52.9	18.1	29.8	58.7	12.9	6.6	2.6	1,405
4+	44.1	52.3	16.1	32.9	59.2	10.3	7.8	1.8	1,694
Residence									
Rural	48.2	52.9	16.0	30.3	57.4	13.2	7.2	2.5	5,753
Urban	44.4	49.4	11.1	35.6	57.2	18.3	9.4	2.9	1,765
Number of ANC Visits									
No visit	44.9	53.0	21.1	32.3	56.2	11.1	7.4	2.0	2,288
1	53.7	51.7	18.1	30.4	70.5	13.6	10.9	5.4	404
2	46.4	49.5	12.8	33.1	59.7	9.2	6.8	3.0	706
3+	48.1	52.2	11.7	30.9	56.2	16.9	7.6	2.5	4,120
Delivery									
Normal									
Caesarean	46.2	52.6	14.9	30.6	59.2	12.9	7.3	2.2	6,802
By Instrument or Assisted	57.4	47.1	14.8	37.1	44.0	26.7	9.8	6.7	586
Assisted	60.1	55.2	16.7	42.1	39.3	16.6	11.2	1.3	130
Place of Delivery									
Government facility	47.9	54.0	13.1	33.4	58.2	13.7	8.6	2.9	1,585
Private facility	50.2	50.2	11.0	31.9	54.8	18.0	8.9	2.9	2,650
Home	44.6	53.1	19.3	29.6	59.7	11.0	6.1	2.1	3,179
Other	45.4	46.8	23.6	42.8	48.8	21.4	6.4	4.3	104
Gujarat	47.3	52.1	14.9	31.4	57.4	14.3	7.7	2.6	7,518

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases,

TABLE 4.12 POST DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

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

Background characteristics	Any post delivery complication	Type of post delivery complication					Number of women**
		High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	Other	
Age group							
15-19	28.0	57.3	46.7	9.2	14.0	46.5	308
20-24	25.9	58.2	51.0	15.8	21.4	46.2	2,613
25-29	25.0	55.9	50.1	11.7	16.8	45.3	2,735
30-34	24.3	55.9	55.2	10.1	17.2	44.8	1,333
35+	28.5	65.7	56.9	20.6	24.0	52.8	529
Children ever born							
0	(66.7)	(64.3)	(78.6)	(28.6)	(7.1)	(35.7)	21
1	22.6	56.9	48.2	13.3	19.2	45.3	2,208
2	22.5	56.7	51.0	12.9	18.5	45.7	2,190
3	28.6	55.7	50.5	16.1	20.4	45.8	1,405
4+	30.4	60.2	55.9	11.7	18.1	48.1	1,694
Residence							
Rural	27.6	58.4	52.8	14.1	19.5	46.6	5,753
Urban	19.1	53.2	46.5	10.4	16.0	44.1	1,765
Delivery							
Normal	25.3	58.5	51.1	13.2	18.7	45.8	6,802
Caesarean	25.8	43.8	57.6	15.0	21.6	54.2	586
By Instrument or Assisted	38.5	66.4	54.5	18.4	17.8	37.4	130
Place of Delivery							
Government facility	23.7	54.3	56.1	12.5	16.7	48.3	1,585
Private facility	23.2	57.7	48.0	12.9	15.5	44.0	2,650
Home	28.1	59.1	52.2	13.7	21.5	46.0	3,179
Others	36.9	50.2	55.0	26.4	36.9	65.9	104
Who Conducted the Last Delivery							
Doctor	30.8	56.4	49.4	8.5	25.5	56.3	231
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	27.4	63.9	42.2	13.5	13.4	42.2	183
Other Health Personal	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Dai	27.6	58.4	53.1	13.6	22.5	45.4	2,574
Relatives/Friends	32.9	59.3	52.1	17.5	17.6	55.2	207
Others	23.3	62.6	55.8	44.2	30.9	37.9	65
No One	(64.3)	(55.6)	(66.7)	(44.4)	(33.3)	(77.8)	14
Gujarat	25.6	57.5	51.7	13.5	18.9	46.2	7,518

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERY

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # whether received any check-up after delivery according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Number of Women**
Age group			
15-19	56.7	52.7	308
20-24	61.8	58.6	2,613
25-29	61.8	58.4	2,735
30-34	55.4	53.4	1,333
35+	47.1	43.7	529
Children ever born			
0	(57.1)	(52.4)	21
1	73.5	70.5	2,208
2	63.7	60.9	2,190
3	52.3	48.0	1,405
4+	41.4	38.8	1,694
Residence			
Rural	52.8	49.6	5,753
Urban	81.1	78.3	1,765
Education			
Non literate ^a	44.3	41.3	3,091
Less than 5 years	54.0	50.9	713
5-9 years	65.8	62.3	2,269
10 or more years	84.6	81.8	1,445
Religion			
Hindu	58.6	55.7	6,791
Muslim	70.2	65.1	616
Christian	36.8	32.7	77
Jain	(93.8)	(93.7)	17
Others	(60.0)	(59.0)	17
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	65.0	60.7	954
Scheduled tribes	40.8	37.3	2,161
Other backward classes	62.8	60.5	2,843
Others	75.3	72.1	1,560
Wealth index			
Lowest	32.9	30.2	705
Second	38.3	34.9	1,340
Middle	51.3	48.1	1,780
Fourth	66.4	63.4	1,920
Highest	86.3	83.2	1,773
Gujarat (15-49)	59.4	56.3	7,518
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	59.5	56.4	7,496
<p># Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004. ** Unweighted cases. () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases, ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. [†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.</p>			

TABLE 4.14 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST DELIVERY PERIOD

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ¹	Who had delivery complication	Who had post delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ²	Number of women**
Age group						
15-19	46.2	56.0	49.3	28.0	62.8	308
20-24	50.3	61.7	49.6	25.9	60.3	2,613
25-29	46.3	65.0	46.0	25.0	58.5	2,735
30-34	47.2	60.8	45.8	24.3	64.0	1,333
35+	47.3	47.7	45.2	28.5	52.0	529
Children ever born						
0	(66.7)	(78.6)	(61.9)	(66.7)	(71.4)	21
1	51.8	67.5	50.7	22.6	63.5	2,208
2	45.2	66.3	47.0	22.5	62.1	2,190
3	46.7	54.6	45.9	28.6	60.3	1,405
4+	47.1	52.2	44.1	30.4	53.0	1,694
Residence						
Rural	47.5	57.4	48.2	27.6	56.9	5,753
Urban	49.1	74.2	44.4	19.1	73.1	1,765
Education						
Non literate ^a	45.6	49.7	45.1	28.9	51.5	3,091
Less than five years	48.8	56.2	50.6	28.7	60.5	713
5-9 years	48.3	66.5	48.8	24.6	66.3	2,269
10 or more years	51.6	78.9	48.0	18.5	72.8	1,445
Religion						
Hindu	47.5	61.3	46.5	25.1	59.8	6,791
Muslim	53.5	65.0	55.5	30.7	60.6	616
Christian	35.2	48.6	50.7	28.7	41.1	77
Jain	(43.0)	(58.1)	(48.6)	(12.6)	(49.7)	17
Others	(58.4)	(70.0)	(29.3)	(11.6)	(100.0)	17
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	48.1	60.1	48.0	27.7	67.6	954
Scheduled tribes	46.5	51.3	47.0	27.9	49.0	2,161
Other backward classes	47.0	64.1	47.6	25.8	62.0	2,843
Others	51.2	70.5	46.6	20.7	67.9	1,560
Wealth index						
Lowest	43.1	41.0	42.3	29.9	43.0	705
Second	47.1	47.1	45.8	30.3	51.3	1,340
Middle	46.5	57.6	47.4	29.9	56.9	1,780
Fourth	50.7	66.2	50.1	23.6	69.0	1,920
Highest	48.6	77.7	47.1	18.1	73.0	1,773
Gujarat	47.9	61.5	47.3	25.6	59.7	7,518

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

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases,

¹ Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy.

² Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.

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

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

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had extent of pregnancy, delivery, post delivery complications and treatment seeking behaviour by districts, Gujarat, 2007-08

District	Percentage of women ¹					Number of women**
	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ²	Who had delivery complication	Who had post delivery complication	Sought treatment for post- delivery complication ³	
Kachchh	60.8	57.4	62.0	40.2	50.1	328
Banas Kantha	45.4	57.6	43.6	34.8	52.6	380
Patan	57.8	65.0	66.1	33.6	68.4	294
Mahesana	45.8	74.4	38.5	17.3	56.6	244
Sabar Kantha	56.9	61.8	43.0	40.0	48.9	318
Gandhinagar	50.7	75.3	47.5	23.4	74.9	273
Ahmedabad	45.5	72.8	44.6	17.4	74.9	223
Surendranagar	66.7	51.9	65.6	46.3	48.3	295
Rajkot	48.8	63.2	39.6	14.8	77.8	258
Jamnagar	35.3	80.8	60.4	22.6	73.1	264
Porbandar	41.1	58.3	42.6	16.4	89.7	237
Junagarh	50.2	69.3	42.3	18.1	71.3	285
Amreli	62.8	65.6	48.5	20.1	71.9	268
Bhavnagar	31.7	64.8	38.4	16.6	72.6	305
Anand	39.7	70.2	41.5	18.5	84.5	257
Kheda	46.6	63.5	47.5	22.4	72.6	262
Panch Mahals	52.9	71.0	50.4	32.6	73.9	313
Dohad	43.3	52.2	28.4	21.6	54.3	486
Vadodara	40.4	52.9	46.8	18.3	46.1	275
Narmada	40.2	52.5	54.6	23.1	56.0	337
Bharuch	50.8	63.1	53.4	24.3	63.2	271
Surat	45.7	71.2	27.6	15.5	77.0	245
The Dangs	41.2	38.6	50.1	28.5	40.2	612
Navsari	59.5	71.6	45.9	19.6	74.4	203
Valsad	52.6	66.8	58.5	33.7	55.1	285
Gujarat	47.9	61.5	47.3	25.6	59.7	7,518

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
¹ Women who had last live/still birth during three years preceding the survey.
² Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy.
³ Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.

TABLE 4.16 KNOWLEDGE OF DANGER SIGN OF NEW BORN

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who had knowledge of the danger signs of new born, according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristic	Blue tongue & lips	Difficulty in breathing	Cold/ hot to touch	Develop yellow staining on palm and soles	Abnormal movement	Poor sucking of breast	Baby did not cry	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	21.7	32.5	25.0	10.1	10.7	28.5	32.0	308
20-24	23.0	31.6	25.1	15.1	16.2	28.5	28.9	2,613
25-29	24.3	32.8	24.9	15.2	17.0	31.6	31.3	2,735
30-34	23.2	33.3	25.8	14.3	15.4	30.2	30.5	1,333
35+	23.5	33.5	22.9	11.6	13.2	27.7	26.6	529
Children ever born								
0	(47.6)	(38.1)	(33.3)	(9.5)	(14.3)	(14.3)	(19.0)	21
1	25.9	35.1	28.3	17.9	18.8	32.1	31.8	2,208
2	24.8	33.2	25.7	16.2	17.9	31.6	31.3	2,190
3	20.7	30.4	22.4	12.1	14.2	26.5	27.0	1,405
4+	20.5	30.0	22.0	10.1	11.0	27.4	28.6	1,694
Residence								
Rural	21.7	31.4	23.7	12.7	14.0	29.1	29.7	5,753
Urban	29.2	36.2	29.3	20.4	22.0	32.2	30.9	1,765
Education								
Non literate	19.1	28.4	21.3	10.3	11.2	26.5	26.0	3,091
Less than 5 years	19.8	30.0	23.2	10.5	12.8	28.6	28.7	713
9-10 years	24.3	33.0	24.9	14.7	17.1	29.1	29.5	2,269
10 or more years	33.5	41.8	33.9	25.3	25.8	38.9	39.9	1,445
Religion								
Hindu	23.0	31.9	24.9	14.5	15.9	30.0	30.1	6,791
Muslim	27.4	38.9	26.3	14.9	16.3	27.3	27.1	616
Christian	31.2	35.2	24.8	10.4	11.7	41.6	42.8	77
Jain	(42.2)	(30.5)	(48.3)	(23.8)	(35.6)	(30.0)	(37.0)	17
Others	(29.1)	(29.1)	(17.5)	(23.4)	(17.5)	(17.5)	(23.3)	17
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	21.4	29.5	24.9	13.6	14.8	30.9	29.4	954
Scheduled tribes	21.8	32.4	22.4	10.8	11.9	30.0	31.4	2,161
Other backward classes	21.8	29.7	23.3	13.4	15.0	26.7	27.3	2,843
Others	30.1	39.6	31.7	22.1	23.7	34.6	33.3	1,560
Wealth index								
Lowest	16.4	26.9	20.0	8.6	7.8	25.5	27.8	705
Second	20.5	29.8	19.5	9.3	10.3	26.7	25.9	1,340
Middle	21.7	29.2	22.4	10.7	13.7	26.9	28.4	1,780
Fourth	23.0	33.4	26.5	15.6	16.1	30.9	31.1	1,920
Highest	30.8	39.2	32.1	23.6	25.3	35.7	34.3	1,773
Gujarat	23.5	32.5	25.0	14.5	15.9	29.8	30.0	7,518

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

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases,

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

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

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

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

Background characteristics	Children received check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Percentage among those who received check-up ^b				Number of children ^{4**}
			Government ¹	Private ²	Home ³	Others	
Age group							
15-19	52.6	328	37.2	53.0	5.5	4.3	172
20-24	59.5	2,782	35.6	53.1	8.1	3.3	1648
25-29	58.6	2,432	29.3	58.9	9.0	2.7	1,420
30-34	53.8	1,042	26.3	60.3	10.1	3.3	560
35-39	47.8	296	34.2	46.8	12.1	6.8	141
40-44	41.6	78	34.5	61.7	0.0	3.8	32
45-49	(21.4)	14	*	*	*	*	3
Residence							
Rural	50.9	5,468	33.1	51.5	11.2	4.2	2,771
Urban	80.3	1,504	29.8	65.9	3.0	1.2	1,205
Mother's education							
Non-literate ^a	42.8	3,039	35.0	45.4	14.5	5.2	1,296
Less than 5 years	50.7	667	36.1	47.5	11.0	5.4	336
5-9 years	65.5	2,091	34.8	55.0	7.3	2.9	1,367
10 or more years	83.4	1,175	23.2	73.6	2.5	.6	977
Religion							
Hindu	56.5	6,315	32.0	55.9	9.0	3.1	3,553
Muslim	68.1	555	31.5	59.1	4.7	4.7	376
Christian	35.1	74	56.6	13.3	25.8	4.3	26
Jain	(90.9)	11	(10.0)	(90.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	10
Others	(64.7)	17	(30.0)	(50.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	11
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	65.3	863	33.8	53.7	9.0	3.4	562
Scheduled Tribes	38.0	2,102	38.8	42.0	12.7	6.5	797
Other Backward Classes	61.0	2,705	33.5	54.6	9.1	2.8	1,640
Others	75.5	1,241	23.8	70.3	4.4	1.6	936
Wealth index							
Lowest	28.9	720	40.8	38.6	13.4	7.2	207
Second	37.1	1,296	37.8	40.9	13.8	7.5	479
Middle	50.1	1,706	38.9	43.5	13.4	4.2	854
Fourth	65.7	1,793	34.4	52.7	9.7	3.2	1,173
Highest	87.0	1,457	22.0	75.4	2.1	0.6	1,263
Gujarat	57.2	6,972	32.1	56.0	8.7	3.3	3,976

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic.² Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic.³ Includes Doctor and ANM/Nurse.⁴ Children who received check-up within 24 hours of birth.^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.^b Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 5.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^b	Percentage of women started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Age group					
15-19	75.2	45.8	76.0	24.0	328
20-24	75.7	48.6	78.3	21.7	2,782
25-29	76.5	46.5	77.2	22.8	2,432
30-34	76.1	50.1	78.1	21.9	1,042
35-39	79.2	51.4	78.9	21.1	296
40-44	73.9	42.3	79.2	20.8	78
45-49	(35.7)	(42.4)	(71.2)	(28.8)	14
Residence					
Rural	74.5	47.0	76.2	23.8	5,468
Urban	81.8	51.6	83.7	16.3	1,504
Mother's education					
Non-literate ^a	71.6	44.8	75.0	25.0	3,039
Less than 5 years	75.0	49.9	77.8	22.2	667
5-9 years	78.6	49.0	78.6	21.4	2,091
10 or more years	83.7	53.6	83.8	16.2	1,175
Religion					
Hindu	76.1	48.0	77.4	22.6	6,315
Muslim	74.3	46.9	81.0	19.0	555
Christian	89.1	52.7	89.1	10.9	74
Jain	(81.8)	(63.6)	(81.8)	(18.2)	11
Others	(76.5)	(47.1)	(88.2)	(11.8)	17
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	76.0	52.2	81.9	18.1	863
Scheduled Tribes	74.9	45.8	77.7	22.3	2,102
Other Backward Classes	75.5	47.9	75.8	24.2	2,705
Others	78.5	48.8	79.4	20.6	1,241
Wealth index					
Lowest	66.9	40.4	74.4	25.6	720
Second	73.3	45.5	73.7	26.3	1,296
Middle	73.3	46.0	74.4	25.6	1,706
Fourth	78.3	50.9	80.5	19.5	1,793
Highest	83.5	52.7	83.8	16.2	1,457
Gujarat (15-49)	76.1	48.0	77.8	22.2	6,972
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	76.2	48.3	77.8	22.2	6,897

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

^b Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth.

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

TABLE 5.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS BY CHILDREN'S AGE

Percentage of children aged under 3 years having exclusive breastfeeding and weaning status, Gujarat, 2007-08

Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status ¹			Solid/semi-solid food	Number of children**
		Other fluids	Semi-solid food	Solid food		
<2	59.6	5.5	0.0	5.2	5.2	324
2-3	41.5	14.9	0.3	7.7	8.0	388
4-5	24.7	26.9	5.3	7.6	12.9	344
6-8	6.2	30.0	28.2	14.3	42.5	656
9-11	2.0	10.4	30.4	37.8	68.2	585
12-17	2.2	4.6	10.7	59.6	70.3	1,275
18-23	4.1	4.6	4.8	45.0	49.8	1,087
24-35	5.4	4.8	5.4	34.8	40.2	2,313
6-9	5.4	26.6	30.4	17.3	47.6	853
6-35 ²	28.8	8.1	11.4	40.0	51.5	5,916
6-9 (15-44) [†]	5.5	26.5	30.5	17.3	47.8	845
6-35 ² (15-44) [†]	28.8	8.1	11.4	40.1	51.5	5,580
Median duration (months)	4.02	6.21	8.33	11.32	9.82	6,972

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
** Unweighted cases.
¹ Based on those children who had breastfeeding with other fluids, semi solid food and solid food.
² Children aged 6-35 months breastfed for at least 6 months.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.4 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 0-5 months who received exclusive breastfeeding according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	45.4	106
20-24	42.3	469
25-29	40.0	297
30-34	35.2	139
35-39	57.0	35
40-44	*	7
45-49	*	3
Residence		
Rural	41.9	830
Urban	40.4	226
Mother's education		
Non-literate ^a	44.3	461
Less than 5 years	35.5	112
5-9 years	39.4	310
10 or more years	42.2	173
Religion		
Hindu	41.9	963
Muslim	39.3	81
Christian	(40.0)	10
Jain	nc	0
Others	*	2
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	48.5	132
Scheduled Tribes	50.7	342
Other Backward Classes	35.7	390
Others	33.2	183
Wealth index		
Lowest	43.9	114
Second	46.1	195
Middle	42.2	277
Fourth	42.4	275
Highest	33.9	195
Gujarat (15-49)	41.6	1,056
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	41.4	1,047

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 5.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^a	Percentage started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Kachchh	67.3	47.9	79.0	21.0	324
Banas Kantha	61.4	49.3	79.4	20.6	369
Patan	69.2	59.5	82.5	17.5	277
Mahesana	72.5	56.2	71.0	29.0	226
Sabar Kantha	71.5	36.3	55.0	45.0	300
Gandhinagar	82.2	52.5	81.9	18.1	256
Ahmedabad	80.3	58.0	88.0	12.0	204
Surendranagar	60.1	37.4	75.8	24.2	270
Rajkot	83.1	48.4	91.4	8.6	222
Jamnagar	91.4	48.4	86.4	13.6	240
Porbandar	88.3	51.8	81.9	18.1	198
Junagarh	71.1	43.4	70.7	29.3	257
Amreli	82.9	44.2	78.2	21.8	254
Bhavnagar	82.9	48.1	74.8	25.2	273
Anand	77.0	47.7	68.9	31.1	227
Kheda	74.9	37.8	69.3	30.7	227
Panch Mahals	87.3	43.8	75.7	24.3	293
Dohad	65.2	30.3	46.7	53.3	514
Vadodara	77.9	57.9	75.7	24.3	245
Narmada	82.6	58.4	86.5	13.5	310
Bharuch	81.5	62.8	85.1	14.9	243
Surat	85.1	35.0	91.7	8.3	225
The Dangs	85.5	47.0	94.4	5.6	581
Navsari	63.2	49.7	83.1	16.9	183
Valsad	83.7	71.5	95.8	4.2	254
Gujarat (15-49)	76.1	48.0	77.8	22.2	6,972
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	76.2	48.3	77.8	22.2	6,897

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

TABLE 5.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	DPT			Polio				Measles	Full vaccination ¹	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**	
	BCG	1	2	3	0	1	2						3
Residence													
Rural	86.4	80.8	73.0	60.2	12.9	89.5	84.3	69.5	70.1	51.3	7.6	30.1	1,854
Urban	92.2	90.2	84.0	74.2	8.4	94.2	89.6	79.4	81.3	66.8	3.6	45.5	541
Sex of the child													
Male	88.4	83.0	75.7	64.1	11.7	91.5	85.8	72.6	73.0	55.6	6.4	34.5	1,297
Female	86.9	82.8	75.3	62.5	12.0	89.5	85.2	70.6	72.1	53.9	7.1	32.5	1,098
Birth order													
1	88.4	84.4	78.6	66.0	10.7	91.4	86.5	74.1	75.5	57.5	6.2	33.6	926
2	91.5	86.6	78.4	66.9	9.8	93.1	88.3	73.7	76.3	58.4	3.8	39.5	684
3	86.1	81.2	72.9	59.0	13.2	89.5	84.1	69.9	71.8	50.9	8.0	33.3	373
4+	80.9	74.4	65.9	55.2	16.9	85.0	79.4	63.9	59.9	45.8	11.8	23.2	398
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	80.3	73.4	64.2	50.6	15.0	84.8	78.7	62.2	62.5	42.8	11.4	23.2	1,002
Less than 5 years	88.5	82.7	75.2	61.0	15.5	90.7	83.2	70.4	69.8	50.7	6.2	26.6	226
5-9 years	92.2	89.3	82.8	70.5	9.6	94.6	90.4	76.7	78.2	60.8	3.3	39.8	736
10 or more years	96.8	94.3	89.4	82.2	6.5	97.0	94.1	86.0	88.0	74.6	1.8	50.7	431
Religion													
Hindu	87.7	82.8	75.3	63.2	12.1	90.7	85.9	71.7	72.6	54.5	6.7	32.6	2,161
Muslim	88.6	86.6	80.4	67.0	8.4	91.2	84.9	74.3	74.1	58.7	5.8	46.8	194
Christian	76.9	65.4	54.0	50.0	19.1	80.7	61.6	57.8	54.0	46.1	15.5	19.2	26
Jain	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Others	(90.0)	(70.0)	(60.0)	(50.0)	(20.0)	(80.0)	(70.0)	(50.0)	(80.0)	(50.0)	(10.0)	(25.0)	10
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	87.6	85.4	80.8	69.1	12.1	92.8	89.5	78.9	76.6	58.7	5.2	33.2	309
Scheduled Tribes	81.9	73.9	64.9	51.1	16.0	84.5	76.4	58.8	64.5	44.2	11.7	24.7	693
Other Backward Classes	89.1	85.6	77.8	66.0	10.7	92.7	89.0	75.8	72.8	55.7	4.9	37.3	937
Others	93.8	89.6	83.4	73.2	7.6	93.8	89.1	78.0	81.7	66.7	4.0	39.6	432
Wealth index													
Lowest	75.6	64.4	55.2	41.3	21.6	78.3	69.7	49.3	55.8	35.4	17.8	15.1	152
Second	77.6	67.4	58.1	42.9	18.1	81.9	74.7	55.2	56.0	35.9	13.1	16.1	343
Middle	83.8	78.9	69.0	56.3	15.1	89.1	82.7	64.7	67.9	46.8	8.4	26.1	549
Fourth	90.1	87.1	80.3	66.8	9.0	93.2	89.3	77.5	75.3	58.3	5.2	36.6	674
Highest	96.3	94.0	89.3	80.9	6.7	96.3	92.9	85.0	85.8	71.7	1.2	49.6	677
Gujarat (15-49)[†]	87.7	82.9	75.5	63.4	11.9	90.6	85.5	71.7	72.6	54.8	6.7	33.6	2,395
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	87.9	83.0	75.5	63.4	11.6	90.6	85.5	71.7	72.6	54.9	6.7	33.8	2,371

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 5.7 CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months received specific vaccination and Vitamin-A supplementation by districts, Gujarat, 2007-08

Districts	Percentage immunized								Percentage received at least one dose of Vitamin-A ²	Number of children**
	Vaccination card seen	BCG	DPT3	Polio 0	Polio 3	Measles	Full ¹	None		
Kachchh	21.9	77.2	55.2	11.8	66.4	62.6	49.2	17.9	44.2	116
Banas Kantha	16.6	79.2	43.5	16.7	59.8	64.0	38.9	10.2	45.5	113
Patan	35.6	98.3	82.4	5.1	90.1	83.4	70.2	0.9	67.8	99
Mahesana	20.0	94.2	76.6	10.8	90.5	88.2	72.0	2.6	79.9	76
Sabar Kantha	17.6	84.5	54.2	15.3	64.7	71.0	47.6	6.0	46.1	101
Gandhinagar	38.5	95.5	73.9	4.8	82.0	87.6	65.2	0.8	58.6	91
Ahmedabad	36.1	94.3	63.9	14.1	72.7	77.7	53.7	2.9	59.3	71
Surendranagar	39.4	73.3	52.8	12.1	67.9	65.0	49.0	8.5	43.6	97
Rajkot	58.1	94.9	80.5	8.0	86.8	68.2	62.3	2.3	72.7	70
Jamnagar	48.7	94.9	72.9	9.0	73.2	74.5	56.4	3.1	77.3	91
Porbandar	68.0	97.0	90.8	0.0	89.2	86.7	76.7	1.5	74.1	75
Junagarh	50.9	94.6	77.5	5.0	84.9	81.9	66.7	3.6	65.5	88
Amreli	34.0	92.1	64.7	7.4	79.6	69.1	50.5	0.0	63.7	95
Bhavnagar	42.9	82.3	63.5	13.6	70.1	73.6	57.4	8.4	58.5	107
Anand	42.5	96.5	78.0	5.0	85.3	79.0	68.8	1.9	66.5	77
Kheda	30.7	96.9	62.3	4.5	72.1	82.6	54.1	0.8	76.8	70
Panch Mahals	16.0	89.8	54.1	15.9	67.4	66.0	46.1	5.4	55.4	100
Dohad	14.8	77.9	44.6	17.7	54.6	52.1	32.9	13.0	34.5	169
Vadodara	43.9	93.1	66.7	11.9	67.4	78.1	59.6	5.7	58.3	90
Narmada	34.8	96.4	71.0	17.0	77.6	82.2	64.3	1.7	68.0	113
Bharuch	45.7	96.8	66.9	14.6	70.5	84.7	56.8	1.0	69.3	85
Surat	45.0	97.2	90.6	7.2	92.9	93.4	88.2	0.0	71.5	78
The Dangs	22.4	72.1	42.6	19.1	47.6	55.9	39.3	22.0	50.4	177
Navsari	39.8	86.1	75.9	9.9	79.1	85.4	74.0	2.8	67.3	54
Valsad	35.0	85.8	58.3	6.4	66.0	75.2	51.8	7.3	57.2	92
Gujarat (15-49)	33.6	87.7	63.4	11.9	71.7	72.6	54.8	6.7	58.3	2,395
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	33.8	87.9	63.4	11.6	71.7	72.6	54.9	6.7	56.2 [#]	2,371

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 5.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Place of vaccination					Number of children**
	Government health sector				Others	
	Sub-Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility	Private health sector ¹		
Residence						
Rural	5.8	11.9	80.3	8.8	4.0	4,854
Urban	4.4	10.0	66.7	29.5	2.6	1,423
Sex of the child						
Male	5.1	11.3	76.9	14.4	3.9	3,323
Female	5.8	11.6	77.6	12.4	3.4	2,954
Birth order						
1	5.4	11.9	74.2	18.2	2.9	2,425
2	6.1	11.3	75.9	13.8	3.6	1,800
3	5.3	11.9	80.9	8.6	2.5	964
4+	4.6	9.9	83.4	6.6	6.3	1,067
Mother's education						
Non-literate ^a	4.0	10.3	83.7	6.3	5.6	2,573
Less than 5 years	9.3	9.4	80.6	7.8	4.1	593
5-9 years	6.5	13.1	76.5	12.6	2.5	1,964
10 or more years	5.0	12.3	62.3	33.9	1.1	1,147
Religion						
Hindu	5.5	11.4	77.7	13.1	3.7	5,686
Muslim	5.4	12.8	70.8	16.8	3.3	500
Christian	1.5	6.2	95.3	3.2	0.0	64
Jain	(9.1)	(18.2)	(45.5)	(45.5)	(0.0)	11
Others	(12.5)	(6.3)	(56.3)	(43.8)	(0.0)	16
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	6.4	11.1	80.7	12.8	1.8	787
Scheduled Tribes	4.7	11.3	84.7	3.9	4.1	1,744
Other Backward Classes	5.7	11.4	76.8	13.2	4.2	2,498
Others	5.5	11.7	65.1	28.0	3.0	1,192
Wealth index						
Lowest	2.3	9.7	87.0	1.6	6.3	385
Second	6.2	11.7	83.5	2.3	5.5	845
Middle	4.3	10.8	83.9	5.4	4.2	1,498
Fourth	6.0	11.6	80.5	9.8	3.4	1,769
Highest	6.2	12.1	63.3	31.7	1.9	1,780
Gujarat	5.5	11.4	77.2	13.5	3.6	6,277

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic.

