DLHS-4

Government of India
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

HARYANA

DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD AND FACILITY SURVEY (2012-13)

International Institute for Population Sciences
(*Deemed University*)
Mumbai

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Government of India
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
New Delhi-110 011

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ACRONYMS

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

ACRONYMS

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

Preface and Acknowledgements

1. INTRODUCTION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

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

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

out the survey with the designated states. Each team was provided four CAPIs/Mini laptops, one for each investigator. Supervisors were responsible for directly uploading the completed PSU's data to the IIPS, FTP server located in Mumbai on day-to-day basis. The use of CAPI optimized resources were required for transferring the filled questionnaires from field to the state office, data entries and received at IIPS. For the first time biomarkers were also used in DLHS-4. The village and health facility questionnaires were canvassed by using paper & pen method in DLHS-4. In the household questionnaire, information of all the members of the household and socio-economic characteristics of the household, possessed assets, number of marriages, morbidities and deaths in the household since January 2008, and also drinking water, toilet, drainage and kitchen facilities data were collected. The ever-married women questionnaire contained information on women's characteristics, maternal care, immunization and childcare, contraception and fertility preferences, reproductive health including knowledge about HIV/AIDS. The village questionnaire contained information on the availability of health, education and other facilities in the village, and whether the facilities are accessible throughout the year. The health facility questionnaire contained information on human resources, infrastructure, equipments, drugs and services. For the first time, a population-linked facility survey has been conducted in DLHS-4. At the district level, all Community Health Centres, Sub-Divisional Hospitals and District Hospitals were covered. Further, all Sub-Health Centres and Primary Health Centres which cater to the needs of the population of the selected PSUs were also covered. Fieldwork in Haryana for all the 21 districts was conducted during June to December 2013, gathering information from 33,772 households and 28,776 ever married women (15 to 49 years). Table 1.2 provides breakup of PSUs and households by district and rural urban residence.

2. SURVEY DESIGN

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

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

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

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

2.1. Sampling Weight

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

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

f_1^i = Probability of selection of ith PSU in a district

   = $(n_r * Hi)/H$,

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

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

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

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

   = $(25*HR_i)/ HL_i$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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3. SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

employment generation, and women's empowerment are also gathered as part of village information.

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

3.5 Sample Implementation

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

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

4. DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND OF HARYANA

Basic demographic indicators of Haryana and its districts as of Census 2011 are shown in Table 1.1. The population of the state in Census 2011 is enumerated as 25,352 in thousands and population of the state is concentrated mainly in the districts of Karnal, Sonipat, Hisar, Bhiwani, Gurgaon and Mewat. The decadal growth rate of the state during 2001-2011 Census is 19.9 percent. Decadal growth rate during this period is 73.1 percent in Gurgaon, it is the highest in the state and nearly 39 percent in Faridabad and 33 percent in Mewat districts. The sex ratio of the state is low at 879 females per 1000 males; it is lowest (854) in Gurgaon and highest (907) in Faridabad. The overall literacy rate is 75.6 percent and literacy rate is 84.1 percent for males and 65.9 percent for females.

4.1 Sample Coverage

DLHS-4 surveyed a total of 1,259 primary sampling units (PSUs) covering 33,772 households with 95.7 percent response rate and 28,776 ever married women in reproductive age 15-49 years with 91.3 percent response rate. Table 1.2 shows the number of PSUs, households and ever married women interviewed and corresponding response rates by districts. Household response rate in the district varies from 90.4 to 97.5 percents while that for the ever married women it is from 84.7 to 97.8 percents.

4.2 Village Facilities

Number of villages surveyed in Haryana is 708 and 33 villages are surveyed from most of the districts. Most villages (93.1%) have a primary school in the village (Table 1.3). In 60 percent of the villages, there is Sub-Health Centre (SHC) (Table 1.4a). Out of total 708 villages 80 percent (565 villages) have beneficiaries of ICDS, while 94 percent have JSY beneficiaries and 86 percent (606 villages) have beneficiaries of JSSK (Table 1.4b). As can be seen from Table 1.15 almost all sampled villages 99 percent have Anganwadi centre, 66 percent have access to any government health facility, 23 and 44 percent of the sampled villages have Primary Health Centre (PHC) and Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC) in the villages respectively.

4.3 Household Amenities and Characteristics (has to be corrected from here)

As regards housing condition as can be noted from Table 1.6 (a), 69 percent of the surveyed households live in pucca, 7 percent in kachha and 24 percent in semi-pucca houses. As many as 98 percent of households have electricity connection, 23 percent of households use woods for cooking while 46 percent use LPG, 89 percent of households have mobile phone, 85 percent owned television, 42 percent owned bicycle while 41 percent owned motor cycle/ scooter and 10 percent owned car/jeep/van.

The sources of drinking water are shown in figure 1 and it is noted that 72 percent of households are using piped water in to dwelling/ yard/plot and public tap/stand pine for drinking and 26 percent of households are using tube well or borehole water. As can be seen from figure 2, households which do not have access to improved clean toilet constitute 16 percent of the total surveyed households and more than two-third of the households have access to improved flush/septic/pit toilets.

Table 1.6 (b) provides household access to electricity, drinking water, toilet and cooking gas and type of house by districts. The mean household size of the state is 4.9 while it is 5.1 in rural and 4.6 in urban (Table 1.7). One member households constitute 3.5 percent of all surveyed households, 89 percent household heads are male, median age of household members is 48 years. Hindu is the main religion of the state followed by 92 percent of household heads and a significant share 30 percent of the household heads are scheduled castes (SC) and 36 percent of household heads are from the general caste.

Figure 1. Source of drinking water
Figure 2. Toilet facility
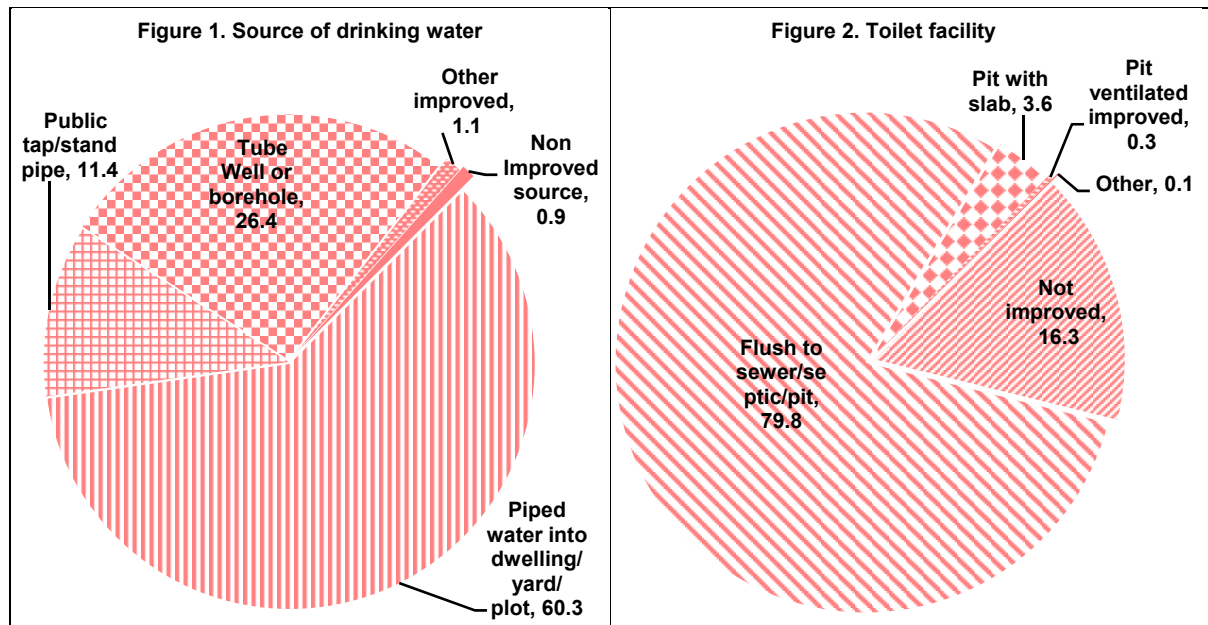
The age-sex composition of the population of Haryana is depicted in the population pyramid shown in figure 3. The pyramid is characterized by a shrinking base indicating declining trend in fertility, more males than females in 15-49 years and at older ages.

Figure 3: Age- sex composition of Haryana
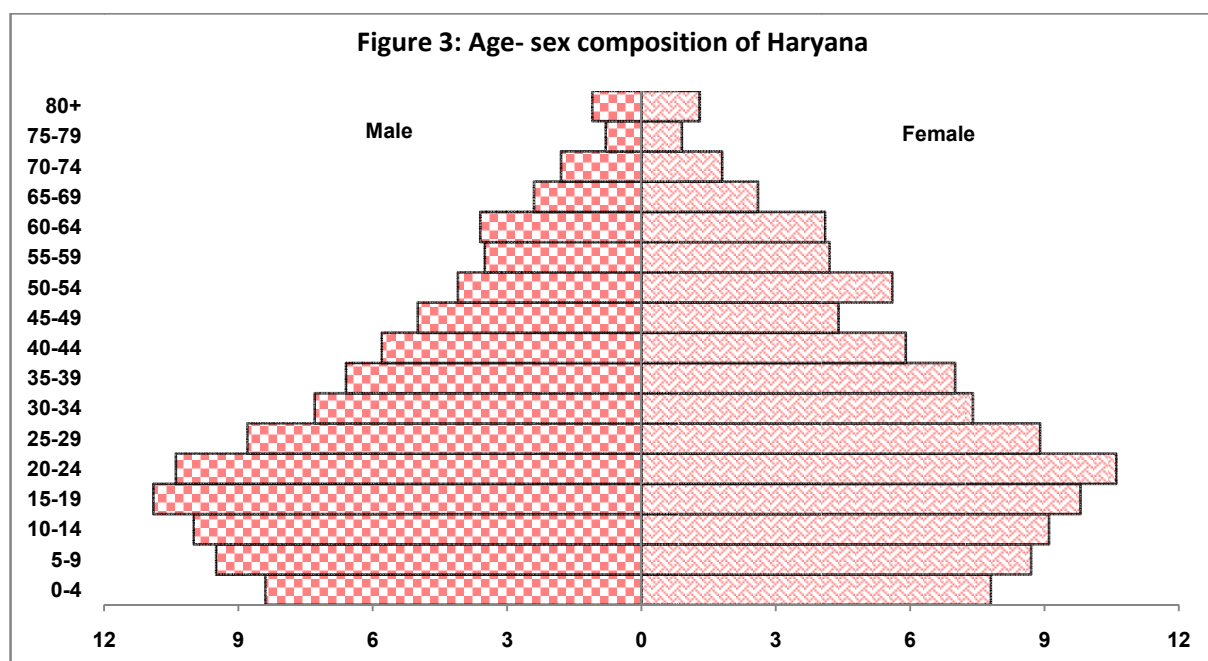
Table 1.8 provides differential in age-sex structures of rural and urban population of the state. As evident from Table 1.9 there is sizeable proportion of unmarried males and females in 20-

29 years and another distinct feature is that there are more widowed/divorced/separated among females than males. The mean age at marriage for girls is 21 years while it is 24 years among boys. Mean age marriage for girls and boys by districts are shown in Table 1.10. Six percent of the marriage among girls is below the legal age of 18 years and 17 percent of the boys got married below the legal age of 21 years. Tables 1.11 through 1.13 provide details about years of schooling of sampled household members by age, sex, caste and religion by rural-urban residence. Among females 7 years and older 0.7 percent are non-literate and corresponding figure among males is 0.4 percent. More among females, 50.1 percent have 11 or more years of schooling as compared to 40 percent among males. Regardless of sex individuals about 24 percent of the literate population has less than five years of schooling. The non-literate persons are less in urban than in rural and more persons have 11 or more years of schooling than among rural residents. Table 1.14 provides rate of current school attendance by age, residence, religion and castes.

Figure 4 shows the school attendance by age, 6-11 years and 12-17 years, the stage of primary and secondary education respectively and sex. The state achieved 98 percent school attendance among 6-11 years children and 94 percent among 12-17 years suggesting the existence of dropout at the secondary level. There is no evidence of sex differential in school attendance among 6-11 years but for 12-17 years school attendance among female is 93 percent as compared to 95 percent among males.

Figure 4. School attendance by age and sex
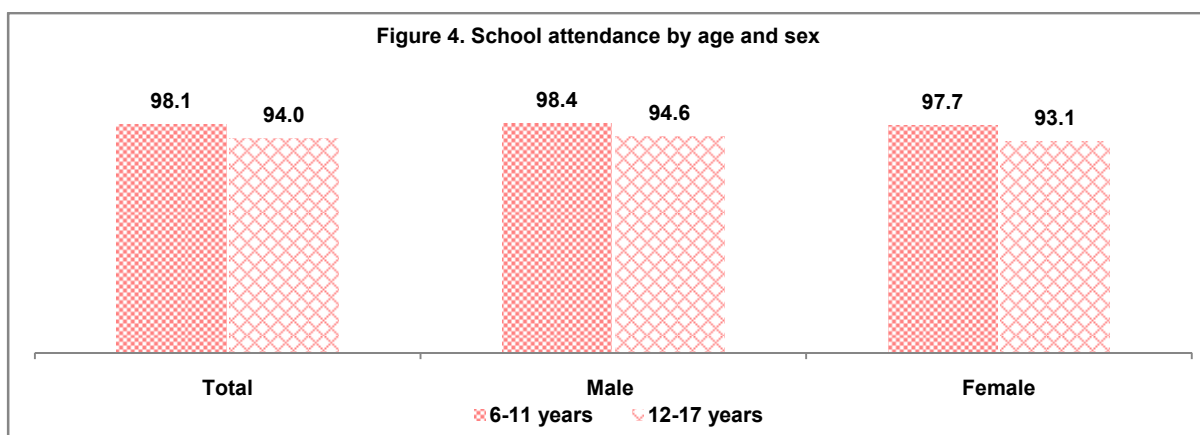
5. CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

The distribution by age of women surveyed remains almost constant above age 25 years and above in both rural and urban settings. The age at consummation of marriage is below 18 years is found to be low only 30.1 percent of ever-married sampled women between 15-49 years irrespective of residence background. In rural, 32.9 percent of surveyed women reported their age at consummation of marriage below 18 years. In urban area, 25.1 percent of surveyed women reported that they had started living with husband before reaching at age 18 years (Table 2.1). There are more non-literate women in rural (41.1%) than in urban areas (24.4%). Non-literate husbands are less by 15.4 percentage points compared to non-literate wives/women in rural areas. Around thirty five percent of women are non-literate whereas 36.7 percent of women are educated at least for 10 years. The proportion of husbands with 10 years or more schooling is 44.7 percent in rural, 61.8 percent in urban and 51 percent as combined. Nearly half of the ever-married women (44.5%) were married for 15 years or more

with a marginal difference between rural and urban settings. In case of less than 15 years of marital duration, the distribution of ever-married women in the categories of less than 5 years, 5-9 years and 10-14 years marital duration are almost uniform, with around 18 percent in each category. The proportion of women belonging to Hinduism has been highest and found to be 92 percent followed by 4.5 percent Muslims. The proportion of Muslim women is higher in rural areas (5.4%) as compared to urban areas (2.8%). The proportion of Hindu women is higher (93.9%) in urban areas as compared to rural areas (90.9%). The percent distribution of women by castes/tribes is skewed towards 'Others' (38.2%), followed by women belonging to other backward classes (28.4%) and Scheduled castes (28.1%). The percent of women who belong to Scheduled castes is higher (31.2%) in rural areas than in the urban areas (22.6%).

Table 2.2 shows the distribution of years of schooling among surveyed women by background characteristics. The percentage of non-literate women (21.8%) is found to be lowest in the age group 20-24. More than two fifth of rural women and one-fourth of urban women reported as non-literate in the survey. Relatively higher proportion of Muslim (73.8%) and scheduled caste women (46.7%) are found to be non-literate than other religion or cast/tribe groups respectively. Slightly above one-fifth of surveyed women (22%) had 11 or more years of schooling in Haryana comprising 14 percent in rural and 36 percent in urban. In contrast, only 2.6 percent of Muslim and 11.1 percent of scheduled caste women have 11 or more years of schooling. It is to be noted that at least 7.9 percent of women with 0-5 years of schooling and 3.7 percent of 6-8 years of schooling reported that their husband is non-literate. The percentage of women possessing beyond 11 years of schooling is lowest among Muslim (2.6%). This proportion remains highest (55.2%) for other religion women. Similarly, the proportion of women educated beyond 11 years of schooling is also found to be dismal among schedule castes (11.1%) and scheduled tribes (14.8%) even in state like Haryana.

5.1 Birth Order

Out of the total births since Jan 1, 2008 to ever-married women, around 67 percent births comes from rural areas and the rest 33 percent from urban areas. Almost 43 percent of them belong to women in the age group 25-29, followed by 31.3 percent from women in the age group 20-24 (Table 2.3). The distribution of these births by religion shows that 89.3 percent births belong to Hindus and 7.6 percent to Muslims and rest belong to other than these two religions. The distribution of births by castes/tribes indicates that births from the scheduled castes contribute maximum 33 percent followed by 'Others' (32%) and Other Backward Classes (30%). Out of the total births since Jan 1, 2008 to ever-married women, 58.3 percent were of second or higher order births and the corresponding figures are 71 percent and 67 percent respectively for non-literate and women with less than 5 years of schooling (Table 2.3).

The births of second and higher order are more in proportion among ever-married women aged 15-49 who are from rural area (58.8%), belonging to Muslim (71.9%), belonging to scheduled castes (62.7%), and among 40-45 years or older women (91.1%), compared to ever-married women educated at least up to 10 years (47%), and those belonging (52%) to

other castes (Table 2.3). Table 2.4 shows that the proportion of second and higher order births is the highest in Mewat district (70.3%) and the lowest in Panchkula district (50.8%). The proportion of first order birth has crossed the mark of 45 percent in Panchkula, Ambala, Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra, Rewari and Gurgaon. Each of Hisar, Karnal and Sirsa contributes around 7 percent of the all births.

5.2 Mean Children Ever Born

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever-married women aged 15-49 years is 2.3 with marginal differential by residence, while it is 2.9 for non-literate and 1.7 to women with at least 10 years of education. The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever-married women aged 40-49 years is nearly 3. The differentials by castes/tribes are marginal and ranges between 2 children for 'other' caste and 2.5 children for scheduled castes. Similarly, differential by religion are wide and ranges between 2 children for Sikh to 3.2 for Muslim. The state level estimates for mean children ever born by sex of children are also shown. It indicates that on an average an excess of 0.3 male children to per female children ever born to ever-married women aged 15-49 years in the state as a whole. The sex differentials in mean children ever born to ever-married women aged 15-49 years is found to be higher for 'Others' caste group, non-literates and older women (age 40 years and above). In case of

Figure 5
Mean children ever born by districts

District	Mean CEB
Mewat	3.0
Palwal	2.6
Hisar	2.5
Panipath	2.4
Bhiwani	2.4
Karnal	2.4
Mahendragarh	2.3
Sirsa	2.3
Haryana	2.3
Jind	2.2
Kaithal	2.2
Yamunanagar	2.2
Jhajjar	2.2
Rohtak	2.2
Fatehabad	2.2
Faridabad	2.2
Sonipath	2.1
Kurukshetra	2.1
Rewari	2.0
Ambala	2.0
Gurgaon	1.9
Panchkula	1.9

women 40-49 years, the sex differential in mean children ever born is measured as 0.36. In this age group of women, the gap between male and female mean children ever born is higher among scheduled tribes (0.39), other castes (0.37), and non-literate women (0.36) (Table 2.5).

The mean children ever born to ever-married women by district of Haryana is shown in Figure 5, it varies from 1.9 children in Panchkula and Gurgaon districts to 3 children in Mewat district, while the state average is 2.3 children.

In Haryana, most of the outcomes (92%) of pregnancies which occurred since Jan 1, 2008 to currently married women aged 15-49 years turned to be live birth. Only 5 percent of the pregnancies outcomes are reported as spontaneous abortion. Percentage of pregnancies that resulted in induced abortion is 1.5 percent for the state as a whole. Interestingly, age of
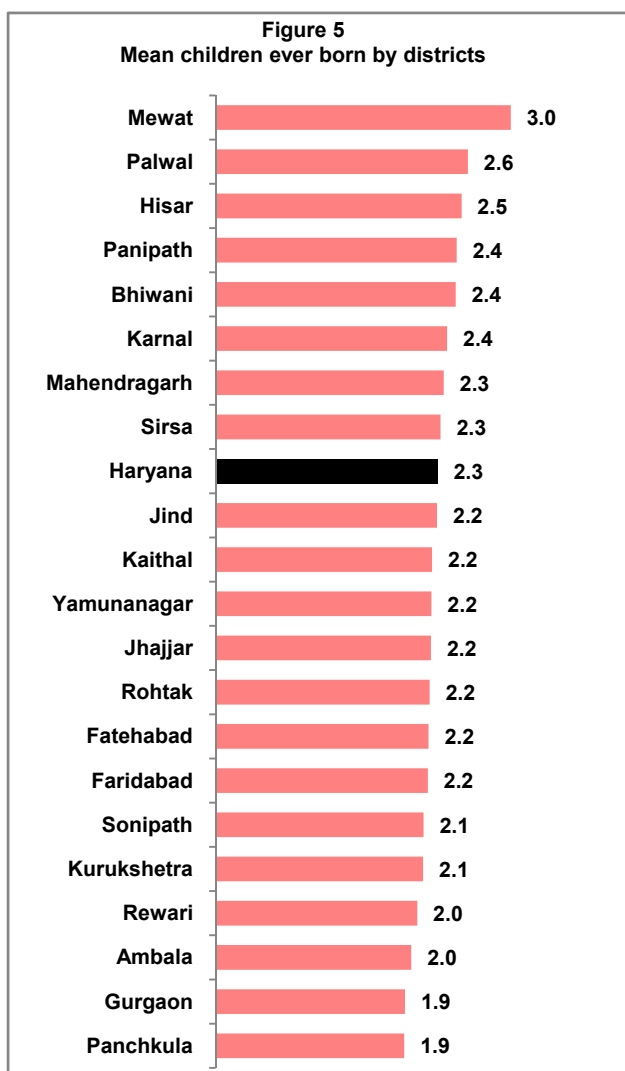
women and sex composition of children depict a large variation in the percentage of pregnancies resulted as induced abortion. For example, women having one daughter only (7.5%) or three daughters only (4.9%) have relatively higher rate of spontaneous abortion. Similarly, women aged above 40 years have a relatively higher induced abortion rate than their younger counterparts (Table 2.6). Percentage of pregnancies resulted into spontaneous abortions varies from 0.8 percent in Gurgaon district to 10.1 percent in Mahendragarh district. The induced abortion rate (3.5%) and still birth rate (2.4%) are found to be highest in district Bhiwani and Sonipath respectively. As a result 92 percent of pregnancies since Jan 1, 2008, among in the low state, are reported as live births, which should draw attention of reproductive and child health programme managers (Table 2.7).

5.3 Fertility Intention and Sex Preferences for Additional Child

Fertility preferences of currently married women in terms of desire for an additional child, timing to have and preferred sex of desired additional child by number of living children are given in Table 2.8. Among those women with no living children, nearly 28 percent wanted a child soon (within the next two years) and around 9 percent wanted a child two or more years later. Among the currently married women aged 15-49 with one living child, 7 percent wanted an additional child soon i.e. within two years. Most of the currently married women with two living children are either sterilized (39.2%) or want no more children (45.7%). In addition, not more than 2 percent of women desired another child once they attain two or more surviving children.