^a Literate but did not attend school also included.

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

Percentage of children aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A and Hepatitis B injection, according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A	Children who received 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A	Children who received Hepatitis-B injection	Number of children**
Age of the child				
12-23 months	56.9	18.9	32.6	2,395
24-35 months	59.7	27.0	36.5	2,318
Residence				
Rural	56.3	21.7	30.9	3,688
Urban	65.6	27.0	47.6	1,025
Sex of the child				
Male	58.9	23.5	35.9	2,539
Female	57.7	22.4	32.9	2,174
Birth order				
1	63.9	22.8	39.1	1,812
2	59.1	20.6	36.4	1,295
3	56.7	24.2	30.3	723
4+	46.5	26.4	25.1	861
Mother's education				
Non-literate ^a	46.6	24.2	25.5	2,091
Less than 5 years	56.0	17.5	29.3	443
5-9 years	66.6	23.1	39.4	1,385
10 or more years	76.2	23.1	52.7	794
Religion				
Hindu	58.2	22.8	34.1	4,249
Muslim	59.7	25.4	40.2	385
Christian	54.4	13.4	25.5	55
Jain	*	*	*	9
Others	(53.3)	(37.5)	(20.0)	15
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	59.9	27.3	35.2	577
Scheduled Tribes	50.7	20.0	26.7	1,401
Other Backward Classes	60.0	22.3	33.8	1,838
Others	65.8	25.6	48.3	855
Wealth index				
Lowest	39.6	22.9	21.4	342
Second	39.7	21.4	18.7	717
Middle	55.6	19.6	27.3	1,121
Fourth	61.6	24.1	37.1	1,286
Highest	73.1	24.8	51.0	1,247
Gujarat (15-49)	58.3	23.0	34.5	4,713
Gujarat (15-44)^{#†}	56.2	22.1	33.5	5,310

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but not attend school are also included.

[#] Children aged 9-35 months.

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

TABLE 5.10 KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Knowledge of diarrhoea management	Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea ¹					Number of women**	
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids		Others
Age group								
15-19	78.8	38.7	39.7	7.3	11.2	8.6	63.0	1,124
20-24	87.6	45.2	41.4	8.0	14.2	9.4	61.7	4,103
25-29	92.6	48.1	45.2	9.2	13.4	10.6	62.4	4,544
30-34	94.1	42.3	47.3	9.3	11.6	10.5	66.2	4,476
35-39	93.6	41.6	50.0	9.6	11.0	11.9	64.8	4,039
40-44	94.2	38.9	50.8	9.4	10.0	10.6	66.4	3,614
45-49	93.1	38.4	50.5	10.1	11.0	11.6	66.6	2,613
Residence								
Rural	90.2	39.3	44.4	8.0	11.0	8.6	65.2	17,919
Urban	96.3	51.1	53.5	12.1	14.4	15.8	62.7	6,594
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	89.3	34.3	41.4	7.6	10.4	8.0	67.2	10,641
Less than 5 years	91.7	37.5	45.5	8.8	11.7	9.1	65.6	2,359
5-9 years	92.4	44.4	49.3	8.7	11.6	10.6	64.6	6,750
10 or more years	96.7	59.9	56.4	13.1	15.7	16.8	58.1	4,763
Religion								
Hindu	91.8	42.4	47.2	9.1	11.8	10.6	64.2	22,350
Muslim	93.5	43.5	43.0	8.7	12.9	9.9	69.6	1,819
Christian	78.8	53.7	50.7	5.5	8.5	9.7	55.5	211
Jain	97.3	68.0	61.8	22.9	21.2	35.9	46.3	72
Others	91.8	54.9	59.1	21.5	23.0	26.7	57.6	61
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	92.0	47.4	50.0	10.0	13.1	12.1	59.0	3,035
Scheduled Tribes	85.8	43.3	45.2	9.3	11.8	8.0	60.2	6,233
Other Backward Classes	93.4	37.5	43.3	7.7	11.5	9.8	69.4	9,084
Others	95.6	47.4	52.6	10.9	11.9	13.9	63.9	5,921
Wealth index								
Lowest	82.2	36.6	37.5	8.8	11.3	5.8	63.3	1,665
Second	86.0	38.5	42.2	9.3	11.2	8.3	62.2	3,599
Middle	90.3	37.4	42.0	7.4	10.8	8.2	66.0	5,377
Fourth	93.0	38.7	46.5	7.9	11.8	9.6	67.3	6,557
Highest	97.0	52.7	54.8	11.5	13.3	15.1	62.2	7,315
Gujarat	91.8	42.7	47.0	9.2	11.9	10.6	64.5	24,513

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 5.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Number of children**	Given ORS	Children sought advice/treatment	Source of treatment			Number of children**
					Government health facility ²	Private Health facility ³	Other	
Age group								
Less than 25	12.6	3,766	37.3	66.9	41.8	58.2	1.9	318
25-29	11.5	3,611	38.6	67.9	44.6	54.7	3.9	282
30-34	10.5	1,619	34.0	59.9	44.2	53.9	4.9	102
35-39	11.2	475	34.1	58.6	51.9	54.6	3.2	31
40-49	14.1	156	13.5	54.7	(50.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	12
Residence								
Rural	12.4	7,493	36.2	65.6	46.4	52.8	3.3	609
Urban	9.6	2,134	38.8	65.7	31.5	70.6	2.2	136
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	12.7	4,164	31.3	60.5	46.6	50.2	5.3	319
Less than 5 years	10.8	935	30.8	74.3	51.9	50.9	1.4	75
5-9 years	12.3	2,873	42.3	68.2	43.0	60.2	1.3	242
10 or more years	9.2	1,655	45.8	71.3	31.2	67.0	1.8	109
Religion								
Hindu	11.8	8,709	36.8	64.4	43.7	55.4	3.3	661
Muslim	12.3	781	32.9	75.9	38.5	67.0	1.4	73
Christian	12.1	99	49.9	83.5	(80.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	10
Jain	(0.0)	18	(50.0)	(83.3)	nc	nc	nc	0
Others	(10.0)	20	(50.0)	(50.0)	*	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	16.5	1,216	38.5	63.5	44.8	56.8	2.4	127
Schedule Tribes	10.9	2,852	39.8	67.6	57.9	41.6	1.0	209
Other Backward Classes	12.0	3,699	33.9	62.1	37.3	61.6	5.1	276
Others	9.8	1,776	36.6	72.7	34.3	65.6	3.1	128
Wealth index								
Lowest	12.2	674	28.0	45.2	67.5	29.9	2.7	37
Second	13.7	1,413	28.0	58.5	50.5	44.3	5.3	113
Middle	13.1	2,282	36.4	67.7	48.3	51.1	4.4	202
Fourth	11.8	2,653	34.9	66.6	43.8	58.6	1.0	208
Highest	9.5	2,605	48.8	74.2	29.8	70.8	2.7	185
Gujarat (15-49)	11.8	9,627	36.7	65.6	43.7	56.0	3.1	745
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	11.8	9,502	36.7	65.7	43.8	55.9	3.1	736

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ¹					Children suffered from ARI ³	Children sought advice/treatment ⁴	Source of treatment ⁵			Number of children**
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/whistling	Rapid breathing	Other signs ²			Government health facility ⁶	Private health facility ⁷	Others	
Age group													
15-19	32.9	1,124	59.7	23.2	27.7	24.9	57.3	9.3	70.7	25.0	71.4	3.6	346
20-24	44.7	4,103	68.6	29.1	32.1	30.2	56.6	5.8	81.5	23.8	73.2	2.9	3,420
25-29	52.9	4,544	70.5	32.6	33.8	31.8	56.1	5.9	82.8	34.6	64.2	1.2	3,611
30-34	55.5	4,476	68.6	32.4	33.5	32.3	55.4	4.6	75.4	31.6	64.6	3.8	1,619
35-39	55.8	4,039	69.3	31.6	34.4	30.3	56.3	4.4	73.0	38.5	61.5	0.0	475
40-44	57.3	3,614	69.9	32.0	33.5	31.6	53.8	2.3	40.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	128
45-49	58.7	2,613	69.1	32.8	34.1	34.3	54.6	3.6	25.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	28
Residence													
Rural	50.1	17,919	65.4	29.3	31.4	29.7	52.3	5.7	76.5	30.8	66.5	2.7	7,493
Urban	60.2	6,594	77.3	36.7	37.9	35.4	62.9	5.4	91.5	26.2	72.5	1.3	2,134
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	48.3	10,641	63.7	28.5	31.0	28.8	50.0	5.4	74.6	31.6	66.4	2.0	4,164
Less than 5 years	49.7	2,359	67.9	30.9	32.4	29.6	52.8	7.3	77.1	30.8	65.4	3.8	935
5-9 years	52.0	6,750	70.4	30.9	34.1	31.6	56.8	6.7	84.2	28.3	69.5	2.2	2,873
10 or more years	65.6	4,763	76.9	37.5	37.0	36.3	64.2	3.4	86.3	27.8	69.6	2.5	1,655
Religion													
Hindu	52.7	22,350	68.5	31.5	33.3	31.3	55.1	5.5	77.9	28.5	68.9	2.6	8,709
Muslim	54.3	1,819	73.2	30.9	33.8	33.0	57.9	7.6	92.6	37.2	61.6	1.2	781
Christian	39.1	211	78.2	37.9	40.4	34.2	65.8	5.1	57.1	50.0	50.0	0.0	99
Jain	78.2	72	(81.9)	(39.3)	(43.4)	(39.5)	(78.5)	(20.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	18
Other	60.6	61	(91.8)	(35.0)	(45.9)	(35.3)	(75.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	53.7	3,035	69.8	30.3	30.6	30.7	56.9	6.8	83.1	36.5	62.5	1.0	1,216
Scheduled Tribes	40.3	6,233	66.0	26.2	30.1	27.4	52.7	4.7	72.9	46.0	50.8	3.2	2,852
Other Backward Classes	55.2	9,084	66.7	31.1	33.5	31.0	51.8	6.2	79.1	24.3	72.9	2.8	3,699
Others	61.3	5,921	74.1	36.8	37.3	35.6	62.4	5.1	85.8	20.2	78.2	1.7	1,776
Wealth index													
Lowest	37.3	1,665	61.3	24.8	23.9	21.1	49.2	5.7	65.4	41.9	51.6	6.5	674
Second	43.7	3,599	64.2	25.6	29.3	26.0	50.3	5.6	67.7	41.8	55.7	2.5	1,413
Middle	48.5	5,377	62.6	28.3	30.4	29.0	51.4	6.0	76.3	34.2	62.4	3.4	2,282
Fourth	53.5	6,557	68.3	31.7	34.0	31.8	53.7	5.8	82.1	28.4	70.0	1.6	2,653
Highest	63.4	7,315	76.0	36.2	37.2	35.8	61.9	5.3	90.7	20.4	77.9	1.7	2,605
Gujarat (15-49)	52.8	24,513	69.1	31.6	33.4	31.5	55.5	5.7	79.5	29.8	67.8	2.4	9,627
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	52.7	20,665	69.3	31.5	33.6	31.3	55.9	5.7	79.9	29.8	67.2	3.0	9,502

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

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

¹ Among women who are aware of any danger signs of ARI.² Includes not able to drink or take a feed, excessive drowsy and difficulty to keep awake, running nose and others. ³ Last two weeks prior to survey.⁴ Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/ treatment. ⁵ Among children who sought advice/treatment. ⁶ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic.⁷ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic.^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. [†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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

Percentage of women by awareness of ORS, and percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and ARI and sought advice/treatment by districts, Gujarat, 2007-08

Districts	Women aware of ORS	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Children sought advice/treatment	Children suffered from ARI ¹	Children sought advice/treatment ²	Number of children**
Kachchh	38.4	16.5	59.3	6.1	82.6	431
Banas Kantha	48.4	18.8	52.2	8.7	69.8	470
Patan	49.3	22.0	71.9	8.6	80.8	379
Mahesana	38.6	16.4	65.7	7.4	81.6	289
Sabar Kantha	51.6	16.5	55.6	6.4	61.0	406
Gandhinagar	48.3	8.0	62.4	7.4	84.2	343
Ahmedabad	62.1	11.4	66.7	8.6	94.4	278
Surendranagar	26.0	21.2	55.4	14.3	66.7	374
Rajkot	53.7	4.6	77.4	2.7	62.5	331
Jamnagar	42.3	4.6	83.8	7.1	96.2	341
Porbandar	35.7	6.8	81.9	3.4	95.7	297
Junagarh	35.8	12.9	73.9	3.9	93.3	364
Amreli	28.5	13.6	88.5	6.7	90.9	368
Bhavnagar	38.4	5.4	64.2	3.0	93.3	411
Anand	38.3	9.4	83.3	5.6	89.5	330
Kheda	36.1	13.9	59.2	6.5	71.1	328
Panch Mahals	48.6	18.6	73.4	7.5	87.8	398
Dohad	36.7	9.5	49.6	0.9	39.1	659
Vadodara	45.1	11.9	55.3	4.3	63.2	327
Narmada	51.9	9.1	76.7	6.7	69.8	435
Bharuch	39.8	9.5	59.9	5.2	80.8	344
Surat	38.5	9.2	71.0	2.8	100.0	301
The Dangs	53.7	11.7	69.8	5.0	82.7	810
Navsari	35.8	10.3	82.9	3.1	87.5	259
Valsad	41.5	12.4	84.1	3.1	87.5	354
Gujarat (15-49)	42.7	11.8	65.6	5.7	79.5	9,627
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	43.6	11.8	65.7	5.7	79.9	9,502

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

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Last two weeks prior to survey.

² Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks sought advice/treatment.

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

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 6.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	97.7	97.1	99.4	97.9	97.4	99.6
Any modern method ¹	97.5	96.9	99.3	97.8	97.2	99.4
Female sterilization	95.7	94.8	98.4	96.0	95.1	98.6
Male sterilization	70.1	65.9	81.4	70.8	66.6	81.9
Intra Uterine Device (IUD)	74.8	68.8	91.1	75.4	69.3	91.5
Pill	76.2	70.5	91.6	76.7	70.9	92.2
Emergency contraceptive pill	32.9	25.1	53.9	33.4	25.5	54.7
Injectables	29.0	22.3	47.1	29.5	22.6	47.8
Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	60.2	51.9	82.9	60.9	52.4	83.8
Female condom	15.5	10.2	29.8	15.7	10.2	30.3
Rhythm method	57.9	53.4	70.0	58.6	54.1	70.6
Withdrawal method	31.2	26.3	44.6	31.6	26.6	45.1
Others	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.6
Number of women**	24,513	17,919	6,594	22,985	16,749	6,236

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 6.2 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15-24	95.4	95.0	64.8	91.5	72.0	77.5	31.3	27.0	63.1	14.7	56.6	29.3	0.8	4,779
25-29	97.8	97.6	72.4	95.7	77.7	79.5	37.0	32.9	65.6	17.6	59.9	32.6	0.8	4,400
30-34	98.8	98.7	72.1	97.5	77.6	78.5	35.2	31.1	62.7	16.6	59.4	33.6	1.3	4,315
35-39	99.0	98.9	73.2	97.9	77.0	77.4	34.0	30.3	60.2	15.3	60.0	32.6	1.1	3,808
40-49	98.8	98.8	71.9	97.7	73.5	71.9	30.7	27.1	54.5	14.4	57.6	30.6	1.1	5,683
No. of living children														
0	94.6	94.0	64.8	89.9	71.7	78.5	36.4	30.7	65.2	18.4	57.3	30.9	0.6	2,505
1	97.3	97.2	73.3	94.6	80.4	82.7	40.4	37.1	70.5	21.4	63.8	37.1	0.9	3,635
2	98.8	98.7	76.5	97.6	81.8	82.2	39.5	34.7	68.3	19.3	63.3	36.6	0.8	6,729
3	98.7	98.6	71.0	97.4	74.9	75.0	29.9	26.0	57.0	12.5	56.4	29.3	1.3	5,320
4+	98.1	97.9	63.7	96.6	64.9	65.1	21.9	19.4	45.3	8.3	51.0	23.5	1.3	4,796
Residence														
Rural	97.4	97.2	66.6	95.1	69.3	70.9	25.5	22.6	52.4	10.2	54.1	26.6	1.2	16,749
Urban	99.6	99.4	81.9	98.6	91.5	92.2	54.7	47.8	83.8	30.3	70.6	45.1	0.6	6,236
Education														
Non-literate ^a	97.1	96.8	61.8	94.9	62.2	62.2	18.6	16.7	41.1	6.4	48.6	21.3	1.1	9,940
Less than five years	97.9	97.9	67.8	95.6	72.9	76.2	28.4	24.1	55.6	9.8	51.9	27.0	0.8	2,188
5-9 years	98.3	98.2	75.0	96.4	83.8	85.9	37.7	32.7	73.0	16.3	63.2	35.6	1.1	6,320
10 or more years	99.4	99.4	86.0	98.2	93.7	95.7	62.2	55.6	90.1	37.9	77.0	51.0	0.8	4,537
Religion														
Hindu	98.1	97.9	70.7	96.3	75.0	76.1	32.7	28.8	59.9	15.4	58.8	31.5	1.0	20,920
Muslim	96.8	96.6	70.8	94.1	82.9	85.2	41.0	36.7	75.2	17.3	59.2	34.2	0.8	1,725
Christian	92.9	92.4	76.6	86.7	46.2	56.7	21.8	17.4	32.8	15.5	27.0	16.9	2.9	209
Jain	98.7	98.7	83.6	97.3	90.4	89.3	69.2	59.3	84.9	40.8	67.6	38.1	0.0	71
Others	100.0	100.0	76.9	93.3	71.7	81.6	48.5	41.8	66.9	36.7	68.5	49.9	5.1	60
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	97.8	97.7	70.3	95.3	79.1	79.9	34.3	30.9	62.5	16.6	55.0	29.5	0.9	2,821
Scheduled tribes	95.9	95.6	66.2	92.8	51.9	57.2	18.7	16.2	38.0	8.6	43.0	21.5	2.3	5,875
Other backward classes	98.8	98.7	69.1	97.6	81.3	80.8	32.7	28.4	63.9	13.0	62.5	31.3	0.5	8,410
Others	98.8	98.7	77.9	97.4	88.3	88.5	48.5	43.4	78.6	26.0	70.1	43.1	0.6	5,879
Wealth index														
Lowest	92.6	92.0	58.7	88.6	41.1	44.7	11.6	9.4	24.9	3.6	36.3	13.0	2.1	1,569
Second	96.0	95.7	62.3	93.4	52.7	54.5	14.0	13.0	33.7	5.1	42.7	17.8	1.4	3,318
Middle	97.4	97.2	62.7	95.3	67.3	69.8	20.7	19.2	48.1	8.1	51.1	23.5	1.0	4,965
Fourth	98.8	98.7	70.4	96.9	82.1	82.8	33.6	28.8	66.5	13.3	61.5	33.3	1.0	6,143
Highest	99.7	99.7	83.5	98.7	93.4	93.7	56.2	49.5	85.9	30.7	73.7	46.6	0.7	6,990
Gujarat	97.9	97.8	70.8	96.0	75.4	76.7	33.4	29.5	60.9	15.7	58.6	31.6	1.0	22,985

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 6.3 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT

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

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Kachchh	91.1	90.7	54.2	86.2	69.2	73.3	38.0	40.1	62.7	21.2	49.7	32.5	1.6	799
Banas Kantha	97.1	96.9	59.2	94.9	74.8	74.3	31.9	27.2	49.4	14.8	34.6	17.0	1.0	972
Patan	99.0	98.9	72.3	97.5	90.0	89.2	32.0	27.5	69.0	12.8	72.3	34.8	0.7	824
Mahesana	99.1	98.9	74.0	96.0	88.2	88.3	40.0	35.2	80.7	22.2	67.7	44.0	0.1	812
Sabar Kantha	96.5	95.8	60.6	94.2	70.0	65.1	29.8	27.4	53.1	17.2	55.9	24.4	1.1	898
Gandhinagar	98.2	98.0	71.3	94.9	78.8	79.3	48.3	36.0	74.8	26.6	66.2	41.8	2.2	852
Ahmadabad	99.6	99.6	79.9	97.5	87.4	90.1	62.6	56.9	70.6	43.5	68.2	41.4	0.3	802
Surendranagar	97.0	96.6	55.4	91.6	76.4	72.0	32.1	34.8	57.1	11.9	33.8	26.4	1.0	834
Rajkot	100.0	100.0	85.3	100.0	95.0	92.2	36.3	36.7	86.0	15.8	82.5	48.1	0.1	857
Jamnagar	100.0	100.0	78.9	99.9	92.9	90.2	47.6	28.3	73.4	10.3	88.4	46.3	0.0	862
Porbandar	99.8	99.8	84.4	99.8	91.4	89.0	44.1	35.9	70.7	11.3	75.9	34.4	0.0	808
Junagarh	99.9	99.8	72.3	99.8	87.1	85.1	25.4	27.1	70.4	7.2	62.6	28.1	0.2	918
Amreli	99.8	99.6	77.3	99.3	84.6	84.3	41.1	35.8	69.0	17.7	80.9	34.2	0.1	922
Bhavnagar	99.7	99.6	75.2	99.2	76.8	75.1	39.9	27.5	65.0	20.1	61.8	42.8	0.2	890
Anand	99.9	99.9	69.6	99.7	85.2	84.7	29.2	30.5	69.2	10.1	57.9	28.2	0.8	917
Kheda	99.4	99.4	79.8	99.2	83.3	83.4	40.3	31.9	70.2	15.4	74.3	40.5	1.1	931
Panch Mahals	99.9	99.8	80.0	99.6	80.8	81.2	23.1	23.7	54.8	17.0	70.3	31.5	0.9	955
Dohad	98.0	97.8	38.2	97.5	51.7	52.5	8.9	9.1	29.8	2.6	47.6	10.2	0.2	1,133
Vadodara	99.6	99.2	58.2	98.5	77.7	77.5	30.8	30.3	55.0	15.4	55.0	23.5	0.1	942
Narmada	98.9	98.7	69.4	98.2	57.5	60.8	27.7	16.9	47.8	14.0	66.6	47.7	6.4	1,027
Bharuch	98.6	98.6	78.4	98.0	73.4	78.9	43.9	33.7	62.9	21.7	60.3	39.7	1.2	884
Surat	99.8	99.8	80.1	98.8	82.5	85.3	34.8	34.2	73.7	20.4	46.3	28.2	0.4	916
The Dangs	87.6	87.2	76.0	79.5	21.5	34.2	7.9	8.2	13.5	4.9	10.5	6.0	0.3	1,547
Navsari	98.8	98.7	73.3	97.0	83.0	86.2	37.4	38.4	75.4	19.1	40.0	32.4	0.4	834
Valsad	96.8	96.4	62.2	89.6	71.2	79.2	27.6	27.5	62.9	15.2	55.8	29.8	3.8	849
Gujarat	97.9	97.8	70.8	96.0	75.4	76.7	33.4	29.5	60.9	15.7	58.6	31.6	1.0	22,985

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

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.4 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, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Age group														
15 - 19	28.9	13.0	0.1	0.9	0.8	5.6	0.3	0.0	7.0	0.0	17.9	5.4	0.1	880
20 - 24	47.1	29.0	0.6	7.9	3.8	8.7	0.7	0.2	12.0	0.4	24.4	7.3	0.1	3,899
25 - 29	66.6	54.4	1.6	29.5	9.3	11.1	1.3	0.4	13.6	0.3	24.5	7.5	0.3	4,400
30 - 34	78.9	71.0	1.8	53.8	9.3	9.6	1.1	0.6	10.4	0.3	24.9	7.2	0.4	4,315
35 - 39	83.8	76.8	2.7	63.6	7.8	7.1	0.7	0.5	7.4	0.4	25.4	7.2	0.4	3,808
40 - 44	82.8	76.6	3.4	66.8	6.9	4.7	0.8	0.3	5.2	0.3	23.6	6.6	0.2	3,363
45 - 49	83.6	77.0	3.6	69.8	4.4	4.4	0.5	0.5	3.6	0.3	24.0	5.9	0.3	2,320
No. of living children														
0	28.6	15.2	0.3	0.9	0.5	6.0	0.3	0.1	9.7	0.3	16.2	5.4	0.2	2,505
1	54.7	37.4	0.9	8.1	9.0	10.8	1.2	0.3	16.0	0.4	27.0	7.9	0.1	3,635
2	80.0	69.8	2.2	50.2	10.9	9.7	1.0	0.5	11.1	0.4	26.1	7.7	0.2	6,729
3	84.3	77.7	2.6	66.4	6.2	6.9	0.9	0.4	6.5	0.3	24.4	7.3	0.2	5,320
4+	78.6	71.3	3.1	62.4	4.0	5.4	0.7	0.5	4.2	0.3	23.7	5.8	0.5	4,796
Residence														
Rural	69.4	59.3	2.6	46.3	4.8	6.5	0.7	0.4	6.5	0.3	23.1	6.5	0.3	16,749
Urban	75.5	65.0	0.7	39.4	12.7	11.9	1.2	0.5	16.5	0.5	27.5	8.3	0.2	6,236
Education														
Non-literate ^a	69.9	60.7	2.9	52.2	2.9	4.2	0.4	0.3	3.2	0.2	21.9	5.7	0.4	9,940
Less than five years	72.2	63.6	3.0	50.7	4.1	6.5	0.4	0.2	6.7	0.1	21.7	5.4	0.2	2,188
5-9 years	70.6	59.3	1.2	40.6	8.5	10.3	1.3	0.5	11.2	0.3	26.0	8.1	0.2	6,320
10 or more years	73.8	61.9	0.9	29.8	14.9	13.5	1.4	0.7	20.8	0.6	28.3	9.1	0.2	4,537
Religion														
Hindu	71.2	61.0	2.1	45.5	6.6	7.5	0.8	0.4	8.6	0.3	24.3	7.1	0.3	20,920
Muslim	70.6	59.0	0.6	33.6	11.1	13.2	1.5	0.6	16.2	0.6	25.6	6.7	0.2	1,725
Christian	62.3	57.9	11.9	34.9	3.4	9.1	0.5	0.0	3.4	0.5	9.2	1.4	0.5	209
Jain	74.9	62.0	1.1	27.8	13.6	7.4	1.1	2.3	19.1	1.1	23.6	2.6	0.0	71
Others	74.9	63.0	3.3	41.4	11.4	11.5	1.7	0.0	13.5	1.7	26.9	6.6	0.0	60
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	72.3	63.4	1.0	48.3	6.3	8.3	0.9	0.4	9.8	0.4	21.7	6.8	0.2	2,821
Scheduled tribes	63.8	54.8	5.9	42.7	1.9	5.5	0.6	0.5	3.6	0.4	19.3	5.8	0.6	5,875
Other backward classes	71.7	60.4	0.7	46.2	6.4	7.4	0.9	0.3	8.8	0.3	26.2	6.5	0.1	8,410
Others	76.8	66.2	0.6	41.9	13.0	11.0	1.0	0.5	15.2	0.3	27.8	8.9	0.1	5,879
Wealth index														
Lowest	55.6	46.1	6.1	35.9	1.1	3.8	0.6	0.6	1.7	0.1	16.7	3.1	0.8	1,569
Second	62.7	53.2	4.5	44.4	1.0	3.7	0.4	0.2	2.0	0.2	20.4	4.7	0.3	3,318
Middle	68.9	58.8	2.3	48.5	3.1	5.6	0.5	0.3	4.9	0.1	22.7	6.5	0.3	4,965
Fourth	72.8	62.4	1.0	47.8	5.8	7.8	1.0	0.3	9.5	0.3	25.7	7.3	0.2	6,143
Highest	78.5	67.9	0.7	40.6	14.7	12.6	1.3	0.6	17.1	0.6	27.6	9.0	0.2	6,990
Gujarat (15-49)	71.1	60.8	2.1	44.5	6.9	7.9	0.9	0.4	9.2	0.3	24.3	7.0	0.3	22,985
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	69.7	59.0	1.9	41.6	7.2	8.3	0.9	0.4	9.8	0.3	24.3	7.1	0.3	20,665

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Age group												
15 - 19	18.6	8.9	0.0	0.8	0.5	2.7	0.3	4.5	8.3	1.4	0.0	880
20 - 24	30.7	21.4	0.5	7.8	2.7	3.9	0.4	6.2	8.6	0.7	0.0	3,899
25 - 29	56.2	47.7	1.5	29.4	5.6	4.4	0.2	6.4	7.7	0.8	0.0	4,400
30 - 34	73.3	67.2	1.6	53.6	4.2	2.8	0.2	4.6	5.2	0.9	0.0	4,315
35 - 39	80.7	74.2	2.4	63.5	3.3	1.6	0.2	3.2	6.0	0.4	0.0	3,808
40 - 44	79.1	74.2	3.2	66.7	1.9	0.8	0.1	1.5	4.2	0.5	0.0	3,363
45 - 49	78.4	74.8	3.3	69.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.6	3.0	0.3	0.0	2,320
No. of living children												
No children	14.9	8.5	0.3	0.8	0.2	2.6	0.3	4.3	5.6	0.6	0.0	2,505
1 child	39.4	28.7	0.8	7.8	5.5	4.7	0.4	9.2	9.5	1.1	0.0	3,635
1 son	44.5	33.1	1.2	10.6	6.2	4.9	0.3	9.6	10.0	1.2	0.0	2,138
No son	32.1	22.5	0.2	3.9	4.5	4.5	0.5	8.7	8.8	0.9	0.0	1,497
2 children	73.6	65.5	2.0	50.1	5.3	2.9	0.2	4.9	7.2	0.9	0.0	6,729
1 or more sons	77.6	70.0	2.0	54.4	5.5	3.0	0.2	4.8	6.8	0.9	0.0	5,985
No sons	40.9	29.8	2.0	15.4	3.5	2.3	0.4	6.0	10.2	1.1	0.0	744
3 children	80.2	74.9	2.2	66.4	2.2	1.8	0.1	2.2	4.7	0.5	0.0	5,320
1 or more sons	82.6	77.5	2.2	69.4	2.2	1.6	0.1	2.0	4.5	0.4	0.0	5,012
No sons	41.2	32.2	2.6	17.8	2.3	4.6	0.3	4.3	8.1	1.0	0.0	308
4+ children	73.6	69.1	3.1	62.3	1.4	1.1	0.1	1.1	3.9	0.3	0.0	4,796
1 or more sons	75.1	70.6	3.1	63.8	1.4	1.1	0.1	1.1	3.9	0.3	0.0	4,622
No sons	33.8	29.2	1.7	20.6	1.1	2.3	0.0	2.9	4.0	0.6	0.0	174
Residence												
Rural	62.3	55.9	2.4	46.2	2.3	2.0	0.2	2.7	5.6	0.7	0.0	16,749
Urban	66.0	57.7	0.5	39.2	5.7	4.0	0.3	7.9	7.6	0.7	0.0	6,236
Education												
Non-literate ^a	63.9	58.6	2.8	52.1	1.3	1.2	0.1	1.0	4.7	0.3	0.0	9,940
Less than five years	66.4	60.7	2.9	50.6	1.7	2.0	0.2	3.0	5.1	0.7	0.0	2,188
5-9 years	61.0	53.5	0.9	40.6	3.7	3.5	0.2	4.5	6.7	0.7	0.0	6,320
10 or more years	63.8	53.6	0.7	29.5	7.5	4.4	0.4	10.9	9.0	1.3	0.0	4,537
Religion												
Hindu	63.7	56.9	1.9	45.4	3.1	2.3	0.2	3.8	6.1	0.7	0.0	20,920
Muslim	58.7	51.2	0.3	33.6	4.5	5.0	0.2	7.5	7.0	0.5	0.0	1,725
Christian	55.5	53.1	11.4	34.9	1.5	2.4	0.5	1.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	209
Jain	65.2	57.9	0.0	27.8	12.4	2.9	0.0	14.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	71
Others	68.3	58.1	3.3	41.4	5.0	3.3	0.0	5.1	10.2	0.0	0.0	60

Contd ...

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Castes/tribes												
Scheduled castes	65.1	58.6	0.7	48.4	2.7	2.8	0.2	3.7	5.8	0.7	0.0	2,821
Scheduled tribes	57.4	52.4	5.9	42.4	0.7	1.7	0.3	1.5	4.4	0.4	0.0	5,875
Other backward classes	63.7	56.3	0.5	46.2	2.9	2.5	0.2	3.9	6.7	0.7	0.0	8,410
Others	67.7	59.6	0.5	41.7	6.5	3.3	0.2	7.3	7.2	1.0	0.0	5,879
Wealth index												
Lowest	49.6	44.4	6.2	35.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	4.5	0.3	0.0	1,569
Second	56.5	51.6	4.5	44.4	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.6	4.5	0.3	0.0	3,318
Middle	61.9	55.9	2.1	48.4	1.4	1.8	0.2	2.0	5.4	0.6	0.0	4,965
Fourth	64.5	57.7	0.8	47.8	2.5	2.3	0.1	4.0	6.1	0.6	0.0	6,143
Highest	69.5	60.6	0.5	40.4	7.2	4.1	0.3	8.0	7.8	1.0	0.0	6,990
Gujarat (15-49)	63.3	56.4	1.9	44.3	3.2	2.5	0.2	4.1	6.1	0.7	0.0	22,985
Gujarat (15-44) †	61.6	54.3	1.7	41.5	3.5	2.8	0.2	4.5	6.5	0.7	0.0	20,665

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 6.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHOD

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

Background characteristics	IUD				Pill		Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>		Spacing method [†]
	< 2 years	2-3 years	4 or more years	Number of IUD users**	> 6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months	Number of condom/ <i>nirodh</i> users	> 6 months
Age group									
15 - 19	*	*	*	4	57.9	27	33.7	40	4.0
20 - 24	72.4	23.0	4.6	103	45.4	165	51.5	240	7.5
25 - 29	38.7	42.9	18.4	244	69.4	204	74.0	279	13.9
30 - 34	23.8	40.4	35.8	180	84.7	128	86.8	200	10.8
35 - 39	11.4	32.8	55.8	126	89.2	68	95.7	120	7.9
40 - 44	10.0	19.7	70.3	64	89.0	29	100.0	49	4.1
45 - 49	(0.0)	(11.1)	(88.9)	20	*	8	(100.0)	14	na
No. of living children									
0	*	*	*	6	51.5	71	35.2	109	3.5
1	41.6	30.4	28.0	201	60.6	186	71.1	334	15.9
2	27.8	36.4	35.8	354	76.7	212	84.3	330	12.9
3	28.4	36.2	35.4	115	71.4	101	82.4	115	5.8
4+	25.2	34.9	39.9	65	86.0	59	82.6	54	3.8
Residence									
Rural	32.6	37.6	29.9	385	66.9	363	68.5	450	6.0
Urban	29.4	32.2	38.4	356	72.3	266	78.3	492	17.0
Education									
Non-literate ^a	34.3	39.2	26.5	131	70.9	133	69.3	99	3.1
Less than five years	34.3	31.7	34.0	38	74.0	48	70.6	66	5.9
5-9 years	35.4	34.3	30.3	233	65.0	233	70.3	284	10.1
10 or more years	26.2	34.0	39.8	339	71.6	215	77.0	493	21.2
Religion									
Hindu	30.3	34.4	35.2	649	67.6	529	73.5	795	8.3
Muslim	35.2	37.9	27.0	77	78.1	90	71.3	130	14.8
Christian	*	*	*	3	*	6	*	4	5.3
Jain	*	*	*	9	*	2	(100.0)	10	34.9
Others	*	*	*	3	*	2	*	3	17.5
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	30.3	36.2	33.5	75	69.3	83	83.6	105	8.6
Scheduled tribes	33.1	39.9	27.0	39	49.4	112	60.3	87	2.8
Other backward classes	38.2	31.3	30.4	246	70.5	226	69.8	325	8.0
Others	26.3	36.5	37.1	381	78.0	208	76.9	425	16.6
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	8	(55.6)	19	(72.7)	11	1.7
Second	(40.0)	(60.0)	(0.0)	13	70.0	53	(70.0)	21	2.1
Middle	32.3	45.6	22.1	68	64.5	97	60.6	101	4.0
Fourth	27.7	41.9	30.3	151	61.7	153	70.3	248	7.7
Highest	31.1	30.9	38.0	501	75.0	307	77.7	561	18.9
Gujarat	31.0	34.9	34.1	741	69.2	629	73.7	942	8.9

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 6.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by age at the time of sterilization, according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007- 2008

Background characteristics	Age at the time of sterilization						Total ¹	Mean age of sterilization	Number of Women**
	<20	20 -24	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 +			
Years since sterilization									
<2	0.9	21.9	38.7	24.1	9.0	5.5	100.0	28.8	1,027
2-3	2.3	22.3	40.9	23.0	8.2	3.3	100.0	28.1	1,026
4-5	1.8	24.0	36.6	23.7	10.5	3.5	100.0	28.3	1,295
6-7	2.8	26.2	39.4	21.0	8.5	2.0	100.0	27.7	1,125
8-9	2.5	27.9	35.7	23.3	9.5	1.2	100.0	27.7	1,014
10+	5.7	33.2	40.6	17.1	3.4	0.0	100.0	25.9	4,707
No. of living children									
0	11.0	33.3	27.6	5.7	11.0	11.3	100.0	26.5	28
1	8.8	28.6	28.8	17.9	13.1	2.8	100.0	27.1	315
2	6.8	37.7	34.9	15.1	4.5	1.1	100.0	25.8	3,502
3	2.8	33.1	43.1	16.0	4.2	0.9	100.0	26.4	3,649
4+	1.0	12.9	40.9	31.4	10.9	3.0	100.0	29.3	3,130
Residence									
Rural	4.1	29.4	38.9	19.6	6.3	1.7	100.0	26.9	8,150
Urban	2.5	25.5	40.8	22.6	7.1	1.6	100.0	27.5	2,474
Education									
Non-literate ^a	3.9	26.2	39.1	21.3	7.5	2.1	100.0	27.4	5,456
Less than five years	3.9	32.4	37.6	19.0	6.0	1.1	100.0	26.6	1,172
5-9 years	3.9	34.2	39.0	17.3	4.7	0.9	100.0	26.4	2,624
10 or more years	2.7	23.0	42.4	22.9	6.8	2.1	100.0	27.7	1,372
Religion									
Hindu	3.8	28.7	39.4	20.1	6.3	1.7	100.0	27.0	9,895
Muslim	2.6	26.6	38.4	21.8	9.1	1.4	100.0	27.5	585
Christian	5.5	24.4	31.3	23.3	12.2	3.3	100.0	28.0	97
Jain	(0.0)	(0.0)	(68.4)	(21.1)	(10.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(28.6)	20
Others	3.7	22.2	32.8	22.5	18.8	0.0	100.0	28.7	27
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	3.9	29.3	39.2	19.7	5.9	2.0	100.0	27.0	1,387
Scheduled tribes	5.0	29.2	37.0	19.1	7.3	2.4	100.0	27.0	2,833
Other backward classes	3.5	28.5	40.4	20.4	6.1	1.1	100.0	27.0	3,924
Others	2.7	27.2	40.2	21.8	6.6	1.5	100.0	27.3	2,480
Wealth index									
Lowest	4.2	22.3	40.0	20.4	9.4	3.7	100.0	27.9	657
Second	4.5	27.4	37.5	20.5	8.2	2.0	100.0	27.2	1,621
Middle	4.6	30.0	38.8	19.4	5.8	1.3	100.0	26.8	2,507
Fourth	4.3	31.0	40.0	18.3	5.2	1.2	100.0	26.6	2,983
Highest	1.9	26.5	40.0	22.9	6.9	1.8	100.0	27.6	2,856
Gujarat	3.7	28.5	39.3	20.3	6.5	1.7	100.0	27.1	10,624

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 6.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT

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

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Kachchh	55.1	44.8	0.3	33.5	2.9	3.0	0.1	4.9	8.7	1.2	0.0	799
Banas Kantha	54.5	48.4	0.4	37.5	3.4	3.1	0.8	3.0	5.3	0.7	0.0	972
Patan	67.1	54.6	0.6	33.7	9.0	5.8	0.0	5.4	11.5	0.7	0.0	824
Mahesana	64.0	57.8	0.3	40.0	4.3	5.6	0.1	7.3	6.2	0.2	0.0	812
Sabar Kantha	56.3	50.0	0.6	40.2	1.9	2.3	0.0	4.9	5.6	0.9	0.0	898
Gandhinagar	65.2	60.0	0.2	44.4	3.7	4.0	0.5	6.8	4.8	0.6	0.0	852
Ahmadabad	63.2	53.4	0.2	36.6	4.9	4.7	0.5	6.3	8.8	0.8	0.0	802
Surendranagar	62.1	56.2	0.3	44.0	3.5	2.5	0.0	5.8	3.8	2.1	0.0	834
Rajkot	73.4	60.8	0.4	40.3	9.1	2.2	0.2	8.3	11.6	0.9	0.0	857
Jamnagar	69.3	61.7	0.1	46.5	6.6	2.2	0.6	5.8	6.9	0.6	0.0	862
Porbandar	62.2	54.5	0.7	39.4	6.3	3.0	0.0	5.1	7.3	0.4	0.0	808
Junagarh	64.8	59.9	0.3	48.2	4.2	2.3	0.0	4.9	4.0	0.7	0.0	918
Amreli	76.8	65.1	0.1	53.0	5.8	2.3	0.1	3.7	9.8	1.9	0.0	922
Bhavnagar	64.2	59.3	0.6	50.1	3.6	1.7	0.1	3.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	890
Anand	61.9	57.1	0.4	48.0	2.6	2.0	0.1	3.6	4.2	0.5	0.0	917
Kheda	69.3	60.3	0.4	52.1	2.4	1.4	0.1	3.9	8.4	0.6	0.0	931
Panch Mahals	64.8	50.4	0.1	45.9	1.2	1.2	0.2	1.7	13.8	0.4	0.0	955
Dohad	44.3	37.9	0.4	35.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.2	6.3	0.0	0.0	1,133
Vadodara	68.9	62.3	0.7	53.4	1.4	2.2	0.1	4.2	5.4	1.2	0.0	942
Narmada	63.8	59.9	1.4	52.9	1.4	1.3	0.1	2.8	3.2	0.4	0.0	1,027
Bharuch	70.3	65.0	1.0	55.9	1.9	2.4	0.0	3.5	5.3	0.1	0.0	884
Surat	68.9	65.9	3.7	53.3	1.8	2.4	0.1	4.6	2.2	0.8	0.0	916
The Dangs	53.2	52.1	18.3	29.9	0.3	2.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.0	1,547
Navsari	66.2	63.4	1.2	57.2	0.9	1.0	0.1	2.9	1.0	2.0	0.0	834
Valsad	64.3	56.9	1.5	46.3	1.8	5.0	0.0	2.0	6.2	0.7	0.0	849
Gujarat (15-49)	63.3	56.4	1.9	44.3	3.2	2.5	0.2	4.1	6.1	0.7	0.0	22,985
Gujarat (15-44) †	61.6	54.3	1.7	41.5	3.5	2.8	0.2	4.5	6.5	0.7	0.0	20,665

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

TABLE 6.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

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

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Government ²	Private ³	Other ⁴	Total ¹		Government ⁵	Private ⁶	Other ⁷	Total ¹	
Age group										
15 - 19	41.8	19.1	39.1	100.0	67	*	*	*	100.0	7
20 - 24	38.4	19.9	41.7	100.0	408	90.9	8.5	0.6	100.0	322
25 - 29	37.2	24.1	38.7	100.0	491	89.1	10.1	0.9	100.0	1,361
30 - 34	34.8	24.9	40.4	100.0	333	86.0	13.0	1.0	100.0	2,381
35 - 39	34.3	26.4	39.2	100.0	189	83.9	14.9	1.2	100.0	2,509
40 - 44	31.6	22.9	45.5	100.0	79	84.6	14.1	1.4	100.0	2,351
45 - 49	(50.0)	(27.3)	(22.7)	100.0	22	83.2	15.7	1.1	100.0	1,693
No. of living children										
0	28.8	21.7	49.5	100.0	180	92.8	7.2	0.0	100.0	28
1	33.1	27.2	39.7	100.0	526	80.4	19.3	0.3	100.0	315
2	36.5	22.7	40.8	100.0	548	79.8	18.9	1.3	100.0	3,502
3	47.1	17.5	35.4	100.0	218	87.8	11.3	0.9	100.0	3,649
4+	47.8	20.6	31.7	100.0	117	88.9	9.8	1.3	100.0	3,130
Residence										
Rural	48.1	15.1	36.8	100.0	824	90.2	9.0	0.8	100.0	8,150
Urban	24.5	32.0	43.5	100.0	765	69.0	28.9	2.1	100.0	2,474
Education										
Non-literate ^a	55.8	15.8	28.3	100.0	233	92.3	6.8	0.9	100.0	5,456
Less than five years	40.6	16.7	42.7	100.0	115	89.4	9.5	1.0	100.0	1,172
5-9 years	44.9	18.4	36.7	100.0	523	81.1	17.4	1.5	100.0	2,624
10 or more years	24.0	30.1	45.8	100.0	718	61.6	37.0	1.5	100.0	1,372
Religion										
Hindu	36.9	22.7	40.4	100.0	1,340	85.4	13.5	1.1	100.0	9,895
Muslim	36.4	26.6	37.0	100.0	221	82.7	15.6	1.7	100.0	585
Christian	(63.6)	(27.3)	(9.1)	100.0	11	95.8	3.1	1.1	100.0	97
Jain	(16.7)	(16.7)	(66.7)	100.0	12	(30.0)	(70.0)	(0.0)	100.0	20
Others	*	*	*	100.0	5	81.1	18.9	0.0	100.0	27
Castes/tribes										
Scheduled castes	48.7	20.3	31.0	100.0	191	84.6	13.8	1.6	100.0	1,387
Scheduled tribes	54.6	16.7	28.8	100.0	203	95.0	4.6	0.5	100.0	2,833
Other backward classes	40.8	19.4	39.8	100.0	556	86.0	12.8	1.2	100.0	3,924
Others	24.1	29.4	46.4	100.0	639	73.4	25.1	1.5	100.0	2,480
Wealth index										
Lowest	71.2	9.5	19.3	100.0	31	96.6	2.8	0.6	100.0	657
Second	68.9	8.1	23.0	100.0	74	95.5	4.2	0.3	100.0	1,621
Middle	57.2	9.8	33.0	100.0	201	94.0	5.2	0.8	100.0	2,507
Fourth	46.7	18.3	35.0	100.0	408	88.7	10.1	1.3	100.0	2,983
Highest	23.5	30.3	46.2	100.0	875	65.7	32.4	1.9	100.0	2,856
Gujarat	36.8	23.2	40.0	100.0	1,589	85.3	13.6	1.1	100.0	10,624

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of currently married women and wives of sterilized men who received cash benefits after sterilization, by districts, Gujarat, 2007-08

District	Received cash benefits	Cash benefits received			Total ¹	Number of women**
		At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
Kachchh	67.5	88.5	8.7	2.7	100.0	274
Banas Kantha	44.8	94.5	4.3	1.2	100.0	358
Patan	67.8	85.4	8.9	5.7	100.0	286
Mahesana	62.5	87.8	9.3	2.9	100.0	330
Sabar Kantha	64.9	94.5	5.5	0.0	100.0	372
Gandhinagar	62.9	79.8	17.4	2.9	100.0	394
Ahmadabad	53.2	86.5	9.6	3.8	100.0	294
Surendranagar	56.3	82.8	14.8	2.4	100.0	369
Rajkot	69.5	92.1	7.4	0.4	100.0	336
Jamnagar	64.4	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	401
Porbandar	70.1	95.6	3.5	0.9	100.0	319
Junagarh	72.7	94.4	4.7	0.9	100.0	449
Amreli	72.1	93.5	6.2	0.3	100.0	499
Bhavnagar	61.5	96.4	3.2	0.4	100.0	453
Anand	79.0	88.9	10.6	0.6	100.0	434
Kheda	79.3	95.4	4.6	0.0	100.0	485
Panch Mahals	70.4	91.2	8.1	0.6	100.0	441
Dohad	82.1	90.0	9.7	0.3	100.0	391
Vadodara	82.2	92.3	7.7	0.0	100.0	495
Narmada	74.0	95.4	4.6	0.0	100.0	564
Bharuch	77.0	96.3	3.4	0.3	100.0	508
Surat	60.3	96.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	522
The Dangs	60.3	94.0	4.7	1.3	100.0	750
Navsari	72.5	86.6	12.5	0.9	100.0	488
Valsad	48.8	90.4	5.1	4.5	100.0	412
Gujarat	68.1	91.9	7.0	1.0	100.0	10,624

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 6.10 HEALTH PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION AND TREATMENT RECEIVED

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using contraceptive method and who were informed about side effects, had side effects with the method, treatment taken for side effect with the method, Gujarat, 2007-08

Health problems/side effect	Type of method		
	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill
Women who were informed about the side effects before adoption of the method	10.3	20.6	10.7
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	6.4	7.3	4.6
Number of current users**	10,188	741	629
Type of health problems/side effects¹			
Weakness/inability to work	42.1	25.8	33.9
Body ache/ backache	50.4	27.6	27.8
Abdominal pain	37.8	27.8	10.2
Weight gain	7.2	3.6	10.6
Dizziness	21.5	13.0	30.8
Nausea/vomiting	9.4	5.6	20.5
Fever	6.9	1.9	0.0
Breast tenderness	4.3	3.7	3.4
Irregular periods	11.3	12.8	13.5
Excessive bleeding	9.8	37.2	6.9
Spotting	3.4	3.8	0.0
Amenorrhoea	1.7	0.0	0.0
Cramps	2.9	1.9	0.0
Decreased libido	2.1	5.4	0.0
Rashes/allergy	2.1	0.0	0.0
Infection	0.9	0.0	0.0
Others	19.6	22.5	17.2
Number of users with side effects**	656	54	29
Percentage of women received treatment	59.6	72.2	17.2
Source of treatment			
Government health facility	53.4	23.1	*
Private health facility	41.0	76.9	*
Other	5.6	0.0	*
Number of women with treatment taken**	391	39	5

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 6.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

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

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related ¹	Side effect related	Others ²	
Age group				
15 - 19	78.9	4.5	16.6	90
20 - 24	80.9	5.2	13.9	651
25 - 29	77.9	6.1	16.0	458
30 - 34	61.0	10.5	28.5	248
35 - 39	45.9	16.0	38.2	118
40 - 44	29.7	24.8	45.5	105
45 - 49	28.0	16.4	55.6	104
No. of living children				
0	85.4	4.1	10.5	334
1	74.9	7.3	17.8	560
2	63.1	8.6	28.4	432
3	60.8	14.0	25.2	214
4+	48.2	13.8	37.9	234
Residence				
Rural	70.8	7.3	21.9	1,189
Urban	64.6	11.6	23.8	585
Education				
Non-literate ^a	66.1	10.2	23.7	581
Less than five years	69.6	7.1	23.3	129
5-9 years	74.8	6.3	18.9	605
10 or more years	64.0	10.4	25.6	459
Religion				
Hindu	69.3	8.5	22.2	1,558
Muslim	64.3	10.5	25.3	192
Christian	(71.4)	(0.0)	(28.6)	14
Jain	*	*	*	6
Others	*	*	*	4
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	69.2	9.8	21.0	204
Scheduled tribes	67.1	9.8	23.2	382
Other backward classes	69.9	6.9	23.2	673
Others	68.4	9.7	21.9	515
Wealth index				
Lowest	72.1	9.8	18.1	93
Second	71.1	6.8	22.0	205
Middle	71.1	8.7	20.2	346
Fourth	71.7	6.6	21.7	504
Highest	63.9	10.8	25.3	626
Gujarat	68.8	8.7	22.5	1,774

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases

¹ Wanted child, method failed/became pregnant.

² Others include supply not available, difficult to get method, lack of pleasure, method was inconvenient, cost too much, family/husband opposed, not having sex, infrequent sex, husband away and others.

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

TABLE 6.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are not using contraceptive method but having intention to use contraception in future by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Future intention to use ¹		Want to use any family planning method			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
Age group						
15 - 19	2.8	9.6	15.7	24.3	60.0	717
20 - 24	3.0	14.6	17.4	23.7	58.9	2,702
25 - 29	1.9	19.8	24.2	29.5	46.3	1,931
30 - 34	1.0	18.5	33.9	24.7	41.4	1,155
35 - 39	0.3	11.1	33.6	27.9	38.5	735
40 - 44	0.3	3.1	32.9	12.4	54.7	702
45 - 49	0.2	1.6	33.2	22.1	44.7	500
No. of living children						
0	2.2	5.2	4.9	17.2	77.9	2,133
1	3.2	13.8	10.6	24.0	65.4	2,205
2	1.1	19.6	25.0	31.3	43.7	1,779
3	1.0	19.8	34.4	28.3	37.3	1,054
4+	0.6	15.7	48.2	23.4	28.4	1,271
Residence						
Rural	1.5	14.2	23.7	24.5	51.8	6,319
Urban	2.8	13.0	23.5	29.7	46.8	2,123
Education						
Non-literate ^a	0.9	12.9	26.9	29.2	43.9	3,596
Less than five years	1.5	14.2	31.5	18.7	49.9	735
5-9 years	2.3	14.8	23.6	22.2	54.2	2,469
10 or more years	3.3	14.4	15.1	28.1	56.7	1,642
Religion						
Hindu	1.7	14.4	22.3	26.3	51.4	7,593
Muslim	3.2	8.4	41.6	18.9	39.5	712
Christian	1.1	10.8	41.7	25.2	33.1	93
Jain	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	25
Others	(15.8)	(15.8)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	19
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	2.4	16.2	20.3	20.8	58.9	985
Scheduled tribes	1.0	13.7	28.0	25.5	46.4	2,505
Other backward classes	1.9	14.0	24.0	25.4	50.5	3,056
Others	2.4	12.8	19.6	30.0	50.5	1,896
Wealth index						
Lowest	0.7	10.7	29.1	29.5	41.4	792
Second	0.7	14.0	29.0	23.4	47.7	1,445
Middle	1.6	15.8	24.9	27.6	47.5	1,890
Fourth	1.7	15.5	21.2	22.5	56.3	2,180
Highest	3.2	11.6	20.2	28.6	51.2	2,135
Gujarat	1.8	13.9	23.6	25.8	50.5	8,442

Note: Spacing method includes IUD, pills, condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting method includes male sterilization and female sterilization.
 () Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.
 ** Unweighted cases (Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases').
¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to exclusion of other methods (Rhythm/ Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Undecided and Others).
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE

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

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method ¹	19.8	20.4	17.8
Number of Non-users**	8,442	6,319	2,123
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	31.7	32.9	29.3
Number of traditional method users**	1,593	1,075	518
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilization	70.3	62.6	68.4
Male sterilization	14.5	13.0	14.1
IUD	37.6	47.0	39.9
Pill(Daily/weekly)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Injectables	3.2	5.5	3.8
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	15.1	24.0	17.3
Female condom	1.4	2.4	1.7
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	12.9	15.2	13.5
Withdrawal	4.1	5.0	4.3
Others	0.2	0.0	0.2
Non-users who ever received counselling/advised by health personnel to adopt family planning (15-44) [†]	25.5	26.2	26.2
Number of non-users (15-44)**[†]	6,460	4,862	4,862
Current users ever told about side-effects of family planning methods (15-44) [†]	10.5	10.5	10.5
Number of current users (15-44)**[†]	11,219	8,150	3,069
Users who received follow-up services for IUD/sterilization within 48 hours (15-44) [†]	80.8	81.1	79.8
Number of users (15-44)**[†]	9,652	7,333	2,319
Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.			
** Unweighted cases.			
¹ Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, <i>anganwadi</i> Worker and ASHA.			
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.			