Figure 6: Desire for the additional child/Next child
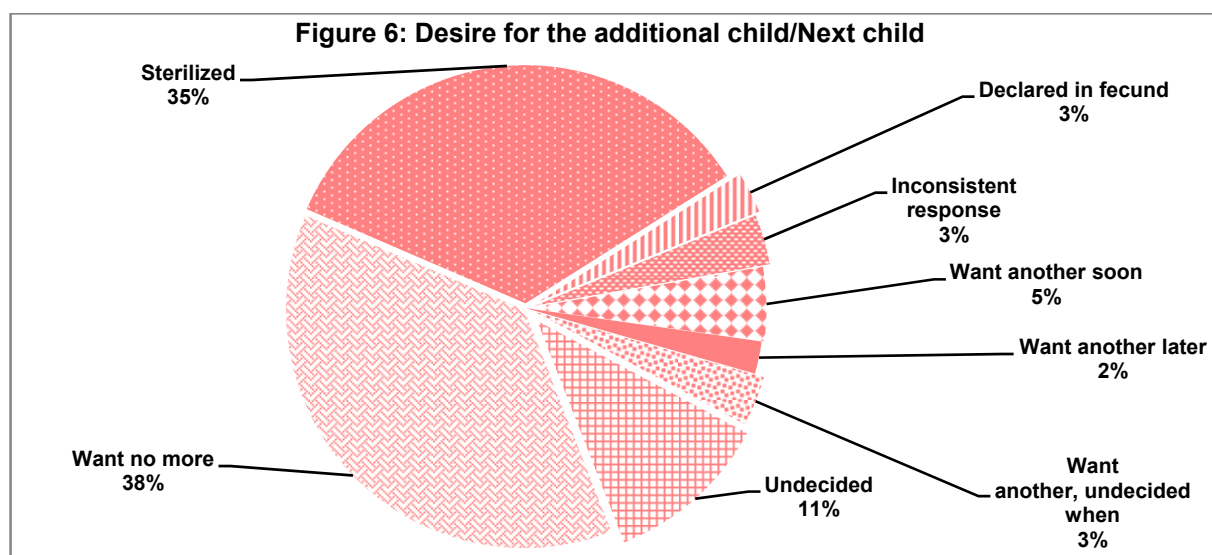
Figure 6 depicts the fertility preference of all currently married women regardless of number of living children. Thirty eight percent of currently married women want no more children, 5 percent want additional child soon, 11 percent are undecided about having an additional child and about 35 percent have undergone sterilization. Among the currently married women with no living children but wanted to have an additional child, 47.8 percent reported that sex of the child does not matter, 46.3 percent say it is up to God while 4.3 and 1.6 percent want to have an additional child as a boy and a girl respectively. Among those who had at least one living child and wanted to have another child, the percentage of women who were able to tell about preferred sex of additional child is quite high (21.2% wanting boy and 11.3% wanting girl).

With increasing number of living children, longing for an additional male child becomes more and more magnified from 21.2 percent among currently married women with one child to 43.9 percent among currently married women with four and more living children (Table 2.8).

6. MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

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

6.1 ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

In Haryana, 71 percent of the women had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service during the pregnancy of their last birth in the three years period preceding the survey. Utilization of government health facility for ANC care is around 64 percent compare to 52 percent of private health facility (Table 3.1).

Any ANC coverage by selected background characteristics are illustrated in Figure 7. Any ANC received among the non-literate are 50 percent as against 82 percent among the women educated for 10 or more years. There is significant marginal rural-urban gap of 10.5 percentage point in availing any ANC, with 78 percent among urban residents and 67 percent among rural residents. Women who had received ANC with one living children is 77 percent whereas women with 4 and above living children is 54 percent.

The coverage of any ANC is highest in Panchkula district (88%) and lowest in Mewat and Sonipath district (45.6%). Majority of women from Panchkula, Kaithal,

Figure 7
Progress in institutional delivery

Category	Value
Age group	
15-19	70.0
20-24	72.6
25-29	72.0
30-34	69.0
35+	60.9
No. of living children	
0	81.0
1	77.2
2	73.0
3	63.3
4+	54.2
Residence	
Rural	67.2
Urban	77.7
Education	
Non literate	50.2
Less than 5 years	65.8
9-10 years	71.7
10 or more years	81.9
Religion	
Hindu	72.7
Muslim	42.5
Christian	0.0
Sikh	76.0
Jain	0.0
Others	0.0
Castes/Tribes	
Scheduled Castes	65.7
Scheduled Tribes	59.9
Other Backward Classes	70.0
Others	78.0

Mahendragarh, Ambala, Mewat, Bhiwani and Jhajjar district are availed ANC care from government health facilities (71 to 87%). The lowest ANC coverage in government health facilities was in Panipath district (29%), where women prefer more the private health facilities. The DLHS-4 data reveals that more women availed from government health facilities for ANC as compared to private health facilities.

The specific components of ANC checkup which are supposed to be received by the women during the pregnancy were asked to response. The proportion of women who received weight, height and blood pressure measurement, blood and urine tested, abdomen examined and sonography/ ultrasound test done are 61.2, 25.7, 41.1, 49.7, 51.9, 34.5 & 56.5 percent respectively (Table 3.3). One important feature of ANC check up in Haryana in case of ultrasound test done is high among women who are having one children than four or more living children (63.8% and 36.4% respectively), having ten years of education (68.3%), rural-urban residence (52.8% and 63.7% respectively), and Sikh religion (59%). The women from other caste are the highest (64.5%) as compared to all others castes. The detail is shown in Table.3.3.

The proportion of women who had received at least three ANC (45%) and the women who had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy (50%) (Table 3.5A). The proportion of women who had three ANC are highest among women who have one living children (52%), having 10 years and above education (55%), urban residence (52%), Sikh religion (58%), other caste (52%). There is no much difference by age group between 15-35 years. The women who had full ANC (i.e. at least 3 ANC visits with 100+ IFA tablets/ Syrups consumed at least 1 TT) in Haryana is 15 percent. But 58 percent of women had 2 TT+ injections against 20.9 percent who had consumed 100+ IFA tablets/Syrups. The proportion of women who had received full ANC is highest in Mahendragarh district (37%) and lowest is 1.6 percent in Mewat district (Table 3.6). District wise variation in coverage of full ANC is shown in the Map 1. The proportions of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets/syrup and received at least one TT injection are 15 percent and 66 percent respectively in Haryana during DLHS-4 (Table 3.6).

MAP 1
FULL ANTE-NATAL CHECK UP BY DISTRICTS

Percent
- 10 and less
- 10.1 - 15.0
- 15.1 - 20.0
- 20.1 - 25.0
- More than 25

Map not to Scale
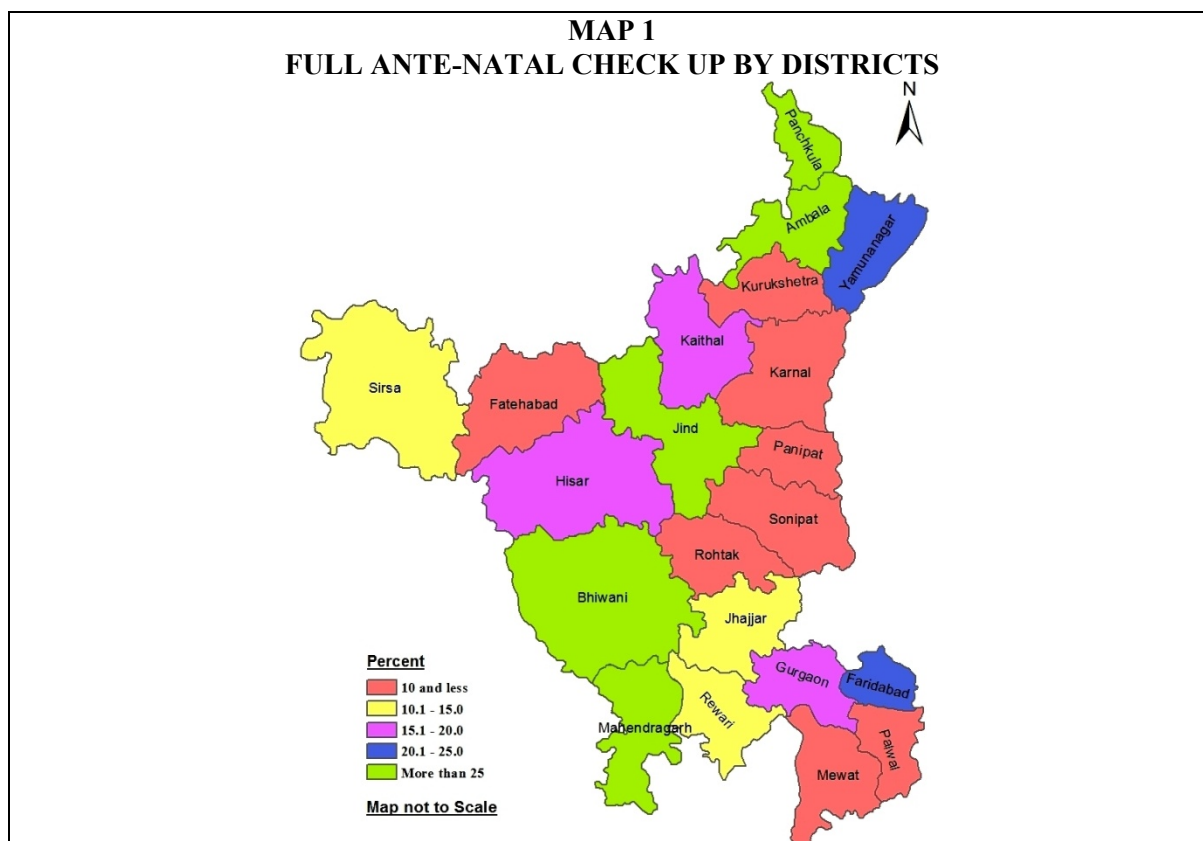
6.2 Institutional Delivery

In Haryana, the institutional delivery increased from 26 percent in DLHS-1 (1998-99) to 35 percent in DLHS-2 (2002-04) to 47 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08) and further substantially increased to 77 percent in DLHS-4 (2012-13). The institutional delivery in Haryana is presented in the Figure 8.
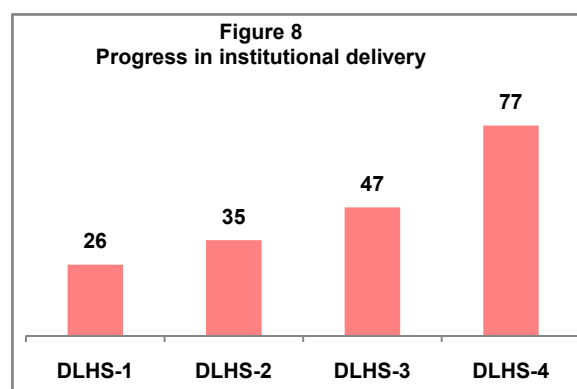
Around 77 percent of deliveries in the three years period preceding the survey which results either in still or live births were in both government and private health facilities, (Table 3.7). The proportion of women having background of ten years or more education (88%) and having one living child (86%) are going for institutional delivery. The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 94 percent in Panchkula to 51 percent in Mewat districts (Table 3.9). Around 91 percent of Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) delivery shows that safe delivery is practiced in Haryana. The home delivery cases (22.5%) who are assisted by skilled persons is only 14.1 percent. The mean delivery cost in Haryana ranges with a maximum of Rs.10,309 in Mahendragarh district and minimum is Rs.3,648 in Gurgaon district. In Haryana, out of the 21 districts, only 4 districts are having the institutional delivery 90 percent and above and in remaining 17 districts the percentage is varies from 51-89 percent of Institutional delivery.

MAP 2
INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY BY DISTRICTS

Percent
- 70 and less
- 70.1 - 75.0
- 75.1 - 80.0
- 80.1 - 85.0
- More than 85

Map not to Scale
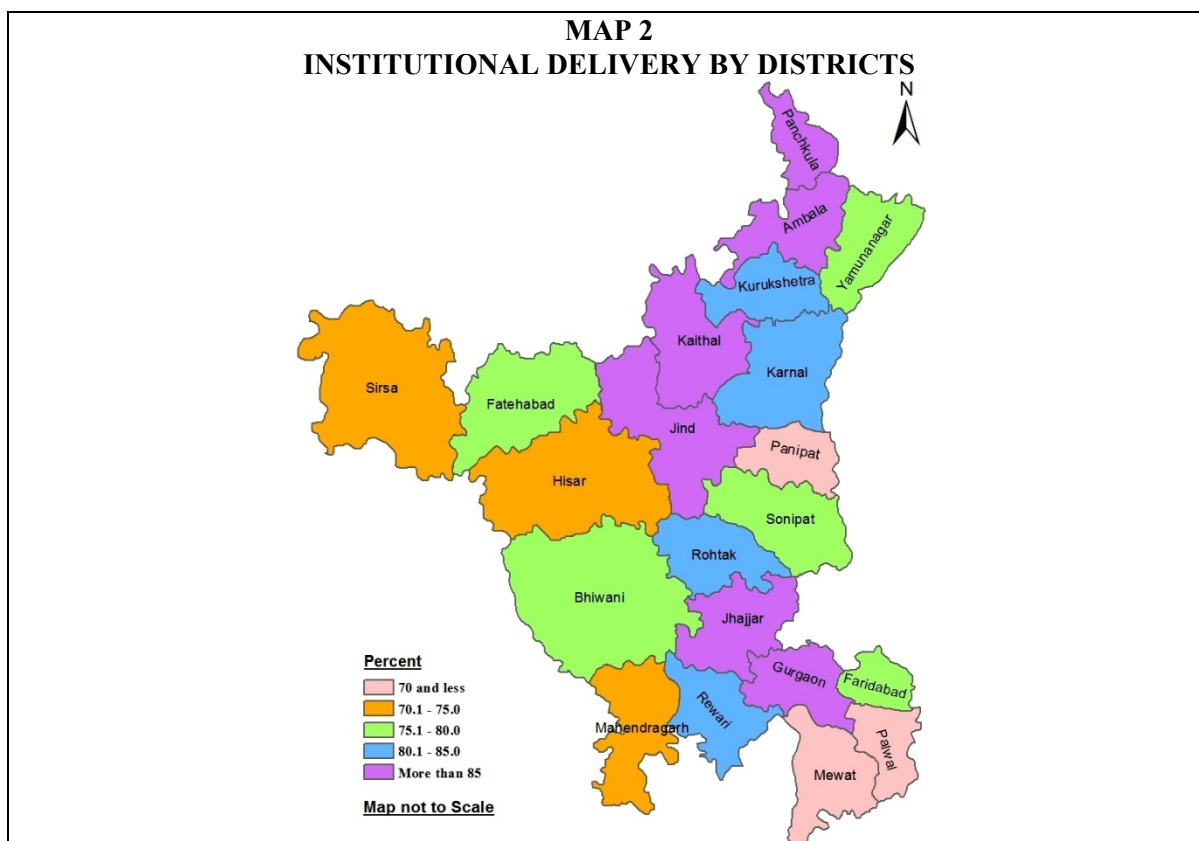
In Haryana, 24.9 percent of institutional delivery used ambulance and 31.6 percent jeep or car for transportation of delivery with an average cost of Rs.1,058. The use of ambulance for transportation for institutional delivery was low among women with background of having zero living children (16%), 10 or more years of education (21.9%), Muslim (17.1%) and Other caste (21.8%). The mean delivery cost is Rs.3,464 in government health facilities and Rs.10,222 in private health facilities. There is a large variation of Institutional Delivery cost compare to government and private health facilities.

The JSY financial assistance for institutional delivery had benefitted to 8.3 percent and Home delivery 2.6 percent (Table 3.8). The highest benefitted women for institutional delivery are those in the age group of 25-29 years (8.8%), rural residence (9.5%), having 3 and above living children (11.1%), Hindus (8.4%) and scheduled castes (13.2%).

6.3 Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

Women who either do not take ANC or take an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Haryana as much as 37.5 percent women who had still/live births in the three years preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy (Table 3.6). Out of 21 districts, in 8 districts women faced pregnancy complication percentage ranges from 56 percent in Sonipath to 40.7 percent in Panchkula. The remaining 13 districts' women faced pregnancy complication ranges from 15.1 percent in Palwal to 40.0 percent in Kaithal. Forty five percent of women who had reported complication during pregnancy had sought treatment for the problem in Haryana (Table 3.15).

Around 42.9 percent of women in Haryana had faced at least one delivery complication. The main type of delivery complications experienced by women who had still or live births in the

three years period preceding the survey are mainly premature labour (61%), obstructed labour (43.7%), prolonged labour (17.5%), excessive bleeding (10.7%) and convulsion or high Blood pressure (5.6%). Delivery complication is higher among those who undergone by caesarean (54.6%) compared to normal delivery (41.7%) (Table 3.11). In all the districts of Haryana, in Yamunanagar district is the highest proportion of women who had a delivery complication (66.6%) and is lowest in Faridabad (27.7%) (Table 3.15).

In Haryana, around 15.2 percent women had faced post-delivery complications. The major problem during post delivery period is high fever (52.4%), lower abdominal pain (49.5%) and followed by excessive bleeding (15.6%) (Table 3.12). Among the women who had post-delivery complications 53.3 percent had sought treatment (Table 3.15). In all the districts, women sought treatment for post delivery complication with highest in Mahendragarh (86.2%) and lowest in Rohtak district (35.9%).

7. CHILD HEALTH AND IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, NHM/NRHM envisages new born care, breastfeeding initiation, infant food supplementation at the right time and a complete package of routine immunization for children. About sixty percent of newborns were examined within 24 hours of birth (Table 4.1). In Haryana, women who availed newborn care from government health facility constitute 49.9 percent as compared to 42.9 percent from private, at home (6.4%) and others (0.7%). There was a substantial increase from DLHS-3 (22.9%). There is variation in rural areas in utilization of government health facilities (56%) and private health facilities (36.3%), whereas in urban areas it is 38.3 percent for government health facilities and 55.6 percent for private health facilities. Majority of women from Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes communities check-up in government health facilities (60.5% & 55.2%) than in the private health facilities (32.4% & 31.6%). Other back ward classes also use government health facilities (52.9%) more than private (39.2%) (Table 4.1).

Majority (84%) of children under 3 years of age (born after January 1, 2008) were fed with colostrums and there is not much variation across selected background characteristics of women (Table 4.2). Highest proportion of children being fed with colostrums (95.3%) is observed in Faridabad district and the lowest in Panipat district (73.9%) (Table 4.5).

In Haryana, only 50.9 percent of women had initiated breastfeeding within one hour of the birth of the child. Among the women, initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth is least practiced in Panipat district (32.2%) and most widely practiced in Rewari (69%). However, 82.8 percent of women in Haryana initiated breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children, ranging from 66.2 percent in Panipat district to 97 percent in Faridabad (Table 4.5). The proportion of women who initiated breastfeeding within one hour, within 24 hours and after 24 hours of birth are 51, 83 and 8.5 percent respectively.

Duration of exclusive breast feeding practiced is high (among infant under 2 to 5 months old) and is ranged from 59.7 to 46.6 percent and it declines as the age increases in Haryana. The introduction of food supplementation with semi-solid and solid food started below the age of 2 months along with breastfeeding. As the age increases the percentage of the breast feeding

declines and 19 percent of children under 24 to 35 months were breast fed along with other fluids, semi solid and solid foods (Table 4.3).

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

The immunization coverage of children (aged 12-23 months) has been recorded either from vaccination card or by asking the mother in case the card was not available. About 27 percent of children's immunization was recorded from the cards (Table 4.7). The full immunization coverage was 52.1 percent among children (aged 12-23 months). The full immunization comprises of BCG, three doses of DPT & Polio and measles (Table 4.6). In

Figure 9
Change in full immunization coverage of children

66   59   60   52
DLHS-1   DLHS-2   DLHS-3   DLHS-4

Haryana, the coverage of BCG and measles are 84 percent and 70 percent respectively. About 7 percent of children have not received any immunization.
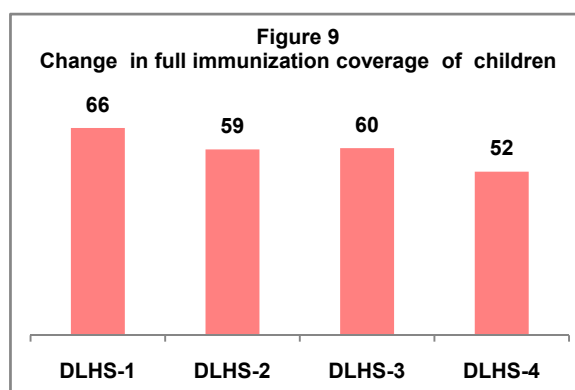
In the districts of Haryana, the highest coverage of full immunization was in Kaithal with 74 percent and lowest in Mewat with 27.4 percent. Out of 21 districts of Haryana, 13 districts recorded full immunization coverage less than 60 percent whereas the remaining 8 districts had more than 60 percent coverage (Table 4.7). The coverage of BCG is above 75 percent in all districts except Sonipat (55%) and Mewat (53%). In case of measles the coverage fluctuates from 40.2 percent to 87.9 percent in the districts, for DPT it ranges from 50.2 percent to 93.6 percent and coverage of Polio 3 ranges from 45.2 percent to 86 percent. Higher proportion of children (58.4%) of women educated up to 10 years and above received full immunization. About 41 percent of children of Non-literate women's received full immunization (Table 4.6). In Haryana full immunization coverage of children (aged 12-23 months) in urban areas (54.5%) is higher than in rural areas.

The coverage of full immunization decreased from DLHS-1 to DLHS-3 (from 66 to 60%) and has further decreased by eight percent point in DLHS-4 (52%) as depicted in figure 9. The coverage of full immunization of children is below 50 percent in Panipat, Rohtak Sonipat, Rohtak, Rewari, Gurgaon, Faridabad and Mewat while it is more than 50 percent in remaining districts (Table 4.7).

With regard to the place of vaccination of children, it was reported that 47.3 percent children received it from a Anganwadi-Centre, 10.6 percent from Sub-Health Centre and 33.2 percent from other government health facility (Table 4.8). District-wise variation in the coverage of full Immunization is depicted spatially in Map 3.

Proportion of children aged 9-35 months who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A is 61.4 percent and who received 3-5 doses is 43.3 percent in the State (Table 4.9). In Karnal district 80.5 percent of children aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, while in Sonipat and Mewat districts less than 50 percent of children received Vitamin-A (Table 4.7). Panchukula, Kurukshetra, Kaithal and Mahendragarh are other districts of Haryana where coverage of Vitamin-A is more than 70 percent and in remaining districts the coverage of

Vitamin-A is above 50 percent (Table 4.7). Higher proportion of children received one dose of vitamin A whose mother is educated 10 or more years (69.4%), living in urban area (64.4%) and belongs to other caste (63.9%) than their counterparts (Table 4.9).

About 58 percent of children in Haryana had received Hepatitis-B vaccination. There is not much difference between children living in urban and rural areas (Table 4.9).