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

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

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			Number of women**
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	
Age group				
15 - 19	25.8	41.5	32.8	85
20 - 24	29.4	47.7	22.9	364
25 - 29	23.5	51.4	25.0	370
30 - 34	25.6	44.0	30.4	264
35 - 39	23.5	51.6	24.9	244
40 - 44	26.2	49.8	24.1	159
45 - 49	32.0	45.8	22.1	76
No. of living children				
0	25.7	47.4	27.0	157
1	24.7	47.3	28.0	384
2	24.0	48.2	27.7	542
3	30.2	52.1	17.7	278
4+	28.6	46.3	25.1	201
Residence				
Rural	26.5	48.1	25.4	1,049
Urban	25.1	49.0	25.9	513
Education				
Non-literate ^a	32.4	46.2	21.4	505
Less than five years	23.4	49.7	26.9	127
5-9 years	23.3	52.0	24.7	467
10 or more years	22.7	46.6	30.7	463
Religion				
Hindu	25.8	48.5	25.7	1,416
Muslim	31.1	47.1	21.9	130
Christian	*	*	*	5
Jain	*	*	*	5
Others	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	33.5	36.2	30.2	183
Scheduled tribes	29.6	47.9	22.6	279
Other backward classes	23.2	52.6	24.2	620
Others	24.8	47.7	27.5	480
Wealth index				
Lowest	45.5	45.5	9.1	76
Second	28.7	53.1	18.2	160
Middle	29.0	44.1	26.9	296
Fourth	23.5	50.0	26.5	415
Highest	23.4	48.4	28.2	615
Gujarat	26.0	48.4	25.6	1,562

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 6.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

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

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Age group				
15 - 19	21.3	2.6	23.9	880
20 - 24	18.0	7.2	25.2	3,899
25 - 29	7.5	12.0	19.5	4,400
30 - 34	2.3	12.1	14.4	4,315
35 - 39	0.6	10.6	11.2	3,808
40 - 44	0.2	9.4	9.6	3,363
45 - 49	0.1	6.3	6.4	2,320
Number of living children				
0	6.4	9.4	15.8	2,505
1	4.7	10.3	15.0	3,635
2	4.9	10.7	15.6	6,729
3	5.7	8.6	14.3	5,320
4+	7.3	8.4	15.7	4,796
Residence				
Rural	6.2	9.5	15.7	16,749
Urban	5.9	9.6	15.5	6,236
Education				
Non-literate ^a	5.9	10.7	16.6	9,940
Less than five years	6.2	11.4	17.6	2,188
5-9 years	2.9	7.1	10.0	6,320
10 or more years	5.0	8.4	13.4	4,537
Religion				
Hindu	5.9	9.0	14.9	20,920
Muslim	7.6	11.4	19.0	1,725
Christian	5.7	9.3	15.0	209
Jain	4.5	8.7	13.2	71
Others	8.1	1.1	9.2	60
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	18.4	6.6	25.0	2,821
Scheduled tribes	4.5	11.1	15.6	5,875
Other backward classes	2.0	9.5	11.5	8,410
Others	1.5	14.6	16.1	5,879
Wealth index				
Lowest	7.2	14.8	22.0	1,569
Second	7.3	11.2	18.5	3,318
Middle	6.9	9.1	16.0	4,965
Fourth	5.8	8.5	14.3	6,143
Highest	4.4	9.2	13.6	6,990
Gujarat (15-49)	5.9	9.6	15.6	22,985
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	6.6	10.1	16.7	20,665

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

² Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method. Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.

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

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

TABLE 6.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICT

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

Districts	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Kachchh	6.5	13.5	20.0	799
Banas Kantha	7.2	9.6	16.8	972
Patan	5.2	6.2	11.4	824
Mahesana	4.1	11.2	15.3	812
Sabar Kantha	7.4	11.5	18.9	898
Gandhinagar	3.2	10.1	13.3	852
Ahmadabad	4.6	11.7	16.3	802
Surendranagar	5.4	11.6	17.0	834
Rajkot	2.7	8.8	11.5	857
Jamnagar	5.9	6.5	12.4	862
Porbandar	6.2	10.0	16.2	808
Junagarh	5.9	8.3	14.2	918
Amreli	3.4	4.1	7.5	922
Bhavnagar	8.1	9.7	17.8	890
Anand	5.0	11.5	16.5	917
Kheda	4.4	7.8	12.2	931
Panch Mahals	6.9	7.5	14.4	955
Dohad	11.2	18.7	29.9	1,133
Vadodara	5.7	7.1	12.8	942
Narmada	6.6	10.6	17.2	1,027
Bharuch	7.3	5.4	12.7	884
Surat	7.2	8.1	15.3	916
The Dangs	6.4	12.7	19.1	1,547
Navsari	6.4	7.8	14.2	834
Valsad	5.4	10.6	16.0	849
Gujarat (15-49)	5.9	9.6	15.6	22,985
Gujarat (15-44) †	6.6	10.1	16.7	20,665

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.
** Unweighted cases.
¹ Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause 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.
† Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND AWARENESS

TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women ¹	Reported Symptoms among who had any menstruation problem								Number of women who had menstruation problem**	
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding		
Age group												
15-19	19.7	815	10.0	78.8	10.5	18.6	6.8	10.0	2.5	5.6	161	
20-24	17.9	2,727	9.8	76.0	9.0	21.8	5.5	10.4	3.6	5.8	489	
25-29	18.2	3,598	8.2	71.2	11.3	22.7	6.7	9.4	5.5	9.1	657	
30-34	19.7	3,945	8.2	71.0	9.2	24.9	6.2	12.0	5.5	8.2	778	
35-39	20.2	3,531	10.2	66.8	8.8	29.4	7.0	12.9	6.2	7.6	714	
40-44	19.8	2,622	6.1	59.5	10.0	34.5	7.9	11.0	5.8	7.3	519	
45-49	23.4	1,194	6.1	49.4	9.3	46.3	6.4	10.8	5.1	8.7	279	
Place of residence												
Rural	19.9	13,223	9.0	70.5	9.4	25.4	6.9	11.4	5.1	7.9	2628	
Urban	18.6	5,209	7.0	60.9	10.4	34.1	6.0	10.7	5.6	7.2	969	
Age at consummation of marriage												
Below 18 years	20.7	7,111	8.9	69.7	9.7	26.3	7.0	10.8	5.6	8.8	1475	
18 years & above	18.7	11,321	8.2	66.7	9.7	28.7	6.4	11.4	5.0	7.0	2122	
Marital duration												
0-4	18.2	2,880	10.2	75.9	11.2	20.6	6.1	8.3	4.7	6.2	524	
5-9	17.8	3,182	9.5	71.0	8.9	22.2	7.2	11.3	4.2	7.6	566	
10-14	18.7	3,676	7.6	72.4	9.0	26.5	6.4	10.0	4.7	6.9	688	
15+	20.9	8,694	7.9	62.9	9.7	32.0	6.7	12.4	6.0	8.5	1819	
Education												
Non-literate ^a	20.1	7,582	7.4	70.3	9.2	25.0	7.0	12.1	4.5	8.9	1521	
Less than 5 yrs	21.0	1,732	9.3	71.4	11.5	26.7	7.4	13.1	6.6	7.1	364	
5-9 years	19.9	5,193	9.6	66.8	9.8	30.6	6.2	10.8	5.9	6.4	1035	
10 or more years	17.2	3,925	8.6	62.5	9.4	30.1	6.2	8.5	5.3	7.4	677	
Husband's education												
Non-literate ^a	20.6	3,713	9.3	71.1	9.2	24.4	6.7	13.6	4.4	9.2	765	
Less than 5 yrs	20.5	1,986	8.3	70.6	11.6	26.7	8.1	11.6	5.1	8.6	408	
5-9 years	19.4	6,106	8.9	66.8	10.1	27.5	6.8	10.9	5.9	7.7	1182	
10 or more years	18.7	6,627	7.6	66.2	8.9	30.3	6.0	9.8	5.2	6.5	1242	
Religion												
Hindu	19.3	16,787	8.4	67.8	9.7	27.7	6.8	11.0	5.3	7.7	3237	
Muslim	21.8	1,381	9.0	68.1	8.9	28.5	4.6	13.6	4.9	9.4	301	
Christian	25.5	161	9.7	78.1	12.2	21.8	9.7	7.5	7.3	2.4	41	
Jain	13.6	58	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	
Other	22.4	45	(20.0)	(70.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	10	

Contd...

TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS - Continued

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem	Total number of women ¹	Reported Symptoms								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	21.5	2,289	8.0	71.8	9.5	23.5	6.7	10.1	5.1	7.7	492
Scheduled Tribes	20.1	4,549	12.0	75.2	10.9	25.2	8.6	10.6	6.6	6.9	912
Other Backward classes	19.0	6,822	6.9	65.3	9.4	28.9	5.5	11.8	4.3	7.8	1299
Others	18.6	4,586	7.3	63.2	9.2	30.6	6.4	11.3	5.5	8.4	854
Wealth index											
Lowest	19.1	1,142	15.6	71.8	10.7	19.0	9.6	12.4	2.8	9.3	217
Second	19.7	2,582	10.3	75.9	11.1	23.9	5.7	10.1	4.7	7.3	507
Middle	20.1	3,945	7.0	74.1	9.4	24.0	6.7	12.5	5.8	8.1	795
Fourth	20.1	4,957	7.9	67.0	8.4	27.2	6.4	11.8	4.8	7.7	996
Highest	18.6	5,806	7.7	59.7	10.1	34.5	6.6	9.9	6.0	7.3	1,082
Gujarat	19.5	18,432	8.4	67.9	9.7	27.7	6.6	11.2	5.3	7.7	3,597

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Percentage of ever married women aged 15- 49 years who have heard about RTI/STI, among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	14.8	1,124	18.8	44.7	7.8	19.3	18.7	12.6	5.4	19.5	43.3	13.2	166
20-24	20.2	4,103	15.0	60.3	8.4	38.3	23.8	10.0	3.4	22.0	50.5	6.6	825
25-29	25.7	4,544	14.2	56.8	8.7	35.8	22.1	5.8	4.1	18.5	53.8	7.6	1,168
30-34	24.8	4,476	12.8	55.6	9.8	36.8	21.6	5.1	5.6	17.6	56.9	9.5	1,107
35-39	23.5	4,039	12.5	54.4	8.6	32.8	23.7	4.7	5.5	16.6	58.9	9.5	950
40-44	21.3	3,614	10.3	56.2	8.6	34.2	22.8	3.8	6.0	17.1	56.1	10.0	770
45-49	21.2	2,613	12.6	58.9	8.9	35.9	21.6	6.3	5.8	15.6	60.8	9.5	554
Residence													
Rural	17.1	17,919	12.1	44.7	5.5	25.4	24.0	5.4	5.6	15.9	57.8	11.5	3,070
Urban	37.5	6,594	14.5	71.0	12.9	47.2	20.5	6.9	4.3	20.7	52.7	5.6	2,470
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	14.5	9,810	10.8	39.3	4.7	20.3	22.3	4.8	5.4	15.0	60.4	14.9	1,425
18 years & above	28.0	14,703	14.0	62.4	10.2	40.3	22.5	6.5	4.9	19.1	53.8	6.8	4,115
Marital duration													
0-4	24.5	4,163	15.9	62.4	10.3	39.9	22.8	11.1	3.8	23.2	50.5	6.1	1,015
5-9	24.9	4,255	14.7	59.1	9.2	38.2	21.4	6.0	4.4	17.8	50.9	7.2	1,061
10-14	24.0	4,275	13.3	56.5	9.8	37.1	23.1	4.3	5.2	17.8	56.1	9.5	1,024
15+	20.7	11,820	11.3	52.7	7.6	31.0	22.5	4.7	5.6	16.2	59.4	10.5	2,440
Education													
Non-literate ^a	10.4	10,641	7.5	28.7	2.1	8.8	20.0	2.4	5.6	13.8	66.4	16.2	1,112
Less than 5 yrs	15.3	2,359	9.7	42.6	3.9	22.5	19.2	1.4	4.7	16.4	63.2	10.5	360
5-9 years	24.9	6,750	11.5	55.8	6.0	29.6	20.4	3.8	4.5	16.3	58.2	7.0	1,677
10 or more years	50.3	4,763	17.5	71.8	14.6	53.2	25.6	10.0	5.1	21.5	47.4	6.6	2,391
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	10.1	5,241	8.5	26.7	3.4	12.9	18.6	3.1	5.9	13.4	66.4	17.9	527
Less than 5 years	13.7	2,748	11.0	37.0	3.5	17.9	21.3	2.7	6.4	12.6	67.8	9.8	375
5-9 years	20.0	8,147	12.2	50.1	5.7	25.4	21.3	4.0	4.9	16.1	58.7	8.6	1,627
10 or more years	36.0	8,377	14.8	67.5	12.1	46.5	23.9	8.1	4.7	20.6	50.4	7.3	3,011
Religion													
Hindu	22.3	22,350	13.3	56.6	9.3	35.5	22.4	6.0	5.0	18.0	55.6	9.0	4,980
Muslim	25.1	1,819	12.1	52.1	3.3	27.8	21.9	3.9	4.0	18.5	55.5	7.2	458
Christian	20.0	211	11.9	52.7	12.0	40.7	30.9	4.8	14.3	11.9	47.5	14.3	42
Jain	50.3	72	14.0	88.7	8.6	64.4	22.4	33.3	2.9	15.8	50.3	11.4	36
Others	39.3	61	(12.5)	(66.7)	(16.7)	(54.2)	(29.2)	(12.5)	(12.5)	(29.2)	(62.5)	(8.3)	24

Contd...

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

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	24.9	3,035	14.8	60.0	8.9	36.3	25.3	6.1	4.6	15.0	55.9	8.1	758
Scheduled Tribes	12.5	6,233	13.6	40.7	6.5	25.9	31.0	7.1	8.7	19.6	51.9	12.8	777
Other Backward Classes	20.1	9,084	12.1	49.9	6.1	27.9	18.5	4.3	3.9	16.5	58.2	9.7	1,831
Others	35.1	5,92,1	13.6	67.0	11.8	44.9	22.0	7.4	4.7	19.9	53.8	7.1	2,081
Wealth index													
Lowest	6.9	1,665	4.4	9.6	0.9	5.2	27.8	4.4	7.0	14.2	60.8	19.2	115
Second	9.0	3,599	6.8	16.3	2.5	15.0	30.6	3.1	7.0	17.8	61.8	23.1	324
Middle	12.2	5,377	11.5	29.0	2.6	18.8	25.1	4.4	5.5	16.5	59.3	14.3	656
Fourth	21.5	6,557	12.3	50.5	5.9	23.8	19.4	5.3	5.3	15.1	59.6	9.2	1,414
Highest	41.5	7,315	14.9	71.2	12.5	47.2	22.3	7.2	4.5	19.9	51.9	5.6	3,031
Gujarat (15-49)	22.6	24,513	13.2	56.4	8.8	35.1	22.5	6.1	5.0	18.1	55.5	8.9	5,540
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	23.1	20,665	13.3	56.2	8.8	35.2	22.6	6.0	4.8	18.9	55.1	8.6	4,770

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted 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*.

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

TABLE 7.3 KNOWLEDGE OF MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of RTI/STI and among them, who have knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI								Number of women heard of RTI/STI **
	Heard of RTI/STI	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	14.8	34.8	25.9	19.8	13.5	66.9	30.7	5.5	166
20-24	20.2	30.4	26.0	25.9	20.6	70.1	40.9	7.4	825
25-29	25.7	33.4	27.2	29.3	18.3	67.7	36.1	7.7	1,168
30-34	24.8	31.9	26.8	28.3	17.4	68.0	36.5	8.5	1,107
35-39	23.5	32.1	26.7	31.3	18.8	67.8	36.6	7.7	950
40-44	21.3	32.7	30.2	30.6	19.3	64.5	37.4	9.6	770
45-49	21.2	34.4	30.7	32.0	20.5	66.6	44.0	8.6	554
Residence									
Rural	17.1	29.4	22.9	24.1	15.8	63.7	33.7	9.6	3,070
Urban	37.5	36.0	33.0	34.9	22.2	72.1	42.5	6.4	2,470
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	14.5	30.7	26.4	22.1	13.8	62.1	33.9	9.0	1,425
18 years & above	28.0	33.0	27.9	31.3	20.3	69.3	39.0	7.8	4,115
Marital duration									
0-4	24.5	33.1	27.9	27.0	21.1	71.5	40.2	7.0	1,015
5-9	24.9	33.6	26.8	29.0	19.5	67.0	38.6	7.5	1,061
10-14	24.0	32.2	27.4	29.7	16.3	69.6	34.6	8.2	1,024
15+	20.7	31.8	27.8	29.8	18.5	65.3	37.8	8.8	2,440
Education									
Non-literate ^a	10.4	29.8	27.0	21.5	11.7	52.8	30.7	12.1	1,112
Less than 5 yrs	15.3	27.0	24.2	21.8	14.1	63.0	37.8	6.6	360
5-9 years	24.9	27.9	21.7	24.7	15.0	67.1	34.6	9.0	1,677
10 or more years	50.3	37.0	31.8	35.7	24.4	74.3	42.6	6.1	2,391
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	10.1	30.2	26.6	19.6	14.3	51.7	30.9	12.8	527
Less than 5 years	13.7	28.4	23.7	28.9	10.4	58.6	29.2	9.3	375
5-9 years	20.0	28.9	23.7	24.6	15.7	65.5	36.1	8.6	1,627
10 or more years	36.0	35.0	30.0	32.8	21.9	72.1	40.7	7.0	3,011
Religion									
Hindu	22.3	32.7	28.2	29.7	18.9	67.5	38.1	8.1	4,980
Muslim	25.1	25.8	18.4	20.9	17.9	69.7	35.2	8.6	458
Christian	20.0	39.5	21.4	21.4	21.0	63.7	39.4	6.0	42
Jain	50.3	55.2	40.6	46.4	14.4	62.6	33.1	9.2	36
Others	(39.3)	(42.9)	(47.6)	(28.6)	(19.0)	(61.9)	(33.3)	(9.5)	24
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	24.9	38.2	32.9	28.2	15.3	65.7	39.3	5.7	758
Scheduled Tribes	12.5	32.2	22.6	23.3	22.2	65.4	39.7	7.0	777
Other Backward Classes	20.1	27.4	24.1	25.0	14.8	66.9	36.1	9.8	1,831
Others	35.1	34.5	30.5	35.5	22.5	70.5	38.7	6.6	2,081
Wealth index									
Lowest	6.9	45.0	31.5	21.0	8.3	39.0	24.3	16.5	115
Second	9.0	34.0	31.4	16.6	16.2	57.6	37.2	9.7	324
Middle	12.2	28.9	25.7	21.1	13.9	59.8	32.2	9.4	656
Fourth	21.5	28.0	20.3	22.9	15.1	66.6	35.2	9.8	1,414
Highest	41.5	34.5	30.5	34.7	21.8	71.4	40.5	6.7	3,031
Gujarat (15-49)[†]	22.6	32.5	27.6	29.1	18.8	67.6	37.8	8.1	5,540
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	23.1	32.5	27.4	28.9	18.5	67.4	37.1	8.2	4,770

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had reported abnormal vaginal discharge, other RTI/STI symptoms during three months prior to survey according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	
Age group										
15-19	7.6	11.8	3.8	1.6	3.7	0.4	0.7	4.3	1.1	1,124
20-24	9.3	14.9	5.2	2.0	4.3	0.6	0.8	3.4	0.6	4,103
25-29	11.0	16.3	6.0	2.3	4.8	0.7	0.9	2.4	0.4	4,544
30-34	11.7	19.1	6.2	2.5	5.5	0.8	0.8	2.3	0.2	4,476
35-39	10.7	19.0	6.5	2.8	5.4	1.0	0.9	2.1	0.3	4,039
40-44	8.2	15.9	4.5	2.0	4.6	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.2	3,614
45-49	5.7	15.6	4.6	1.7	3.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.1	2,613
Residence										
Rural	10.1	17.6	5.7	2.5	5.4	0.8	1.0	2.3	0.4	17,919
Urban	8.6	14.2	4.9	1.6	3.0	0.5	0.4	2.0	0.2	6,594
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	9.9	17.3	5.5	2.3	5.7	0.9	1.0	2.4	0.4	9,810
18 years & above	9.5	16.3	5.5	2.2	4.1	0.6	0.7	2.2	0.3	14,703
Marital duration										
0-4	8.2	13.1	4.6	1.6	3.4	0.4	0.6	3.6	0.7	4,163
5-9	10.8	16.7	6.1	2.4	4.8	0.7	0.9	2.5	0.5	4,255
10-14	12.0	17.8	5.9	2.5	5.3	0.7	0.8	2.1	0.1	4,275
15+	9.0	17.6	5.5	2.3	5.0	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.2	11,820
Education										
Non-literate ^a	9.5	17.4	5.5	2.4	5.6	0.9	1.0	2.1	0.4	10,641
Less than 5 yrs	10.3	17.6	6.0	2.5	5.7	0.7	0.6	2.9	0.4	2,359
5-9 years	10.2	16.8	5.7	2.1	4.4	0.8	0.8	2.4	0.3	6,750
10 or more years	8.9	14.5	5.0	1.9	2.9	0.3	0.4	2.0	0.2	4,763
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	9.5	17.3	5.8	2.8	5.6	0.8	1.3	2.1	0.5	5,241
Less than 5 years	10.4	18.4	6.1	3.0	5.7	0.8	1.2	2.1	0.3	2,748
5-9 years	10.1	17.0	5.6	2.1	5.0	0.8	0.7	2.5	0.4	8,147
10 or more years	9.1	15.5	5.1	1.8	3.7	0.6	0.5	2.1	0.2	8,377
Religion										
Hindu	9.6	16.6	5.4	2.2	4.7	0.7	0.8	2.2	0.3	22,350
Muslim	11.7	18.4	6.4	2.2	5.3	0.5	0.7	3.0	0.2	1,819
Christian	8.1	20.4	5.7	2.9	10.0	1.9	0.9	3.4	1.4	211
Jain	4.3	8.1	.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	72
Others	8.2	13.0	6.6	1.6	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61

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

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	11.2	19.8	6.6	2.5	5.6	0.9	0.8	2.9	0.5	3,035
Scheduled Tribes	9.0	16.7	5.6	2.6	5.7	0.9	1.0	2.5	0.6	6,233
Other Backward Classes	9.9	16.3	5.1	1.9	4.7	0.6	0.8	2.1	0.2	9,084
Others	9.2	15.6	5.4	2.1	3.6	0.6	0.7	2.0	0.2	5,921
Wealth index										
Lowest	10.4	18.4	6.9	3.3	6.8	1.1	1.0	2.5	0.6	1,665
Second	9.7	17.7	5.1	2.7	6.7	0.6	1.3	2.4	0.7	3,599
Middle	10.0	16.8	5.3	2.2	5.3	0.8	0.9	2.6	0.4	5,377
Fourth	10.1	17.0	5.5	2.2	4.4	0.9	0.8	2.4	0.2	6,557
Highest	8.8	15.5	5.5	1.8	3.3	0.5	0.4	1.7	0.1	7,315
Gujarat (15-49)	9.7	16.7	5.5	2.2	4.8	0.7	0.8	2.2	0.3	24,513
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	10.2	17.2	5.7	2.3	5.0	0.7	0.8	2.4	0.4	20,665

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem.

² Only for currently married women.

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

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

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years discussed RTI /STI problem with husband/partner and sought treatment among who reported any RTI/STI¹ problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/partner ¹	Women sought treatment ¹ for RTI/STI problems	Number of women having any RTI/STI ¹	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
Age group							
15-19	64.7	23.4	179	45.0	55.0	0.0	42
20-24	73.9	27.3	804	36.5	60.8	2.7	219
25-29	77.0	32.8	991	32.9	63.5	3.7	326
30-34	75.0	33.3	1,096	38.3	56.5	5.2	365
35-39	74.2	36.6	945	43.9	52.4	3.7	347
40-44	74.3	36.4	706	38.8	58.4	2.8	257
45-49	73.1	39.6	458	33.9	63.4	2.8	181
Residence							
Rural	73.4	31.9	3,940	42.8	53.4	3.7	1,257
Urban	77.8	38.7	1,239	25.1	71.8	3.2	480
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	73.3	34.3	2,123	42.1	53.3	4.6	728
18 years & above	75.2	33.0	3,056	34.9	62.2	2.9	1,009
Marital duration							
0-4	71.7	25.7	731	35.2	62.7	2.1	188
5-9	76.9	32.8	934	32.6	64.8	2.6	307
10-14	75.3	32.2	1,002	36.3	59.1	4.6	323
15+	74.0	36.6	2,512	40.9	55.3	3.8	919
Education							
Non-literate ^a	71.5	30.3	2,287	46.2	50.5	3.3	692
Less than 5 yrs	73.8	30.1	524	38.6	58.9	2.5	158
5-9 years	76.5	36.4	1,464	34.5	60.1	5.4	533
10 or more years	78.9	39.2	904	26.8	71.5	1.7	354
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	67.2	27.2	1,124	49.6	45.8	4.6	306
Less than 5 years	74.7	32.3	631	45.8	51.3	2.9	204
5-9 years	75.4	33.6	1,767	40.0	56.8	3.2	593
10 or more years	78.2	38.2	1,657	27.8	68.5	3.7	634
Religion							
Hindu	74.3	32.9	4,664	39.0	57.3	3.7	1,535
Muslim	75.5	39.1	449	27.9	69.8	2.3	176
Christian	83.3	37.8	48	(55.6)	(38.9)	(5.6)	18
Jain	*	*	7	*	*	*	5
Others	(63.6)	(27.3)	11	*	*	*	3
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	73.3	31.4	751	40.4	56.7	2.9	236
Scheduled Tribes	72.6	32.1	1,259	52.4	44.7	3.0	404
Other Backward Classes	74.3	32.9	1,930	34.9	60.7	4.4	636
Others	77.3	37.4	1,179	27.8	68.8	3.4	441
Wealth index							
Lowest	70.1	29.8	375	58.0	37.5	4.5	112
Second	69.6	25.7	792	54.9	41.6	3.4	204
Middle	71.5	29.5	1,151	48.3	46.4	5.3	340
Fourth	76.4	33.2	1,403	39.8	58.0	2.1	466
Highest	78.5	42.2	1,458	21.5	74.9	3.6	615
Gujarat	74.4	33.5	5,179	37.9	58.5	3.6	1,737

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge or other RTI/STI problem).

TABLE 7.6 RTI/STI INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who reported RTI/STI problem during three months prior to the survey and among them percentage sought treatment for the problem, by district, Gujarat, 2007-08

Districts	Who heard about RTI/STI	Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge	Who have any other symptoms of RTI/STI ¹	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for any RTI/STI ²	Number of women having any RTI/STI ²
Kachchh	22.9	7.5	21.1	838	30.0	204
Banas Kantha	14.2	9.1	15.6	1,075	32.7	216
Patan	29.5	13.2	15.5	915	36.6	198
Mahesana	29.0	8.7	11.3	908	35.8	146
Sabar Kantha	14.0	10.7	19.8	965	37.6	234
Gandhinagar	23.3	7.3	16.6	930	35.1	188
Ahmadabad	37.4	6.8	21.3	850	49.9	186
Surendranagar	24.1	12.4	26.5	883	29.8	275
Rajkot	34.3	9.0	12.2	894	40.9	147
Jamnagar	28.4	6.4	22.3	892	42.3	230
Porbandar	30.6	8.6	12.7	850	30.5	135
Junagarh	28.0	14.9	16.7	974	39.6	225
Amreli	27.6	15.5	22.4	966	34.6	261
Bhavnagar	13.4	7.1	9.3	923	25.8	135
Anand	21.3	10.1	12.1	988	32.3	173
Kheda	27.7	12.7	21.3	1,007	31.1	264
Panch Mahals	26.2	10.6	26.3	1,021	41.4	292
Dohad	5.6	7.7	11.3	1,184	28.6	171
Vadodara	17.7	9.8	11.2	994	24.2	158
Narmada	13.5	8.1	10.2	1,091	27.5	165
Bharuch	20.8	15.3	16.5	969	27.4	266
Surat	33.6	4.5	14.0	967	33.7	153
The Dangs	8.8	8.0	19.6	1,619	29.7	338
Navsari	36.6	5.0	10.9	911	27.5	141
Valsad	22.7	13.8	28.6	899	42.5	278
Gujarat (15-49)	22.6	9.7	16.7	24,513	33.5	5,179
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	23.1	10.2	17.2	20,665	33.4	5,064

¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge.

² Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge problem or other RTI/STI problem).

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

TABLE 7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15–49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS and among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives / friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	36.4	1,124	17.5	64.7	7.4	38.2	16.9	16.1	5.9	14.2	44.5	9.0	409
20-24	44.9	4,103	18.6	75.5	10.4	44.6	20.3	10.6	4.3	20.2	45.1	6.9	1,841
25-29	48.1	4,544	19.9	77.4	11.2	44.4	22.6	7.4	5.9	19.5	46.3	6.8	2,182
30-34	44.1	4,476	17.8	77.5	10.6	43.6	21.2	5.7	5.5	19.4	47.2	7.0	1,973
35-39	41.6	4,039	19.1	76.4	10.4	43.0	21.0	5.2	7.1	15.9	49.5	7.6	1,678
40-44	36.9	3,614	15.7	78.0	9.3	42.4	21.5	3.7	5.2	17.9	46.2	7.3	1,335
45-49	37.5	2,613	19.8	79.6	11.8	45.7	22.3	4.9	6.5	16.5	48.9	8.0	979
Residence													
Rural	32.8	17,919	17.2	68.1	7.7	35.4	23.1	6.3	5.7	15.6	47.5	8.3	5,879
Urban	68.6	6,594	20.2	88.0	14.1	54.4	19.0	7.7	5.7	21.9	46.2	5.9	4,518
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	28.9	9,810	16.9	66.2	7.7	29.9	20.1	4.2	5.4	15.6	48.1	9.4	2,833
18 years & above	51.5	14,703	19.1	80.6	11.5	48.8	21.7	8.0	5.8	19.3	46.5	6.5	7,564
Marital duration													
0-4	52.0	4,163	19.3	78.7	11.6	48.4	19.3	12.9	5.3	20.9	45.9	7.1	2,161
5-9	47.5	4,255	19.8	77.2	11.6	44.9	22.9	7.8	5.3	19.3	44.5	6.4	2,021
10-14	44.1	4,275	19.1	75.2	10.4	43.5	21.9	5.5	5.8	18.2	48.6	7.0	1,886
15+	36.6	11,820	17.2	76.2	9.5	40.8	21.3	4.2	6.1	16.6	47.9	7.8	4,329
Education													
Non-literate ^a	16.6	10,641	12.6	57.4	3.7	13.1	20.0	2.1	5.4	16.2	52.3	9.9	1,768
Less than 5 yrs	31.4	2,359	15.5	67.9	6.6	27.2	18.9	2.8	7.3	14.3	48.4	8.1	739
5-9 years	54.8	6,750	16.8	76.1	8.0	40.3	19.2	4.1	4.4	15.6	47.1	6.1	3,696
10 or more years	88.1	4,763	23.0	86.9	16.2	62.4	24.1	12.2	6.7	22.3	44.3	7.0	4,194
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	16.1	5,241	15.4	54.7	5.0	20.3	20.5	2.6	5.3	12.1	50.0	9.7	842
Less than 5 years	25.0	2,748	13.9	64.3	4.1	27.2	20.2	2.2	4.7	14.7	48.2	6.4	685
5-9 years	40.1	8,147	16.2	73.3	7.4	36.3	19.3	5.1	5.2	15.6	48.4	7.0	3,266
10 or more years	67.0	8,377	20.8	83.5	13.9	53.5	22.7	9.2	6.2	21.3	45.5	7.1	5,604
Religion													
Hindu	41.6	22,350	18.5	76.5	10.8	43.9	21.3	7.1	5.8	18.3	47.2	7.4	9,285
Muslim	51.7	1,819	17.9	77.8	6.8	38.9	20.5	4.6	3.5	17.9	44.9	6.0	944
Christian	33.5	211	22.8	67.4	8.6	47.2	36.9	8.4	8.4	19.9	39.9	5.7	70
Jain	79.9	72	20.8	92.8	16.1	62.2	8.8	17.8	10.8	23.9	58.9	7.3	57
Other	67.3	61	22.2	87.7	21.9	66.0	21.6	9.7	14.6	14.6	26.4	12.3	41

Contnd....

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

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	44.7	3,035	21.4	76.2	12.0	42.1	23.7	6.7	7.1	16.8	45.6	8.1	1,356
Scheduled Tribes	23.5	6,233	19.3	59.4	8.6	36.6	33.1	9.8	8.8	17.8	38.4	7.9	1,460
Other Backward Classes	40.8	9,084	16.8	75.6	8.2	38.8	17.6	5.6	4.4	16.7	48.9	7.4	3,715
Others	62.5	5,921	18.6	84.4	12.8	51.8	19.9	7.4	5.4	20.6	48.6	6.7	3,706
Wealth index													
Lowest	8.5	1,665	13.4	21.2	2.1	20.5	38.8	7.7	11.1	19.2	45.6	9.9	142
Second	12.6	3,599	13.7	30.5	2.7	20.1	33.3	6.4	10.5	17.7	49.5	11.9	452
Middle	24.7	5,377	15.4	53.0	4.7	29.2	24.3	5.2	5.1	15.0	45.8	10.3	1,330
Fourth	44.5	6,557	17.0	73.9	8.1	34.0	19.0	5.5	5.4	15.2	48.5	7.5	2,924
Highest	75.9	7,315	20.5	89.0	14.0	54.7	20.4	8.2	5.5	20.8	46.2	5.9	5,549
Gujarat (15-49)	42.4	24,513	18.5	76.7	10.5	43.7	21.3	6.9	5.7	18.3	46.9	7.3	10,397
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	43.3	20,665	18.4	76.8	10.4	43.7	21.3	7.0	5.6	19.2	46.7	7.2	8,936

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

** Unweighted 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.

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

TABLE 7.8 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge of mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard about HIV/AIDS according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who reported mode of transmission as							Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with person having many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of infected blood	Other	
Age group								
15-19	16.4	71.8	35.0	33.6	35.4	60.3	4.3	409
20-24	20.2	70.0	39.1	42.1	43.3	65.7	4.6	1,841
25-29	20.9	66.7	40.4	45.6	45.5	66.9	5.4	2,182
30-34	19.9	68.9	37.6	42.3	44.8	66.2	5.1	1,973
35-39	21.8	68.3	39.2	42.7	42.4	68.3	4.8	1,678
40-44	20.4	71.0	38.4	43.6	41.6	65.4	5.6	1,335
45-49	23.7	65.7	42.0	43.8	48.5	69.9	3.5	979
Residence								
Rural	17.3	68.3	37.1	38.5	37.3	60.7	4.5	5,879
Urban	24.9	69.0	41.5	48.5	51.8	73.6	5.5	4,518
Age at consummation of marriage								
Below 18 years	16.1	66.4	37.0	36.4	34.5	57.7	3.6	2,833
18 years & above	22.4	69.3	39.9	45.3	47.2	69.7	5.4	7,564
Marital duration								
0-4	21.3	70.5	40.3	41.8	43.7	67.8	4.9	2,161
5-9	21.3	67.9	39.8	46.8	46.4	67.2	5.5	2,021
10-14	21.4	68.3	38.1	43.4	45.4	66.7	5.3	1,886
15+	19.9	68.1	38.6	41.7	42.2	65.7	4.5	4,329
Education								
Non-literate ^a	17.4	62.4	38.6	33.6	29.5	51.6	2.1	1,768
Less than 5 yrs	16.6	65.2	35.6	39.4	35.3	56.5	4.4	739
5-9 years	17.1	69.2	35.7	37.9	39.1	61.5	4.9	3,696
10 or more years	25.3	70.8	42.4	50.7	53.7	77.1	6.0	4,194
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	20.3	63.8	36.7	31.2	30.4	52.6	3.1	842
Less than 5 years	13.3	61.7	35.3	33.6	32.4	55.5	1.4	685
5-9 years	18.3	66.7	36.9	39.7	38.4	61.3	4.4	3,266
10 or more years	22.9	70.9	41.0	47.2	49.7	72.3	5.8	5,604
Religion								
Hindu	20.6	68.5	39.3	43.4	44.2	67.2	5.0	9,285
Muslim	19.5	70.8	37.1	36.7	40.7	58.5	4.1	944
Christian	32.5	77.1	47.7	58.4	37.0	69.2	7.6	70
Jain	40.0	53.0	29.3	47.8	53.1	81.9	9.5	57
Others	36.8	55.1	35.1	55.6	57.3	82.2	5.1	41
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	26.8	65.6	38.3	39.4	43.9	68.2	3.5	1,356
Scheduled Tribes	23.5	65.9	41.3	41.9	40.6	63.3	5.2	1,460
Other Backward Classes	15.6	69.1	37.4	41.8	38.9	61.5	4.7	3,715
Others	22.5	70.4	40.5	46.2	50.4	72.2	5.6	3,706
Wealth index								
Lowest	28.8	58.9	42.1	41.9	36.3	62.4	2.7	142
Second	21.3	62.8	36.0	35.3	35.7	53.4	2.8	452
Middle	15.2	67.7	34.8	35.9	32.3	54.6	3.2	1,330
Fourth	16.7	68.2	38.1	38.0	35.4	58.8	4.6	2,924
Highest	23.6	69.6	40.7	47.4	51.1	73.8	5.6	5,549
Gujarat	20.8	68.6	39.1	43.0	43.9	66.6	4.9	10,397

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner/ avoid homosexual ¹	Avoid risks getting infected through bloods ²	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	
Age group						
15-19	24.3	38.5	59.7	49.2	16.5	409
20-24	25.6	46.4	69.1	56.8	22.0	1,841
25-29	28.0	49.8	70.5	60.2	23.6	2,182
30-34	25.7	46.1	69.7	57.9	21.8	1,973
35-39	27.8	44.4	68.5	59.5	21.0	1,678
40-44	27.0	46.0	68.1	59.1	22.6	1,335
45-49	31.5	43.8	67.2	62.3	26.7	979
Residence						
Rural	25.3	42.7	64.2	50.1	18.7	5,879
Urban	29.3	50.2	74.6	69.9	26.9	4,518
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	23.7	38.1	62.5	48.0	18.2	2,833
18 years & above	28.3	48.9	71.0	62.7	23.9	7,564
Marital duration						
0-4	26.9	47.9	70.6	59.7	23.0	2,161
5-9	27.6	49.0	70.2	60.8	22.7	2,021
10-14	27.2	48.0	68.3	57.2	23.0	1,886
15+	27.1	43.1	67.3	57.8	21.9	4,329
Education						
Non-literate ^a	24.8	34.0	58.8	40.4	13.9	1,768
Less than 5 yrs	28.9	35.7	56.5	40.9	19.2	739
5-9 years	24.3	42.4	64.7	52.4	20.3	3,696
10 or more years	29.8	54.3	78.6	75.0	27.3	4,194
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	28.5	37.4	57.6	40.2	15.5	842
Less than 5 years	18.6	33.2	58.1	43.1	14.5	685
5-9 years	26.5	40.9	63.9	51.7	20.8	3,266
10 or more years	28.2	51.3	74.5	67.4	25.0	5,604
Religion						
Hindu	27.1	46.1	68.5	58.9	22.5	9,285
Muslim	25.6	46.0	69.7	52.9	21.0	944
Christian	41.3	47.9	81.6	64.3	28.6	70
Jain	41.3	48.2	64.8	88.6	29.2	57
Others	28.3	54.7	80.9	80.5	31.2	41
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	33.4	46.7	64.9	58.5	18.5	1,356
Scheduled Tribes	31.8	41.2	64.1	52.3	21.8	1,460
Other Backward Classes	23.6	43.7	67.6	52.6	20.5	3,715
Others	26.6	50.0	73.3	67.2	25.9	3,706
Wealth index						
Lowest	41.5	41.5	57.8	44.3	23.2	142
Second	28.3	35.9	60.4	42.4	19.6	452
Middle	25.5	39.0	57.6	42.0	16.8	1,330
Fourth	24.2	40.5	64.3	48.3	18.3	2,924
Highest	28.5	51.0	74.6	69.8	25.7	5,549
Gujarat	27.2	46.2	68.7	58.7	22.5	10,397

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

** Unweighted 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

² Includes avoid sex with who inject drugs, use tested blood, use only new/ sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid razors/blades.

TABLE 7.10 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat ,2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage who have misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS by						Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Shaking hand	Hugging	Sharing clothes	Sharing food	Stepping on someone's urine/stool	Get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug	
Age group							
15-19	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.8	11.7	15.4	409
20-24	5.2	5.1	6.8	7.9	7.9	10.2	1,841
25-29	4.9	5.7	6.1	7.9	7.4	10.0	2,182
30-34	6.1	6.9	7.2	9.9	9.1	10.7	1,973
35-39	6.1	6.1	7.5	9.2	8.1	10.3	1,678
40-44	4.8	5.4	6.5	8.2	7.8	10.8	1,335
45-49	4.8	5.2	6.1	7.9	8.2	10.0	979
Residence							
Rural	7.3	7.7	8.7	10.8	10.4	12.9	5,879
Urban	3.3	3.7	4.4	5.7	5.3	7.4	4,518
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	7.5	8.0	9.6	12.0	11.3	13.2	2,833
18 years & above	4.8	5.2	5.8	7.3	7.1	9.5	7,564
Marital duration							
0-4	4.7	4.7	5.6	6.8	7.1	10.8	2,161
5-9	5.2	5.6	7.1	8.1	7.8	9.2	2,021
10-14	6.5	7.2	7.2	9.5	9.2	11.0	1,886
15+	5.7	6.1	7.2	9.4	8.5	10.8	4,329
Education							
Non-literate ^a	8.0	8.9	10.4	13.0	12.7	14.9	1,768
Less than 5 yrs	8.7	10.0	11.3	12.8	11.4	13.2	739
5-9 years	6.8	6.9	7.5	10.2	9.5	12.0	3,696
10 or more years	2.8	3.2	4.0	4.6	4.6	6.9	4,194
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	8.2	9.8	11.9	14.1	11.8	14.1	842
Less than 5 years	6.9	7.1	8.2	10.5	11.7	14.0	685
5-9 years	6.6	6.8	8.0	10.3	9.6	12.2	3,266
10 or more years	4.3	4.7	5.3	6.6	6.4	8.6	5,604
Religion							
Hindu	5.6	6.0	6.9	8.7	8.2	10.6	9,285
Muslim	5.6	5.6	6.5	8.1	7.8	9.5	944
Christian	4.3	5.7	10.0	17.1	14.1	15.5	70
Jain	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.2	0.0	57
Others	2.4	2.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	12.2	41
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	5.6	5.7	6.8	8.5	8.5	12.1	1,356
Scheduled Tribes	6.0	6.4	8.0	10.9	11.0	13.3	1,460
Other Backward Classes	6.7	7.3	7.7	9.3	9.3	11.3	3,715
Others	4.2	4.6	5.5	6.8	5.9	7.9	3,706
Wealth index							
Lowest	8.5	8.4	8.5	14.1	12.6	16.9	142
Second	7.1	8.4	9.5	13.0	13.5	16.8	452
Middle	9.2	9.5	10.8	12.8	12.2	14.3	1,330
Fourth	6.9	7.0	8.7	10.9	10.2	12.4	2,924
Highest	3.7	4.3	4.7	5.9	5.6	8.0	5,549
Gujarat	5.5	5.9	6.9	8.6	8.2	10.5	10,397

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Age group										
15-19	50.1	409	55.1	13.1	1.0	0.5	27.8	0.5	2.0	205
20-24	60.2	1,841	46.6	13.0	0.5	0.9	36.8	1.8	0.5	1,107
25-29	62.4	2,182	46.4	11.4	1.6	0.7	37.0	1.7	1.1	1,360
30-34	62.6	1,973	45.3	11.7	1.5	1.0	38.5	1.4	0.7	1,234
35-39	63.3	1,678	47.4	13.1	1.4	1.2	34.2	1.7	0.8	1,062
40-44	62.7	1,335	48.5	11.8	0.8	1.0	33.3	2.7	1.7	836
45-49	65.1	979	47.6	10.9	1.5	1.1	34.4	3.4	1.0	637
Residence										
Rural	56.9	5,879	49.3	17.1	1.0	0.7	30.0	0.9	0.8	3,349
Urban	68.5	4,518	44.6	6.7	1.4	1.2	42.0	3.0	1.1	3,092
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	54.4	2,833	50.2	16.9	0.9	0.8	29.3	1.0	0.7	1,541
18 years & above	64.8	7,564	46.1	10.5	1.3	1.0	37.8	2.2	1.0	4,900
Marital duration										
0-4	62.3	2,161	46.8	10.1	0.6	0.8	39.5	1.4	0.7	1,345
5-9	62.1	2,021	44.8	11.7	1.5	0.7	37.8	2.3	1.1	1,254
10-14	62.4	1,886	46.1	12.4	1.9	1.3	36.3	1.4	0.7	1,177
15+	61.6	4,329	48.7	13.1	1.1	1.0	32.7	2.2	1.1	2,665
Education										
Non-literate ^a	49.2	1,768	50.7	20.7	0.6	0.2	25.5	1.1	0.8	870
Less than 5 yrs	50.9	739	54.7	13.7	1.1	1.1	27.6	1.0	0.8	377
5-9 years	58.3	3,696	52.1	13.9	1.0	0.9	31.0	0.8	0.3	2,153
10 or more years	72.6	4,194	41.5	8.1	1.6	1.2	43.1	3.0	1.5	3,041
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	49.0	842	51.6	20.4	0.9	0.0	24.4	1.4	1.0	413
Less than 5 years	52.2	685	51.2	19.8	0.6	0.3	26.0	1.7	0.6	358
5-9 years	56.8	3,266	52.3	13.7	1.0	1.3	30.3	1.1	0.4	1,855
10 or more years	68.2	5,604	43.6	9.7	1.4	1.0	40.6	2.4	1.3	3,815
Religion										
Hindu	62.0	9,285	46.3	12.2	1.3	1.0	36.1	2.0	1.0	5,754
Muslim	60.2	944	55.4	11.6	0.3	0.9	30.2	0.8	0.7	568
Christian	73.1	70	42.8	8.0	1.9	0.0	43.4	1.9	2.0	51
Jain	72.2	57	50.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	41.4	5.1	0.0	41
Others	65.7	41	37.3	7.4	0.0	0.0	51.6	3.8	0.0	27

Contd...

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

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	60.3	1,356	51.6	10.7	1.7	2.1	31.5	1.7	0.6	818
Scheduled Tribes	56.5	1,460	43.7	22.2	1.7	0.7	29.7	1.5	0.2	825
Other Backward Classes	60.3	3,715	50.4	11.8	1.1	0.6	33.9	1.2	1.0	2240
Others	66.4	3,706	43.6	9.6	1.1	1.0	40.7	2.7	1.3	2461
Wealth index										
Lowest	57.0	142	42.9	33.6	1.2	0.0	22.3	0.0	0.0	81
Second	50.6	452	42.2	28.1	0.9	0.5	26.3	1.3	0.9	229
Middle	51.0	1,330	47.5	21.9	0.6	0.4	26.6	0.9	1.8	679
Fourth	56.7	2,924	55.1	14.7	0.8	0.7	27.7	0.7	0.2	1,659
Highest	68.4	5,549	43.8	7.8	1.5	1.2	41.8	2.7	1.1	3,793
Gujarat (15-49)	62.0	10,397	47.0	12.1	1.2	1.0	35.8	1.9	1.0	6,441
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	61.8	8,936	46.7	12.2	1.2	0.9	36.3	1.7	0.9	5,523

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 7.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background Characteristics	Who have been tested for HIV	Number of women heard HIV/AIDS**	Percentage who have been tested for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 years ago	
Age group					
15-19	2.9	409	(75.0)	(25.0)	12
20-24	7.9	1,841	57.3	42.7	145
25-29	8.1	2,182	39.4	60.6	175
30-34	4.8	1,973	27.1	72.9	95
35-39	2.6	1,678	27.0	73.0	44
40-44	2.0	1,335	25.3	74.7	27
45-49	2.0	979	(36.8)	(63.2)	19
Residence					
Rural	3.6	5,879	45.6	54.4	213
Urban	6.8	4,518	38.0	62.0	304
Age at consummation of marriage					
Below 18 years	2.9	2,833	46.1	53.9	82
18 years & above	5.8	7,564	40.2	59.8	435
Marital duration					
0-4	8.0	2,161	60.5	39.5	172
5-9	8.7	2,021	33.3	66.7	174
10-14	4.8	1,886	29.6	70.4	90
15+	1.9	4,329	29.6	70.4	81
Education					
Non-literate ^a	2.3	1,768	58.4	41.6	41
Less than 5 yrs	2.7	739	(55.0)	(45.0)	20
5-9 years	3.7	3,696	49.3	50.7	136
10 or more years	7.7	4,194	34.6	65.4	320
Husband's education					
Non-literate ^a	2.1	842	(44.4)	(55.6)	18
Less than 5 years	2.5	685	(58.8)	(41.2)	17
5-9 years	3.9	3,266	54.0	46.0	126
10 or more years	6.4	5,604	35.6	64.4	356
Religion					
Hindu	5.0	9,285	40.4	59.6	457
Muslim	4.8	944	46.6	53.4	45
Christian	10.0	70	*	*	7
Jain	5.4	57	*	*	3
Others	12.2	41	*	*	5
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	4.7	1,356	54.0	46.0	63
Scheduled Tribes	2.5	1,460	41.6	58.4	36
Other Backward classes	4.9	3,715	44.5	55.5	182
Others	6.1	3,706	35.2	64.8	224
Wealth index					
Lowest	3.5	142	*	*	5
Second	1.5	452	*	*	7
Middle	2.3	1,330	51.6	48.4	31
Fourth	4.3	2,924	56.5	43.5	124
Highest	6.4	5,549	34.8	65.2	350
Gujarat (15-49)	5.0	10,397	41.1	58.9	517
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	5.5	8,936	41.5	58.5	488

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 7.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS, know HIV/AIDS prevention, transmission, places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS and who have been tested for HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months, by districts, Gujarat, 2007-08

Districts	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condom	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby	Who know the places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS	Who ever been tested for HIV/AIDS (%)	Who underwent HIV/AIDS test in the past 12 months among ever tested
Kachchh	40.9	50.2	44.3	43.2	5.0	60.8
Banas Kantha	27.4	49.9	49.8	62.0	3.2	66.5
Patan	46.7	45.1	30.0	44.4	0.9	28.7
Mahesana	59.2	47.8	41.2	58.1	3.8	27.8
Sabar Kantha	38.8	46.4	39.0	42.2	2.7	71.8
Gandhinagar	59.9	48.8	39.1	64.3	6.3	53.5
Ahmedabad	67.1	35.9	38.1	74.4	3.9	53.6
Surendranagar	37.9	34.3	32.0	52.7	1.9	49.7
Rajkot	54.6	62.8	75.1	79.8	10.6	28.0
Jamnagar	50.4	41.6	44.1	79.3	6.0	39.9
Porbandar	51.5	40.1	41.1	74.8	14.5	43.6
Junagarh	47.1	54.0	45.8	62.6	4.8	47.2
Amreli	47.2	35.6	34.9	76.4	7.2	34.7
Bhavnagar	34.7	54.4	67.6	56.0	3.1	30.7
Anand	48.8	44.2	38.7	57.5	3.7	49.4
Kheda	49.9	36.9	29.6	66.8	4.8	33.7
Panch Mahals	36.3	56.6	50.7	59.8	1.5	42.4
Dohad	16.2	49.3	51.7	58.3	0.0	0.0
Vadodara	37.2	41.9	59.5	63.5	6.3	64.1
Narmada	22.1	44.2	43.3	67.2	3.3	37.1
Bharuch	46.6	33.8	46.4	53.2	2.5	28.0
Surat	60.5	50.9	40.1	54.5	7.4	43.3
The Dangs	15.2	31.3	46.0	65.9	2.5	47.6
Navsari	60.2	45.9	30.5	51.9	6.1	18.9
Valsad	50.5	51.3	34.8	55.1	2.6	30.5
Gujarat (15-49)	42.4	46.2	43.9	62.0	5.0	41.1
Gujarat (15-44)†	43.3	46.6	43.8	61.8	5.5	41.5

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

TABLE 7.14 EVER HAD INFERTILITY PROBLEM BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who ever had infertility problem according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who ever had infertility problem	Primary infertility	Secondary infertility	Total women** ¹	Percentage of women among who have ever infertility:				Number of women having primary/secondary infertility**
					In the first conception	After live birth/still birth	After induced/spontaneous abortion	Other incidents ²	
Age group									
15-19	4.2	3.0	1.2	905	71.2	7.9	10.5	10.4	38
20-24	6.2	3.9	2.3	3,985	62.8	9.3	15.8	9.6	247
25-29	6.5	4.3	2.2	4,532	66.3	8.9	9.6	11.8	293
30-34	6.5	4.2	2.3	4,474	64.2	13.6	10.6	9.2	293
35-39	6.8	4.3	2.5	4,039	62.9	13.1	6.9	14.2	275
40-44	6.3	4.3	2.0	3,614	67.9	10.6	8.8	10.1	227
45-49	5.9	4.1	1.8	2,613	69.5	10.3	9.2	9.7	153
Residence									
Rural	6.3	4.1	2.2	17,619	65.7	11.7	8.8	11.4	1,107
Urban	6.4	4.2	2.2	6,543	64.8	9.0	13.9	9.5	419
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	7.0	4.8	2.2	9,607	69.0	11.5	8.4	9.3	668
18 years & above	5.9	3.7	2.2	14,555	62.6	10.6	11.6	12.1	858
Marital duration									
0-4									
5-9	4.9	2.9	2.0	3,881	59.0	5.7	19.4	12.3	192
10-14	7.3	4.9	2.4	4,207	67.2	10.4	9.2	10.0	307
15+	6.5	4.2	2.3	4,260	64.8	12.7	9.4	11.3	275
	6.4	4.2	2.2	11,814	66.5	11.9	8.5	10.8	752
Education									
Non-literate ^a									
Less than 5 yrs	6.2	4.2	2.0	10,560	67.5	11.8	7.3	11.6	658
5-9 years	6.7	4.4	2.3	2,323	64.9	11.5	9.7	11.4	156
10 or more years	6.4	4.1	2.3	6,589	63.9	10.4	12.5	10.4	423
	6.2	3.9	2.3	4,690	63.2	9.7	13.5	9.9	289
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a									
Less than 5 years	5.9	4.1	1.8	5,191	68.5	11.6	6.2	12.1	308
5-9 years	6.3	4.1	2.2	2,741	63.8	11.4	9.8	14.3	174
10 or more years	6.4	4.3	2.1	8,017	66.7	10.3	10.5	9.9	515
	6.5	4.1	2.4	8,213	62.8	11.1	12.3	10.0	529
Religion									
Hindu	6.3	4.1	2.2	22,006	65.7	10.9	9.9	11.0	1,381
Muslim	7.0	4.3	2.7	1,812	60.9	11.7	14.2	10.1	127
Christian	4.8	3.4	1.4	211	(70.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	10
Jain	5.6	5.6	0.0	72	*	*	*	*	4
Others	6.6	3.4	3.2	61	*	*	*	*	4
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	6.9	4.6	2.3	2,987	66.9	7.7	11.2	9.3	205
Scheduled Tribes	5.2	3.4	1.8	6,195	65.0	14.7	6.9	12.2	320
Other Backward Classes	6.8	4.6	2.2	8,864	67.9	10.2	9.4	11.3	606
Others	6.3	3.9	2.4	5,877	61.4	11.3	12.9	10.2	372
Wealth index									
Lowest	5.3	3.5	1.8	1,653	65.5	11.4	7.0	16.1	87
Second	5.6	3.6	2.0	3,541	64.1	12.6	5.6	15.2	198
Middle	6.4	4.3	2.1	5,264	66.3	11.5	8.6	11.2	338
Fourth	7.0	4.7	2.3	6,454	67.2	9.5	12.4	8.7	452
Highest	6.2	4.0	2.2	7,250	63.5	11.3	11.8	9.9	451
Gujarat (15-49)	6.3	4.1	2.2	24,162	65.4	11.0	10.2	10.9	1,526
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	6.5	4.2	2.3	20,665	65.0	11.0	10.4	10.9	1,342

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.¹ Excluded women got married but *Gauna* not performed. Includes problems after pelvic surgery and other incidents.[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.15 CHILDLESSNESS AND INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women aged 20-49 and 40-49 years having no living children, and who have been married for at least five years, according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	20-49 aged women			40-49 aged women		
	Percentage childless	Infertility ¹	Number of women**	Percentage childless	Infertility ¹	Number of women**
Residence						
Rural	3.0	1.9	13,991	2.2	1.4	3,938
Urban	3.1	2.1	5,138	1.6	1.3	1,745
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	2.9	1.8	8,219	1.5	1.0	2,200
18 years & above	3.1	2.0	10,910	2.4	1.6	3,483
Marital Duration						
5-9	6.4	3.2	4,035	*	*	5
10-14	3.0	2.1	4,112	11.4	5.8	35
15+	1.9	1.4	10,982	2.0	1.4	5,643
Education						
Non-literate ^a	2.7	1.8	8,992	2.1	1.4	3,099
Less than 5 yrs	3.0	1.7	1,905	2.1	1.4	566
5-9 years	3.4	2.0	4,824	1.5	1.0	1,175
10 or more years	3.5	2.2	3,408	2.5	1.9	843
Husband's Education						
Non-literate ^a	2.8	1.8	4,256	2.4	1.6	1,444
Less than 5 years	2.7	1.9	2,374	1.8	1.0	893
5-9 years	3.1	2.0	6,222	1.8	1.2	1,654
10 or more years	3.3	1.9	6,277	2.1	1.7	1,692
Religion						
Hindu	3.0	1.9	17,472	2.0	1.4	5,177
Muslim	3.6	2.6	1,375	2.2	1.7	405
Christian	2.3	1.2	169	1.8	0.0	56
Jain	6.9	3.4	61	4.3	0.0	25
Others	3.9	2.0	52	(0.0)	(0.0)	20
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	2.7	1.8	2,355	2.7	1.9	698
Scheduled Tribes	2.8	1.5	4,859	1.9	1.2	1,381
Other Backward Classes	3.4	2.1	7,009	2.2	1.5	1,923
Others	3.0	2.0	4,712	1.7	1.3	1,623
Wealth index						
Lowest	3.7	2.3	1,352	4.4	3.2	319
Second	2.8	1.7	2,844	1.5	1.0	720
Middle	3.0	1.6	4,138	2.9	1.7	1,071
Fourth	3.0	2.1	5,034	1.6	1.0	1,493
Highest	3.0	2.0	5,761	1.8	1.5	2,080
Gujarat	3.0	1.9	19,129	2.0	1.4	5,683

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

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Women with no living children and reported problem in conceiving (involuntary infertility).