MAP 3
FULL IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE OF CHILDREN (AGED 12-23 MONTHS) BY DISTRICTS
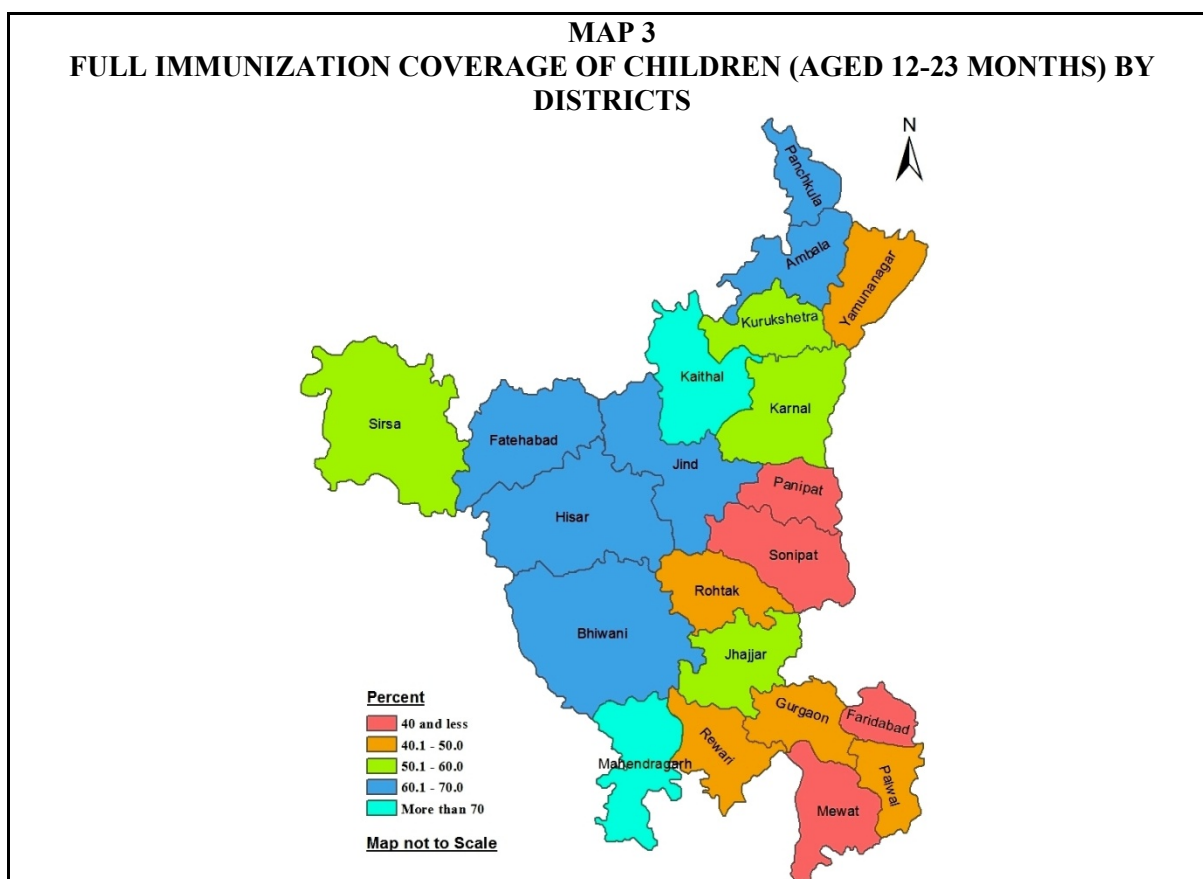
7.2 Management of Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

The information on knowledge of diarrhoea and ARI management was collected from women respondents as part of assessment of child care knowledge. Majority of women (82%) have knowledge of diarrhoea management (Table 4.10) and more than 75 percent of the women are aware of danger signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

The common practice followed by women for treatment of children who had diarrhoea was to give ORS (68%), salt and sugar solution (54%), plenty of fluids (32%), continue normal food (25%) and continue breastfeeding (15%) (Table 4.10). In Haryana, 45 percent children who suffered from diarrhoea were treated by ORS, while 69 percent of them were given some treatment or the other (Table 4.11). Majority (79%) of children who had suffered from diarrhoea are treated in a private health facility and 22.3 percent in a government health facility (Table 4.11).

In Haryana, 75.2 percent of women are aware of danger signs of ARI. Among them, 46 percent of women knew that difficulty in breathing, 37 percent knew pain in chest and productive cough, 27 percent consider rapid breathing, 24 percent knew wheezing/whistling, and 30.1 percent having knowledge of others signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

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More than three percent children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Out of total children suffered from ARI, 85 percent had sought advice/treatment. Majority (71%) of children had treatment at private health facility and only 30 percent went to government health facility (Table 4.12).

The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 0.3 percent in Ambala district to 7 percent in Bhiwani district. The treatment seeking for ARI or fever is 90 percent and more in the districts of Ambala, Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra, Sirsa, Bhiwani, Mahendragarh, Rewari and Faridabad (Table 4.13).

8. FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

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

Figure 10
Percent of currently married women using contraceptive methods
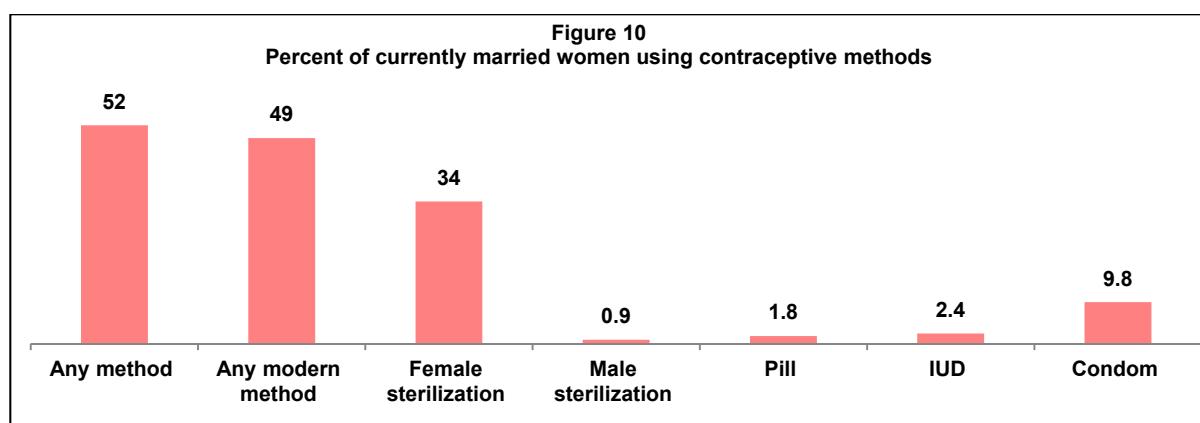
There is awareness to the extent of 84 percent about female sterilization but male sterilization is known to only 55 percent of women. Nearly half of the women know about IUD, Condom/Nirodh and Pills respectively. The knowledge of traditional method is 32 percent among women in Haryana. However new methods on menu of Indian program/or in market like female condom is known only 14 percent among women. Female sterilization is the predominant limiting method being used by 34 percent of currently married women in 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary method is Condom/Nirodh having being used by 14 percent of husbands of currently married women. Among the currently married women the proportion ever using any modern method is about 53 percent, while 55.3 percent of women ever used either modern or traditional methods. There is no substantial rural-urban difference in the ever use of any modern contraceptive use. However, female sterilization among rural women is 37 percent which comparatively more than among urban women with corresponding figures is 28 percent.

Figure 11
Change in contraceptive prevalance rate

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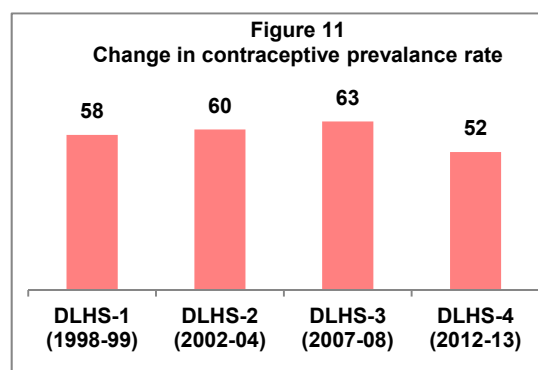
The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husband shows that almost half of them were using one or other modern method mostly female sterilization (34%) at the time of survey. Condom/Nirodh is in use by only 10 percent of currently married women's husbands which is same as it was in DLHS-3. The female sterilizations are more among rural women (37%) and non-literate (44%) women compared to that among urban women (28%) and women educated for at least 10 years (22%).

Female sterilization regardless of family size is more among currently married women who have one or more living sons compared to those with no living son. Nearly 7 percent of women in 20-24 years, 20 percent of women in 25-29 years and about 34 percent of women in 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey. The mean age at the time sterilization is 29 years. Among the currently married women, proportion continuing IUD use for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 3 years are respectively 21, 13 and 52 percent respectively. Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 59 percent of the total pill users and 64 percent of condom users are continuing for longer than 6 months.

Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any modern method is above 50 percent in following districts namely Panchkula, Ambala, Kaithal, Sonipat, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Hisar, Bhiwani, Rohtak, Mahendragarh which lies between 50 to 66 percent. Highest CPR for any modern method is 65 percent in Mahendragarh district and lowest is 26 percent in Palwal district. The prevalence of female sterilization in half of the total number of districts are above the state average of 34 percent. The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptive is that 79 percent of sterilization has been done in government health facility and 24 percent have availed government health facility service for spacing methods. The high and low utilization rate of government health facility for limiting and spacing methods is true for all the districts of Haryana. Thirty five percent of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men got monetary compensation for sterilization, with variation of lowest 17 percent in Sonipat and highest 54 percent in Karnal district. As many as in 81 percent of sterilization cases monetary compensation is given at the time of discharge.

Nearly 11 percent of sterilized women, 20 and 15 percent, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side effects before the adoption and 3, 4 and 2 percents of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side effect or health problem. Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception, the main reason cited is related to other method (43%) while 29 percent mentioned fertility related problems and 29 percent mentioned side effects. For the younger women in 15-29 years reasons for discontinuation of contraception are mostly fertility related and it is also true for women with no or one living children.

About 6 percent of currently married women aged 15-49 years, not using any contraception intend to adopt limiting method and 3 percent spacing method in future. Those who intend to adopt either limiting or spacing methods in future within 12 months, after 12 months and still undecided about the timing constitute 36, 20 and 44 percents respectively.

Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing. In Haryana 12 percent of currently

Figure 12
Change in unmet need for contraception

married women have unmet need for spacing. The unmet need for spacing is 6 percent for women with 4 or more living children and 36, 29, 16 percents for women aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29. On the other hand, currently married women who are still have physiologically potential for conceiving and want no more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting. The unmet need of contraceptive for limiting is about 19 percent in the state.

MAP 4
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE FOR ANY METHOD BY DISTRICTS
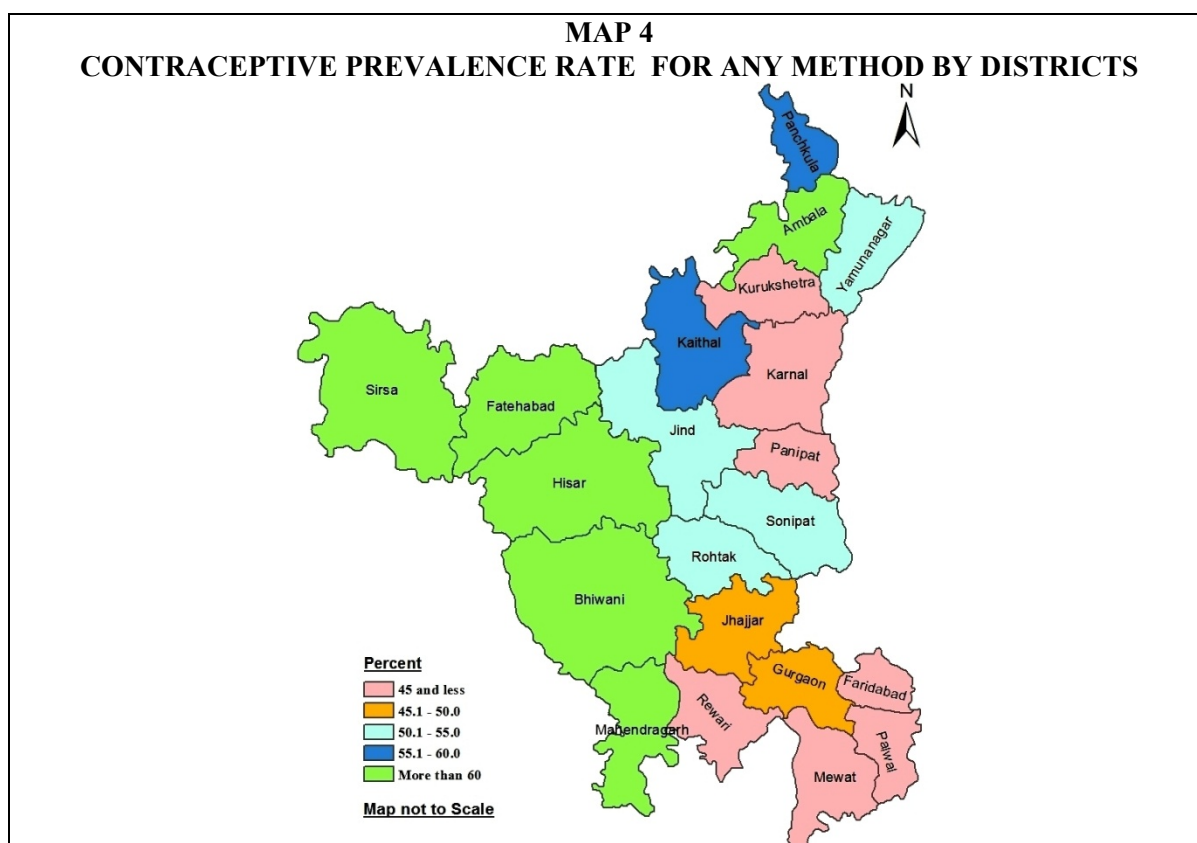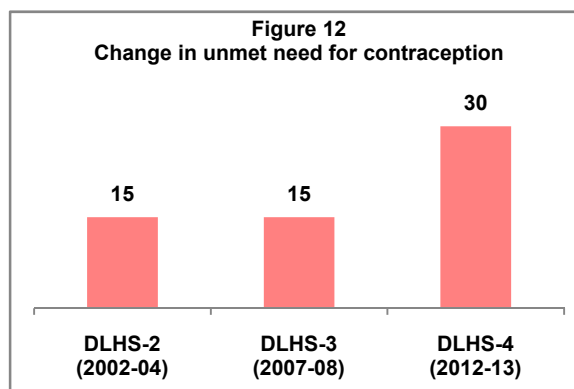
Currently married women with unmet need for spacing is highest in Sonipat and Mewat districts (19%) and lowest around 8 percent in Panchkula, Sirsa and Bhiwani districts. On the other hand unmet need for limiting is highest in Palwal (43%) and lowest is Hisar (7%).

The total unmet need of contraceptive has been almost constant in DLHS-2 to DLHS-3. It was 15 percent in 2002-04 and in 2007-08. In DLHS-4 (2012-13) it seems unmet need has substantially increased to 30 percent. This is basically due to higher unmet need for spacing among the younger cohort, a sign of decline in the desire for large family size. District wise contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need are presented in figure 13.

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Figure 13:
Contraceptive prevalance rate and unmet need by districts

District	Unmet need for limiting	Unmet need for spacing	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
Palwal	43	15	28
Mewat	35	20	24
Faridabad	29	12	42
Gurgaon	22	12	47
Rewari	28	11	43
Mahendragarh	8	8	70
Jhajjar	20	11	50
Rohtak	16	13	53
Bhiwani	7	8	69
Hisar	7	10	65
Sirsa	7	8	67
HARYANA	19	12	52
Fatehabad	9	10	60
Jind	18	10	52
Sonipat	12	20	53
Panipat	24	12	43
Karnal	27	12	43
Kaithal	14	9	56
Kukshetra	33	14	41
Yamunanagar	19	12	53
Ambala	9	12	64
Panchkula	9	8	57

9. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

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

9.1 Menstruation Related Problems

The women reported to have menstruation related problems and have specific symptoms during three months preceding the survey by background characteristics is given in Table 6.1. Menstrual problems are experienced by 6.5 percent of women in Haryana. The problems of painful periods (48.5%) and irregular period (36%) are the main menstrual problems experienced by women. The other problems reported are frequent or short periods (15%),

prolonged bleeding (14%), scanty bleeding (7%), absences of periods (13%) and blood clots/excessive bleeding (4%). The differentials in menstruation related problems are found by age, place of residences and education of both husband and the women. Women who had consummated their marriage below 18 years of age have had more menstruation related problems (7%). The menstrual related problems also increased with duration of marriage. Around 7 percent of women had reported to have menstrual problems whose marital duration was 10-14 years and just above 7 percent for women whose marital duration was more than 15 years. The menstrual related problems did not differ drastically by caste and religion.

9.2 Awareness of RTI/STI

The awareness of RTI/STI was obtained from ever married women. The women who are aware about RTI/STI were further asked on the modes of transmission and symptoms of the disease. Table 6.2 shows the percentage of women who have heard of RTI/STI by background characteristics. About one-fourth of women in Haryana had heard of RTI/STI. The proportion of women who were aware of RTI/STI was comparatively higher in urban areas (34%) than in rural areas (20%). Awareness of RTI/STI was lower among young women, women with low age at consummation of marriage, non-literate and women from Scheduled tribes. Awareness of RTI/STI increases with education of women. Thirty seven percent of women who had completed ten or more years of schooling were aware about RTI/STI.

Television is an important source of knowledge about RTI/STI, 66 percent women reported they had heard about RTI/STI from TV. Forty five percent of women reported Leaders/Community meeting as source of knowledge of RTI/STI. Another major important sources of information about RTI/STI are from print media (39%), cinema (33%), health personnel (20%). The sources of knowledge about RTI/STI differ by education of women and husband.

9.3 Knowledge Regarding Mode of Transmission of RTI/STI

The knowledge regarding mode of transmission of RTI/STI was asked to women who had heard of RTI/STI (Table 6.3). About 43 percent of women reported unsafe delivery, 40 percent unsafe abortion, 33 percent unsafe IUD insertion, 30 percent unsafe sex with persons who have many partners and 21 percent who have unsafe sex with sex workers as a mode of transmission of RTI/STI. More than one fourth of the women reported that unsafe sex with homosexuals were also as mode of the transmission of RTI/STI. The knowledge varies by residence, age at consummation, education of women and education of the husband.

Table 6.4 shows the common symptoms of reproductive tract infections/sexually transmitted infections among women. More than 12 percent of ever married women have reported having symptoms related RTIs/STIs and 6 percent experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. The women reported itching or irritation over vulva (3%), pain in lower abdomen not related to menses (3%). More than 55 percent of women discussed the RTI/STI related problems with their husband or partner (Table 6.5). The women mostly sought treatment for RTI/STI (72%) from private health facility.

The women who have heard about RTI/STI varies from 7 percent in Panipath district to 56 percent in Panchkula district. The districts where more than one-third of the women have heard about RTI/STI are Kaithal, Jind, Hisar, Bhiwani, Jhajjar, Gurgaon and faridabad. Women reporting any abnormal vaginal discharge varied from 2 percent in Ambala district to 11 percent in Mahendragarh district. More than half of the women in five districts (Panchkula, Yamunanagar, Fatehabad, Sirsa and Mahendragarh) had Sought treatment for any RTI/STI including abnormal discharge.

9.4 Awareness of HIV/AIDS

The awareness on HIV/AIDS was asked to ever-married women age 15-49 years. More than 52 percent of the women had heard about HIV/AIDS. Television is the one of the major source of knowledge on HIV/AIDS. Ninety percent of women reported that TV is the main source of knowledge on HIV/AIDS, followed by cinema and Community's leaders meetings (43% each), print media (36%), school adult education programs (31%), health personal (22%), husband (6%) and radio (9%) (Table 6.7). More than half of the women reported unsafe sex with person having many partners, transfusion of infected blood (51%) and sharing of injection/needle (43%) as mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS (Table 6.8). The reported modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS differ by residence, education of women and husband.

Table 6.9 shows knowledge of methods of preventing HIV. About two-fifth of women were of the view that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by avoiding risks of getting infected through blood. Nearly one-third of women were of the opinion that by using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse and having sex with one uninfected partner can prevent HIV/AIDS. The differences in the preventing HIV/AIDs were found by residence, age at consummation of marriage, education of women and husband. The misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug was reported by 9 percent of women. The other misconception was sharing food (3.5%), stepping on someone's urine/stool (4.7%), sharing clothes (3%), hugging and shaking hand (2.2%) respectively.

The women who had heard about HIV/AIDS were asked the place to test the HIV/AIDS (Table 6.11). More than two-fifth of the women know the place where the HIV/AIDS could be tested. The differences in the place of test were found by residence, age at consummation of marriage, education of women and husband. Forty three percent of women reported government hospital/dispensary and 46 percent reported private hospital/clinic as a place where people can go to test HIV/AIDS. The women who have heard about HIV/AIDS were asked if they had gone for the test. Thirteen percent of women had undergone for the test of HIV/AIDS. Among the women who had undergone a test 28 percent had undergone test less than 12 month ago (Table 6.12).

10. PERSONAL HABITS

Personal habits of adults (age 15 and above) such as consumption or abuse of tobacco and alcohol, and eating unhealthy foods are usually viewed from the lens of risk-taking behaviour due to their adverse health outcomes. The emerging morbidity pattern from the personal habits is a crucial predictor of current as well as future health status of a population. It has

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

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

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

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

10.1 Tobacco and Alcohol Use in India

Tobacco and alcohol use have been associated with a wide range of major diseases, including several types of cancers and heart and lung diseases. Studies have shown that in addition to sharing the same health risks as men, women who use tobacco or alcohol also experience difficulty in becoming pregnant, are at an increased risk of infertility, pregnancy

complications, premature births, low-birth-weight infants, stillbirths, and infant deaths (USDHHS, 2004).

In India, information about tobacco and alcohol use among adults has been collected by various household surveys such as the National Sample Survey (NSSO) (50th round, 1998), NFHS (1992-93, 1998-99, and 2005-06), DLHS (2007-08), the Global Adult Tobacco Survey-India (GATS-India, 2009-10), etc., each survey with specific objectives and methodology. According to GATS India, 35 percent of adults in India age 15 and over use tobacco in some form or the other, with higher use among adults in most North eastern region (39-67%), east (36-50%), and central (40-53%) (IIPS & MoH&FW, 2010).

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

In case of alcohol consumption, household surveys in India show that alcohol use among adults, both men and women, is not uncommon, but the use is found much lesser than tobacco use. Alcohol consumption is higher among men than females. Study in India indicated the prevalence of current use of alcohol ranged from about 7 percent in Gujarat (state officially under prohibition) to a very high 75 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, and its consumption among women exceeded 5 percent only in the Northeastern region. DLHS-4 information on alcohol use by adult men and women comes from a substantial number of respondents (40,830 men and 46,415 women).

10.2 Tobacco Use in Haryana

As shown in Table 7.1, overall 16 percent of adults in Haryana use any kind of tobacco in one way or the other. However, tobacco use varies across the state by age, residence, education, region, etc. The survey clearly indicates that tobacco use is highest and more likely among men (29%), older persons age 40 plus (over 20%), non literates and people with less than 5 years of education (18-24%), rural residents (18%), and among schedule caste (18%), etc.

In Haryana, the adults are using more of the smoking form (14%) as compared to the oral form (smokeless variety) of tobacco (3%). Use of smoke tobacco is higher among men (27%) as compared with females (2%), in rural areas (16%) and also more likely to be higher among the older adults age 40 and above (19-22%), and those with less than 5 years of education (22%), and also among the scheduled castes (17%).

In general, it is observed that in Haryana use of tobacco among adults increases with age, but in contrast, declines with increase in educational status. The pattern of using tobacco among adults also shows an interesting scenario across the districts in Haryana. Of the 21 districts in the state, two districts, namely Karnal and Kuruksherta stand out as lower use of tobacco in the state, but it is highest in Fatehabad and Yamunanagar (about 6% each), followed by Ambala and Sirsa (5% each) in the state. In case of smoking form of tobacco the use among

adults ranges from 9 percent in Fatehabad and yamunanagar to 23 percent in Bhiwani (Table 7.4). Other districts in which at least 15-20 percent of adults are likely to smoke are Kaithal, Panipat, Jind, Hisar, Jhajjar, Mahendragarh, Gurgaon, Mewat and Palwal.

The use of tobacco (all forms) among men is not substantially high in Haryana – 5 percent for oral or smokeless and 27 percent for smoking. It is interesting to note that both forms of tobacco use is the lowest among teenagers (1% for smokeless and 3% for smoking), but increases sharply from age 20 onwards (among the youth) to older ages. Smoking is more common among men in rural areas (30%) than urban males (22%). Among men also, age and education emerge as important factors. The older males say age 45 and above are more likely (6% for smokeless and 38% for smoking) to use tobacco products than those aged less than 20 (1% for smokeless and 3% for smoking). Similarly, as education level increases use of tobacco in any form is more likely to diminish among men. The more educated males are nearly two to three times less likely to use tobacco than their counterparts who are illiterate (Table 7.2).

In Haryana, strictly speaking, smoking form of tobacco is used widely by men (about 27%) than oral or smokeless form (5%). Around 2 percent of adult men use tobacco with paan, while 3 percent use other forms of tobacco. About 19 percent of men are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) in Haryana. The proportion of usual smokers is 22 percent in rural areas as compared with 15 percent in urban areas (Table 7.6).

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

The pattern of tobacco use observed among women is similar to that found among men. For instance, majority of women tobacco users prefer the smoking form and they belong to rural areas (3%), as compared with urban women (about 1%). As presented in Tables 7.3, women tobacco users are mostly to be over age 30 and those with less education. Clearly, age and education play an important role in influencing such personal habits. Among those women who use non-smoke form/chew tobacco, below 1 percent use it with betel nut or paan (Table 7.5). Among women who smoke, just about 1 percent are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day), which is found to be higher in rural areas (Table 7.6).

10.3 Use of Alcohol in Haryana

Household surveys in India show that alcohol use among adults, both men and women, is not uncommon, but the use is found much lesser than tobacco use. Alcohol consumption is higher among men than women. Study in India indicated the prevalence of current use of alcohol ranged from about 7 percent in Gujarat (state officially under prohibition) to a very high 75 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, and its consumption among women exceeded 5 percent only in the Northeastern region. DLHS-4 information on alcohol use by adult men and women comes from a substantial number of respondents (40,830 men and 46,415 women).

As presented in Table 7.1, in Haryana 10 percent of adults consume alcohol. In the state, the level of consumption is found much higher among adults age above 30 (13-16%), in rural areas (11%), with less than 5 years of education (14%), and highest among scheduled castes (12%). The proportion of men consuming alcohol is much higher (20%) as compared with women (below 1%). Unlike use of tobacco, education does not make much impact as an important factor. Undoubtedly, use of alcohol is higher among adults with lesser education, as compared to the more educated persons but the proportions do not differ drastically. The level of alcohol consumption by religious affiliation shows that the least consumption is among Jains (3%) and highest among 'Others' (18%).

In Haryana, alcohol consumption across the districts shows that of the 21 districts, only in 10 districts the level is less than 10 percent (Table 7.4). The prevalence of alcohol use across the state ranges from 5 percent in Mewat to about 19 percent in Gurgaon. Consumption of alcohol is found high in districts such as Bhiwani (14%), followed by Panchukala, Jind, Jhajjar, Faridabad and Kaithal (around 13% each), Sirsa (12%), Ambala (11%) and Hisar and Rohtak (about 10% each). Districts with less than 10 percent of adults consuming alcohol are Yamunanagar, Kuruksherta, Karnal, Panipat, Sonipat, Fatehabad, Mahendragarh, Rewari, Mewat and Palwal.

In Haryana, consumption of alcohol is found more concentrated among males (20%), much higher than among females (below 1%). Men who are more likely to consume alcohol are those in their 30's and 40's (around 25%), non-literates (27%), who follow 'Other' religions (28%) and scheduled castes (22%). The reporting of consumption of alcohol is seen among the teenagers (2%). It is interesting to note that more or less equal proportion of men in both rural and urban areas consume alcohol (around 20%).

Only about 1 percent of adult females reported consuming alcohol in Haryana (Table 7.3). The consumption of alcohol increases by age, with higher intake among older females age 45 and above (0.8%). A very small proportion of adult women (0.2%) reported as being a usual drinker.

11. MORBIDITY STATUS

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

Depending on the nature and duration, all the illnesses or diseases are classified as (a) acute, and (b) chronic. Acute illness refers to those that occur suddenly with severe symptoms for short period during the last 15 days prior to the survey. Example includes diarrhoea, dysentery, acute respiratory tract infection (ARI), jaundice with fever, fever with

chill/rigors/malaria, fever with rash, reproductive tract infections (RTI), etc. In case of chronic illness, those symptoms that persist for longer than one month in the past one year prior to the survey. The list provided includes both symptoms and associated diseases categories.

11.1 Disability and Injury

From each of the selected household, DLHS-4 collected information from the head of the household or adult respondent on any injury and on five specific disabilities that household members may have suffered from such as mental, visual, hearing, speech, and locomotor. As it is difficult to capture the type of injury and its severity from lay reporting, assessment is made indirectly from the type and duration of hospitalization required for the injury.

As presented in Table 7.8, in Haryana about 2 percent of the sample population reported suffering from any injury. The prevalence of any injury is a little higher in the rural areas (1.9%) compared to urban areas (1.4%). The prevalence of any injury is observed to be higher in males (1.8%) as compared with females (1.3%) in the state.

About 4 percent of the injuries reported were treated in intensive care. However, 13 percent of injuries were treated as in-patient with stay for less than a week, and 9 percent reported they treated as in-patient with stay for more than 2 weeks. Interestingly, in Haryana, about 67 percent of injuries were treated using other form of treatments, i.e. other than intensive care or staying/in-patient, such as out-patient, traditional healers, or home remedies. More of females go for other treatments (68%) as compared with males. There is not much variation observed in terms of treatment of any injury by residence in Haryana.

In Haryana, among the five disabilities, the prevalence of visual disability is a little higher (0.3%) as compared to other disabilities. Mental, Speech and hearing disabilities are the other disabilities reported in Haryana (0.2%, 0.1% and 0.1% respectively). The prevalence of all the disabilities is more or less similar between men and women. No variation is observed in all the disabilities between the rural and urban areas (Table 7.9).

11.2 Reported Illnesses: Acute and Chronic

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

Acute Illnesses

The prevalence of acute illness at the household level in Haryana is 13 percent. The differential in the prevalence of acute illness by residence shows little variation, with a higher rate in the rural areas (13.4 against 12.5 in urban areas).

About 13 percent of household members reported suffering from any acute illness in Haryana, and more of women (14%) than men (13%) reported to have suffered from any acute illness. Among the prevailing acute illnesses, fever (other than those with rash or

jaundice) is reported by nearly 38 percent, followed by acute respiratory tract infection (ARTI) (27%), malaria (13%), diarrhoea/dysentery (4%) and fever with rash (3%). Interestingly, more men are suffered from acute respiratory tract infection (ARTI) than women, whereas a higher proportion of women (39%) reported as being suffered with other type of fever than men (37%). Prevalence of acute respiratory tract infection (ARTI) is found higher in urban areas, whereas malaria and other type of fever is found to be higher in rural areas.

Nearly everyone who had suffered from any acute illness sought treatment. Among those who had sought treatment, 80 percent preferred treatment at private facility, mainly in a clinic/dispensary (61%), followed by hospital (19%). About 10 percent of those who had acute illnesses got treated in a government facility, mainly in a hospital (7%). About 3 percent with any acute illnesses were treated at DOTS centre or at home. In Haryana, use of private health facility for treatment of acute illness is quite common even in rural areas (81%), and more or less equally accessed by both males and females.

Chronic Illnesses

Survey results of chronic illnesses described pertain to prevalence, type, and source of treatment by sex and residence. In Haryana about 15 percent of the households reported a member suffering from chronic illnesses that lasted for over a month in the past one year prior to the survey (Table 7.8). As shown in Table 7.13, reporting by symptoms of chronic illnesses suffered by household members is highest for diseases of the musculoskeletal system (24%), followed by diseases of respiratory system (10%) and gastrointestinal system (7%). Diseases related to cardiovascular system, central nervous system and skin account for about 5 percent respectively. Interestingly, reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases other than the twelve identified diseases account for 32 percent.

In Haryana, not much differences observed in the reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases between males and females, except in case of some diseases. For instance, more males reported symptoms related to respiratory system (12% as compared with 8% among females), cardiovascular system (7% versus 4% by females) and skin diseases (6% against 4% among females). In contrast, females reported more of symptoms related to disease of musculoskeletal system (28% compared to 18% among males).

By and large, most chronic illnesses show more or less similar prevalence in both rural and urban areas. However, some of these chronic illnesses show slightly higher prevalence either in rural or urban areas. For instance, urban residents reported more of diseases of cardiovascular system (6%) and 'others' (39%) than rural residents. In case of rural areas, much higher reporting related to diseases of respiratory system (10%), musculoskeletal system (25%), gastrointestinal system (8%), and skin (6%) is observed.

Household respondents were also asked about the nature and source of treatment for chronic illnesses suffered by any of their household member. In Haryana, only 55 percent of those who suffered from chronic illnesses have details of diagnosis or treatment. About one-third has no details of diagnosis or treatment, and about 14 percent do not sought treatment at all. The proportion not seeking treatment (16%) or with no details of treatment (33%) is more in

the rural areas as compared to urban areas (12% and 29% respectively). Overall, 51 percent of rural residents and 61 percent of urban residents have details of diagnosis or treatment for the chronic illnesses. It is also observed that a higher proportion of males (57%) have details of diagnosis or treatment than females (53%).

Interestingly, in Haryana most people who suffered from chronic illnesses sought treatment at private facility (78%), which is observed to be equally accessible for both urban and rural residents. About 19 percent were treated at government facility, while 1 percent reported being treated at home, and 2 percent sought other form of treatment.

Persons who sought treatment for chronic illnesses were also asked about the details of the diagnoses at the facility. In Haryana, hypertension (12%) and diabeties (8%) are the most commonly diagnosed chronic illnesses, followed by diseases related to heart and asthma or chronic respiratory failure (around 4% each). Goitre accounts for about 1 percent of the diagnosed chronic illnesses, and about 1 percent with tuberculosis (TB). As expected, the proportion diagnosed with these chronic illnesses is much higher in urban areas, particularly hypertension and diabetes. The results show that more females suffered from hypertension (14% against 10% among males), while men are more suffered from diabeties (10% against 6% among females), diseases related to heart (6% against 3% among females), asthma or chronic respiratory failure (4% against 3% among females) and tuberculosis (2% against 1%).

Contrast to situation in the general population, among the older persons age 60 and above the prevalence of most chronic illnesses is much higher. For instance, about 14 percent of older persons were diagnosed with hypertension, 11 percent with diabeties, and about 6 percent each with diseases related to heart and asthma or chronic respiratory failure (Table 7.15). The prevalence of some of these chronic illnesses indicates that higher proportion of older persons in urban areas suffered from hypertension (19% as compared with 12% in rural areas), diabeties (19% against 7% in rural areas) and diseases related to heart (7% against 6%), while in rural areas a higher proportion older persons reported as being suffered from asthma or chronic respiratory failure (7% as compared with 4% in urban areas) and tuberculosis (2% against 1%). Similar to the situation in the general population, among the older persons also it is found that more females are diagnosed with hypertension (16% as compared with 13% among males). More of male older persons are diagnosed with diabeties, diseases related to heart, asthma or chronic respiratory failure, TB and stroke. The proportion of older persons diagnosed with these chronic illnesses is much higher in urban areas, particularly hypertension and diabetes.

11.3 Tuberculosis (TB)

Tuberculosis has re-emerged as a major public health problem in many parts of the world, often as a concomitant illness to HIV/AIDS. Tuberculosis, once known as the 'White Plague', is contagious and spreads through droplets that can travel through the air when a person with the infection coughs, talks, or sneezes. Today, TB is a leading cause of death among people who are HIV-positive. Worldwide, an estimated one-third of the nearly 40 million people living with HIV/AIDS are co-infected with TB. In most developing countries, TB would continue to be a serious health threat even in the absence of HIV/AIDS due to the

public health challenges posed by poverty, high illiteracy, and poor sanitation. The GOI has stated that 'In 2005, a total of 97 percent population was covered under the Revised National Tuberculosis Programme.' The government allocated Rs. 680 crores for the National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTCP) in the 10th Plan (DGHS and WHO, 2005).

In Haryana, about 1 percent of the household population diagnosed with TB, which is found higher among males and in rural areas.

12. NUTRITION AND HEALTH

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

In DLHS-4, all children listed in the household, who were born in year 2008 or later were eligible for measurement of their height and weight. Thus, height and weight measurements were collected even from those children whose mothers may not have been interviewed in the survey. For this purpose, all the survey team carried with them two scales and two height boards, which were standardized in all aspects and calibrated for accuracy. Recumbent length was recorded for children under age two years. Standing height was measured for all other children. Table 8.1 represents percentage of children below age five classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status (height for age, weight for height and weight for age) by some selected background characteristics. The analysis is based on information collected from 12153 children from Haryana for whom complete and erodible anthropometric and age data are available.

12.1 Height-for-Age (Stunting)

Height-for-age measures linear growth. A child who is more than two standard deviations below the median (-2SD) of the WHO reference population in terms of height-for-age is considered short for his or her age are stunted. This condition reflects the cumulative effect of chronic malnutrition. If a child is below three standard deviations (-3SD) from the reference median, he or she is considered to be severely stunted. In Haryana 32 percent children under age five are stunted and more than 15 percent are severely stunted. Variation in the

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

prevalence of stunting by age group shows that stunting is highest (42%) in children age 19-24 months, followed by those in age 25-35 months (37%) and the lowest (12%) in children below age 6 months. Prevalence of severe stunting shows a similar pattern, with the height proportion of severe stunting in children age 19-24 months (30%), followed by among those age 25-35 months (19%). Sex differential in the prevalence of stunting is not pronounced as both male and female children are equally likely to be stunted (32% each). The sex differential remains by and large the same even in ease of severe stunting. Children under age five living in rural areas and coming from schedule castes families as more likely to be stunted than others.

The prevalence of stunting is not uniform across different districts in Haryana. Stunting is the lowest in Mewat district (7%) followed by Karnal and Rewari (17% each). While, the prevalence of stunting is the highest in Kaithal (59%) followed by Ambala (48%). Severe stunting is the lowest in Mewat (3%), followed by Karnal and Panipat (9%). On the other hand, Kaithal portrays the highest prevalence even in case of severe stunting.

12.2 Weight-for-Height (Wasting)

Weight-for-height describes the current nutritional status. A child who is more than two standard deviations below (-2SD) the reference median for weight-for-height is considered to be too thin for his or her height, or wasted. This condition reflects acute or recent nutritional deficit. As with stunting, wasting is considered sever if the child is more than three standard deviations below the reference median. Overall 32 percent children in Haryana are wasted and 19 percent are severely wasted. Analysis by age group shows that wasting rages from a minimum 29 percent in children age 19-24 months to the maximum 40 percentage in children in age 0-6 months. Children residing in rural areas are more likely to be wasted (34%) than children living in urban areas (31%). Children from scheduled castes are more likely to be wasted (35%) than the children in other caste groups. Variations by district portray that wasting in children ranges from 15 percent in each of Mahendragarh to 46 percent in Karnal.

12.3 Weight-for-Age (Underweight)

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

Table 8.1 reveals that 36 percent of children under age 5 are underweight and 15 percent are severely underweight. The proportion of underweight children is the highest (40%) among children age 25-35 months and the lowest (27%) among children age 7-12 months. The sex differential in the proportion of underweight children is not so much pronounced. Rural children are more likely to be underweight (37%) than the urban children (35%). Children from scheduled tribes are relatively more likely to be underweight than other caste groups. By districts, proportion of underweight children ranges from 52 percent in Kaithal to 20 percent in Mewat.

12.4 Body Mass Index of Women

In many countries, chronic energy deficiency characterized by BMI of less than 18.5 among adults remains the predominant problem, leading to low productivity and reduced resistance to illness. Prevalence of overweight among women is also growing problem in developing countries. Overweight individuals are predisposed to a wide range of health problem including diabeties and heart diseases and also poor birth outcomes for pregnant women. The BMI is used to measure thinness or obesity. It is defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared (Kg/m2). A BMI of less than 18.5 is used to define thinness or acute under nutrition. A BMI of 25 or above usually indicates overweight and a BMI of 30 or above indicates obesity.

In DLHS-4, height and weight measurements in Haryana were obtained for 29,378 women age 15-49 years who were present in the sample households at the time of survey. Table 8.3 presents percentage of women age 15-49 by their BMI. The mean BMI is 22.5, which falls in the normal BMI classification. Around 59 percent of the women age 15-49 have a normal BMI , 22 percent are undernourished or thin (BMI less than 18.5) and 19 percent are overweight or obese (BMI 25 or higher). It is evident from the table that there is profound variation in BMI by some selected background characteristics of the women. The women age 15-19 are more likely to be thin are or undernourished (44%) than women in other age cohorts. Rural women are more likely to be thin or undernourished (25%) than their urban counterpart (17%), whereas urban women are more likely to be overweight or obese as compared to rural women (25% and 16% respectively). Educational attainment doesn't show any consistent relationship with the proportion of thin or undernourished women. Among women who are non literate, nearly one fifth of them (21%) are thin or underweight and 18 percent are overweight or obese. The percentage of overweight or obese is highest among women having more than 10 years of schooling. The women from scheduled caste households, having larger potential to have food insecurity, are comparatively more likely to be thin in comparison to those households from rest caste-groups. Proportion of the women who are thin or underweight is not uniform across districts of Haryana. It ranges from the minimum of 13 percent in Kurukshetra and Faridabad to 29 percent in Hisar. On the other hand, proportion of ever married women who are overweight or obese is the highest in Sonipat (27%) and lowest in Mewat.

12.5 Prevalence of Anaemia

Anaemia, characterized by a low level of hemoglobin in the blood, is major health problem in developing countries, especially among young children and pregnant women. Anaemia among pregnant women may be an underlying cause of maternal mortality, spontaneous abortion, premature births, and low birth weight. The most common cause of anaemia is inadequate dietary intake of nutrients necessary for synthesis of hemoglobin, such as iron, folic acid, and vitamin B12. Anaemia also results from sickle cell disease, malaria, and parasitic infections (Benoist et al. 2008)[2]. It is against this background, a number of

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

interventions have been put in place to address anaemia in children in developing countries. These include expanded distribution of iron supplements and deworming medication to children age 1-5 every six months.

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

Table 8.5 shows the anaemia status of children age 6-59 months by some selected background characteristics. Over three-fifths (63%) of children age 6-59 months suffer from some level of anaemia (Hb <11.0g/dl), 16 percent of children have mild anaemia and 38 percent have moderate anaemia (Hb 7.0-9.9g/dl). About nine percent of children age 6-59 months have severe anaemia (Hb <7.0 g/dl). There is no differential in prevalence of anaemia among children age 6-59 months by sex of child and place of residence. The prevalence any anaemia does not vary significantly by caste of the household to which children belong to. Of course, Sikh's children are comparatively less likely to suffer from any anaemia than those from other religion.

The prevalence of any anaemia declines sharply among school going population age 6-19 years (56%). The proportions of school going population age 6-19 years who suffer from mild and moderate anaemia are 17 and 33 percent respectively. The pattern in decline in any anaemia with increasing age is linear in nature with the maximum (58%) among those in the age-group 6 to 10 years and minimum (53%) in those age 17-19 years. Female children and those living in rural areas are more likely to be anaemic (Table 8.6). The prevalence in anaemia also declining linearly with increasing years of schooling, from 59 percent among non-literate to 52 percent among those having 10 or more years of schooling. Scheduled castes are also more likely to be anaemic even in the schooling going population age 6-19 years.

Prevalence of anaemia declines further in case of adult population age 20 years and above. It is evident from Table 8.7 that over fifty percent (53%) of adult age 20 years and above are anaemic in Haryana. Adult women are approximate 1.2 times more likely to be anaemic than their male counterparts. Likewise to the school age population (age 6-19), years adults population portrays a decreasing prevalence of anaemia with increasing age groups. There is no difference in the prevalence of anaemia by place of residence (Table 8.7). Increasing years of schooling shows a linear decline in the prevalence of anaemia but the pattern gets changed in case of males and females where prevalence of anaemia remains by and large the same (47% to 50%) among males and (56% to 59%) females respectively across the different years of schooling. Islam religion portrays a distinct pattern with relatively higher prevalence of anaemia even among adult age 20 years and above, which may have definite implication for the food security scheme in the state.

Prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women poses much severe health consequences and may be an underlying course of maternal mortality, spontaneous abortion, premature births and low birth weight. Table 8.9 presents the percent of pregnant of women age 15-49 classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and some selected background characteristics.

It is evident from the table that around three-fifths (60%) of pregnant women in Haryana are anaemic. About seventeen percent of them have mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl), 36 percent have moderate anaemia and 7 percent have severe anaemia. Pregnant women in Haryana who are younger in age (specifically age 15-29), those living in rural areas, and coming from other backward castes households are more likely to be anaemic.

12.6 Prevalence of Diabeties

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

Table 8.10 and 8.12 present data on random blood glucose values for men and women age 18 and above from the sample households included in DLHS-4. Data shows that 6 percent of men and women age 18 and above in Haryana suffer from diabetics as the level of blood glucose among those have been 160mg/dL or higher. Another 9 percent of men and women age 18 and above in Haryana are pre-diabetic. However, over four-fifth of men as well as women have normal level or even lower level of blood glucose.

Prevalence of diabeties increases linearly with increasing age among men as well as among women age 18 years and above. Men age 60 & above are over 8 times more likely to suffer with diabetes as compared to those in the age-group 18-29 years. The pattern remains by and large same even among women age 18 years and above - 1.8 percent in the age group 18-29 years and 13.3 percent in age 60 years & above (Table 8.12). Men and women age 18 and above who reside in urban areas are more likely to suffer from diabeties than their rural counterparts (1.4 times). Persons who have less than 5 year of schooling are more likely to suffer from diabeties than their counter parts. Level of diabeties prevalence cuts across religion group, which may have implication for the differences in life style and food habits.

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

Adult men and women in Muslim religion are very less likely to suffer from diabeties than the other religion categories. Though cast differentials in prevalence of diabeties is not profound but men and women who are non SC/ST and non OBC are more likely to suffer from diabeties than others, which may be primarily due to changes in their life styles and dietary practices.

Tables 8.11 and 8.13 present variation in the prevalence of diabeties among adult men and women age 18 and above across different districts of Haryana. Among districts, men in Sirsa, Bhiwani, Mahendragarh and Palwal have the highest prevalence of diabeties (9% each) followed by Sonipat, Fatehabad, Hisar, Rohtak (8%) and Panipat, Jhajjar and Faridabad, (6% each). On the other hand, men in Karnal (3%) have relatively lower prevalence of diabeties among different districts of Haryana. The pattern remains by and large the same even if we analyze the prevalence of diabeties among adult women in different districts of Haryana. The prevalence is the highest among adult women in Fatehabad, Sirsa and Palwal (8%) and lowest in Kaithal, Rewari and Mewat (4% each).