TABLE 7.16 TREATMENT FOR INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who sought treatment for primary/secondary infertility problem, according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	For primary Infertility			For secondary Infertility		
	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having primary infertility**	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having secondary infertility**
Age group						
15-19	51.7	48.0	27	(36.7)	(36.7)	11
20-24	71.0	55.4	155	77.1	71.6	92
25-29	85.1	70.7	194	85.9	76.8	99
30-34	93.1	71.9	188	76.2	66.7	105
35-39	81.0	63.6	173	82.3	71.4	102
40-44	85.0	59.7	154	76.7	69.8	73
45-49	90.6	67.1	106	79.0	70.4	47
Residence						
Rural	81.3	59.7	727	76.3	67.8	380
Urban	88.8	77.7	270	85.5	77.4	149
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	83.5	57.7	461	69.2	61.0	207
18 years & above	83.3	70.6	536	85.2	76.7	322
Marital duration						
0-4	63.7	58.3	113	78.4	72.0	79
5-9	84.4	68.4	206	78.3	70.2	101
10-14	87.1	70.3	178	76.5	68.3	97
15+	86.0	62.4	500	80.2	71.0	252
Education						
Non-literate ^a	80.4	53.1	444	73.0	61.8	214
Less than 5 yrs	88.0	70.3	101	71.0	65.5	55
5-9 years	81.9	70.8	270	82.9	76.2	153
10 or more years	90.2	80.3	182	89.0	82.4	107
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	75.8	49.2	211	73.3	59.8	97
Less than 5 years	84.7	54.3	111	77.9	73.0	63
5-9 years	82.9	65.6	343	80.4	71.8	172
10 or more years	88.2	76.8	332	80.6	73.9	197
Religion						
Hindu	82.9	63.9	907	77.9	69.2	474
Muslim	88.2	74.0	77	86.1	82.0	50
Christian	*	*	7	*	*	3
Jain	*	*	4	nc	nc	0
Others	*	*	2	*	*	2
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	80.3	62.8	137	81.0	76.6	68
Scheduled Tribes	75.0	57.7	208	73.1	57.9	112
Other Backward Classes	84.9	62.0	411	74.8	68.6	195
Others	90.0	76.4	228	86.9	79.3	144
Wealth index						
Poorest	75.5	52.6	57	66.9	43.5	30
Second	76.3	47.2	127	70.5	60.6	71
Middle	76.8	54.0	224	71.7	61.2	114
Fourth	85.2	64.4	303	79.1	73.0	149
Highest	91.3	83.3	286	89.3	83.8	165
Gujarat	83.4	64.6	997	78.9	70.5	529

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 7.17 INFERTILITY PROBLEM AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had ever menstruation problem during last three months prior to survey, ever had infertility problem and among women who had infertility problem, sought treatment for infertility, by districts, Gujarat, 2007-08

Districts	Who have menstruation problem	Who have infertility problem ¹	Who sought treatment for infertility
Kachchh	21.6	6.1	86.8
Banas Kantha	18.5	4.9	85.5
Patan	22.4	7.8	77.1
Mahesana	16.2	6.3	90.3
Sabar Kantha	21.2	8.7	71.9
Gandhinagar	16.6	7.4	85.0
Ahmadabad	15.0	5.8	90.6
Surendranagar	24.6	6.7	74.1
Rajkot	17.1	4.6	87.5
Jamnagar	11.2	5.6	87.9
Porbandar	22.3	7.7	81.8
Junagarh	25.9	7.8	90.8
Amreli	25.7	4.7	93.5
Bhavnagar	18.9	4.0	88.2
Anand	17.6	10.6	69.7
Kheda	16.1	10.3	84.7
Panch Mahals	23.4	8.3	90.3
Dohad	20.4	7.4	83.1
Vadodara	26.0	8.1	82.4
Narmada	21.6	4.5	69.3
Bharuch	19.8	6.0	79.3
Surat	13.0	3.8	71.6
The Dangs	18.9	2.3	67.2
Navsari	18.0	6.5	89.1
Valsad	19.2	4.8	81.7
Gujarat (15-49)	19.5	6.3	81.8
Gujarat (15-44)[†]	19.2	6.5	81.2

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

TABLE 8.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	74.5	78.3	66.5
20-24	25.5	21.7	33.5
Education			
Non-literate ^a	9.2	11.7	4.1
Less than five years	5.3	6.5	2.6
5-9 years	42.9	47.0	34.2
10 or more years	42.6	34.8	59.2
Religion			
Hindu	88.7	93.2	79.3
Muslim	9.8	5.6	18.6
Christian	0.8	0.9	0.6
Jain	0.4	0.1	1.1
Others	0.3	0.2	0.5
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	13.8	12.6	16.5
Scheduled tribes	21.3	28.1	6.8
Other backward classes	35.8	36.3	34.7
Others	29.0	23.0	42.0
Wealth index			
Lowest	4.2	6.1	0.2
Second	10.0	14.4	0.7
Middle	17.7	23.8	4.6
Fourth	30.0	34.2	21.1
Highest	38.0	21.4	73.4
Gujarat**	5,717	3,886	1,831
** Unweighted cases.			
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.			

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

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years aware of family life education, perceived family life education is important and percent distribution of women stating ideal age and standard at which family life education should be introduced, according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women			At what age family life education should be introduced ^b					From which standard family life education should be introduced ^b				Number of women who perceived family life education is important**
	Aware of family life education	Perceived family life education is important	Number of women**	Below 12	12-14	15 - 17	18 or above	Total	Below 8	8-9	10 or more	Total	
Age group													
15-19	72.6	75.1	4,261	12.9	37.7	31.1	18.3	100.0	22.9	33.0	44.1	100.0	3,192
20-24	82.1	85.6	1,456	12.2	34.4	33.7	19.7	100.0	20.8	33.3	45.9	100.0	1,246
Residence													
Rural	71.4	74.3	3,886	13.8	34.5	31.6	20.1	100.0	22.1	31.7	46.2	100.0	2,882
Urban	82.6	85.1	1,831	10.8	40.8	32.3	16.1	100.0	22.6	35.6	41.8	100.0	1,556
Education													
Non-literate ^a	39.2	40.9	529	8.7	28.5	23.7	39.1	100.0	22.1	17.7	60.2	100.0	215
Less than five years	44.9	46.8	305	9.4	33.0	23.0	34.6	100.0	30.1	15.6	54.3	100.0	142
5-9 years	70.1	74.4	2,442	15.0	37.5	29.1	18.4	100.0	28.2	32.4	39.4	100.0	1,814
10 or more years	91.4	92.9	2,441	11.5	37.1	35.4	16.0	100.0	17.0	36.2	46.8	100.0	2,267
Religion													
Hindu	75.4	77.8	5,077	12.8	36.8	31.6	18.8	100.0	21.8	33.4	44.8	100.0	3,951
Muslim	71.5	76.9	551	13.1	35.2	34.6	17.0	100.0	26.8	31.2	42.0	100.0	419
Christian	69.0	67.0	48	9.3	53.4	28.5	8.8	100.0	27.1	31.9	41.0	100.0	32
Jain	(82.6)	(95.7)	23	(4.5)	(13.6)	(31.8)	(50.0)	(100.0)	(9.1)	(18.2)	(72.7)	(100.0)	22
Others	(77.8)	(77.8)	18	(0.0)	(50.0)	(28.6)	(21.4)	(100.0)	(35.7)	(21.4)	(42.9)	(100.0)	14
Castes/tribes^f													
Scheduled castes	71.1	74.9	784	11.3	36.3	29.7	22.7	100.0	18.5	36.1	45.3	100.0	587
Scheduled tribes	65.9	66.9	1,233	11.9	38.2	30.0	19.9	100.0	21.2	32.8	46.0	100.0	826
Other backward classes	73.7	77.0	2,013	13.4	35.6	31.0	20.0	100.0	23.6	31.1	45.3	100.0	1,549
Others	84.6	87.6	1,626	13.3	37.3	34.5	14.9	100.0	23.3	34.1	42.6	100.0	1,422
Wealth index													
Lowest	49.4	48.6	245	14.1	33.3	25.3	27.3	100.0	30.3	19.9	49.9	100.0	119
Second	59.9	60.5	584	12.8	38.6	26.5	22.2	100.0	23.6	27.7	48.8	100.0	354
Middle	65.9	67.1	1,017	13.3	34.2	30.6	21.9	100.0	24.7	28.3	47.0	100.0	682
Fourth	73.8	78.2	1,710	14.3	36.0	31.5	18.3	100.0	23.1	35.3	41.6	100.0	1,339
Highest	87.0	90.0	2,161	11.3	38.1	33.8	16.8	100.0	20.2	35.0	44.8	100.0	1,944
Gujarat	75.0	77.7	5,717	12.7	36.7	31.8	18.7	100.0	22.3	33.1	44.6	100.0	4,438

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 8.3 SOURCES OF FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

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

Background characteristics	Perceived family life education to be important	Number of women**	Sources of family life education								Number of women who perceived family life education to be important**	
			Parents	Brother/sister/sister in law	Husband/partner	Friends/peers	Health care provider/sex education experts	Youth club/mandal/NGO worker	Teacher/school/college	Other		
Age group												
15-19	75.1	4,261	71.4	67.0	5.1	31.0	14.7	8.6	60.8	2.3	3,192	
20-24	85.6	1,456	72.2	70.1	7.7	33.5	17.8	10.9	63.9	1.9	1,246	
Residence												
Rural	74.3	3,886	69.2	67.2	6.0	31.8	15.0	8.5	57.5	2.5	2,882	
Urban	85.1	1,831	76.2	69.1	5.6	31.6	16.7	10.6	69.2	1.7	1,556	
Education												
Non-literate ^a	40.9	529	73.3	65.7	2.9	28.5	5.8	4.6	15.2	2.8	215	
Less than five years	46.8	305	61.6	60.7	4.4	29.0	8.0	2.0	31.2	5.1	142	
5-9 years	74.4	2,442	70.6	67.6	4.8	29.7	10.8	7.3	54.6	2.3	1,814	
10 or more years	92.9	2,441	72.9	68.7	7.0	33.8	20.8	11.7	73.3	1.9	2,267	
Religion												
Hindu	77.8	5,077	71.6	67.4	6.0	32.3	16.0	9.5	61.8	2.3	3,951	
Muslim	76.9	551	71.1	71.4	4.3	25.7	10.3	5.9	58.4	1.7	419	
Christian	67.0	48	77.7	72.0	15.3	32.5	35.1	22.1	80.6	3.5	32	
Jain	(95.7)	23	(90.9)	(81.8)	(0.0)	(22.7)	(9.1)	(4.5)	(50.0)	(4.5)	22	
Others	(77.8)	18	(57.1)	(64.3)	(7.1)	(50.0)	(28.6)	(14.3)	(85.7)	(0.0)	14	
Castes/tribes[#]												
Scheduled castes	74.9	784	72.3	68.6	5.0	31.4	15.4	7.2	60.4	2.4	587	
Scheduled tribes	66.9	1,233	73.1	64.2	6.1	30.6	18.0	9.0	59.1	2.0	826	
Other backward classes	77.0	2,013	70.1	70.0	6.2	32.4	13.1	9.6	58.4	2.4	1,549	
Others	87.6	1,626	72.2	67.5	5.8	31.6	16.8	9.9	66.8	2.1	1,422	
Wealth index												
Lowest	48.6	245	68.9	65.8	5.2	38.1	15.1	5.9	41.8	2.6	119	
Second	60.5	584	70.5	59.1	4.2	27.4	12.8	4.5	49.4	3.7	354	
Middle	67.1	1,017	66.4	64.6	5.2	31.6	12.8	7.2	51.2	2.2	682	
Fourth	78.2	1,710	71.3	69.9	5.5	31.0	13.0	8.6	57.8	2.0	1,339	
Highest	90.0	2,161	74.0	69.3	6.6	32.6	18.8	11.4	71.1	2.1	1,944	
Gujarat	77.7	5,717	71.6	67.9	5.8	31.7	15.5	9.2	61.6	2.2	4,438	

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.4 EVER RECEIVED FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who ever received family life education by sources, according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever received family life education	Number of women**	Source of family life education					Number of women ever received family life education**
			NGO programme/camp	Govt. programme/camp	School/college	Youth club	Other	
Age group								
15-19	60.3	4,261	4.9	5.8	83.8	12.9	17.4	2,570
20-24	71.5	1,456	8.2	8.3	84.1	16.4	17.0	1,040
Residence								
Rural	58.4	3,886	4.8	7.2	80.4	12.7	18.7	2,269
Urban	73.4	1,831	7.7	5.3	89.8	16.0	14.8	1,341
Education								
Non-literate ^a	22.6	529	4.4	13.5	7.6	28.2	57.4	118
Less than five years	24.8	305	2.8	4.8	34.7	17.2	54.4	76
5-9 years	54.8	2,442	3.4	4.9	77.0	14.9	21.7	1,339
10 or more years	85.1	2,441	7.6	7.3	94.5	12.3	10.7	2,077
Religion								
Hindu	63.6	5,077	5.9	6.7	84.0	14.1	17.4	3,230
Muslim	58.5	551	3.1	3.7	81.0	11.4	18.2	318
Christian	65.0	48	18.4	18.0	90.4	21.6	7.4	31
Jain	(82.6)	23	(10.5)	(10.5)	(94.7)	(21.1)	(0.0)	19
Others	(66.7)	18	(16.7)	(8.3)	(91.7)	(0.0)	(16.7)	12
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	61.1	784	5.9	6.6	82.0	14.9	19.1	480
Scheduled tribes	55.4	1,233	4.7	7.5	82.5	10.1	15.0	685
Other backward classes	59.0	2,013	5.1	5.7	81.0	15.5	19.2	1,190
Others	74.2	1,626	7.2	7.0	87.8	14.4	16.3	1,205
Wealth index								
Lowest	37.2	245	2.2	13.1	62.1	13.2	26.9	91
Second	43.9	584	3.5	5.3	70.8	13.3	25.3	258
Middle	48.9	1,017	3.5	5.6	75.2	12.3	22.2	499
Fourth	61.2	1,710	4.6	6.3	79.2	13.7	20.5	1,049
Highest	79.3	2,161	7.8	6.8	92.3	14.6	12.2	1,713
Gujarat	63.2	5,717	5.8	6.5	83.9	13.9	17.3	3,610

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.5 KNOWLEDGE OF LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND REPORTED IDEAL AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

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

Background characteristics	Knowledge of minimum legal age at marriage		Reported ideal age at marriage for boys			Reported ideal age at marriage for girls			Number of women**
	Boys	Girls	Less than 21	21 and above	Total	Less than 18	18 and above	Total	
Age group									
15-19	79.9	81.8	21.6	78.4	100.0	6.0	94.0	100.0	4,261
20-24	88.8	90.1	13.8	86.2	100.0	2.3	97.7	100.0	1,456
Residence									
Rural	78.1	80.1	22.8	77.2	100.0	6.6	93.4	100.0	3,886
Urban	90.8	92.1	13.2	86.8	100.0	2.0	98.0	100.0	1,831
Education									
Non-literate ^a	44.2	45.7	45.3	54.7	100.0	20.3	79.7	100.0	529
Less than five years	53.8	54.8	40.5	59.5	100.0	17.2	82.8	100.0	305
5-9 years	80.2	82.4	24.7	75.3	100.0	7.0	93.0	100.0	2,442
10 or more years	95.9	97.3	11.0	89.0	100.0	0.8	99.2	100.0	2,441
Religion									
Hindu	82.3	83.9	19.3	80.7	100.0	5.1	94.9	100.0	5,077
Muslim	81.3	84.0	23.4	76.6	100.0	4.4	95.6	100.0	551
Christian	77.5	79.6	2.7	97.3	100.0	2.6	97.4	100.0	48
Jain	(100.0)	(100.0)	(4.3)	(95.7)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	23
Others	(66.7)	(77.8)	(8.3)	(91.7)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	18
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	83.7	85.3	21.1	78.9	100.0	6.5	93.5	100.0	784
Scheduled tribes	73.7	75.5	20.0	80.0	100.0	7.0	93.0	100.0	1,233
Other backward classes	79.7	81.6	20.7	79.3	100.0	5.9	94.1	100.0	2,013
Others	90.4	91.8	17.2	82.8	100.0	2.1	97.9	100.0	1,626
Wealth index									
Lowest	49.8	51.1	38.3	61.7	100.0	16.6	83.4	100.0	245
Second	64.9	67.3	27.3	72.7	100.0	13.1	86.9	100.0	584
Middle	74.6	76.5	28.0	72.0	100.0	10.1	89.9	100.0	1,017
Fourth	81.8	83.5	20.3	79.7	100.0	4.6	95.4	100.0	1,710
Highest	94.2	95.7	13.1	86.9	100.0	1.1	98.9	100.0	2,161
Gujarat	82.2	83.9	19.4	80.6	100.0	5.0	95.0	100.0	5,717

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are currently menstruating and reported menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey, according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Number of women**	During last three months having menstruation related problems								Number of women with menstruation related problems**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	23.1	4,261	6.8	84.3	6.1	23.3	7.2	2.7	1.5	6.1	956
20-24	23.4	1,456	4.0	84.2	4.9	23.6	7.2	4.0	1.8	5.7	342
Residence											
Rural	23.2	3,886	6.5	84.1	6.1	22.0	7.9	3.2	1.7	6.2	879
Urban	23.3	1,831	5.2	84.5	5.2	26.2	5.7	2.8	1.5	5.5	419
Education											
Non-literate ^a	20.3	529	7.5	89.7	11.4	20.7	10.3	5.7	2.8	8.5	105
Less than five years	22.1	305	1.5	87.1	5.1	17.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	3.2	64
5-9 years	24.5	2,442	6.6	83.9	4.9	24.6	6.3	3.8	1.2	6.2	577
10 or more years	22.7	2,441	5.8	83.2	5.7	23.3	8.2	1.9	1.8	5.7	552
Religion											
Hindu	22.8	5,077	6.5	83.7	6.3	24.1	7.2	3.0	1.7	5.8	1,136
Muslim	26.2	551	2.8	87.5	2.0	17.6	7.7	2.2	1.4	7.5	140
Christian	25.3	48	(8.3)	(83.3)	(8.3)	(25.0)	(8.3)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
Jain	(31.8)	23	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Others	(16.7)	18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	29.1	784	3.6	81.8	5.0	28.3	6.2	2.6	1.4	7.2	224
Scheduled tribes	21.2	1,233	11.4	83.9	10.7	26.9	12.6	4.4	2.0	5.2	253
Other backward classes	22.2	2,013	4.3	85.8	4.9	18.9	5.4	1.8	1.8	5.6	434
Others	22.5	1,626	6.0	84.5	3.7	24.1	6.4	3.4	0.8	6.4	363
Wealth index											
Lowest	18.8	245	11.4	91.4	9.3	22.4	16.0	6.6	0.0	4.6	44
Second	22.1	584	5.6	91.1	4.9	16.4	7.3	2.5	1.6	7.3	122
Middle	21.9	1,017	7.8	84.8	8.7	19.5	10.1	2.7	2.3	4.7	215
Fourth	24.0	1,710	5.8	83.6	6.4	23.7	5.3	3.7	1.6	7.4	405
Highest	23.9	2,161	5.2	82.4	4.1	26.4	6.7	2.5	1.4	5.3	512
Gujarat	23.2	5,717	6.1	84.3	5.8	23.4	7.2	3.1	1.6	6.0	1,298

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.7 PRACTICES DURING MENSTRUAL PERIOD

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

Background characteristics	Practices during menstrual period				Number of women currently menstruating
	Used cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Use sanitary napkins	Used other	
Age group					
15-19	92.1	7.5	9.0	0.1	4,261
20-24	84.9	13.8	20.4	0.1	1,456
Residence					
Rural	93.1	6.5	6.4	0.2	3,886
Urban	84.2	14.7	23.5	0.1	1,831
Education					
Non-literate ^a	97.0	2.1	1.0	0.0	529
Less than five years	95.8	2.2	0.7	0.0	305
5-9 years	95.0	5.5	5.3	0.1	2,442
10 or more years	83.4	15.1	22.1	0.3	2,441
Religion					
Hindu	90.2	9.2	11.2	0.1	5,077
Muslim	91.2	8.1	15.6	0.0	551
Christian	91.0	12.5	20.8	2.2	48
Jain	(72.7)	(13.6)	(54.5)	(0.0)	23
Others	(83.3)	(11.1)	(27.8)	(0.0)	18
Castes/tribes[#]					
Scheduled castes	93.1	8.4	9.2	0.1	784
Scheduled tribes	96.3	2.8	4.9	0.2	1,233
Other backward classes	91.3	8.8	9.7	0.3	2,013
Others	83.1	14.4	20.4	0.0	1,626
Wealth index					
Lowest	98.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	245
Second	97.5	1.5	0.2	0.0	584
Middle	96.1	3.3	2.2	0.3	1,017
Fourth	95.5	6.3	5.7	0.1	1,710
Highest	80.7	16.7	25.4	0.2	2,161
Gujarat	90.2	9.1	11.9	0.1	5,717
[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases. ^a Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.					

TABLE 8.8 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know any contraceptive method by specific methods, according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Emergency contraception	Injectable	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of Women**
Age group														
15-19	86.0	85.5	47.2	79.3	51.2	66.4	25.4	23.7	52.9	13.3	27.9	11.6	2.4	4,261
20-24	93.7	93.7	63.8	90.1	75.4	82.9	43.3	40.6	75.0	27.7	44.4	20.3	3.8	1,456
Residence														
Rural	86.1	85.7	48.4	79.7	52.7	65.9	24.6	23.4	52.3	13.5	30.4	13.1	2.7	3,886
Urban	92.0	91.8	58.0	87.3	67.2	80.5	41.3	37.8	71.6	24.3	35.9	15.4	3.0	1,831
Education														
Non-literate ^a	74.8	74.5	28.7	66.2	31.0	42.6	9.0	9.0	26.6	3.0	15.3	5.4	1.3	529
Less than five years	69.3	68.2	31.1	61.0	26.8	45.8	8.6	10.4	27.1	1.3	15.6	6.8	1.2	305
5-9 years	84.7	84.2	43.7	78.9	50.1	63.5	20.6	19.7	48.1	9.2	24.7	9.3	1.9	2,442
10 or more years	96.5	96.3	66.7	91.3	74.1	86.9	46.5	42.7	79.8	29.8	45.3	21.0	4.2	2,441
Religion														
Hindu	88.2	87.8	51.9	82.5	57.8	70.8	29.9	28.3	58.9	17.1	32.9	14.1	2.8	5,077
Muslim	86.5	86.2	45.5	79.2	53.8	68.7	28.4	23.3	54.8	12.4	23.5	9.7	1.4	551
Christian	79.6	77.5	71.6	73.4	48.2	62.9	37.2	33.8	49.0	35.8	44.0	23.0	3.9	48
Jain	(91.3)	(91.3)	(47.8)	(87.0)	(56.5)	(78.3)	(60.9)	(43.5)	(69.6)	(39.1)	(52.2)	(21.7)	(21.7)	23
Others	(94.4)	(94.4)	(66.7)	(83.3)	(66.7)	(77.8)	(38.9)	(44.4)	(66.7)	(44.4)	(27.8)	(22.2)	(11.1)	18
Castes/tribes[#]														
Scheduled castes	85.9	85.3	46.8	78.2	53.7	69.3	25.7	26.8	54.1	18.0	25.2	11.7	2.5	784
Scheduled tribes	81.1	80.6	50.2	74.8	41.8	58.9	21.7	21.6	44.6	14.7	27.3	12.9	5.1	1,233
Other backward classes	88.7	88.4	47.5	83.1	57.4	68.5	27.3	25.2	56.9	12.0	31.0	12.3	1.9	2,013
Others	93.0	92.9	59.1	87.7	69.9	81.8	41.6	37.3	72.2	24.2	40.8	17.7	2.3	1,626
Wealth index														
Lowest	70.4	70.0	37.5	63.4	21.9	37.3	9.0	8.6	22.9	5.7	17.0	4.5	2.0	245
Second	77.2	76.8	38.8	70.9	34.6	50.3	10.3	14.0	33.1	4.8	18.6	7.5	2.3	584
Middle	83.9	83.3	42.5	77.1	45.0	59.8	18.1	18.9	42.9	8.6	24.4	10.6	1.8	1,017
Fourth	87.7	87.4	50.1	82.1	58.4	69.9	26.3	23.2	57.0	12.0	31.0	13.0	2.9	1,710
Highest	95.0	94.6	61.5	89.4	72.1	85.1	45.8	41.8	77.6	29.3	41.8	18.6	3.4	2,161
Gujarat	88.0	87.6	51.4	82.1	57.3	70.6	29.9	28.0	58.5	17.0	32.1	13.8	2.8	5,717

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.9 SOURCES FROM WHERE TO GET PILL AND CONDOM

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

Background characteristics	Sources from where to get pills and condoms			Number of women**
	Government facility	Private facility	Other	
Age group				
15-19	53.0	42.1	6.1	4,261
20-24	65.5	58.4	5.9	1,456
Residence				
Rural	54.6	39.1	5.8	3,886
Urban	59.6	61.5	6.5	1,831
Education				
Non-literate ^a	33.6	20.0	7.9	529
Less than five years	37.9	22.0	3.3	305
5-9 years	49.7	38.8	7.4	2,442
10 or more years	69.9	62.5	5.0	2,441
Religion				
Hindu	56.5	46.3	6.2	5,077
Muslim	54.0	45.2	4.9	551
Christian	57.1	40.7	0.0	48
Jain	(39.1)	(73.9)	(0.0)	23
Others	(61.1)	(50.0)	(6.7)	18
Castes/tribes[#]				
Scheduled castes	55.1	46.7	4.2	784
Scheduled tribes	51.5	28.8	6.0	1,233
Other backward classes	53.8	47.3	6.2	2,013
Others	62.6	57.3	6.8	1,626
Wealth index				
Lowest	34.4	13.0	5.0	245
Second	44.8	21.9	6.3	584
Middle	48.7	32.2	6.5	1,017
Fourth	56.4	43.4	6.3	1,710
Highest	64.9	65.2	5.8	2,161
Gujarat	56.2	46.3	6.0	5,717

Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
 () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
 ** Unweighted cases.
^a Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.