12.7 Prevalence of Hypertension

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

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

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

It is evident from Tables 8.14 and 8.16 that 15 percent of men and 11 percent of women age 18 years and above in Haryana are in the stage of pre-hypertension, while 28 percent men and 21 percent of women age 18 years and above are in the stage of hypertension and require medical attention on a priority basis. A relatively larger proportion of men as well as women age 18 years and above living in urban areas are found to be hypertensive (30% and 23%) than those living in rural areas (27% and 20% respectively). The pattern is by and large the same even in case of the pre-hypertension though the magnitude of difference reduces considerably. The pattern in prevalence of pre-hypertension and hypertension across different districts of Haryana are not uniform. Among men age 18 years and above, prevalence of pre-hypertension ranges from a minimum in Hisar (10%) to the maximum in Rohtak (20%).

In case of hypertension, the prevalence ranges from a minimum in Hisar (19%) to the maximum in Mahendragarh (39%) and Faridabad (36%). In case of women age 18 years and above, the prevalence of pre-hypertension is the lowest in Hisar (6%) among the 21 districts of Haryana. On the other hand, Kurukshetra (16%), Rewari (15%) and Rohtak (14%) are some of the leading districts having higher prevalence of pre-hypertension among women age 18 years and above. District wise variation in the proportion of women age 18 years and above suffering with hypertension (SBP>= 140 or DBP>=90) also portrays the same pattern with the lowest proportion of women in Panipat and Hisar (16% each) the highest proportion in Faridabad (28%), Mahendragarh (27%) and Ambala and Jind (26% each).

12.8 Use of Iodized Salt

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

Over all, salt was tested for iodine contain in 85 percent of household in Haryana and 56 percent households were found to use salt with adequate iodine contain. Another 24 percent households were found to use salt with iodine but the proportion of iodine contain was not adequate. There is no significant difference in use of iodine salt by place of residence (Table 8.18). Analyzing the variation in proportion of household using iodized salt by districts; it is evident from Table 8.19 that it ranges from a maximum in Jind (79%) to the minimum in Panipat (48%).

13. HEALTH FACILITIES

The basic objective of the population linked facility survey conducted in DLHS-4 is to collect data on health personnel, availability of drugs/medicines, equipments, basic RCH care amenities, communication means and infrastructure at the level of, PHC and CHC, in order to assess the adequacy of RCH services in rural areas.

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

In Haryana, the average sampled rural population served per Sub-Health Centre, PHC and CHC are 8,239, 46,503 and 1,56,701 respectively (Table 9.1). In total, villages were surveyed in DLHS-4 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 673 Sub-Health Centres, 246 PHCs and 106 CHCs.

Out of the total 673 SHCs, 388 Sub-Health Centers functioning in government building, 24.2 percent have regular electricity (Table 9.2). Forty percent of these Sub-Health Centres are having labour rooms and out of this 82.5 percent are currently in use. Toilet facility is available in 92.3 percent of the sampled Sub-Health Centre located in government buildings. More than 92 percent of these Sub-Health Centres running in government buildings have provision for water supply.

Citizen's charters are displayed in 85.1 percent of the sampled 673 Sub-Health Centres (Table 9.3). The proportion of sampled Sub-Health Centre facilitated by Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) and those that received untied funds is 89.2 percent and 88.5 percent respectively.

In Haryana, more than 90 percent of all the Sub-Health Centers have Auxiliary-Nurse-Mid-Wife (ANM) in position and additional ANM available in 83.5 percent of the SHCs. Less than 20 percent of the SHCs are having Male Health Worker (MHW) in the districts of Kurukshetra, Palwal and Ambala. As compared to other districts in Rohatak district 100 percent of the SHCs are with Male health Worker in position at the time of the survey (Table 9.4).

In Haryana, out of 246 sampled PHCs, 81 percent of the PHCs have Medical Officers. The state as a whole, the availability of other human resources like Lady Medical Officers, AYUSH Doctors, and Pharmacists in position turned out to be about 34.2 percent, 19.1 percent and 81.7 percent of the sampled PHCs respectively.

At the PHC level, all the districts, except Jind in Haryana have more than 45 percent of the PHCs are having Medical Officers (MOs) in position. In the following five districts namely Kurukshetra, Sirsa, Rewari, Faridabad and Mewat are having Medical Officers in Position at PHCs during the survey (Table 9.5).

Out of 246 sampled PHCs around 48 percent of the have residential quarters available for Medical Officer. Around 80 percent of the sampled PHCs are functioning on a 24 hour basis. About 76 percent of the sampled PHCs catering to the sample villages have at least four beds. Two-fifths of the PHCs have regular power supply and only 31 percent have functional vehicles (Table 9.6).

Newborn care services are available in 91 percent of the sampled PHCs, 66 percent provide referral services for delivery case, and 74 percent have conducted at least 10 deliveries (Table 9.7).

Ninety six percent of sampled PHCs have received 'Untied Fund' and almost all the sampled PHCs (99%) have utilized the funds (Table 9.8). Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) has been constituted in 94 percent and the Citizen's Charter displayed in 90 percent of sampled PHCs.

Out of 106 surveyed CHCs, only 14 CHCs are having an Obstetric Gynecologist in position, 7 CHCs having Pediatrician, 9 CHCs having Anesthetist and 12 PCHCs having Public Health Manager (Table 9.9).

For the state as a whole out of 106 CHCs only 8 CHCs have blood storage facility and 76 CHCs have designated as First Referral Units (FRUs). Out of the 106 CHCs around 49 and 97 CHCs are having functional Operation Theaters (OTs) and newborn care services respectively (Table 9.10).

Out of total 106 CHCs 95 CHCs have utilized untied funds, almost all CHCs have constituted RKS and monitored regularly and displayed citizen's charter in 98 CHCs (Table 9.11).

Total 21 Sub-Divisional Hospitals (SDHs) have surveyed in Haryana out of this only 6 SDHs are having pediatricians and only 2 SDHs are having radiographers in position. Only one Sub-Divisional Hospital namely Faridabad is having 2D echo facility. Ultra sound facilities are available in only 3 Sub-Divisional Hospitals, three phase connection is available in nineteen SDHs, critical care area is available in 9 Sub-Divisional Hospitals and suggestions and complaint box are available in all Sub-Divisional Hospitals.

In Haryana total 21 District Hospitals have surveyed out of this 20 district hospitals having pediatricians in position and eight of the District Hospitals are having radiographers. Only eight District Hospitals are having 2D echo facility and 19 District Hospitals are having ultra sound facilities. Three phase connection is available in all districts, critical care area is available only in 16 District Hospitals and suggestions and complaint box are available in all the District Hospitals.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 1.1 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS
Basic demographic indicators of H and its districts, Census 2011, India.

State/Districts	Population (in thousands)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate[1]	Sex ratio[2]	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
Panchukala	561.3	54.9	+19.83	873	87.0	76.0	81.9
Ambala	1,128.4	44.4	+11.23	885	87.3	75.5	81.7
Yamunanagar	1,214.2	38.9	+16.57	878	83.8	71.4	78.0
Kuruksherta	964.7	28.9	+16.86	888	83.0	68.8	76.3
kaithal	1,074.3	22.0	+13.55	881	78.0	59.2	69.2
Karnal	1,505.3	30.3	+18.14	887	81.8	66.8	74.7
Panipat	1,205.4	46.0	+24.60	864	83.7	67.0	75.9
Sonipat	1,450.0	30.5	+13.35	856	87.2	69.8	79.1
Jind	1,334.2	22.8	+12.13	871	80.8	60.8	71.4
Fatehabad	942.0	19.0	+16.85	902	76.1	58.9	67.9
Sirsa	1,295.2	24.7	+15.99	898	76.4	60.4	68.8
Hisar	1,743.9	31.7	+13.45	872	82.2	62.3	72.9
Bhiwani	1,634.4	19.8	+14.70	886	85.6	63.5	75.2
Rohtak	1,061.2	42.0	+12.88	867	87.7	71.7	80.2
Jhajjar	958.4	25.4	+8.90	862	89.3	70.7	80.6
Mahendragarh	922.1	14.4	+13.48	895	89.7	64.6	77.7
Rewari	900.3	25.8	+17.64	898	91.4	69.6	81.0
Gurgaon	1,514.4	68.8	+73.14	854	90.5	78.0	84.7
Faridabad	1,089.3	11.4	+38.65	907	69.9	36.6	54.1
Mewat	1,809.7	79.4	+32.54	873	88.6	73.8	81.7
Palwal	1,042.7	22.6	+25.76	881	82.7	54.2	69.3
Haryana	25,351.5	34.8	+19.90	879	84.1	65.9	75.6

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

TABLE 1.2 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, EVER-MARRIED WOMEN
Number of households and ever-married women interviewed by district, Haryana, 20012-13.

State/Districts	No of PSU		Number of households interviewed				Number of ever-married women interviewed			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	HH response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	EW response rate
Panchukala	25	24	1,320	684	636	94.3	986	561	425	97.8
Ambala	33	27	1,621	904	717	96.5	1,303	769	534	97.2
Yamunanagar	34	26	1,607	902	705	95.7	1,271	761	510	90.1
Kuruksherta	44	26	1,893	1,206	687	96.6	1,659	1,107	552	94.7
kaithal	44	26	1,899	1,201	698	96.9	1,558	974	584	94.0
Karnal	44	26	1,904	1,199	705	97.1	1,800	1,169	631	92.5
Panipat	32	28	1,618	858	760	96.3	1,372	756	616	85.4
Sonipat	44	26	1,792	1,137	655	91.4	1,552	957	595	86.0
Jind	44	26	1,900	1,201	699	96.9	1,484	907	577	89.2
Fatehabad	25	25	1,266	655	611	90.4	1,027	530	497	84.7
Sirsa	44	26	1,873	1,193	680	95.6	1,717	1,151	566	89.4
Hisar	44	26	1,893	1,206	687	96.6	1,652	1,123	529	87.6
Bhiwani	25	25	1,345	687	658	96.1	1,230	641	589	88.1
Rohtak	34	26	1,582	904	678	94.2	1,365	820	545	89.4
Jhajjar	44	26	1,873	1,189	684	95.6	1,521	945	576	89.7
Mahendragarh	25	25	1,361	687	674	97.2	1,267	644	623	89.6
Rewari	25	25	1,346	673	673	96.1	1,118	576	542	97.0
Gurgaon	26	34	1,638	708	930	97.5	1,321	636	685	97.1
Faridabad	25	25	1,361	677	684	97.2	1,188	640	548	96.5
Mewat	25	25	1,351	677	674	96.5	1,156	592	564	95.1
Palwal	25	25	1,329	668	661	94.9	1,229	636	593	92.5
Haryana	711	548	33,772	19,216	14,556	95.7	28,776	16,895	1,1881	91.3

Note: Table based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.3 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY
Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest educational facility, Haryana, 2012-13.

| Educational facility | Within village | Distance from the village | | | Total percent (100%) |
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	93.1	5.8	0.8	0.3	100.0
Middle school	83.6	12.3	3.1	1.0	100.0
Secondary school	67.8	21.5	9.0	1.7	100.0
Higher secondary school	50.4	27.7	14.7	7.2	100.0
College	9.7	11.4	28.0	50.8	100.0
Madarsa	10.6	12.3	21.1	55.9	100.0

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

TABLE 1.4(a) DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY
Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest health facility, Haryana, 2012-13.

| Health facility | Within village | Distance from the village[1] | | | |
		Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km	More than 10km
Sub-Health Centre	59.9	80.4	87.9	94.2	5.8
Primary Health Centre	22.7	41.0	60.2	87.3	12.7
Community Health Centre	6.4	17.1	28.4	56.2	43.8
District/Govt. Hospital	4.4	10.6	17.2	35.2	64.8
Government Dispensary	19.5	33.5	43.1	66.1	33.9
Private Clinic	47.3	59.0	66.1	84.6	15.4
Private Hospital	8.5	23.6	35.6	68.1	31.9
AYUSH Health Facility[2]	7.2	23.4	31.9	57.2	42.8

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

TABLE 1.4(b) PROGRAMMES BENEFICIARIES
Percentage villages having any beneficiaries from selected programs , Haryana, 2012-13

Programmes	Percentage of villages	Number of villages
Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	94.1	666
Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)	85.6	606
Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	79.8	565
Total number of villages		708

TABLE 1.5 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL
Percentage of household population aged 6 to 17 years who dropped out of school by main reasons, Haryana, 2012-13.

| Reason | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
School too far	4.6	8.1	6.4	4.6	9.2	7.1	4.7	5.5	5.0
Further education not necessary	2.5	5.1	3.8	2.8	6.3	4.7	1.8	2.3	2.0
Required for work in household activities/ farm family/business	7.1	10.4	8.8	6.5	10.6	8.7	8.2	10.0	9.1
Required for outside work	5.6	2.9	4.2	4.8	1.6	3.1	7.1	6.2	6.7
Not interested in studies	33.2	24.7	28.8	33.5	24.9	28.9	32.6	24.1	28.7
Cost too much	14.2	16.7	15.5	12.1	15.4	13.8	18.0	20.3	19.0
Repeated failures	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.7	1.4	2.0	0.3	2.0	1.1
Got married	0.4	4.2	2.3	0.0	4.7	2.6	1.2	2.7	1.9
Others	30.6	26.3	28.4	33.0	26.0	29.2	26.1	26.9	26.5
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	800	817	1,617	474	547	1,021	326	270	596

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.6a HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD ASSETS
Percent of households by housing characteristics and household assets and goods by residence, Haryana, 2012-13.

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity	97.7	97.2	98.7
Source of drinking water			
Improved source[1]	99.1	98.9	99.4
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation[2]	83.7	77.3	94.5
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	45.9	25.1	81.2
Electricity	0.2	0.2	0.3
Kerosene	0.4	0.3	0.5
Wood	23.4	31.4	10.0
Others	0.2	0.3	0.0
Type of house			
Kachha	6.7	8.9	3.1
Semi - pucca	23.8	29.7	13.8
Pucca	69.4	61.4	82.8
Number of rooms			
1	17.2	16.5	18.3
2	27.8	30.3	23.5
3+	55.1	53.2	58.3
Household assets			
Radio/transistor	3.3	3.3	3.3
Television	85.0	81.9	90.1
Computer/ laptops without internet	4.6	2.4	8.3
Computer/ laptops with internet	6.5	2.4	13.6
Telephone only	6.1	3.2	10.9
Mobile only	89.4	87.6	92.4
Washing Machine	40.9	31.6	56.5
Refrigerator	57.3	49.2	70.9
Sewing machine	61.5	60.9	62.4
Watch/ clock	86.9	85.8	88.9
Bicycle	41.7	44.4	37.0
Motor cycle/ scooter	40.5	35.1	49.6
Car / Jeep/van	10.4	5.4	18.9
Tractor	5.0	7.5	0.8
Water pump/tube well	4.9	5.9	3.2
Cart driven by animal	4.2	6.5	0.4
Cart driven by Machine	1.5	2.2	0.4
Other cart	1.0	1.0	0.9
Cooler/AC	46.2	38.3	59.6
Number of households**	33,772	19,216	14,556

[1] Includes piped into dwelling piped to yard/plot, public tap/stand pipe/hand pump,/tube well/ bore well/well covered/spring tanker, cart with small tank and bottled water. [2] includes flush to sewer/septic/twin pit, pit with slab, pit ventilated improved, other. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.6b HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

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

District	With electricity	Improved source of drinking water[1]	Improved access to Sanitation[2]	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in *pucca* house	Having BPL card
Panchukala	99.2	99.9	89.5	77.3	85.1	10.5
Ambala	99.6	100.0	84.9	62.0	69.6	19.8
Yamunanagar	98.9	99.9	73.9	49.7	72.6	17.7
Kuruksherta	99.8	100.0	91.6	59.1	60.9	22.8
kaithal	91.8	99.8	75.7	38.0	50.2	26.6
Karnal	99.7	99.8	83.4	53.0	57.6	23.5
Panipat	99.0	99.2	84.2	57.7	60.0	17.8
Sonipat	98.7	98.4	82.2	46.3	78.7	15.0
Jind	87.9	96.8	81.0	32.6	43.9	22.2
Fatehabad	97.6	99.9	90.9	45.4	69.6	25.5
Sirsa	97.9	99.4	90.2	39.6	78.6	25.7
Hisar	98.5	99.3	88.7	33.4	83.8	29.3
Bhiwani	99.2	98.6	87.7	37.7	89.4	29.1
Rohtak	98.7	96.7	86.5	46.7	82.9	16.9
Jhajjar	99.4	97.4	84.0	44.4	83.8	17.8
Mahendragarh	96.8	99.0	77.4	37.3	88.5	27.2
Rewari	98.6	99.6	90.6	63.9	73.0	19.1
Gurgaon	99.4	99.8	93.4	73.3	88.7	7.3
Faridabad	99.9	100.0	93.6	61.9	81.7	8.2
Mewat	99.0	99.5	70.7	38.7	40.6	17.9
Palwal	97.8	99.2	79.9	47.3	52.3	16.5
DLHS-4	97.7	99.1	83.7	45.9	69.4	20.5
DLHS-3	92.4	96.0	56.3	26.3	58.0	18.6

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

TABLE 1.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS
Percentage of the households by selected characteristics of the household head, household size and residence, Haryana, 2012-13.

Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	88.5	88.5	88.5
Female	11.5	11.5	11.5
Age			
< 30	7.1	6.8	7.6
30-44	32.5	32.5	32.6
45-59	33.5	32.6	35.0
60+	26.9	28.1	24.8
Median age	48	48	48
Religion			
Hindu	91.9	90.8	93.6
Muslim	4.4	5.4	2.8
Sikh	3.4	3.6	3.0
Christian	0.1	0.0	0.3
Jain	0.1	0.0	0.3
Others	0.1	0.0	0.1
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	29.8	33.8	23.0
Scheduled Tribes	5.5	6.3	4.3
Other Backward Classes	28.3	29.5	26.2
Others	36.4	30.4	46.5
Number of usual members			
1	3.5	2.4	5.5
2	7.7	6.6	9.6
3	11.7	10.6	13.5
4	23.1	22.1	24.8
5	21.4	22.3	19.9
6	14.3	15.6	12.1
7	7.7	8.5	6.4
8	4.1	4.6	3.3
9+	6.4	7.2	5.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.9	5.1	4.6
Number of households**	33,772	19,216	14,556

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

TABLE 1.8 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

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

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4
1-4	6.4	6.7	6.2	6.7	7.0	6.3	6.0	6.2	5.8
5-9	9.2	9.5	8.7	9.4	9.9	8.9	8.6	8.9	8.4
10-14	9.6	10.0	9.1	10.0	10.4	9.5	8.8	9.1	8.4
15-19	10.4	10.9	9.8	10.7	11.2	10.3	9.7	10.3	8.9
20-24	10.5	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.8	10.4	10.4	10.2
25-29	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.6	9.4	9.3	9.5
30-34	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.1	8.0	7.9	8.0
35-39	6.8	6.6	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.0	7.5
40-44	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.4	6.3	6.6
45-49	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.1	5.2	5.5	4.9
50-54	4.8	4.1	5.6	4.5	3.8	5.4	5.3	4.6	6.0
55-59	3.8	3.5	4.2	3.6	3.3	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.4
60-64	3.9	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.2	3.8	3.6	4.0
65-69	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4
70-74	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7
75-79	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9
80+	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Persons**	1,66,334	87,983	78,245	99,288	52,373	46,853	67,046	35,610	31,392
Sex ratio at birth[1]	123.7	na	na	120.3	na	na	130.0	na	na
Sex ratio 0-4[1]	122.6	na	na	123.0	na	na	122.0	na	na

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

TABLE 1.9 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION
Percent distribution of the household population (age10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, Haryana, 2012-13.

Age group	Never married	Married, *gauna* not performed	Currently Married	Widowed/ divorced/ separated	Total percent	Number of persons**
			Total			
10-14	99.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	15,759
15-19	93.5	0.4	5.9	0.0	100.0	17,083
20-24	56.8	0.3	42.5	0.4	100.0	17,339
25-29	20.7	0.2	77.7	1.3	100.0	14,810
30-44	3.9	0.1	92.2	3.8	100.0	33,338
45-49	1.3	0.1	90.9	7.6	100.0	7,885
50-54	1.1	0.1	88.1	10.6	100.0	7,981
55-59	0.9	0.1	86.4	12.6	100.0	6,400
60+	1.0	0.1	69.9	28.9	100.0	16,793
Total	33.8	0.2	59.7	6.3	100.0	1,37,388
			Male			
10-14	99.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	8,711
15-19	97.3	0.3	2.3	0.0	100.0	9,490
20-24	74.1	0.3	25.3	0.2	100.0	9,106
25-29	32.8	0.2	65.9	1.1	100.0	7,780
30-44	6.5	0.2	91.0	2.3	100.0	17,392
45-49	2.0	0.2	94.8	3.0	100.0	4,467
50-54	1.8	0.2	93.4	4.5	100.0	3,591
55-59	1.4	0.1	93.0	5.4	100.0	3,126
60+	1.4	0.1	82.6	15.8	100.0	8,466
Total	39.9	0.2	56.7	3.2	100.0	72,129
			Female			
10-14	99.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	7,046
15-19	88.9	0.5	10.5	0.1	100.0	7,592
20-24	37.7	0.3	61.5	0.5	100.0	8,229
25-29	7.3	0.3	90.9	1.5	100.0	7,029
30-44	1.0	0.1	93.5	5.4	100.0	15,933
45-49	0.3	0.1	85.9	13.7	100.0	3,416
50-54	0.5	0.0	83.8	15.6	100.0	4,386
55-59	0.4	0.0	80.0	19.6	100.0	3,272
60+	0.5	0.1	57.1	42.2	100.0	8,320
Total	27.1	0.2	62.9	9.7	100.0	65,223

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 1.10 AGE AT MARRIAGE

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

Place of residence/ district	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage		Currently married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 years
	Boys	Girls	Boys (<21 years)	Girls (<18 years)	
Panchukala	26.0	22.5	8.7	0.0	18.7
Ambala	24.5	21.9	6.1	0.8	15.4
Yamunanagar	24.0	21.5	13.6	2.8	15.7
Kuruksherta	24.5	21.9	10.3	1.3	14.1
kaithal	24.1	21.2	17.5	4.3	29.7
Karnal	23.3	20.9	17.5	4.5	26.0
Panipat	23.5	20.7	19.6	11.2	35.2
Sonipat	24.2	20.8	10.7	3.4	21.7
Jind	24.0	20.9	17.0	5.2	28.8
Fatehabad	23.0	20.0	20.3	10.2	22.9
Sirsa	23.6	20.7	18.6	5.9	25.9
Hisar	24.1	20.1	15.8	11.3	32.3
Bhiwani	23.7	20.8	20.4	6.9	32.5
Rohtak	24.3	20.9	12.0	4.5	30.4
Jhajjar	24.4	20.9	13.3	4.5	29.1
Mahendragarh	24.0	20.7	16.7	5.8	28.2
Rewari	24.1	21.3	13.2	3.2	30.9
Gurgaon	24.0	20.5	16.1	7.8	38.9
Faridabad	23.5	20.4	24.2	11.3	29.4
Mewat	21.7	19.7	37.2	10.6	38.0
Palwal	22.8	20.8	25.0	7.8	32.7
Rural	23.4	20.3	19.7	6.5	29.0
Urban	24.5	21.9	12.5	4.6	25.7
DLHS-4	23.8	20.8	17.3	5.9	28.0
DLHS-3	22.7	19.7	27.4	15.9	28.0

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

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TABLE 1.11 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION
Percent distribution of household population aged 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 – 8	9 – 10	11 or more			
Total								
Age								
7-9	0.9	95.6	0.9	0.0	0.8	1.7	100.0	8,934
10-14	0.1	65.7	27.3	4.2	1.0	1.7	100.0	15,759
15-19	0.1	9.5	21.7	34.7	31.9	2.1	100.0	17,083
20-29	0.3	13.4	13.2	15.9	57.2	0.0	100.0	32,149
30-39	0.5	16.5	14.9	18.7	49.4	0.0	100.0	23,582
40-49	0.7	15.3	12.2	18.6	53.2	0.0	100.0	17,641
50+	1.2	11.6	8.3	12.4	66.5	0.0	100.0	31,174
Sex								
Male	0.4	24.8	15.2	18.8	40.3	0.5	100.0	77,058
Female	0.7	23.1	12.8	12.7	50.1	0.6	100.0	69,226
Religion								
Hindu	0.5	23.5	14.2	16.4	45.1	0.3	100.0	1,33,897
Muslim	1.2	33.8	11.5	6.4	43.0	4.0	100.0	6,973
Sikh	0.9	23.4	14.2	17.1	44.2	0.3	100.0	4,891
Christian	0.0	19.1	18.9	18.4	43.6	0.0	100.0	204
Jain	0.0	10.2	10.3	24.2	54.7	0.6	100.0	178
Others	0.0	16.7	14.5	8.6	54.8	5.4	100.0	179
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	0.6	28.6	15.1	12.9	42.1	0.7	100.0	41,400
Scheduled Tribes	0.6	22.4	16.1	15.4	44.8	0.7	100.0	7,660
Other Backward Classes	0.8	25.3	14.6	15.5	43.2	0.7	100.0	40,469
Others	0.4	19.8	12.6	18.6	48.4	0.3	100.0	53,716
Total	0.6	24.0	14.1	15.9	45.0	0.5	100.0	1,46,322

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.12 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION
Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Rural								
Age								
7-9	1.0	95.4	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.6	100.0	5,530
10-14	0.1	66.0	27.2	4.2	1.0	1.5	100.0	9,885
15-19	0.1	9.9	23.3	35.0	29.6	2.1	100.0	10,643
20-29	0.3	15.2	14.7	17.4	52.4	0.0	100.0	18,938
30-39	0.6	19.8	16.3	19.0	44.4	0.0	100.0	13,432
40-49	0.9	17.6	12.4	17.0	52.1	0.0	100.0	9,888
50+	1.3	11.1	7.2	9.1	71.3	0.0	100.0	18,477
Sex								
Male	0.5	26.5	16.1	18.8	37.6	0.5	100.0	45,573
Female	0.8	24.5	13.1	11.6	49.4	0.6	100.0	41,220
Religion								
Hindu	0.6	25.1	14.9	16.0	43.2	0.3	100.0	78,306
Muslim	1.3	33.9	11.6	6.0	43.0	4.3	100.0	5,175
Sikh	1.1	24.6	15.2	15.6	43.2	0.3	100.0	3,150
Christian	0.0	13.2	26.2	19.6	41.0	0.0	100.0	35
Jain	0.0	10.0	16.2	32.8	37.6	3.3	100.0	26
Others	0.0	17.3	13.5	9.6	55.6	4.0	100.0	101
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	0.6	29.3	15.2	12.5	41.8	0.7	100.0	27,880
Scheduled Tribes	0.6	22.5	15.9	15.3	45.0	0.7	100.0	5,145
Other Backward Classes	0.9	26.2	14.8	15.1	42.2	0.7	100.0	25,059
Others	0.5	21.8	13.9	18.6	45.0	0.2	100.0	26,709
Total	0.6	25.5	14.7	15.4	43.2	0.5	100.0	86,793

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.13 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION
Percent distribution of household population aged 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Haryana, 2012-13.

| Background characteristics | Non-literate | Years of schooling among those who are literate | | | | Missing | Total Percent | Number of persons** |
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Urban								
Age								
7-9	0.9	96.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.9	100.0	3,404
10-14	0.1	65.2	27.5	4.3	1.0	1.9	100.0	5,874
15-19	0.1	8.7	18.5	34.2	36.5	2.0	100.0	6,440
20-29	0.3	10.1	10.6	13.2	65.7	0.0	100.0	13,211
30-39	0.3	11.2	12.5	18.3	57.6	0.0	100.0	10,150
40-49	0.6	11.8	11.7	21.2	54.8	0.0	100.0	7,753
50+	0.9	12.4	10.4	18.3	57.9	0.0	100.0	12,697
Sex*								
Male	0.4	21.7	13.6	18.7	45.1	0.5	100.0	31,504
Female	0.6	20.7	12.2	14.8	51.2	0.6	100.0	28,006
Religion								
Hindu	0.4	20.8	13.1	17.0	48.2	0.4	100.0	55,591
Muslim	1.0	33.7	11.1	8.1	43.1	3.0	100.0	1,798
Sikh	0.5	20.7	12.1	20.3	46.3	0.1	100.0	1,741
Christian	0.0	20.8	16.9	18.0	44.3	0.0	100.0	169
Jain	0.0	10.3	9.0	22.2	58.5	0.0	100.0	152
Others	0.0	15.8	16.1	7.0	53.6	7.5	100.0	78
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	0.7	26.8	14.8	13.8	43.0	1.0	100.0	13,520
Scheduled Tribes	0.6	22.2	16.4	15.8	44.2	0.6	100.0	2,515
Other Backward Classes	0.5	23.4	14.2	16.2	45.1	0.6	100.0	15,410
Others	0.3	17.2	11.1	18.8	52.3	0.3	100.0	28,084
Total	0.4	21.2	13.0	16.9	48.0	0.5	100.0	59,529

* Other category in sex is excluded. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.14 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL
Percentage of household population (aged 6 to 17 years) attending school/college , Haryana, 2012-13.

| | Total | | | Male | | | Female | | |
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Age									
6-10	67.5	97.8	98.0	98.3	98.3	98.3	97.7	97.3	97.6
11-13	68.3	97.3	97.7	98.5	97.3	98.1	97.3	97.2	97.3
14-17	67.9	92.7	92.3	93.4	92.5	93.1	90.4	93.0	91.2
6-11	67.7	98.0	98.1	98.4	98.4	98.4	97.8	97.5	97.7
12-17	68.0	94.0	94.0	95.0	93.9	94.6	92.6	94.2	93.1
Total	67.8	95.8	95.7	96.5	95.8	96.3	94.8	95.7	95.1
Religion									
Hindu	97.1	96.3	96.8	97.3	96.2	96.9	96.8	96.3	96.6
Muslim	82.5	85.8	83.2	88.1	87.6	88.0	76.4	83.9	77.9
Sikh	95.2	97.6	95.9	94.8	96.7	95.4	95.8	98.9	96.7
Christian	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jain	91.3	100.0	97.1	84.2	100.0	94.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Others	88.8	67.3	81.3	100.0	62.5	80.9	83.1	76.2	81.6
Total	95.7	95.8	95.7	96.4	95.9	96.2	94.8	95.8	95.1
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	94.9	92.7	94.3	95.3	92.3	94.5	94.4	93.1	94.0
Scheduled Tribes	94.6	95.4	94.8	95.8	95.0	95.6	93.1	95.9	93.8
Other Backward Classes	95.0	95.7	95.2	96.0	96.4	96.1	93.8	94.8	94.1
Others	97.6	97.8	97.7	98.3	97.7	98.0	96.8	98.1	97.3
Total	95.7	95.8	95.7	96.4	95.9	96.2	94.8	95.8	95.1

TABLE 1.15 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT
Percentage of villages with facility and health personnel by district, Haryana, 2012-13.

District	Primary or middle school	Sub-Health Centre	PHCs	Any government health facility[1]	Anganwadi Centre	VHNSC	Number of villages
Panchukala	95.7	43.5	39.1	52.2	100.0	39.1	23
Ambala	93.9	48.5	33.3	57.6	100.0	36.4	33
Yamunanagar	97.1	47.1	14.7	50.0	94.1	26.5	34
Kuruksherta	100.0	40.9	9.1	43.2	100.0	43.2	44
kaithal	90.9	52.3	27.3	65.9	100.0	20.5	44
Karnal	100.0	56.8	20.5	63.6	97.7	45.5	44
Panipat	100.0	61.3	22.6	61.3	100.0	22.6	31
Sonipat	93.2	61.4	34.1	72.7	100.0	25.0	44
Jind	97.7	45.5	25.0	61.4	100.0	18.2	44
Fatehabad	88.0	76.0	32.0	88.0	96.0	80.0	25
Sirsa	97.7	63.6	15.9	70.5	97.7	84.1	44
Hisar	100.0	84.1	22.7	86.4	100.0	88.6	44
Bhiwani	100.0	76.0	28.0	76.0	100.0	92.0	25
Rohtak	97.1	73.5	26.5	82.4	100.0	14.7	34
Jhajjar	97.7	75.0	25.0	77.3	100.0	50.0	44
Mahendragarh	100.0	72.0	24.0	76.0	96.0	92.0	25
Rewari	96.0	56.0	24.0	60.0	92.0	12.0	25
Gurgaon	96.2	42.3	7.7	46.2	100.0	19.2	26
Faridabad	100.0	44.0	20.0	48.0	100.0	56.0	25
Mewat	100.0	80.0	16.0	84.0	100.0	20.0	25
Palwal	96.0	60.0	12.0	60.0	100.0	32.0	25
Haryana	97.0	59.9	22.7	66.1	98.9	43.5	708

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

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TABLE 1.16 BIRTH REGISTRATION
Proportion of children below aged 5 years who have registered the birth with civil authority and received birth certificate by background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Birth Registered	Having birth certificate[1]	Number of children below 5 years**
Age of the children			
Below 1 year	70.7	79.2	2,512
1 to 2 years	74.1	85.5	2,834
3-4 years	72.0	85.0	5,123
Sex of the children			
Male	71.6	82.6	6,890
Female	72.9	83.3	5,652
Place of residence			
Rural	71.1	81.6	7,796
Urban	74.5	84.9	4,746
Religion			
Hindu	73.3	83.8	11,342
Muslim	54.0	68.5	825
Sikh	78.2	87.4	356
Christian	76.9	66.7	09
Jain	80.2	87.5	09
Others	0.0	100.0	01
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	72.5	84.2	4,056
Scheduled Tribes	50.4	72.6	674
Other Backward Classes	69.8	80.3	3,630
Others	77.6	85.1	4,182
Total	72.2	82.9	12,542

[1] Out of those registered. ** Unweighted cases.

Table 1.17 BIRTH REGISTRATION
Proportion of children below aged 5 years whose birth have been registered with civil authority and received birth certificate, Haryana, 2012-13.

District	Birth Registered			Received birth certificate[1]			Number of children below 5 years**
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Panchukala	74.7	62.9	69.9	94.8	95.2	95.0	345
Ambala	80.4	76.8	78.8	93.5	94.6	94.0	419
Yamunanagar	72.7	73.2	72.9	94.1	96.8	95.0	601
Kuruksherta	76.2	80.7	77.7	95.8	89.3	93.6	589
kaithal	72.5	76.7	73.9	95.9	91.6	94.4	688
Karnal	79.7	85.3	81.4	96.5	93.5	95.5	758
Panipat	77.3	64.6	72.5	93.4	88.1	91.6	704
Sonipat	47.8	51.5	49.0	85.8	88.7	86.8	772
Jind	67.7	93.6	78.2	91.5	95.7	93.5	612
Fatehabad	89.8	76.9	84.0	94.7	97.4	95.8	481
Sirsa	76.8	79.1	77.5	92.2	90.2	91.6	815
Hisar	81.9	84.0	82.6	92.6	91.9	92.4	800
Bhiwani	78.1	91.3	83.6	94.1	92.9	93.5	567
Rohtak	58.5	77.6	65.0	85.5	86.7	86.0	585
Jhajjar	80.9	70.8	77.7	89.7	85.6	88.5	681
Mahendragarh	75.2	88.6	82.4	94.5	93.0	93.6	575
Rewari	70.0	68.5	69.3	87.3	93.4	90.1	372
Gurgaon	63.1	57.7	60.6	90.8	85.4	88.4	542
Faridabad	60.1	57.1	58.9	85.2	91.3	87.5	450
Mewat	38.0	69.3	52.0	80.9	88.5	85.4	552
Palwal	65.6	69.3	67.4	89.5	93.4	91.4	634
Haryana	71.1	74.5	72.2	92.0	91.7	91.9	12,542

[1] Out of those registered. ** Unweighted cases.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

TABLE 2.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics, and place of residence, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age Group			
15-19	2.5	2.9	1.7
20-24	15.5	17.4	12.2
25-29	20.2	20.2	20.2
30-34	18.1	17.5	19.2
35-39	17.7	17.3	18.5
40-44	14.8	14.1	16.2
45-49	11.2	10.6	12.1
Consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	30.1	32.9	25.1
18 years & above	69.9	67.1	74.9
Marital Duration			
Less than 5 years	18.5	18.7	18.0
5-9 years	18.9	19.2	18.3
10-14 years	18.2	18.0	18.5
15 or more years	44.5	44.0	45.3
Woman's education			
Non-literate[a]	35.0	41.1	24.4
Less than 5 years	1.7	1.9	1.5
5-9 years	26.6	29.7	21.1
10 or more years	36.7	27.4	53.1
Husband's education			
Non-literate[a]	22.0	25.4	16.1
Less than 5 years	1.7	1.9	1.4
5-9 years	25.4	28.0	20.7
10 or more years	51.0	44.7	61.8
Religion			
Hindu	92.0	90.9	93.9
Muslim	4.5	5.4	2.8
Christian	0.1	0.0	0.2
Sikh	3.4	3.7	2.8
Jain	0.1	0.0	0.2
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	28.1	31.2	22.6
Scheduled Tribes	5.4	5.9	4.4
Other Backward Classes	28.4	29.7	26.1
Others	38.2	33.2	46.9
DLHS-4**	28,776	16,895	11,881
DLHS-3**	21,484	16,154	5,330

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

TABLE 2.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN
Percent distribution of ever married women aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and years of schooling, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling 0 -5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years	Total	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	25.4	0.0	12.8	18.5	21.1	22.1	100.0	687
20-24	21.8	0.1	15.5	16.1	15.7	30.7	100.0	4,375
25-29	23.1	0.1	15.5	14.2	16.9	30.2	100.0	5,832
30-34	30.5	0.1	15.7	14.8	15.3	23.6	100.0	5,221
35-39	40.1	0.1	16.2	12.5	14.3	16.9	100.0	5,133
40-44	49.9	0.1	13.7	9.9	12.5	13.9	100.0	4,294
45-49	56.1	0.1	13.9	7.6	10.5	11.7	100.0	3,234
Place of residence								
Rural	41.1	0.1	17.4	14.1	13.5	13.8	100.0	16,895
Urban	24.4	0.1	11.2	11.2	16.7	36.3	100.0	11,881
Husband's education								
Non-literate[a]	84.2	0.0	7.9	3.7	2.4	1.7	100.0	6,176
Less than 5 years	47.9	1.1	34.7	9.1	5.6	1.7	100.0	462
5-9 years	37.3	0.2	30.8	19.0	8.7	4.0	100.0	7,224
10 or more years	12.1	0.0	9.8	14.2	23.3	40.5	100.0	14,914
Religion								
Hindu	33.3	0.1	15.3	13.2	15.1	22.9	100.0	26,476
Muslim	73.8	0.6	12.5	7.0	3.5	2.6	100.0	1,259
Christian	25.9	0.0	11.1	18.5	14.8	29.6	100.0	34
Sikh	27.5	0.1	15.3	15.9	18.1	23.2	100.0	947
Jain	6.9	0.0	3.4	10.3	24.1	55.2	100.0	31
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	46.7	0.1	18.7	12.8	10.6	11.1	100.0	7,950
Scheduled Tribes	43.9	0.3	15.1	13.2	12.8	14.8	100.0	1,500
Other Backward Classes	36.1	0.1	16.2	14.3	14.2	19.0	100.0	8,124
Others	24.2	0.1	11.8	12.3	18.3	33.4	100.0	11,202
Haryana	35.0	0.1	15.2	13.0	14.7	22.0	100.0	28,776

Note: Total includes women with missing information on husband's education, who are not shown separately.
[a] Literate but did not attended school, are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.3 BIRTH ORDER
Percent distribution of births[##] among ever married women aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Distribution of births	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above		
Age group								
15-19	1.7	85.4	12.0	2.1	0.4	14.5	100.0	198
20-24	31.3	62.2	30.1	6.2	1.5	37.8	100.0	3,707
25-29	42.8	38.6	38.9	16.3	6.2	61.4	100.0	5,180
30-34	17.1	19.8	36.0	23.0	21.1	80.0	100.0	2,103
35-39	5.4	13.6	24.9	22.0	39.6	86.5	100.0	668
40-45	1.3	9.5	19.7	23.9	46.9	91.1	100.0	163
45-49	0.4	16.4	11.4	3.1	69.1	82.6	(100.0)	50
Place of residence								
Rural	66.9	41.2	33.6	14.8	10.4	58.8	100.0	7,510
Urban	33.1	43.0	35.1	13.6	8.3	57.1	100.0	4,559
Education								
Non-literate[a]	26.6	29.0	29.2	19.8	22.0	71.1	100.0	3,156
Less than 5 years	1.9	33.4	31.3	17.7	17.7	66.9	100.0	235
5-9 years	30.4	38.4	36.1	16.7	8.9	61.7	100.0	3,617
10 or more years	41.1	53.0	35.9	9.1	2.0	47.0	100.0	5,061
Religion								
Hindu	89.3	42.6	34.6	14.4	8.4	57.5	100.0	10,785
Muslim	7.6	28.2	27.9	17.0	27.0	71.9	100.0	900
Christian	0.1	(50.4)	(41.2)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(49.6)	(100.0)	10
Sikh	3.0	52.3	34.2	8.5	4.9	47.8	100.0	359
Jain	0.1	51.4	--	--	--	--	--	08
Caste/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	33.0	37.3	33.0	17.6	12.1	62.7	100.0	3,920
Scheduled Tribes	5.5	38.5	34.9	16.4	10.2	61.6	100.0	647
Other Backward Classes	29.5	40.5	33.6	14.4	11.5	59.6	100.0	3,554
Others	32.0	48.2	35.4	10.8	5.6	51.8	100.0	3,948
Haryana	100.0	41.8	34.1	14.4	9.7	58.3	100.0	12,069

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

TABLE 2.4 BIRTH ORDER BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts	Distribution of births	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above		
Panchkula	3.0	49.2	36.3	10.4	4.2	50.8	100.0	363
Ambala	3.5	46.3	37.2	11.7	4.8	53.6	100.0	430
Yamunanagar	4.7	47.0	32.5	11.5	9.0	53.0	100.0	569
Kurukshetra	4.5	47.0	35.1	10.9	7.1	53.0	100.0	543
Kaithal	5.9	42.1	32.8	15.9	9.3	57.9	100.0	712
Karnal	6.5	42.8	34.4	14.9	7.9	57.2	100.0	768
Panipath	6.1	37.1	31.6	16.5	14.8	62.9	100.0	733
Sonipath	5.9	44.0	34.7	15.4	5.9	56.0	100.0	700
Jind	4.5	44.5	34.4	12.9	8.3	55.5	100.0	550
Fatehabad	3.6	38.5	36.2	16.2	9.2	61.5	100.0	438
Sirsa	6.6	44.0	34.7	12.3	9.0	56.0	100.0	800
Hisar	6.6	38.3	34.1	15.6	12.0	61.7	100.0	805
Bhiwani	4.6	41.4	34.7	15.4	8.4	58.6	100.0	564
Rohtak	4.6	42.1	36.7	13.7	7.5	57.8	100.0	550
Jhajjar	4.8	43.8	37.3	12.9	6.0	56.2	100.0	587
Mahendragarh	4.5	40.5	36.6	16.6	6.3	59.5	100.0	543
Rewari	3.0	46.0	37.0	10.5	6.5	54.0	100.0	359
Gurgaon	3.6	47.7	34.6	12.9	4.8	52.3	100.0	429
Faridabad	3.0	40.4	34.4	15.9	9.3	59.6	100.0	367
Mewat	5.1	29.7	26.8	16.7	26.8	70.3	100.0	612
Palwal	5.3	34.4	30.3	17.7	17.6	65.6	100.0	647
Haryana	100.0	41.8	34.2	14.3	9.7	58.2	100.0	12,069

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

TABLE 2.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN
Mean children ever born (MCEB) according to selected background characteristics of ever married women aged 15-49 years and 40-49 years, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to women age 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women age 40-49 years			
	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**
Age Group								
15-19	0.36	0.21	0.16	687	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.08	0.60	0.47	4,375	na	na	na	na
25-29	1.86	1.02	0.84	5,832	na	na	na	na
30-34	2.38	1.33	1.05	5,221	na	na	na	na
35-39	2.75	1.53	1.22	5,133	na	na	na	na
40-44	2.98	1.66	1.31	4,294	2.98	1.66	1.31	4,294
45-49	3.12	1.74	1.38	3,234	3.12	1.74	1.38	3,234
Residence								
Rural	2.33	1.30	1.04	16,895	3.19	1.77	1.42	4,178
Urban	2.15	1.20	0.95	11,881	2.81	1.59	1.22	3,350
Education								
Non-literate[a]	2.86	1.57	1.29	9,834	3.40	1.88	1.52	3,840
Less than 5 years	2.66	1.44	1.23	472	3.34	1.83	1.58	126
5-9 years	2.28	1.26	1.02	7,534	2.92	1.62	1.30	1,580
10 or more years	1.67	0.95	0.72	10,936	2.35	1.37	0.99	1,982
Religion								
Hindu	2.23	1.24	0.99	26,476	2.99	1.67	1.32	6,976
Muslim	3.17	1.71	1.47	1,259	4.89	2.60	2.29	242
Christian	1.59	0.97	0.62	34	(2.33)	(1.45)	(0.87)	11
Sikh	1.98	1.13	0.84	947	2.55	1.48	1.07	278
Jain	2.27	1.37	0.90	31	2.53	1.48	1.04	15
Others	--	--	--	09	--	--	--	2
Caste/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	2.50	1.36	1.14	7,950	3.49	1.91	1.58	1,927
Scheduled Tribes	2.26	1.26	1.01	1,500	2.99	1.69	1.30	344
Other Backward Classes	2.33	1.29	1.04	8,124	3.19	1.77	1.42	2,024
Others	2.04	1.16	0.88	11,202	2.66	1.52	1.15	3,233
Haryana	2.26	1.26	1.01	28,776	3.04	1.70	1.34	7,528