TABLE 8.10 DISCUSSION ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHOD BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION

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

Background characteristics	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**	Sources of information on family planning							Number of women ever discussed about family planning with any one**
			Parents	Brother/Sister/Sister in law	Friends/peers	Health care provider/sex education experts	Youth club/mandal/NGO worker	Teacher/school/college	Other	
Age group										
15-19	34.1	4,261	24.1	57.5	79.1	11.5	1.1	22.7	1.6	1,459
20-24	46.2	1,456	23.7	61.4	77.9	14.3	1.3	25.1	1.8	675
Residence										
Rural	35.1	3,886	22.3	60.1	80.2	12.7	1.0	20.1	1.8	1,366
Urban	41.5	1,831	26.9	56.3	76.0	11.9	1.4	29.5	1.3	768
Education										
Non-literate ^a	17.0	529	27.1	73.5	73.9	9.8	1.1	3.2	1.1	90
Less than five years	17.8	305	22.5	64.7	71.4	11.0	0.0	3.2	3.6	55
5-9 years	31.6	2,442	22.9	62.5	74.9	8.8	0.5	17.1	1.5	775
10 or more years	49.5	2,441	24.5	54.9	81.8	15.0	1.6	30.0	1.7	1,214
Religion										
Hindu	38.0	5,077	24.1	58.8	78.9	11.8	1.0	23.8	1.6	1,937
Muslim	28.5	551	22.3	59.5	76.1	10.9	0.9	13.3	0.0	159
Christian	45.8	48	(27.3)	(59.1)	(72.7)	(59.1)	(18.2)	(40.9)	(13.6)	22
Jain	(21.7)	23	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Others	(61.1)	18	(18.2)	(54.5)	(72.7)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(81.8)	(0.0)	11
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	30.4	784	18.7	60.2	72.9	15.8	2.3	21.3	2.6	240
Scheduled tribes	31.8	1,233	29.6	54.5	78.4	16.5	1.5	21.7	2.8	391
Other backward classes	35.8	2,013	21.7	62.5	78.9	9.6	0.8	21.9	1.5	726
Others	45.9	1,626	25.1	56.8	80.4	12.1	0.9	26.3	1.0	753
Wealth index										
Lowest	24.2	245	24.0	53.1	79.2	21.9	5.0	15.1	1.6	59
Second	26.2	584	25.4	56.2	75.4	11.8	0.0	14.3	1.9	153
Middle	30.1	1,017	23.1	61.5	80.3	12.3	0.9	15.9	2.2	307
Fourth	34.1	1,710	24.6	64.5	76.1	11.0	0.7	21.1	1.2	587
Highest	47.2	2,161	23.7	55.4	80.2	12.8	1.4	28.9	1.7	1,028
Gujarat	37.2	5,717	24.0	58.7	78.7	12.4	1.1	23.5	1.6	2,134

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

Table 8.11 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI AND STI BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware of RTI/STI and source of information, according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever heard of RTI/STI	Number of women**	Sources of information										Number of women who ever heard of RTI/STI**	
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Partner	Relatives/friends	Adult Education programme/school teacher	Religious/political leader/community meetings/exhibition/mela	Others		
Age group														
15-19	25.7	4,261	14.2	61.8	6.0	57.4	11.4	10.5	13.1	50.1	5.2	3.5	1,101	
20-24	37.5	1,456	17.1	67.3	8.6	64.4	16.5	13.1	16.8	41.1	8.1	8.8	550	
Residence														
Rural	24.7	3,886	15.6	55.8	4.7	53.9	14.7	10.5	14.5	45.3	7.4	2.8	965	
Urban	37.4	1,831	14.6	74.6	9.8	67.9	10.8	12.5	14.1	49.5	4.5	8.8	686	
Education														
Non-literate ^a	4.5	529	(8.3)	(45.8)	(0.0)	(29.2)	(25.0)	(4.2)	(25.0)	(8.3)	(25.0)	(0.0)	24	
Less than five years	6.6	305	(15.0)	(55.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(15.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	20	
5-9 years	20.5	2,442	13.5	56.6	4.1	46.7	11.4	6.0	14.8	37.7	4.1	1.5	503	
10 or more years	45.1	2,441	16.1	67.4	8.4	67.1	13.7	14.1	13.6	52.8	6.5	7.2	1,104	
Religion														
Hindu	29.2	5,077	15.9	63.6	7.5	59.2	12.6	11.3	14.5	47.6	6.4	5.4	1,491	
Muslim	23.5	551	7.4	63.5	1.6	63.2	11.3	12.6	10.4	37.7	2.9	3.6	127	
Christian	41.4	48	(10.0)	(60.0)	(0.0)	(80.0)	(50.0)	(10.0)	(15.0)	(80.0)	(10.0)	(5.0)	20	
Jain	(21.7)	23	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	
Others	(44.4)	18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	
Castes/tribes[#]														
Scheduled castes	27.5	784	16.7	67.6	9.0	61.4	17.0	10.1	13.7	41.9	6.2	4.2	218	
Scheduled tribes	24.4	1,233	27.3	53.1	6.1	56.7	20.5	10.5	11.5	48.9	7.3	3.2	302	
Other backward classes	25.7	2,013	9.6	62.9	5.6	55.7	8.9	9.8	13.3	44.2	7.0	5.0	520	
Others	36.3	1,626	13.6	67.7	7.3	64.2	12.1	13.5	17.0	50.7	4.9	6.9	594	
Wealth index														
Lowest	8.5	245	(14.3)	(33.3)	(9.5)	(38.1)	(23.8)	(9.5)	(4.8)	(52.4)	(19.0)	(0.0)	21	
Second	15.1	584	14.8	25.9	4.5	40.9	9.1	7.9	20.1	41.5	6.9	0.0	88	
Middle	20.6	1,017	15.4	41.7	2.8	43.3	14.9	8.0	15.5	44.0	7.9	1.4	211	
Fourth	25.0	1,710	13.2	65.9	6.3	58.9	12.7	7.0	11.2	47.2	5.2	3.2	433	
Highest	41.3	2,161	16.2	72.0	8.3	66.3	13.0	14.6	15.2	48.2	5.9	7.8	898	
Gujarat	28.7	5,717	15.2	63.6	6.9	59.7	13.1	11.3	14.3	47.1	6.2	5.3	1,651	

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.12 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI/STI TRANSMISSION

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know about transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Other	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	23.6	19.3	20.6	17.9	76.2	45.9	4.4	1,101
20-24	32.6	26.7	28.1	24.3	76.0	47.9	4.1	550
Residence								
Rural	25.8	19.1	21.5	18.5	75.7	43.7	4.3	965
Urban	27.8	25.4	25.4	22.3	76.7	50.3	4.3	686
Education								
Non-literate ^a	(31.6)	(36.8)	(21.1)	(10.5)	(52.6)	(47.4)	(5.3)	24
Less than five years	(38.5)	(46.2)	(30.8)	(23.1)	(30.8)	(23.1)	(0.0)	20
5-9 years	20.5	16.2	18.4	16.0	75.7	44.4	4.8	503
10 or more years	29.0	23.4	25.1	21.9	77.4	47.8	4.1	1,104
Religion								
Hindu	27.0	22.2	23.4	20.2	76.3	46.7	4.4	1,491
Muslim	20.2	15.2	18.3	14.2	77.2	44.9	2.7	127
Christian	(38.9)	(33.3)	(38.9)	(38.9)	(66.7)	(50.0)	(11.1)	20
Jain	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	32.9	22.5	23.6	24.7	75.7	50.0	3.3	218
Scheduled tribes	29.0	22.8	21.1	24.9	76.6	44.6	4.6	302
Other backward classes	19.3	16.3	20.0	15.3	78.0	46.6	5.7	520
Others	28.9	25.2	27.2	20.9	75.5	46.6	3.3	594
Wealth index								
Lowest	(43.8)	(43.8)	(37.5)	(31.3)	(62.5)	(25.0)	(6.3)	21
Second	28.4	20.6	16.1	25.1	72.9	50.6	3.2	88
Middle	23.3	21.5	18.5	20.5	71.4	42.8	4.1	211
Fourth	25.0	16.6	17.9	17.7	79.0	43.5	4.7	433
Highest	27.7	24.0	26.9	20.5	76.4	48.9	4.2	898
Gujarat	26.7	21.8	23.2	20.1	76.2	46.6	4.3	1,651

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

Table 8.13 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY SOURCES

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

Background characteristics	Ever heard of HIV/AIDS	Number of women**	Source of information						Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	Television	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Adult education programme	
Age group									
15-19	63.0	4,261	16.6	75.2	6.8	62.7	11.9	2.1	2,684
20-24	78.9	1,456	20.9	84.2	11.0	68.7	15.1	2.3	1,150
Residence									
Rural	59.7	3,886	16.6	70.8	5.0	60.2	13.2	2.2	2,325
Urban	82.5	1,831	19.9	88.9	12.7	71.2	12.4	2.2	1,509
Education									
Non-literate ^a	14.2	529	9.7	51.1	2.9	32.6	16.8	0.0	75
Less than five years	22.2	305	13.9	63.1	0.0	35.6	4.4	0.0	67
5-9 years	57.8	2,442	15.3	72.5	4.5	52.1	8.7	1.3	1,413
10 or more years	93.3	2,441	19.9	82.6	10.6	74.2	15.7	2.9	2,279
Religion									
Hindu	67.3	5,077	18.2	77.5	8.5	64.8	12.9	2.2	3,428
Muslim	63.7	551	14.0	81.3	4.0	61.0	9.6	1.2	345
Christian	60.8	48	14.0	65.3	3.8	79.7	48.1	9.9	29
Jain	(78.3)	23	(33.3)	(94.4)	(11.1)	(55.6)	(22.2)	(5.6)	18
Others	(77.8)	18	(28.6)	(92.9)	(7.1)	(78.6)	(7.1)	(0.0)	14
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	66.7	784	17.5	81.1	9.7	63.8	16.1	2.1	524
Scheduled tribes	53.9	1,233	24.0	58.8	7.1	62.2	20.4	3.4	664
Other backward classes	64.0	2,013	14.9	78.3	7.1	59.1	8.9	2.2	1,294
Others	80.1	1,626	17.8	85.4	8.5	70.7	11.7	1.7	1,304
Wealth index									
Lowest	24.0	245	17.0	24.0	8.5	44.5	28.7	6.8	59
Second	34.9	584	14.7	42.4	4.9	53.3	12.6	1.5	204
Middle	49.0	1,017	16.0	56.3	2.8	54.7	13.8	2.2	501
Fourth	66.4	1,710	14.9	76.1	4.9	57.7	10.5	1.3	1,141
Highest	89.1	2,161	20.5	89.8	11.5	72.8	13.6	2.6	1,929
Gujarat	67.0	5,717	17.9	77.9	8.0	64.5	12.9	2.2	3,834

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.14 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV TRANSMISSION /AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know about transmission of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unsafe Sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of blood	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group								
15-19	20.1	65.0	37.3	38.8	43.0	72.7	6.4	2,684
20-24	22.7	72.5	41.7	44.7	50.8	77.4	5.9	1,150
Residence								
Rural	19.7	67.1	36.4	37.4	42.2	72.3	6.4	2,325
Urban	22.8	67.7	41.8	45.3	49.9	76.8	6.1	1,509
Education								
Non-literate ^a	18.9	49.6	48.3	40.9	32.1	63.9	5.5	75
Less than five years	17.5	61.7	41.4	30.5	25.7	63.3	4.3	67
5-9 years	15.3	62.8	33.7	33.0	35.4	65.9	5.2	1,413
10 or more years	24.1	70.3	41.0	44.9	51.5	79.0	6.9	2,279
Religion								
Hindu	21.6	67.9	38.3	40.4	46.0	74.6	6.6	3,428
Muslim	12.5	63.0	39.5	40.6	38.4	69.2	3.5	345
Christian	34.3	65.2	58.6	64.1	58.4	69.4	3.1	29
Jain	(29.4)	(58.8)	(47.1)	(47.1)	(29.4)	(76.5)	(0.0)	18
Others	(36.4)	(36.4)	(36.4)	(45.5)	(63.6)	(100.0)	(0.0)	14
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	26.1	64.8	42.1	37.7	47.2	75.4	7.6	524
Scheduled tribes	24.4	62.4	42.2	42.3	42.3	73.3	5.8	664
Other backward classes	17.1	68.8	37.2	40.1	41.3	70.0	6.1	1,294
Others	20.8	69.4	37.0	42.1	49.7	77.8	6.4	1,304
Wealth index								
Lowest	36.1	77.9	50.7	35.6	31.3	53.1	2.3	59
Second	28.4	54.4	41.9	31.2	41.7	61.6	2.6	204
Middle	17.9	63.9	36.5	38.0	37.5	69.4	4.5	501
Fourth	16.1	65.8	37.7	39.1	41.9	72.2	6.9	1,141
Highest	23.2	69.7	39.0	42.9	49.7	77.8	6.7	1,929
Gujarat	20.9	67.3	38.6	40.6	45.4	74.1	6.3	3,834

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.15 MISCONCEPTION OF HIV/AIDS

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

Background characteristics	Shaking hands	Hugging	Kissing	Sharing clothes	Sharing food	Stepping on urine/stool of some one who has AIDS	Mosquito/ flea or bedbugs bites	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	5.9	6.2	12.2	6.6	8.6	9.2	11.7	2,684
20-24	3.7	4.1	9.3	4.8	6.2	6.6	10.1	1,150
Residence								
Rural	6.1	6.2	12.8	7.2	9.8	10.1	13.6	2,325
Urban	3.9	4.5	9.1	4.2	5.0	5.7	7.7	1,509
Education								
Non-literate ^a	2.7	5.4	17.5	5.5	8.1	14.6	24.0	75
Less than five years	6.1	7.6	18.5	4.5	12.7	14.9	16.6	67
5-9 years	8.0	8.3	15.7	9.1	11.8	10.5	13.5	1,413
10 or more years	3.6	3.7	8.2	4.2	5.4	6.7	9.3	2,279
Religion								
Hindu	5.4	5.7	11.5	6.1	8.2	8.6	11.6	3,428
Muslim	3.8	4.7	10.9	5.7	5.4	5.8	8.1	345
Christian	2.9	2.9	9.9	2.9	13.6	13.3	13.1	29
Jain	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	18
Others	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(7.1)	(7.1)	(14.3)	(14.3)	14
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	4.6	4.3	9.2	4.8	6.1	7.1	8.6	524
Scheduled tribes	5.8	6.1	15.3	7.9	10.8	11.8	14.7	664
Other backward classes	6.4	6.8	12.4	7.3	9.9	8.4	12.8	1,294
Others	4.0	4.3	9.0	4.5	5.3	7.3	8.9	1,304
Wealth index								
Lowest	11.7	11.9	23.7	13.7	25.4	23.6	22.0	59
Second	6.4	8.4	13.8	8.9	10.9	13.4	20.8	204
Middle	10.3	10.9	17.3	10.0	12.1	13.8	16.1	501
Fourth	5.6	5.1	11.9	7.1	10.0	9.3	11.3	1,141
Highest	3.4	3.9	8.9	3.9	4.8	5.5	8.7	1,929
Gujarat	5.2	5.5	11.3	6.0	7.9	8.4	11.2	3,834

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

Table 8.16 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HOW TO AVOID OR REDUCE THE CHANCES OF INFECTING HIV/AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Limit no. of sexual partners and avoid sex with sex workers	Avoid sex with person who inject drugs	Avoid pregnancy when having HIV/ AIDS	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group							
15-19	27.2	38.8	65.3	63.8	22.2	2.0	2,684
20-24	29.6	47.1	72.2	71.0	28.0	1.5	1,150
Residence							
Rural	28.9	36.8	63.5	60.9	21.9	2.1	2,325
Urban	26.7	47.8	73.3	73.7	26.8	1.6	1,509
Education							
Non-literate ^a	29.3	38.3	49.3	45.0	16.2	4.1	75
Less than five years	20.1	28.6	45.8	47.2	11.8	0.0	67
5-9 years	22.5	32.3	57.4	52.6	18.9	1.9	1,413
10 or more years	30.9	46.4	74.8	75.6	27.1	1.8	2,279
Religion							
Hindu	28.6	41.1	67.3	66.6	24.5	1.9	3,428
Muslim	20.7	42.1	67.9	60.3	18.6	1.1	345
Christian	23.6	61.0	70.2	69.5	26.9	0.0	29
Jain	(46.7)	(73.3)	(72.2)	(61.1)	(33.3)	(0.0)	18
Others	(41.7)	(25.0)	(57.1)	(71.4)	(16.7)	(8.3)	14
Castes/tribes[#]							
Scheduled castes	29.6	39.0	64.0	64.8	21.6	1.9	524
Scheduled tribes	36.8	36.6	62.9	60.6	26.2	1.2	664
Other backward classes	24.6	41.3	66.2	62.6	21.3	2.2	1,294
Others	26.2	44.7	72.2	72.2	26.0	1.8	1,304
Wealth index							
Lowest	49.6	51.4	62.5	35.5	16.4	2.3	59
Second	36.9	27.4	47.2	43.6	19.0	2.8	204
Middle	29.4	35.1	59.8	56.4	23.1	0.8	501
Fourth	23.3	35.2	64.5	60.9	21.1	1.6	1,141
Highest	28.8	46.9	73.2	74.7	26.3	2.1	1,929
Gujarat	27.9	41.4	67.4	66.0	24.0	1.9	3,834

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware where to get tested for HIV/AIDS and place for testing HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Know place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS**	Number of women**	Health Facility							Number of women who Knew place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS **
			Government				Private			
			Hospital	CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre	RTI/STI clinic VCT/ICTC	Other public/NGO hospitals	Hospital	RTI/STI VCT/ICTC	Other private hospitals	
Age group										
15-19	64.6	2,684	85.1	20.6	1.9	4.8	29.9	1.4	0.6	1,737
20-24	74.0	1,150	87.7	23.0	3.0	8.9	37.7	2.5	1.5	852
Residence										
Rural	64.7	2,325	83.8	24.8	2.2	3.5	27.4	1.2	0.8	1,503
Urban	71.5	1,509	89.0	16.8	2.4	9.9	39.5	2.6	1.0	1,086
Education										
Non-literate ^a	53.5	75	77.3	33.5	2.8	2.4	24.2	5.4	0.0	40
Less than five years	39.2	67	73.6	30.3	0.0	0.0	25.4	0.0	3.8	27
5-9 years	59.0	1,413	84.4	19.9	0.7	3.8	23.8	0.2	0.2	837
10 or more years	73.9	2,279	87.2	21.8	3.1	7.5	37.1	2.4	1.2	1,685
Religion										
Hindu	67.9	3,428	85.7	21.7	2.2	6.4	32.7	1.6	0.9	2,329
Muslim	61.4	345	90.3	16.9	2.6	3.9	25.7	2.1	0.5	215
Christian	86.4	29	82.2	28.3	3.9	4.4	50.0	3.4	3.4	25
Jain	(61.1)	18	(81.8)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(54.5)	(9.1)	(0.0)	11
Others	(64.3)	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	66.1	524	87.9	20.0	2.0	5.6	34.1	2.6	0.8	348
Scheduled tribes	65.6	664	79.4	33.8	3.2	2.9	27.5	0.9	0.9	436
Other backward classes	67.4	1,294	85.7	19.6	2.1	6.7	32.4	1.2	0.9	873
Others	68.9	1,304	88.4	18.1	2.2	7.5	33.8	2.4	0.8	900
Wealth index										
Lowest	57.9	59	82.4	32.4	2.9	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	34
Second	62.6	204	78.4	34.1	0.8	0.8	20.8	0.8	0.0	128
Middle	60.0	501	80.0	30.2	1.6	1.9	26.0	0.0	2.0	302
Fourth	64.6	1,141	84.0	21.8	1.8	4.2	25.8	0.9	0.8	739
Highest	71.7	1,929	89.1	17.9	2.8	8.8	38.8	2.7	0.8	1,386
Gujarat	67.4	3,834	86.0	21.4	2.3	6.2	32.5	1.7	0.9	2,589

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.18 KNOWLEDGE OF SOME SELECTED STATEMENTS

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

Background characteristics	Selected statements to test the level of awareness										Number of women**
	It is possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby is born by medical test		Pregnancy can occur after kissing or hugging		When a woman has intercourse for the first time she has to bleed		A women can get pregnant on the very first time she has sexual intercourse		A woman is most likely to get pregnant if she has sexual intercourse half way between her menstrual periods		
	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	
Age group											
15-19	50.2	17.3	6.5	28.5	15.0	53.4	26.1	46.8	24.8	55.3	4,261
20-24	56.8	7.9	5.2	15.0	17.7	40.9	32.9	35.2	33.1	43.5	1,456
Residence											
Rural	50.0	17.8	6.4	28.5	16.5	51.5	28.4	44.1	26.7	52.8	3,886
Urban	56.0	8.6	5.5	17.6	14.0	47.4	26.8	43.3	27.4	51.3	1,831
Education											
Non-literate ^a	30.6	34.5	7.3	44.1	14.1	60.8	21.2	53.8	18.0	62.2	529
Less than five years	33.0	31.1	7.2	41.3	12.6	58.7	22.4	50.4	16.6	63.0	305
5-9 years	49.4	18.3	5.9	31.0	15.9	54.6	25.5	47.6	23.4	56.3	2,442
10 or more years	61.4	5.2	6.0	12.9	16.2	42.4	32.4	37.0	33.7	44.8	2,441
Religion											
Hindu	51.5	15.0	6.0	24.9	15.4	49.9	27.9	43.5	27.2	51.8	5,077
Muslim	54.9	14.0	7.0	27.0	17.0	54.7	26.9	48.1	24.5	58.5	551
Christian	53.5	16.1	6.4	22.6	25.3	33.5	26.0	28.6	37.8	29.1	48
Jain	(43.5)	(8.7)	(8.7)	(30.4)	(30.4)	(30.4)	(34.8)	(34.8)	(21.7)	(47.8)	23
Others	(66.7)	(22.2)	(5.6)	(16.7)	(16.7)	(55.6)	(44.4)	(44.4)	(16.7)	(55.6)	18
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	52.4	13.2	6.3	23.2	13.6	49.3	24.9	44.2	24.6	52.5	784
Scheduled tribes	42.0	22.6	7.6	31.9	12.2	50.7	26.5	44.8	22.9	55.2	1,233
Other backward classes	51.0	16.4	5.2	28.5	15.9	53.6	25.8	47.1	26.5	54.2	2,013
Others	59.4	8.4	6.0	16.9	18.5	46.1	32.4	39.4	31.9	47.6	1,626
Wealth index											
Lowest	31.0	34.9	6.5	41.1	11.8	56.9	24.8	46.8	19.4	59.4	245
Second	39.8	30.8	8.1	42.4	12.0	61.4	22.9	56.7	19.8	64.2	584
Middle	45.1	21.1	7.3	31.1	16.6	54.9	25.0	47.2	24.3	55.9	1,017
Fourth	52.3	15.0	4.8	26.6	15.0	52.9	25.8	44.4	26.8	53.3	1,710
Highest	60.3	5.4	6.1	14.7	17.2	42.1	32.5	38.0	31.0	45.9	2,161
Gujarat	51.9	14.9	6.1	25.1	15.7	50.2	27.9	43.8	26.9	52.3	5,717

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

Table 8.19 AWARENESS OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ISSUES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who perceived family life education to be important, having menstruation related problems, are aware of specific contraceptive methods and who have ever discussed about family planning with any one by district, Gujarat, 2007-08

District	Perceived family life education to be important	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Knowledge of contraceptive pills	Knowledge of emergency contraception	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**
Kachchh	69.0	26.9	62.2	33.9	26.2	233
Banas Kantha	69.3	23.6	62.5	25.4	29.2	192
Patan	83.9	23.8	74.7	32.2	43.7	175
Mahesana	81.9	20.9	78.6	35.7	38.8	211
Sabar Kantha	72.4	26.9	67.5	31.0	38.4	202
Gandhinagar	86.5	25.1	83.2	51.9	38.4	185
Ahmadabad	68.8	21.7	67.1	42.2	21.1	230
Surendranagar	66.2	30.5	71.1	27.6	31.0	230
Rajkot	90.9	20.4	78.8	32.0	49.4	241
Jamnagar	83.9	14.7	70.6	26.5	40.2	286
Porbandar	88.0	22.9	67.8	34.1	46.5	258
Junagarh	83.2	32.2	75.6	24.4	41.6	303
Amreli	84.2	23.8	71.7	29.8	47.0	336
Bhavnagar	69.7	22.7	67.8	33.1	34.9	283
Anand	84.5	21.4	82.0	28.0	38.5	160
Kheda	93.1	18.2	83.8	41.3	43.1	160
Panch Mahals	86.5	25.7	72.7	20.0	41.4	215
Dohad	74.9	20.2	55.7	10.5	33.8	224
Vadodara	67.6	25.0	64.3	30.4	35.1	184
Narmada	67.8	22.4	59.8	27.6	41.6	214
Bharuch	80.0	21.4	71.3	41.7	33.8	216
Surat	86.1	20.5	84.0	34.6	32.9	239
The Dangs	55.6	19.4	49.3	19.1	29.9	304
Navsari	76.2	22.3	77.5	31.4	44.1	236
Valsad	78.1	24.5	79.6	25.9	32.3	200
Gujarat	77.7	23.2	70.6	30.0	37.2	5,717

** Unweighted cases.

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

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

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Centre	PHC	CHC
Kachchh	6,126	36,410	94,918
Banas Kantha	5,746	40,898	1,69,917
Patan	5,033	37,102	57,808
Mahesana	4,909	32,526	77,428
Sabar Kantha	5,131	36,513	78,108
Gandhinagar	6,332	46,367	1,32,833
Ahmadabad	6,325	38,940	1,64,171
Surendranagar	6,211	38,985	1,36,853
Rajkot	66,266	56,699	88,836
Jamnagar	4,900	33,331	57,561
Porbandar	5,005	60,067	70,906
Junagarh	8,205	35,526	1,05,506
Amreli	4,687	56,015	28,323
Bhavnagar	5,205	39,563	62,395
Anand	6,125	37,176	56,897
Kheda	5,474	39,423	1,03,405
Panch Mahals	5,178	35,884	1,05,294
Dohad	5,342	29,763	79,801
Vadodara	4,498	30,741	1,30,445
Narmada	3,668	22,818	1,05,265
Bharuch	5,813	30,565	45,671
Surat	3,232	26,282	1,26,344
The Dangs	5,027	32,914	60,000
Navsari	4,075	54,320	52,861
Valsad	3,929	31,760	77,828
Gujarat	7,234	38,171	90,765

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

TABLE 9.2: PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES HAVING SUB-CENTRE WITHIN VILLAGES & ANM AVAILABLE AT SUB-CENTRE AND STAYING IN SUB-CENTRE QUARTER BY DISTRICTS, GUJARAT, 2007-08

Districts	Villages having Sub-Centre within village	No. of villages	ANM/FHW Available at Sub-Centre	ANM residing in Sub-Centre quarter ¹	Total number of Sub-Centres
Kachchh	20.0	35	96.3	44.4	27
Banas Kantha	34.1	44	94.6	35.7	37
Patan	40.0	40	89.7	40.7	39
Mahesana	59.0	39	96.9	45.8	32
Sabar Kantha	33.3	45	100.0	42.9	28
Gandhinagar	62.5	32	92.6	5.6	27
Ahmadabad	20.0	10	87.5	33.3	8
Surendranagar	32.4	37	96.3	42.9	27
Rajkot	45.8	24	87.0	41.7	23
Jamnagar	28.6	28	100.0	33.3	23
Porbandar	42.3	26	95.8	45.5	24
Junagarh	48.6	35	93.9	35.7	33
Amreli	48.7	39	93.3	41.7	30
Bhavnagar	35.5	31	93.8	66.7	32
Anand	72.2	36	100.0	55.6	29
Kheda	52.5	40	93.8	30.4	32
Panch Mahals	34.1	44	94.4	0.0	36
Dohad	42.2	45	97.0	28.6	33
Vadodara	44.4	27	100.0	31.6	25
Narmada	26.7	45	88.6	47.6	35
Bharuch	35.1	37	96.7	27.8	30
Surat	55.0	20	93.3	50.0	15
The Dangs	14.0	50	93.1	55.0	29
Navsari	38.9	36	100.0	45.5	35
Valsad	22.2	36	88.0	23.5	25
Gujarat	39.2	881	94.7	37.8	714

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

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

Districts	Number of Sub-Centre					Total number of Sub-Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use ¹	
Kachchh	11	9	15	10	6	21
Banas Kantha	18	22	23	19	6	28
Patan	21	23	27	19	13	30
Mahesana	11	14	18	10	4	24
Sabar Kantha	13	17	13	8	7	19
Gandhinagar	16	16	16	11	2	22
Ahmadabad	2	1	4	4	3	5
Surendranagar	14	11	17	17	11	20
Rajkot	10	11	15	8	6	17
Jamnagar	9	13	12	8	3	17
Porbandar	9	10	11	8	6	15
Junagarh	7	11	13	5	2	16
Amreli	6	14	12	11	7	19
Bhavnagar	14	17	16	14	10	20
Anand	7	14	12	9	7	15
Kheda	6	11	12	12	4	15
Panch Mahals	4	12	14	12	2	22
Dohad	3	16	15	16	3	22
Vadodara	11	17	15	16	11	19
Narmada	7	12	16	7	2	22
Bharuch	8	13	14	11	5	20
Surat	4	8	8	3	1	10
The Dangs	9	12	19	16	13	21
Navsari	7	11	13	9	4	16
Valsad	2	8	7	3	0	14
Gujarat (%)	229 (48.8)	323(68.9)	357 (76.1)	266 (56.7)	138 (51.9)	469 (100.0)

¹ Percentage calculated from number of labor room available.