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

TABLE 2.6 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY
Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women aged 15-49 years by outcomes since 01-01-2008 according to background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of Currently Married Women	Percentage of Currently pregnant women	Pregnancy outcome					
			Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Age group								
15-19	649	17.5	85.4	2.1	2.1	10.4	100.0	233
20-24	4,300	16.0	90.8	1.7	1.7	5.9	100.0	4,100
25-29	5,721	7.7	92.7	1.5	1.4	4.4	100.0	5,576
30-34	5,049	3.8	92.4	1.1	1.6	4.8	100.0	2,276
35-39	4,867	1.7	94.2	2.2	0.1	3.5	100.0	706
40-44	3,991	1.6	93.6	2.1	2.2	2.1	100.0	182
45-49	2,837	0.8	97.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	51
Place of resident								
Urban	16,093	8.1	92.4	1.6	1.3	4.7	100.0	8,137
Rural	11,321	6.1	91.3	1.4	1.8	5.5	100.0	4,987
Sex-composition of living children								
One son only	3,323	6.6	90.3	2.1	2.0	5.5	100.0	2,107
One daughter only	1,734	10.7	89.0	1.8	1.7	7.5	100.0	1,487
One son, one daughter only	5,836	1.8	94.6	1.2	1.1	3.1	100.0	2,997
Two sons only	3,548	2.1	95.4	1.2	1.3	2.1	100.0	1,495
Three sons only	654	0.8	95.9	1.0	1.2	1.9	100.0	166
Three daughters only	229	8.6	92.8	1.2	1.1	4.9	100.0	303
Four and above	3,338	2.9	95.8	1.1	0.4	2.7	100.0	1,270
Woman's Education								
Non-literate[a]	9,110	6.3	94.5	1.6	.6	3.4	100.0	3,336
Less than 5 years	447	8.8	91.3	2.4	1.0	5.2	100.0	278
5-9 years	7,254	7.7	90.4	2.0	1.6	6.0	100.0	3,998
10 or more years	10,603	7.7	91.7	1.1	1.9	5.2	100.0	5,512
Husband's education								
Non-literate[a]	5,541	6.5	95.2	1.5	.5	2.8	100.0	2,030
Less than 5 years	447	10.5	86.6	4.2	1.5	7.6	100.0	279
5-9 years	6,965	8.4	91.3	1.6	1.6	5.5	100.0	3,760
10 or more years	14,461	7.1	91.7	1.4	1.7	5.2	100.0	7,055
Religion								
Hindu	25,199	7.3	91.9	1.5	1.5	5.0	100.0	11,743
Muslim	1,221	9.0	93.3	1.8	.4	4.6	100.0	960
Christian	32	10.4	(69.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(30.6)	(100.0)	14
Sikh	904	5.7	91.8	1.3	2.9	4.0	100.0	392
Jain	29	6.5	--	--	--	--	--	8
Others	09	--	na	na	na	na	na	na
Caste/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	7,522	8.1	92.7	1.4	1.2	4.6	100.0	4,230
Scheduled Tribes	1,433	7.9	96.5	0.9	0.9	1.7	100.0	676
Other Backward Classes	7,785	8.4	91.5	1.7	1.3	5.5	100.0	3,889
Others	10,674	5.9	91.1	1.6	2.0	5.3	100.0	4,329
Haryana	27,414	7.3	92.0	1.5	1.5	5.0	100.0	13,125

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

TABLE 2.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

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

Districts	Number of Currently Married Women**	Percentage of Currently pregnant women	Pregnancy outcome					Number of pregnancies**
			Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	
Panchkula	945	2.9	93.1	0.2	1.0	5.7	100.0	389
Ambala	1,247	3.6	96.4	0.4	1.3	1.9	100.0	455
Yamunanagar	1,212	6.3	94.0	1.5	1.1	3.3	100.0	604
Kurukshetra	1,586	5.8	92.6	1.3	0.4	5.7	100.0	584
Kaithal	1,488	4.5	91.2	2.0	1.2	5.6	100.0	769
Karnal	1,694	8.7	90.6	2.1	2.1	5.2	100.0	849
Panipath	1,300	6.0	90.7	1.3	1.1	6.8	100.0	810
Sonipath	1,458	6.1	91.3	2.4	2.4	4.0	100.0	769
Jind	1,416	4.0	90.7	1.9	0.4	7.0	100.0	601
Fatehabad	971	3.3	94.1	2.1	1.3	2.5	100.0	466
Sirsa	1,665	6.1	93.0	1.2	2.5	3.4	100.0	868
Hisar	1,539	5.7	89.8	1.9	2.7	5.7	100.0	893
Bhiwani	1,162	3.9	87.6	1.6	3.5	7.4	100.0	646
Rohtak	1,302	5.9	88.7	2.1	1.6	7.7	100.0	624
Jhajjar	1,467	4.2	90.6	1.8	1.7	5.9	100.0	643
Mahendragarh	1,162	3.9	86.5	1.0	2.4	10.1	100.0	626
Rewari	1,081	2.8	94.7	1.1	0.5	3.7	100.0	378
Gurgaon	1,274	4.5	97.7	1.3	0.2	0.8	100.0	440
Faridabad	1,150	2.9	97.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	100.0	378
Mewat	1,112	4.7	94.4	1.3	0.0	4.3	100.0	649
Palwal	1,183	4.1	95.0	1.3	0.6	3.0	100.0	684
Haryana	27,414	100.0	92.0	1.5	1.5	5.0	100.0	13,125

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.8 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

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

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon[1]	28.1	7.0	1.3	0.9	1.0	5.0
Want another later[2]	8.6	5.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	2.2
Want another, undecided when	18.8	5.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	3.4
Undecided	18.2	21.6	8.8	6.0	6.4	11.2
Want no more	12.2	35.4	45.7	37.3	36.3	37.4
Sterilized[3]	2.4	9.6	39.2	52.6	52.6	34.5
Declared in fecund	6.8	4.0	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.8
Inconsistent response	4.9	11.1	1.4	0.8	1.1	3.4
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	2,822	5,057	10,250	5,939	3,338	27,406
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	4.3	21.2	48.6	61.2	43.9	19.2
Girl	1.6	11.3	6.9	1.4	3.1	6.0
Doesn't matter	47.8	35.6	18.0	12.6	36.8	38.0
Up to God	46.3	31.9	26.5	24.8	16.3	36.9
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women[4]**	1,729	1,537	470	151	98	3,985

[1] Want next birth within 2 years. [2] Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years. [3] Includes both female and male sterilization. [4] Includes women who want another/next child. ** Unweighted cases.

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

TABLE 3.1 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

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

| Background characteristics | Any antenatal check-up[1] | Place of antenatal check-up[b] | | | | Number of women** |
| | | Government health facility[2] | | Private health facility[3] | Others[4] | |
		Health facility	ICDS/Mobile unit			
Age group						
15-19	70.0	68.9	26.1	55.9	6.0	171
20-24	72.6	65.6	19.8	50.0	2.9	2,605
25-29	72.0	62.4	20.9	52.3	3.2	3,500
30-34	69.0	61.5	18.2	54.6	2.9	1,532
35+	60.9	67.4	21.6	43.8	3.6	650
No. of living children						
0	81.0	85.8	35.1	33.0	12.5	23
1	77.2	58.6	17.7	57.3	2.7	2,915
2	73.0	63.3	19.6	51.5	3.2	3,195
3	63.3	70.3	22.7	43.5	3.6	1,391
4+	54.2	76.0	29.4	40.5	4.0	934
Residence						
Rural	67.2	69.0	26.4	47.5	3.7	5,139
Urban	77.7	55.1	10.1	58.0	2.3	3,319
Education						
Non literate[a]	50.2	75.8	27.3	37.7	4.6	2,058
Less than 5 years	65.8	75.8	27.3	40.3	3.6	155
9-10 years	71.7	71.6	24.9	46.8	3.4	2,398
10 or more years	81.9	54.8	14.9	59.2	2.5	3,847
Religion						
Hindu	72.7	64.1	19.8	51.3	3.2	7,611
Muslim	42.5	69.1	34.9	46.5	1.4	561
Christian	--	--	--	--	--	7
Sikh	76.0	48.3	15.7	62.6	3.2	268
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	6
Others	--	--	--	--	--	5
Caste/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	65.7	73.3	24.3	41.6	3.9	2,598
Scheduled Tribes	59.9	64.8	13.8	39.6	2.2	445
Other Backward Classes	70.0	65.8	23.4	51.2	3.3	2,486
Others	78.0	54.5	15.4	60.8	2.6	2,929
DLHS-4	70.8	63.7	20.2	51.5	3.1	8,458
DLHS-3	87.2	45.7	3.8	45.8	NA	6,784

Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, 'do not know' and 'missing cases.
Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. [b] Among those who had received any ANC those who had received any ANC. [1] Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home. [2] Includes sub-health centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary. [3] Includes private hospital/clinic. [4] Includes own home , parents home, other home and other. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases NA: Not available. ** Unweighted cases.

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TABLE 3.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY DISTRICT
Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups by districts, Haryana, 2012-13.

District	Any ANC Check up	Place of antenatal check-up[a]		Private health facility[2]	Others[3]	Number of Women**
		Government health facility[1]				
		Health Facility	ICDS/Mobile Unit			
Panchkula	88.0	80.6	18.0	26.1	0.0	271
Ambala	87.2	76.5	28.2	35.9	0.6	335
Yamunanagar	70.3	58.7	22.9	46.3	1.6	406
Kurukshetra	79.3	52.1	28.3	70.8	4.9	427
Kaithal	85.8	79.0	19.3	30.8	0.9	493
Karnal	82.1	51.5	16.6	63.6	5.3	535
Panipath	59.9	28.5	9.3	74.5	8.4	479
Sonipath	45.6	49.2	8.1	53.6	8.9	485
Jind	79.1	63.4	13.5	48.4	0.6	395
Fatehabad	60.7	60.1	19.4	50.8	14.9	305
Sirsa	64.5	48.7	7.6	53.8	3.3	544
Hisar	72.3	68.1	14.6	51.2	1.9	523
Bhiwani	79.9	73.6	23.9	49.5	0.6	386
Rohtak	76.4	70.9	21.4	42.0	5.0	411
Jhajjar	78.4	71.7	18.3	38.6	3.1	416
Mahendragarh	70.1	76.7	13.3	52.9	0.5	353
Rewari	76.7	70.8	39.7	71.4	0.9	273
Gurgaon	76.2	61.3	15.7	54.1	1.4	331
Faridabad	72.9	59.9	19.8	54.5	0.0	264
Mewat	45.6	73.8	35.4	65.0	2.5	397
Palwal	58.3	52.9	27.3	70.8	2.1	429
DLHS-4	70.8	63.7	20.2	51.5	3.1	8,458
DLHS-3	87.2	45.7	3.8	45.8	NA	6,784

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' and 'missing cases.
[1] Includes sub-health centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary. [2] Includes Private hospital/clinic, [3] Includes own home, parents home, other home and others. NA: Not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP
Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who received specific components of antenatal check-up according to selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested (Hb)	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Sonography /ultrasound	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	59.2	24.1	44.6	50.2	56.3	31.7	57.2	171
20-24	63.5	26.2	41.4	51.5	52.2	35.1	59.5	2,605
25-29	62.2	26.3	42.0	50.5	53.8	35.6	57.6	3,500
30-34	59.8	24.6	39.9	48.1	50.6	33.4	53.3	1,532
35+	49.9	23.3	36.5	41.3	42.6	29.8	45.9	650
No. of living children								
0	67.9	36.3	47.2	57.9	57.9	31.0	63.2	23
1	68.7	29.1	46.3	55.7	57.6	37.6	63.8	2,915
2	63.5	26.1	42.4	51.3	53.9	36.6	59.0	3,195
3	52.8	23.0	35.8	43.8	45.4	30.8	49.3	1,391
4+	42.9	17.2	28.3	34.5	37.2	23.4	36.4	934
Residence								
Rural	57.1	23.7	35.4	45.6	47.1	30.4	52.8	5,139
Urban	69.1	29.4	51.9	57.5	61.1	42.3	63.7	3,319
Education								
Non- literate[a]	38.9	16.5	25.5	29.9	30.9	21.6	33.5	2,010
Less than five years	50.5	20.9	34.5	41.5	48.1	31.4	47.6	2,553
5-9 years	61.5	24.2	39.0	50.1	53.7	33.1	58.6	1,281
10 or more years	73.9	32.0	51.4	60.9	62.6	42.7	68.3	2,566
Religion								
Hindu	63.0	26.6	42.4	51.5	53.6	36.0	58.5	7,611
Muslim	33.8	13.9	22.8	25.2	28.3	15.9	28.9	561
Christian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Sikh	68.0	23.4	40.7	51.9	54.7	31.7	59.0	268
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Caste/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	54.8	24.3	36.8	44.6	46.8	30.7	50.3	2,598
Scheduled Tribes	50.9	20.1	31.3	34.6	39.4	29.7	40.9	445
Other Backward Classes	61.1	25.7	40.5	49.5	51.9	35.0	56.9	2,486
Others	69.0	27.89	47.2	57.1	58.6	38.4	64.5	2,929
DLHS-4	61.2	25.7	41.1	49.7	51.9	34.5	56.5	8,458
DLHS-3	47.6	9.0	42.7	50.2	47.1	58.0	42.1	6,784

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

TABLE 3.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CARE
Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who received advice on different components, according to selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Nutrition for mother and child	Cleanliness at the time of delivery	Institutional delivery	Keep baby warm	Breast feeding	Advice for family planning		Number of Women**
						Spacing	Limiting	
Age group								
15-19	38.7	41.1	27.0	50.3	61.4	34.3	25.0	171
20-24	38.0	43.8	25.3	46.7	55.2	37.4	27.9	2,605
25-29	37.0	42.9	24.6	45.0	53.3	37.0	28.5	3,500
30-34	37.8	45.3	27.0	49.4	58.0	39.7	31.4	1,532
35+	33.0	37.2	25.0	39.9	49.0	31.7	27.5	650
No. of living children								
0	29.8	43.8	22.3	48.2	62.2	51.1	38.7	23
1	38.5	44.2	25.5	47.9	56.1	38.3	28.2	2,915
2	38.1	43.8	25.9	45.4	53.5	38.0	29.4	3,195
3	34.9	42.2	25.7	46.1	56.8	36.7	31.0	1,391
4+	32.0	37.9	21.8	40.8	49.5	29.2	23.0	934
Residence								
Rural	37.1	41.5	25.9	44.5	54.7	36.7	28.3	5,139
Urban	37.5	46.1	24.4	48.7	54.5	38.0	29.3	3,319
Education								
Non-literate[a]	30.2	37.6	23.5	38.8	50.1	31.7	23.0	2,010
Less than 5 years	31.9	50.6	20.8	47.1	58.8	32.5	25.8	2,553
5-9 years	36.4	41.1	25.3	45.5	55.0	35.2	27.9	1,281
10 or more year	40.3	46.1	26.1	48.9	55.8	40.3	31.1	2,566
Religion								
Hindu	37.2	43.5	25.4	46.5	54.9	37.6	28.8	7,611
Muslim	32.8	39.5	22.4	37.2	46.2	31.0	24.9	561
Christian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Sikh	40.8	38.9	25.7	43.7	56.3	33.0	26.6	268
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Caste/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	34.8	42.1	24.0	47.3	56.6	36.6	27.3	2,598
Scheduled Tribes	29.9	44.8	26.7	57.3	56.5	32.0	22.7	445
Other Backward Classe	37.5	44.8	26.8	44.5	52.6	38.2	30.4	2,486
Others	39.8	42.6	25.1	45.0	54.5	37.6	29.1	2,929
DLHS-4	37.2	43.2	25.3	46.1	54.6	37.2	28.7	8,458
DLHS-3	48.8	33.8	40.1	32.1	45.7	27.0	26.8	6,784

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Number of ANC Check up				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number of Women**
	No Check up	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group								
15-19	40.5	3.9	11.3	44.3	49.3	8.0	0.7	171
20-24	38.4	3.0	13.1	45.5	49.3	10.0	1.9	2,605
25-29	38.8	2.6	13.0	45.7	51.0	9.6	1.3	3,500
30-34	40.6	2.9	11.1	45.4	49.0	9.1	1.5	1532
35+	48.3	3.2	12.3	36.2	44.2	6.3	0.6	650
No. of living children								
0	28.0	3.7	14.0	54.3	72.0	0.0	0.0	23
1	33.2	2.2	12.4	52.2	54.7	10.0	1.5	2,915
2	38.5	2.7	12.6	46.2	51.0	9.4	1.5	3,195
3	47.1	3.3	12.6	37.0	44.2	7.9	1.4	1,391
4+	53.6	4.5	13.0	28.9	36.2	9.5	1.4	934
Residence								
Rural	43.5	3.1	12.6	40.9	45.3	10.0	1.4	5,139
Urban	32.6	2.4	12.6	52.4	57.8	8.1	1.5	3,319
Education								
Non-literate[a]	59.8	3.5	10.2	26.5	31.5	7.7	1.2	2,010
Less than 5 years	46.4	4.1	12.5	37.0	43.4	11.0	1.3	2,553
5-9 years	37.9	3.4	13.1	45.6	49.7	10.6	1.8	1,281
10 or more year	29.5	2.0	13.6	54.9	59.9	9.4	1.4	2,566
Religion								
Hindu	38.4	2.7	13.0	45.9	50.9	9.5	1.5	7,611
Muslim	61.9	5.3	9.4	23.4	28.2	7.9	1.7	561
Christian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Sikh	32.6	0.8	8.6	58.0	57.0	9.3	0.0	268
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	44.7	3.6	13.3	38.4	44.1	9.9	1.6	2,598
Scheduled Tribes	51.0	2.1	10.3	36.6	36.2	11.3	0.8	445
Other Backward Classes	39.0	2.5	13.0	45.4	49.7	9.3	1.7	2,486
Others	33.9	2.5	12.0	51.6	56.7	8.5	1.1	2,929
DLHS-4	39.7	2.8	12.6	44.8	49.6	9.4	1.5	8,458
DLHS-3	13.3	6.6	28.3	51.8	55.0	29.1	2.8	6,784

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.
[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attend school are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.5 (B) ANTENATAL CARE: TT, IFA AND ANC

percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)[##] by the number of tetanus toxoid (TT) injections and iron folic acid (IFA) tablets/syrup received during pregnancy, and the percentage who received full antenatal check-up (ANC) according to selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup equivalent			Number of Women**
	No TT	1	2+	No IFA/ syrup	100+ IFA tablets	Full ANC[b]	
Age group							
15-19	33.4	5.6	61.0	0.5	19.1	13.4	171
20-24	32.1	8.6	59.3	2.4	20.8	14.2	2,605
25-29	32.5	8.5	59.0	1.7	22.6	16.2	3,500
30-34	35.5	7.3	57.2	1.7	19.7	14.7	1,532
35+	43.6	6.4	50.0	1.7	15.5	11.6	650
No. of living children							
0	31.7	6.9	61.4	3.7	27.0	22.7	23
1	27.7	7.7	64.6	1.3	23.7	18.0	2,915
2	31.1	8.7	60.2	2.2	22.0	15.6	3,195
3	41.2	8.5	50.2	2.4	17.8	11.5	1,391
4+	50.3	6.9	42.8	1.9	12.6	8.2	934
Residence							
Rural	37.5	8.1	54.4	2.4	18.6	12.5	5,139
Urban	26.7	8.1	65.2	1.0	25.3	19.6	3,319
Education							
Non literate[a]	55.0	7.1	37.9	2.0	10.2	6.1	2,010
Less than 5 years	39.8	11.6	48.5	3.7	12.9	10.5	2,553
5-9 years	31.6	8.2	60.3	2.4	19.2	13.8	1,281
10 or more years	23.1	8.5	68.4	1.4	28.3	20.8	2,566
Religion							
Hindu	31.9	8.4	59.7	2.0	21.9	15.6	7,611
Muslim	61.5	4.8	33.7	1.1	8.6	5.4	561
Christian	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Sikh	28.1	7.6	64.3	0.4	18.8	16.4	268
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Caste/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	38.2	8.6	53.2	2.3	17.8	12.1	2,598
Scheduled Tribes	46.7	9.5	43.8	2.8	16.4	10.3	445
Other Backward Classes	34.8	7.4	57.8	1.6	21.0	15.5	2,486
Others	26.6	8.1	65.3	1.6	24.4	17.8	2,929
DLHS-4	33.7	8.1	58.1	1.9	20.9	14.9	8,458
DLHS-3	14.0	6.4	79.4	17.8	17.2	13.2	6,784

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.
[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. [b] At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND PREGNACY COMPLICATIONS

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

District/State	Antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	Three or more antenatal check-up	At least one tetanus toxoid injection	100+ IFA tablets/ syrup[1]	Full antenatal check-up[2]	Any complications	Number of women**
Panchkula	72.1	75.9	85.7	33.0	25.2	40.7	271
Ambala	67.2	68.2	77.9	28.0	25.4	33.1	335
Yamunanagar	51.3	50.0	67.7	28.3	22.8	43.8	406
Kurukshetra	49.2	42.4	73.4	11.4	6.7	24.3	427
Kaithal	65.6	62.5	81.7	22.4	16.1	39.9	493
Karnal	49.8	44.7	79.1	17.9	9.4	33.8	535
Panipath	38.3	31.1	56.9	12.2	7.8	42.7	479
Sonipath	20.8	15.9	39.9	15.8	6.2	56.0	485
Jind	66.5	57.3	74.2	31.3	26.9	33.3	395
Fatehabad	36.6	32.6	57.2	14.3	9.2	38.9	305
Sirsa	44.0	44.0	61.5	16.0	11.3	53.9	544
Hisar	48.9	49.1	69.1	23.5	19.9	40.9	523
Bhiwani	60.6	61.5	77.1	40.3	34.0	34.2	386
Rohtak	41.9	33.4	68.8	12.2	6.1	55.4	411
Jhajjar	55.1	43.3	70.9	24.3	13.6	46.1	416
Mahendragarh	61.9	57.6	69.1	43.3	36.9	34.7	353
Rewari	55.6	46.2	72.5	17.5	11.2	19.6	273
Gurgaon	53.5	51.2	66.0	26.6	16.4	35.9	331
Faridabad	51.0	51.1	66.6	31.8	23.1	25.9	264
Mewat	33.8	22.5	40.5	2.9	1.6	18.9	397
Palwal	49.5	35.1	55.6	9.4	6.2	15.1	429
DLHS-4	49.6	44.8	66.2	20.9	14.9	37.5	8,458
DLHS-3	55.0	51.8	85.9	29.0	13.2	56.5	6,784

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

TABLE 3.7 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)[##] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries according to background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Institutional delivery			Delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons[1]	Percentage of SBA deliveries[2]	Number of women**
	Government	Private	Total				
Age group							
15-19	46.4	31.1	77.4	22.0	9.9	87.3	171
20-24	46.4	33.2	79.6	20.1	12.8	92.4	2,605
25-29	41.0	36.0	77.0	22.4	14.1	91.1	3,500
30-34	39.0	36.5	75.5	24.2	14.7	90.1	1,532
35+	39.7	29.2	68.9	29.2	18.8	87.7	650
No. of living children							
0	42.0	35.2	77.2	11.7	3.8	81.0	23
1	41.7	43.8	85.5	14.1	9.1	94.6	2,915
2	43.5	35.7	79.2	20.4	13.0	92.2	3,195
3	44.6	23.7	68.3	31.0	18.9	87.2	1,391
4+	37.2	18.4	55.6	43.3	26.1	81.7	934
Residence							
Rural	45.7	28.7	74.3	25.0	15.1	89.4	5,139
Urban	36.1	45.8	81.9	17.8	12.1	94.0	3,319
Education							
Non literate[a]	44.0	16.0	60.0	38.9	22.3	82.2	2,010
Less than 5 years	50.5	22.7	73.2	25.1	13.9	87.0	2,553
5-9 years	46.7	27.6	74.3	25.2	16.4	90.7	1,281
10 or more years	38.3	50.0	88.3	11.5	8.0	96.3	2,566
Religion							
Hindu	43.9	35.2	79.1	20.5	12.7	91.8	7,611
Muslim	25.9	18.8	44.7	53.7	34.0	78.7	561
Christian	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Sikh	33.7	50.6	84.4	14.4	9.9	94.3	268
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Caste/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	48.0	24.0	71.9	27.6	16.0	87.8	2,598
Scheduled Tribes	45.4	25.5	71.0	26.7	11.2	82.2	445
Other Backward Classes	41.6	33.1	74.7	24.8	16.4	91.1	2,486
Others	37.4	47.2	84.6	15.1	10.7	95.2	2,929
DLHS-4	42.4	34.6	77.0	22.5	14.1	91.0	8,458
DLHS-3	NA	NA	46.8	52.7	6.4	53.2	6,784

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc.
[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. [1] Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse. [2] Skilled Birth Attendant. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. NA: Not available.
** Unweighted cases.