TABLE 9.4: NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES HAVING ADEQUATELY EQUIPPED AND ESSENTIAL DRUGS BY DISTRICTS, GUJARAT, 2007-08

District	Adequately equipped ¹ (at least 60%)	Essential drugs ² (at least 60%)	Total number of Sub-Centres
Kachchh	24	25	27
Banas Kantha	36	29	37
Patan	39	39	39
Mahesana	32	30	32
Sabar Kantha	28	27	28
Gandhinagar	27	27	27
Ahmedabad	8	8	8
Surendranagar	27	27	27
Rajkot	22	21	23
Jamnagar	23	22	23
Porbandar	24	23	24
Junagarh	32	30	33
Amreli	30	28	30
Bhavnagar	32	30	32
Anand	29	28	29
Kheda	32	30	32
Panch Mahals	36	36	36
Dohad	31	30	33
Vadodara	24	24	25
Narmada	31	34	35
Bharuch	29	28	30
Surat	15	15	15
The Dangs	29	21	29
Navsari	35	35	35
Valsad	25	25	25
Gujarat (%)	700(98.0)	672(94.1)	714(100.0)
¹ Equipments include: Instrument sterilizer, Auto disposal syringes, Hub cutter, B. P. instrument, Stethoscope, Weighing Machine (infant/adult), hemoglobinometer, Foetoscope, SIMS speculam, IUD insertion kit, Vaccine carrier.			
² Drugs includes, Drug kit-A/B, IFA tablets, Vitamine A solution, ORS packet.			

TABLE 9.5: NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, GUJARAT, 2007-08

District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Centres
Kachchh	7	21	25	27
Banas Kantha	18	34	37	37
Patan	13	34	33	39
Mahesana	18	19	31	32
Sabar Kantha	10	17	26	28
Gandhinagar	18	22	25	27
Ahmadabad	7	7	7	8
Surendranagar	9	22	27	27
Rajkot	17	15	19	23
Jamnagar	9	20	22	23
Porbandar	18	21	21	24
Junagarh	23	25	26	33
Amreli	11	29	28	30
Bhavnagar	14	28	24	32
Anand	20	27	27	29
Kheda	15	27	25	32
Panch Mahals	13	34	35	36
Dohad	15	27	30	33
Vadodara	10	21	19	25
Narmada	17	34	31	35
Bharuch	8	25	28	30
Surat	5	15	5	15
The Dangs	17	22	22	29
Navsari	8	25	29	35
Valsad	9	6	4	25
Gujarat (%)	329(46.1)	577(94.3)	606(84.9)	714(100.0)

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

TABLE 9.6: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, GUJARAT, 2007-08

District	Human resources Status of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer	AYUSH Doctor	Pharmacist	
Kachchh	22	2	4	22	23
Banas Kantha	21	1	13	18	32
Patan	15	1	8	18	20
Mahesana	23	6	10	25	29
Sabar Kantha	21	3	8	23	28
Gandhinagar	14	2	2	15	16
Ahmadabad	7	1	0	6	8
Surendranagar	11	0	10	9	20
Rajkot	10	3	7	7	21
Jamnagar	6	0	13	11	18
Porbandar	5	0	6	9	10
Junagarh	10	2	8	11	24
Amreli	6	1	17	15	24
Bhavnagar	15	6	4	16	24
Anand	24	4	0	25	28
Kheda	14	6	10	14	27
Panch Mahals	13	5	10	22	29
Dohad	17	3	8	13	30
Vadodara	11	4	8	10	23
Narmada	13	0	3	14	21
Bharuch	17	2	6	12	21
Surat	9	2	1	5	13
The Dangs	5	0	1	0	7
Navsari	18	3	2	9	25
Valsad	10	6	3	11	21
Gujarat (%)	337(62.2)	63(11.6)	162(29.9)	340(62.7)	542(100.0)
MO = Medical Officer. AYUSH = Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy.					

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

Districts	Number of PHCs having					Total number of PHCs
	Residential Quarter available for MO	Functioning 24 hours basis	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
Kachchh	22	15	19	20	20	23
Banas Kantha	24	11	29	25	26	32
Patan	12	12	14	16	15	20
Mahesana	13	15	23	26	25	29
Sabar Kantha	20	15	23	25	25	28
Gandhinagar	13	7	12	13	14	16
Ahmadabad	4	4	5	6	7	8
Surendranagar	15	9	15	14	14	20
Rajkot	10	4	14	18	12	21
Jamnagar	14	10	14	15	7	18
Porbandar	5	4	4	8	8	10
Junagarh	15	9	19	16	10	24
Amreli	8	13	17	19	13	24
Bhavnagar	12	12	15	19	19	24
Anand	15	21	27	20	25	28
Kheda	13	16	26	22	23	27
Panch Mahals	10	13	23	13	25	29
Dohad	10	5	21	11	22	30
Vadodara	15	15	14	19	17	23
Narmada	6	5	12	15	15	21
Bharuch	14	9	15	13	14	21
Surat	8	4	9	7	12	13
The Dangs	7	6	7	6	7	7
Navsari	13	13	21	19	14	25
Valsad	9	7	19	7	17	21
Gujarat (%)	307(56.6)	254(49.6)	417(77.1)	392(72.3)	406(74.9)	542(100.0)

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

District	Number of PHCs having						Total number of PHCs
	New born care equipments	Functional OT	Cold chain equipments ¹ at least 60 %)	Essential drugs ² (at least 60%)	Referral services for delivery*	Conducted at least 10 deliveries*	
Kachchh	7	21	22	23	13	11	23
Banas Kantha	10	26	29	26	8	10	32
Patan	12	20	18	18	8	6	20
Mahesana	8	19	27	23	6	7	29
Sabar Kantha	10	20	26	24	7	7	28
Gandhinagar	12	13	16	16	4	3	16
Ahmadabad	2	8	8	6	1	3	8
Surendranagar	6	14	19	18	7	5	20
Rajkot	5	16	16	17	2	2	21
Jamnagar	5	13	17	18	4	4	18
Porbandar	5	9	9	8	1	4	10
Junagarh	4	18	20	23	5	5	24
Amreli	6	14	21	21	10	9	24
Bhavnagar	8	20	23	22	9	9	24
Anand	9	23	27	26	19	19	28
Kheda	5	19	26	27	10	10	27
Panch Mahals	12	20	28	26	8	7	29
Dohad	5	20	26	23	3	4	30
Vadodara	5	19	23	21	14	13	23
Narmada	7	14	19	20	3	4	21
Bharuch	5	19	20	17	7	5	21
Surat	4	7	9	13	1	1	13
The Dangs	5	6	7	6	5	3	7
Navsari	6	15	23	22	7	6	25
Valsad	2	9	12	10	1	2	21
Gujarat (%)	165(30.4)	402(74.2)	491(90.6)	474(87.5)	163(64.2)	159(62.6)	542(100.0)

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

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

² Essential Drugs includes, Antiallergics, Anti hypertensive, Anti Diabetics, Anti anginal, Anti tubercular, Anti leprosy, Anti Filariasis, Anti bacterial, Anti Helminthic, Anti protozoal, Antidots, Solution correcting water and electrolyte imbalance, Essentials obstetric care drugs. OT = Operation Theatre.

TABLE 9.9: NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, GUJARAT, 2007-08

District	Number of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund	Utilized untied fund	
Kachchh	9	19	20	18	23
Banas Kantha	21	32	32	32	32
Patan	9	20	17	17	20
Mahesana	16	24	28	26	29
Sabar Kantha	18	28	27	26	28
Gandhinagar	14	16	13	13	16
Ahmadabad	6	8	8	8	8
Surendranagar	9	17	19	16	20
Rajkot	19	17	17	17	21
Jamnagar	15	17	15	15	18
Porbandar	8	10	9	8	10
Junagarh	17	23	22	16	24
Amreli	14	23	21	20	24
Bhavnagar	15	24	18	16	24
Anand	22	27	27	27	28
Kheda	20	25	23	22	27
Panch Mahals	25	29	29	27	29
Dohad	24	30	25	24	30
Vadodara	11	22	22	22	23
Narmada	13	20	21	15	21
Bharuch	13	20	19	17	21
Surat	9	11	7	7	13
The Dangs	6	7	7	7	7
Navsari	10	24	24	21	25
Valsad	13	15	13	12	21
Gujarat (%)	356(65.7)	508(93.7)	483(89.1)	449(82.8)	542(100.0)

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.

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

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Health Manager	
Kachchh	0	0	0	0	9
Banas Kantha	1	0	0	0	10
Patan	0	0	0	0	7
Mahesana	1	0	0	0	13
Sabar Kantha	1	1	2	0	13
Gandhinagar	1	0	2	0	6
Ahmadabad	2	0	2	0	5
Surendranagar	1	3	1	0	11
Rajkot	2	0	1	0	8
Jamnagar	0	1	0	0	8
Porbandar	1	0	0	0	4
Junagarh	0	0	1	0	13
Amreli	2	0	0	0	10
Bhavnagar	1	1	0	0	12
Anand	0	1	1	0	9
Kheda	0	0	1	0	9
Panch Mahals	3	0	1	0	10
Dohad	1	0	2	0	10
Vadodara	3	0	2	1	11
Narmada	0	0	0	0	3
Bharuch	0	0	0	0	7
Surat	2	2	0	0	6
The Dangs	0	0	0	0	1
Navsari	2	0	0	0	9
Valsad	0	1	4	0	8
Gujarat (%)	24(11.3)	10(4.7)	20(9.4)	1(0.5)	212(100.0)

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

District	Number of CHCs having:					Total number of CHCs
	Functional OT	Designated as FRU	New born care services ¹	LBW babies managed ²	Blood storage facility ¹	
Kachchh	8	7	7	6	2	9
Banas Kantha	6	9	7	5	2	10
Patan	4	7	5	4	0	7
Mahesana	7	11	10	4	1	13
Sabar Kantha	9	9	5	5	0	13
Gandhinagar	5	2	2	4	1	6
Ahmadabad	5	5	5	3	0	5
Surendranagar	8	10	7	5	2	11
Rajkot	3	4	4	4	1	8
Jamnagar	5	6	6	6	0	8
Porbandar	3	4	4	3	1	4
Junagarh	10	10	8	8	0	13
Amreli	9	6	4	3	0	10
Bhavnagar	9	6	6	9	0	12
Anand	6	7	6	2	0	9
Kheda	5	6	6	4	0	9
Panch Mahals	7	5	3	5	1	10
Dohad	1	8	6	4	1	10
Vadodara	8	8	8	5	2	11
Narmada	2	2	2	0	0	3
Bharuch	6	6	5	1	0	7
Surat	5	5	5	3	0	6
The Dangs	0	0	0	0	0	1
Navsari	4	7	7	4	0	9
Valsad	4	7	7	3	0	8
Gujarat (%)	139(65.6)	157(74.1)	135(86.0)	100(47.2)	14(8.9)	212(100.0)

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

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

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitor regularly*	Utilized untied fund	
Kachchh	6	9	9	7	9
Banas Kantha	9	10	10	9	10
Patan	2	7	7	5	7
Mahesana	8	12	12	11	13
Sabar Kantha	11	13	13	11	13
Gandhinagar	6	6	6	5	6
Ahmadabad	5	5	5	5	5
Surendranagar	8	11	11	7	11
Rajkot	8	8	8	7	8
Jamnagar	8	8	8	5	8
Porbandar	4	4	4	4	4
Junagarh	12	13	13	10	13
Amreli	10	10	10	6	10
Bhavnagar	8	12	12	8	12
Anand	8	9	9	8	9
Kheda	8	9	9	8	9
Panch Mahals	9	10	10	10	10
Dohad	10	10	10	6	10
Vadodara	8	11	11	8	11
Narmada	3	3	3	2	3
Bharuch	5	7	7	5	7
Surat	6	5	5	3	6
The Dangs	1	1	1	1	1
Navsari	2	9	7	5	9
Valsad	5	8	8	8	8
Gujarat (%)	170(80.2)	210(99.1)	208(99.1)	164(77.4)	212(100.0)

RKS= Rogi Kalyan Samiti.
*RKS monitored regularly is from the number of RKS constituted.

APPENDIX

SAMPLING ERROR FOR SELECTED INDICATORS

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Sampling errors, Gujarat, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)							
Kachchh	0.551	0.036	799	803	6.592	0.480	0.622
Banas Kantha	0.545	0.023	972	967	4.308	0.499	0.592
Patan	0.671	0.025	824	823	3.693	0.623	0.720
Mahesana	0.640	0.023	812	813	3.620	0.595	0.686
Sabar Kantha	0.563	0.028	898	894	4.892	0.509	0.617
Gandhinagar	0.652	0.025	852	864	3.849	0.602	0.701
Ahmadabad	0.632	0.022	802	803	3.530	0.589	0.676
Surendranagar	0.621	0.025	834	838	3.975	0.573	0.670
Rajkot	0.734	0.021	857	855	2.873	0.693	0.775
Jamnagar	0.693	0.023	862	863	3.334	0.647	0.738
Porbandar	0.622	0.025	808	808	4.062	0.573	0.672
Junagarh	0.648	0.020	918	913	3.151	0.608	0.688
Amreli	0.768	0.019	922	925	2.427	0.732	0.805
Bhavnagar	0.642	0.023	890	891	3.633	0.596	0.688
Anand	0.619	0.016	917	914	2.580	0.588	0.650
Kheda	0.693	0.022	931	939	3.168	0.650	0.736
Panch Mahals	0.648	0.029	955	954	4.445	0.591	0.704
Dohad	0.443	0.029	1,133	1,129	6.457	0.387	0.499
Vadodara	0.689	0.019	942	934	2.806	0.651	0.727
Narmada	0.638	0.026	1,027	1,027	4.083	0.587	0.689
Bharuch	0.703	0.018	884	872	2.604	0.667	0.739
Surat	0.689	0.019	916	917	2.754	0.652	0.726
The Dangs	0.532	0.024	1,547	1,546	4.552	0.484	0.579
Navsari	0.662	0.019	834	832	2.908	0.624	0.700
Valsad	0.643	0.030	849	846	4.663	0.584	0.702

contd.....

Sampling errors, Gujarat, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Unmet Need for family planning (Currently Married Women age 15-44)							
Kachchh	0.200	0.022	799	803	11.214	0.156	0.244
Banas Kantha	0.168	0.016	972	967	9.632	0.136	0.200
Patan	0.114	0.014	824	823	12.677	0.085	0.142
Mahesana	0.153	0.018	812	813	11.501	0.119	0.188
Sabar Kantha	0.189	0.020	898	894	10.651	0.150	0.229
Gandhinagar	0.133	0.019	852	864	14.184	0.096	0.170
Ahmadabad	0.164	0.017	802	803	10.368	0.131	0.198
Surendranagar	0.170	0.014	834	838	8.255	0.143	0.198
Rajkot	0.115	0.017	857	855	14.779	0.082	0.148
Jamnagar	0.124	0.018	862	863	14.932	0.087	0.160
Porbandar	0.162	0.022	808	808	13.561	0.119	0.205
Junagarh	0.142	0.017	918	913	11.652	0.110	0.175
Amreli	0.075	0.010	922	925	12.759	0.056	0.094
Bhavnagar	0.178	0.018	890	891	10.022	0.143	0.213
Anand	0.165	0.014	917	914	8.342	0.138	0.192
Kheda	0.121	0.017	931	939	14.413	0.087	0.156
Panch Mahals	0.145	0.015	955	954	10.322	0.115	0.174
Dohad	0.299	0.024	1,133	1,129	8.028	0.252	0.346
Vadodara	0.128	0.015	942	934	11.505	0.099	0.157
Narmada	0.172	0.018	1,027	1,027	10.501	0.137	0.208
Bharuch	0.128	0.017	884	872	13.009	0.095	0.160
Surat	0.152	0.016	916	917	10.264	0.121	0.183
The Dangs	0.191	0.017	1,547	1,546	8.946	0.157	0.224
Navsari	0.142	0.014	834	832	9.992	0.114	0.170
Valsad	0.161	0.022	849	846	13.933	0.117	0.205

contd.....

Sampling errors, Gujarat, 2007-08

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Kachchh	0.571	0.041	328	338	7.252	0.490	0.652
Banas Kantha	0.619	0.046	380	368	7.470	0.528	0.710
Patan	0.616	0.054	294	291	8.722	0.510	0.721
Mahesana	0.842	0.030	244	256	3.618	0.782	0.902
Sabar Kantha	0.615	0.048	318	320	7.786	0.521	0.709
Gandhinagar	0.769	0.051	273	264	6.691	0.668	0.870
Ahmadabad	0.806	0.041	223	220	5.043	0.726	0.885
Surendranagar	0.491	0.056	295	288	11.353	0.382	0.601
Rajkot	0.699	0.048	258	256	6.910	0.604	0.793
Jamnagar	0.695	0.035	264	268	5.091	0.626	0.764
Porbandar	0.681	0.041	237	233	6.037	0.601	0.762
Junagarh	0.562	0.052	285	281	9.268	0.460	0.664
Amreli	0.511	0.048	268	264	9.444	0.416	0.605
Bhavnagar	0.584	0.038	305	298	6.582	0.508	0.659
Anand	0.782	0.028	257	249	3.580	0.727	0.836
Kheda	0.695	0.036	262	266	5.250	0.623	0.766
Panch Mahals	0.532	0.039	313	312	7.246	0.456	0.607
Dohad	0.604	0.031	486	483	5.198	0.543	0.666
Vadodara	0.543	0.053	275	269	9.787	0.439	0.647
Narmada	0.278	0.044	337	346	15.917	0.191	0.365
Bharuch	0.492	0.052	271	276	10.537	0.390	0.593
Surat	0.723	0.040	245	254	5.590	0.644	0.802
The Dangs	0.094	0.015	612	623	16.254	0.064	0.124
Navsari	0.804	0.036	203	205	4.534	0.733	0.876
Valsad	0.689	0.067	285	265	9.719	0.558	0.821

contd.....

Sampling errors, Gujarat, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Kachchh	0.609	0.045	328	338	7.405	0.520	0.697
Banas Kantha	0.485	0.047	380	368	9.683	0.393	0.577
Patan	0.721	0.041	294	291	5.748	0.640	0.803
Mahesana	0.768	0.035	244	256	4.539	0.700	0.837
Sabar Kantha	0.685	0.045	318	320	6.568	0.597	0.774
Gandhinagar	0.791	0.030	273	264	3.840	0.731	0.850
Ahmadabad	0.842	0.037	223	220	4.431	0.769	0.915
Surendranagar	0.548	0.039	295	288	7.062	0.472	0.624
Rajkot	0.879	0.028	258	256	3.209	0.824	0.935
Jamnagar	0.891	0.020	264	268	2.266	0.852	0.931
Porbandar	0.876	0.029	237	233	3.310	0.819	0.933
Junagarh	0.870	0.028	285	281	3.207	0.815	0.925
Amreli	0.832	0.025	268	264	2.989	0.783	0.881
Bhavnagar	0.785	0.030	305	298	3.830	0.726	0.844
Anand	0.866	0.032	257	249	3.659	0.804	0.928
Kheda	0.806	0.030	262	266	3.770	0.746	0.865
Panch Mahals	0.733	0.032	313	312	4.306	0.671	0.795
Dohad	0.695	0.033	486	483	4.766	0.630	0.760
Vadodara	0.624	0.052	275	269	8.334	0.522	0.726
Narmada	0.647	0.042	337	346	6.564	0.564	0.731
Bharuch	0.803	0.030	271	276	3.782	0.743	0.862
Surat	0.874	0.034	245	254	3.946	0.806	0.941
The Dangs	0.394	0.035	612	623	9.013	0.324	0.463
Navsari	0.893	0.034	203	205	3.847	0.825	0.960
Valsad	0.753	0.047	285	265	6.222	0.661	0.845

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Sampling errors, Gujarat, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Kachchh	0.450	0.049	328	338	10.888	0.354	0.547
Banas Kantha	0.317	0.035	380	368	11.042	0.248	0.385
Patan	0.572	0.042	294	291	7.355	0.490	0.655
Mahesana	0.614	0.049	244	256	7.994	0.518	0.711
Sabar Kantha	0.506	0.050	318	320	9.957	0.407	0.605
Gandhinagar	0.678	0.042	273	264	6.270	0.594	0.761
Ahmadabad	0.687	0.046	223	220	6.652	0.597	0.776
Surendranagar	0.440	0.043	295	288	9.812	0.355	0.524
Rajkot	0.798	0.038	258	256	4.767	0.724	0.873
Jamnagar	0.734	0.039	264	268	5.294	0.658	0.810
Porbandar	0.723	0.039	237	233	5.388	0.646	0.799
Junagarh	0.758	0.035	285	281	4.585	0.689	0.826
Amreli	0.652	0.031	268	264	4.741	0.592	0.713
Bhavnagar	0.586	0.042	305	298	7.164	0.504	0.669
Anand	0.708	0.042	257	249	5.881	0.626	0.790
Kheda	0.681	0.047	262	266	6.892	0.589	0.773
Panch Mahals	0.570	0.036	313	312	6.231	0.501	0.640
Dohad	0.486	0.039	486	483	8.060	0.409	0.562
Vadodara	0.485	0.054	275	269	11.207	0.378	0.592
Narmada	0.464	0.042	337	346	9.016	0.382	0.546
Bharuch	0.692	0.033	271	276	4.813	0.627	0.758
Surat	0.801	0.041	245	254	5.173	0.720	0.883
The Dangs	0.249	0.028	612	623	11.400	0.194	0.305
Navsari	0.837	0.037	203	205	4.472	0.764	0.910
Valsad	0.621	0.056	285	265	9.098	0.510	0.731

contd.....

Sampling errors, Gujarat, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Birth order 2+ (birth in last three years)							
Kachchh	0.482	0.036	340	348	7.521	0.411	0.553
Banas Kantha	0.388	0.040	374	356	10.371	0.309	0.468
Patan	0.458	0.055	295	286	12.089	0.350	0.567
Mahesana	0.490	0.066	235	250	13.467	0.360	0.619
Sabar Kantha	0.402	0.041	313	312	10.126	0.322	0.482
Gandhinagar	0.424	0.050	262	242	11.863	0.325	0.523
Ahmadabad	0.431	0.068	209	204	15.891	0.296	0.565
Surendranagar	0.428	0.036	277	271	8.341	0.358	0.498
Rajkot	0.384	0.052	238	242	13.589	0.282	0.487
Jamnagar	0.311	0.037	245	252	11.756	0.239	0.382
Porbandar	0.361	0.036	211	207	10.019	0.290	0.432
Junagarh	0.434	0.044	265	269	10.247	0.347	0.521
Amreli	0.443	0.040	269	265	9.009	0.364	0.521
Bhavnagar	0.367	0.032	278	269	8.797	0.304	0.430
Anand	0.348	0.042	237	231	12.048	0.266	0.430
Kheda	0.362	0.045	239	254	12.546	0.273	0.451
Panch Mahals	0.444	0.037	304	302	8.282	0.372	0.516
Dohad	0.581	0.035	528	523	6.078	0.512	0.651
Vadodara	0.439	0.037	255	251	8.399	0.366	0.511
Narmada	0.422	0.039	316	322	9.285	0.345	0.499
Bharuch	0.341	0.054	256	264	15.704	0.236	0.446
Surat	0.382	0.054	233	235	14.188	0.275	0.488
The Dangs	0.451	0.027	589	600	5.895	0.399	0.503
Navsari	0.353	0.059	187	188	16.831	0.236	0.469
Valsad	0.361	0.047	268	250	13.098	0.268	0.453

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Sampling errors, Gujarat, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children (age 12-35 months))							
Kachchh	0.770	0.049	116	122	6.424	0.673	0.867
Banas Kantha	0.793	0.049	113	113	6.153	0.697	0.888
Patan	0.983	0.012	99	93	1.212	0.960	1.006
Mahesana	0.942	0.034	76	82	3.583	0.875	1.008
Sabar Kantha	0.843	0.046	101	105	5.468	0.752	0.933
Gandhinagar	0.954	0.025	91	89	2.661	0.904	1.004
Ahmadabad	0.942	0.036	71	67	3.846	0.871	1.014
Surendranagar	0.733	0.046	97	96	6.257	0.643	0.823
Rajkot	0.946	0.024	70	69	2.588	0.898	0.994
Jamnagar	0.949	0.038	91	94	3.956	0.875	1.022
Porbandar	0.970	0.022	75	74	2.234	0.928	1.013
Junagarh	0.945	0.025	88	81	2.694	0.895	0.995
Amreli	0.921	0.035	95	92	3.772	0.853	0.989
Bhavnagar	0.823	0.045	107	108	5.495	0.734	0.912
Anand	0.965	0.032	77	77	3.344	0.902	1.028
Kheda	0.968	0.022	70	74	2.280	0.925	1.011
Panch Mahals	0.910	0.027	100	101	2.975	0.857	0.963
Dohad	0.780	0.038	169	170	4.920	0.705	0.855
Vadodara	0.931	0.036	90	89	3.868	0.860	1.001
Narmada	0.963	0.018	113	112	1.819	0.929	0.998
Bharuch	0.968	0.019	85	88	1.946	0.931	1.005
Surat	0.972	0.020	78	75	2.088	0.932	1.012
The Dangs	0.718	0.059	177	178	8.178	0.603	0.834
Navsari	0.861	0.091	54	51	10.580	0.682	1.039
Valsad	0.858	0.042	92	84	4.902	0.776	0.941

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Sampling errors, Gujarat, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received Measles (last and last but one living children (age 12-35 months))							
Kachchh	0.623	0.050	116	122	8.039	0.525	0.722
Banas Kantha	0.638	0.064	113	113	10.042	0.513	0.764
Patan	0.834	0.038	99	93	4.603	0.759	0.910
Mahesana	0.882	0.049	76	82	5.588	0.785	0.978
Sabar Kantha	0.706	0.072	101	105	10.137	0.565	0.846
Gandhinagar	0.886	0.048	91	89	5.426	0.791	0.980
Ahmadabad	0.774	0.071	71	67	9.190	0.634	0.913
Surendranagar	0.650	0.061	97	96	9.366	0.530	0.769
Rajkot	0.717	0.068	70	69	9.506	0.583	0.851
Jamnagar	0.745	0.051	91	94	6.876	0.645	0.846
Porbandar	0.867	0.043	75	74	4.981	0.782	0.951
Junagarh	0.815	0.044	88	81	5.455	0.728	0.903
Amreli	0.691	0.060	95	92	8.664	0.574	0.809
Bhavnagar	0.736	0.053	107	108	7.203	0.632	0.840
Anand	0.790	0.060	77	77	7.532	0.673	0.907
Kheda	0.822	0.054	70	74	6.513	0.717	0.927
Panch Mahals	0.673	0.047	100	101	6.965	0.581	0.765
Dohad	0.519	0.052	169	170	9.933	0.418	0.620
Vadodara	0.781	0.052	90	89	6.628	0.679	0.882
Narmada	0.818	0.042	113	112	5.091	0.737	0.900
Bharuch	0.847	0.039	85	88	4.661	0.769	0.924
Surat	0.934	0.029	78	75	3.137	0.876	0.991
The Dangs	0.555	0.056	177	178	10.127	0.445	0.665
Navsari	0.854	0.061	54	51	7.100	0.735	0.973
Valsad	0.752	0.050	92	84	6.589	0.655	0.849