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

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

Background characteristics	Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery				Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY)[c]		Number of women**	Mean Transport cost (Rupees)	Mean Delivery cost (Rupees)		Number of women**
	Ambulance	Jeep/car	Motor cycle/ scooter	Others[1]	Institutional	Home			Govt.	Private	
Age group											
15-19	26.4	29.0	14.8	7.2	8.4	0.0	171	1000	2,869	12,975	36
20-24	29.0	30.1	11.4	9.4	8.2	2.9	2,605	868	3,528	10,442	734
25-29	22.9	33.7	11.7	9.1	8.8	2.5	3,500	1200	3,686	10,239	974
30-34	22.1	31.9	11.8	10.1	7.8	3.2	1,532	1030	2,766	9,605	424
35+	24.9	25.9	8.5	9.6	6.8	2.1	650	1192	3,538	10,460	152
No. of living children											
0	16.0	49.1	0.0	12.0	6.3	0.0	23	0	13,500	8,900	9
1	26.8	39.1	11.5	8.3	6.6	3.2	2,915	1001	3,383	10,538	948
2	24.3	33.5	12.7	9.0	8.8	3.0	3,195	1027	3,508	10,180	905
3	24.8	22.8	10.1	11.3	11.1	2.3	1,391	1233	3,695	9,711	280
4+	21.4	14.3	9.3	10.9	8.8	1.9	934	1224	2,715	9,250	178
Residence											
Rural	28.1	29.7	9.9	6.9	9.5	3.1	5,139	1010	3,397	10,526	1,300
Urban	18.7	35.2	14.3	14.0	6.2	1.4	3,319	1191	3,594	9,914	1,020
Education											
Non literate[a]	27.4	15.7	7.7	9.7	10.6	2.0	2,010	1255	2,950	8,609	333
Less than 5	35.0	18.7	7.0	12.9	13.0	2.8	2,553	1000	5,683	12,755	40
5-9 years	26.6	23.8	12.4	11.9	9.9	4.5	1,281	835	3,461	9,549	644
10 or more years	21.9	46.0	13.1	7.3	6.4	1.3	2,566	1109	3,654	10,629	1,303
Religion											
Hindu	25.6	32.2	11.8	9.7	8.4	3.1	7,611	1041	3,454	10,350	2,120
Muslim	17.1	12.1	8.3	7.4	6.8	0.3	561	1456	3,683	9,087	87
Christian	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	0	3,000	0	1
Sikh	21.6	52.6	6.9	3.7	6.5	1.7	268	975	3,489	8,855	108
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	0	0	11,667	3
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	0	0	3,000	1
Caste/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	29.4	21.2	11.0	10.5	13.2	4.4	2,598	1204	3,021	10,892	583
Scheduled Tribes	24.6	29.8	8.3	9.4	7.7	0.6	445	2009	2,412	9,796	111
Other Backward Classes	23.6	29.8	11.7	9.8	7.8	1.7	2,486	976	3,576	9,748	673
Others	21.8	43.0	12.1	4.9	4.9	1.4	2,929	885	4,055	10,263	953
DLHS-4	24.9	31.6	11.4	9.3	8.3	2.6	8,458	1058	3,464	10,222	2,320
DLHS-3	1.1	47.8	14.6	34.7	4.6	3.5	6,784	299	3,483	7,523	3,233

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

TABLE 3.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT
Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)[##] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by districts, Haryana, 2012-13.

District/State	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons[1]	Percentage of SBA Delivery[2]	Mean Delivery cost	Number of Women**
Panchkula	93.8	6.2	5.4	99.2	5,190	271
Ambala	91.0	9.0	7.5	98.4	5,667	335
Yamunanagar	75.8	23.7	17.4	93.2	7,199	406
Kurukshetra	83.8	15.6	11.5	95.3	9,743	427
Kaithal	87.5	12.5	8.9	96.4	8,812	493
Karnal	81.6	18.4	12.6	94.3	10,196	535
Panipath	58.9	40.3	24.9	83.8	9,835	479
Sonipath	75.6	22.7	13.7	89.3	7,899	485
Jind	88.0	11.5	8.5	96.4	5,076	395
Fatehabad	78.1	21.6	16.1	94.2	5,497	305
Sirsa	70.0	29.0	19.4	89.4	7,397	544
Hisar	70.4	29.4	11.5	81.9	10,230	523
Bhiwani	79.1	20.9	11.8	91.0	9,277	386
Rohtak	84.6	15.4	10.8	95.4	4,720	411
Jhajjar	90.0	9.7	7.0	97.0	7,775	416
Mahendragarh	73.5	26.2	6.7	80.2	10,309	353
Rewari	83.3	16.0	11.0	94.4	6,932	273
Gurgaon	90.9	9.1	3.2	94.1	3,648	331
Faridabad	75.9	23.8	12.6	88.5	5,614	264
Mewat	51.3	48.5	32.6	83.9	5,631	397
Palwal	56.8	40.3	29.3	86.1	9,254	429
DLHS-4	77.0	22.5	14.1	91.0	7,766	8,458
DLHS-3	46.8	52.7	6.4	53.2	NA	6,784

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

TABLE 3.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS FOR DELIVERY

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

Background characteristics	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/ No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Customary	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of know ledge	Other	Number of women**
Age group											
15-19	25.1	3.2	0.0	25.5	16.3	4.5	5.0	20.2	0.0	0.0	38
20-24	17.1	5.1	2.4	26.4	17.9	2.2	6.3	15.3	5.6	1.6	519
25-29	16.6	4.0	1.9	28.6	20.1	1.5	8.1	12.8	4.9	1.6	775
30-34	20.9	5.5	0.8	28.2	15.6	1.9	8.2	11.4	6.7	0.8	358
35+	21.8	4.7	1.7	21.2	18.3	1.0	9.3	14.4	7.2	0.6	186
No. of living children											
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
1	18.1	5.9	1.8	28.8	13.7	2.2	7.2	16.0	4.5	1.8	408
2	14.5	5.0	2.2	30.7	19.4	2.0	6.3	14.7	3.9	1.2	636
3	20.3	2.8	1.4	27.5	20.3	0.9	8.1	10.6	6.5	1.6	425
4+	22.3	4.6	1.5	19.4	19.3	1.9	9.9	12.1	8.3	0.7	404
Residence											
Rural	15.2	4.8	2.3	29.3	17.8	1.8	8.2	13.0	6.5	1.3	1,282
Urban	26.4	4.3	0.4	21.3	19.8	1.8	6.3	15.1	3.0	1.5	594
Education											
Non literate[a]	23.3	5.0	1.4	20.6	18.2	2.2	8.6	12.0	7.5	1.2	799
Less than 5 years	16.1	9.9	4.8	12.8	18.1	2.7	15.2	17.5	0.0	2.8	41
5-9 years	14.6	4.1	1.6	31.8	20.9	1.6	7.5	12.8	3.9	1.2	602
10 or more years	14.0	4.2	2.5	33.9	15.2	1.3	5.5	17.0	4.8	1.6	434
Religion											
Hindu	17.3	4.8	1.8	30.2	17.2	1.5	6.8	14.1	4.7	1.4	1,538
Muslim	23.9	2.8	1.4	10.7	23.9	3.3	12.1	9.9	10.9	1.1	298
Christian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sikh	10.1	11.2	2.0	32.1	20.3	0.0	5.7	18.6	0.0	0.0	40
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	19.5	5.3	1.3	25.9	19.9	1.7	6.6	13.8	4.1	1.8	714
Scheduled Tribes	15.7	2.9	0.7	21.4	13.2	2.3	5.0	29.4	9.4	0.0	121
Other Backward Classes	18.4	3.7	2.4	26.3	18.0	2.1	9.9	10.9	6.8	1.5	609
Others	16.5	5.3	1.9	32.0	17.7	1.3	7.2	12.3	5.3	0.7	432
DLHS-4	18.2	4.6	1.8	27.1	18.4	1.8	7.7	13.5	5.6	1.3	1,876
DLHS-3	22.7	3.5	1.8	14.2	45.7	4.5	25.3	5.2	1.4	1.9	3,593

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [b] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to ' Multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

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

Background characteristics	Any delivery complication	Type of delivery complications						Number of Women**
		Premature labour	Excessive bleeding	Prolonged labour	obstructed labour	Breech presentation	Convulsion/ high BP	
Age group								
15-19	37.9	64.1	13.1	19.1	40.7	5.1	0.0	171
20-24	42.1	60.1	11.6	19.2	43.8	5.4	6.1	2,605
25-29	42.9	60.8	10.9	17.5	44.0	6.5	5.5	3,500
30-34	45.3	61.5	9.4	15.2	43.9	7.8	6.0	1,532
35+	42.2	64.1	8.4	16.0	41.3	3.2	4.4	650
No. of living children								
0	43.3	73.3	0.0	17.9	26.8	9.8	8.1	23
1	43.3	59.1	11.0	16.7	43.4	6.3	5.6	2,915
2	41.6	60.6	10.6	19.5	45.9	6.5	5.8	3,195
3	43.8	63.3	11.4	16.2	41.6	5.7	5.0	1,391
4+	45.1	64.5	9.1	15.9	41.0	5.4	5.8	934
Residence								
Rural	41.6	61.1	10.0	16.9	44.4	5.9	5.6	5,139
Urban	45.5	60.9	11.8	18.7	42.5	6.6	5.7	3,319
Number of ANC Visits								
0	37.6	60.2	10.3	14.5	47.0	4.5	4.5	3,308
1	35.4	69.5	22.8	13.8	29.9	3.7	5.6	238
2	39.9	55.6	10.4	17.3	43.1	5.5	4.7	1,064
3+	49.0	62.5	10.4	19.9	42.2	7.5	6.5	3,848
Delivery								
Normal	41.7	62.6	10.9	16.6	43.1	5.2	5.3	7,502
Caesarean	54.6	52.3	10.7	25.2	42.2	12.7	8.0	749
By Instrument or Assisted	48.6	45.8	5.0	18.9	70.6	9.7	4.3	203
Place of Delivery								
Government facility	41.7	64.1	11.2	19.3	41.4	6.2	6.2	3,544
Private facility	45.7	55.6	10.7	18.9	47.0	7.9	5.8	2,994
Home	41.4	65.1	9.7	11.6	42.0	3.2	4.2	1,876
Other	30.1	13.9	12.6	36.9	60.9	0.0	0.0	28
DLHS-4	42.9	61.0	10.7	17.5	43.7	6.1	5.6	8,458
DLHS-3	55.8	29.6	4.8	24.5	80.9	6.4	3.2	6,784

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.12 POST-DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS
Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who had post delivery complication and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

| Background characteristics | Any post delivery complication | Type of post delivery complication | | | | Number of women** |
		High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	
Age group						
15-19	17.6	35.3	66.2	16.2	14.6	171
20-24	15.2	54.0	50.6	14.3	17.1	2,605
25-29	15.3	51.7	51.3	16.9	15.7	3,500
30-34	14.6	50.4	40.9	14.4	14.3	1,532
35+	15.2	59.6	48.8	14.8	12.8	650
No. of living children						
0	19.1	34.0	67.2	17.2	0.0	23
1	14.9	51.9	49.9	15.4	15.8	2,915
2	15.1	50.8	52.1	15.0	17.5	3,195
3	15.1	53.3	43.2	16.3	13.5	1,391
4+	16.4	57.8	47.9	15.9	12.7	934
Residence						
Rural	14.7	52.5	49.5	12.8	15.3	5,139
Urban	16.2	52.1	49.5	20.1	16.2	3,319
Delivery						
Normal	14.4	53.3	48.8	16.2	16.1	7,502
Caesarean	22.3	44.1	56.8	13.2	14.9	749
By Instrument or Assisted	20.4	60.1	38.4	6.3	5.0	203
Place of Delivery						
Government facility	15.9	55.9	51.7	16.7	16.5	3,544
Private facility	16.0	47.6	47.5	14.1	15.9	2,994
Home	12.4	53.5	47.8	15.4	13.3	1,876
Others	29.4	47.6	62.0	13.8	13.7	28
Who Conducted the Last Delivery						
Doctor	16.1	54.1	54.1	23.9	23.9	78
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	15.8	38.2	32.4	18.5	2.3	231
Dai	12.2	55.6	50.6	14.5	15.9	1,421
Relatives/Friends	12.8	43.4	59.8	16.0	8.6	169
None	11.1	100.0	29.7	0.0	0.0	30
DLHS-4	15.2	52.4	49.5	15.5	15.6	8,458
DLHS-3	28.3	56.1	44.6	12.5	15.4	6,784

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERY
Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] whether received any check-up after delivery according to background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery at Home	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 14 to 42 days after delivery	Number of Women**
Age group					
15-19	60.2	15.3	61.9	61.9	171
20-24	56.6	24.5	58.1	58.3	2,605
25-29	60.0	28.0	61.8	62.0	3,500
30-34	58.0	30.5	59.8	60.0	1,532
35+	52.5	29.8	54.3	54.5	650
No. of living children					
0	55.4	0.0	49.2	49.2	23
1	63.6	29.0	65.0	65.2	2,915
2	58.4	25.0	60.5	60.6	3,195
3	53.3	32.6	54.8	54.9	1,391
4+	46.7	24.2	48.4	48.9	934
Residence					
Rural	56.3	26.2	58.0	58.2	5,139
Urban	61.2	30.5	63.0	63.2	3,319
Education					
Non literate[a]	43.8	24.5	45.6	45.9	2,010
Less than 5 years	56.9	22.6	58.8	58.8	2,553
5-9 years	58.6	29.5	60.1	60.2	1,281
10 or more years	65.6	30.3	67.4	67.5	2,566
Religion					
Hindu	59.2	28.4	61.0	61.2	7,611
Muslim	38.3	22.3	39.5	39.5	561
Christian	--	--	--	--	7
Sikh	65.8	26.8	66.1	66.1	268
Jain	--	--	--	--	6
Others	--	--	--	--	5
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	52.8	24.0	54.5	54.6	2,598
Scheduled Tribes	56.3	29.0	57.8	58.4	445
Other Backward Classes	59.0	26.9	61.0	61.2	2,486
Others	62.3	33.6	63.7	63.9	2,929
DLHS-4	58.0	27.4	59.7	59.9	8,458
DLHS-3	48.8	NA	49.4	NA	6,784

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication[1]	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication[2]	Number of women**
Age group						
15-19	38.2	45.0	37.9	17.6	51.1	171
20-24	37.9	45.3	42.1	15.2	51.7	2,605
25-29	38.3	47.0	42.9	15.3	58.2	3,500
30-34	35.6	45.7	45.3	14.6	50.5	1,532
35+	35.2	36.4	42.2	15.2	40.7	650
No. of living Children						
0	43.5	52.2	43.3	19.1	59.7	23
1	38.4	47.2	43.3	14.9	52.0	2,915
2	38.9	46.7	41.6	15.1	57.1	3,195
3	34.5	42.6	43.8	15.1	51.4	1,391
4+	34.0	38.5	45.1	16.4	46.8	934
Residence						
Rural	37.5	42.1	41.6	14.7	53.3	5,139
Urban	37.5	51.8	45.5	16.2	53.3	3,319
Education						
Non literate[a]	31.7	34.4	38.1	14.5	48.0	2,010
Less than five years	45.7	34.6	55.6	19.0	59.3	2,553
5-9 years	40.4	44.7	47.0	16.2	48.4	1,281
10 or more years	38.5	51.5	42.5	14.8	58.9	2,566
Religion						
Hindu	38.2	45.1	42.9	15.0	52.9	7,611
Muslim	27.3	40.8	38.5	15.5	49.1	561
Christian	--	--	--	--	--	7
Sikh	39.2	62.8	51.6	20.4	66.1	268
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	6
Others	--	--	--	--	--	5
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	37.1	41.2	42.3	15.9	45.5	2,598
Scheduled Tribes	33.8	37.7	30.0	11.6	62.0	445
Other Backward Classes	38.3	48.4	47.0	16.7	59.5	2,486
Others	37.7	47.7	42.0	13.8	53.7	2,929
DLHS-4	37.5	45.4	42.9	15.2	53.3	8,458
DLHS-3	56.5	60.1	55.8	28.3	71.3	6,784

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

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

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

Districts	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication[1]	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication[2]	Number of women**
Panchkula	40.7	54.4	44.5	18.5	48.9	271
Ambala	33.1	26.7	48.7	9.6	39.2	335
Yamunanagar	43.8	40.4	66.6	14.6	51.9	406
Kurukshetra	24.3	53.8	36.4	11.6	55.2	427
Kaithal	39.9	43.0	45.9	21.5	44.7	493
Karnal	33.8	46.6	45.4	13.8	56.6	535
Panipath	42.7	45.0	62.7	25.8	48.7	479
Sonipath	56.0	27.0	51.7	14.3	45.8	485
Jind	33.3	48.6	38.7	8.5	56.5	395
Fatehabad	38.9	42.5	64.6	23.0	58.0	305
Sirsa	53.9	58.9	51.0	23.1	74.5	544
Hisar	40.9	51.0	34.5	9.5	50.9	523
Bhiwani	34.2	57.9	48.3	13.0	65.4	386
Rohtak	55.4	33.7	36.4	26.5	35.9	411
Jhajjar	46.1	38.1	35.6	19.8	46.3	416
Mahendragarh	34.7	67.5	41.0	6.6	86.2	353
Rewari	19.6	72.9	29.6	5.9	51.1	273
Gurgaon	35.9	39.5	28.0	15.1	51.1	331
Faridabad	25.9	40.7	27.7	7.1	67.8	264
Mewat	18.9	65.9	28.7	15.9	63.1	397
Palwal	15.1	52.6	28.5	8.3	51.9	429
DLHS-4	37.5	45.4	42.9	15.2	53.3	8,458
DLHS-3	56.5	60.1	55.8	28.3	71.3	6,784

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

TABLE 3.16 AWARENESS OF THE DANGER SIGNS OF NEW BORN
Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who had awareness of the danger signs of new born, according to selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristic	Difficulty in breathing	Cold/ hot to touch	Develop yellow staining on palm and soles	Blue tongue & Lips	Abnormal movement	Poor sucking of breast	Baby did not cry	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	11.8	14.2	4.8	12.7	5.5	16.5	10.9	171
20-24	10.6	16.4	4.6	9.7	4.6	17.2	11.6	2,605
25-29	11.9	19.2	5.3	11.1	6.9	18.5	11.7	3,500
30-34	11.0	19.3	5.0	11.7	7.5	18.4	14.8	1,532
35+	10.1	15.1	3.3	7.2	5.2	17.1	10.5	650
Children ever born								
0	6.9	17.4	0.0	12.2	8.1	13.7	24.7	23
1	11.9	18.5	5.2	10.9	7.3	18.1	12.5	2,915
2	11.8	18.9	5.2	10.3	6.2	19.1	12.4	3,195
3	10.7	18.2	4.3	11.4	4.4	17.2	10.9	1,391
4+	7.6	12.7	3.6	8.6	4.7	14.6	11.2	934
Residence								
Rural	9.4	16.1	4.0	10.2	4.5	17.3	11.2	5,139
Urban	14.6	21.5	6.6	11.1	9.2	19.1	13.8	3,319
Education								
Non literate[a]	6.4	11.2	2.1	5.9	2.4	11.8	7.7	2,010
Less than 5 years	9.0	16.9	3.4	7.8	7.6	20.7	14.4	2,553
9-10 years	9.8	18.1	4.0	10.8	4.5	18.8	12.8	1,281
10 or more years	14.8	21.6	7.0	12.9	9.2	20.7	14.0	2,566
Religion								
Hindu	11.6	18.4	5.1	11.0	6.3	18.3	12.1	7,611
Muslim	6.0	10.8	2.8	4.2	3.2	11.6	9.9	561
Christian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Sikh	9.6	21.1	3.6	10.8	6.8	21.3	15.8	268
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	9.9	16.5	4.0	9.4	3.6	15.7	9.8	2,598
Scheduled Tribes	3.2	8.8	0.5	2.8	3.1	7.7	4.7	445
Other Backward Classes	11.7	18.1	5.3	11.5	6.9	19.3	14.8	2,486
Others	13.2	20.5	6.0	11.9	8.2	20.4	13.1	2,929
DLHS-4	11.2	17.9	4.9	10.5	6.1	17.9	12.1	8,458
DLHS-3	48.1	37.9	26.8	41.8	29.2	54.4	52.9	6,784

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

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

TABLE 4.1 TIMING AND CHILDHOOD CHECK-UPS
Percentage of children aged under 3 years received check up and place of check-up according to selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children received Check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Place of check-up [4] Government[1]	Private[2]	Home[3]	Others	Total	Number of children[4]***
Age group								
15-19	65.6	160	58.9	33.1	5.0	2.9	100.0	105
20-24	60.4	2,168	52.3	40.9	6.3	0.6	100.0	1,313
25-29	60.5	2,219	47.6	46.1	5.8	0.5	100.0	1,346
30-34	57.2	786	47.6	44.5	7.2	0.7	100.0	454
35-39	58.2	241	50.6	38.0	9.6	1.8	100.0	141
40-44	60.1	49	41.1	28.6	23.5	6.8	100.0	29
45-49	(36.4)	11	--	--	--	--	--	4
Residence								
Rural	59.5	3,497	56.0	36.3	7.0	0.7	100.0	2,091
Urban	61.0	2,137	38.3	55.6	5.3	0.7	100.0	1,301
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	49.3	1,387	57.8	25.6	14.6	1.9	100.0	688
Less than 5 years	55.3	89	75.0	20.2	4.8	0.0	100.0	49
5-9 years	59.8	1,588	61.3	31.5	6.5	0.8	100.0	948
10 or more years	66.3	2,570	39.7	56.4	3.6	0.3	100.0	1,707
Religion								
Hindu	61.4	5,038	51.0	43.0	5.3	0.6	100.0	3,101
Muslim	45.0	410	40.9	32.8	24.0	2.3	100.0	185
Christian	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	2
Sikh	55.4	173	37.4	57.7	5.0	0.0	100.0	96
Jain	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	4
Others	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	4
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	56.2	1,794	60.5	32.4	6.3	0.8	100.0	1,006
Scheduled Tribes	56.7	306	55.2	31.6	13.2	0.0	100.0	173
Other Backward Classes	60.3	1,652	52.9	39.2	6.9	1.0	100.0	1,001
Others	64.0	1,882	37.4	57.1	5.1	0.4	100.0	1,212
DLHS-4	60.0	5,634	49.9	42.9	6.4	0.7	100.0	3,392
DLHS-3	49.5	6,278	22.9	54.8	19.2	3.0	100.0	3,000

Note: Table based on youngest living child born *since 01.01.2008* .
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included. [1] Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-health centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic. [2] Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic. [3] Includes Doctor ASHA and ANM/Nurse. [4] Among those Children who received check-up within 24 hours of birth. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING
Percentage of youngest living child born since 01.01.2008 aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth and after 24 hours of birth according to selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/*Khees*[b]	Initiation of breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth[1]	After 24 hours of birth	
Age group					
15-19	77.2	49.0	73.3	12.8	177
20-24	84.6	51.0	82.7	8.3	2,340
25-29	84.7	52.5	84.0	8.6	2,361
30-34	83.8	47.3	83.4	7.6	850
35-39	82.3	51.8	81.1	8.8	258
40-44	66.0	42.7	71.8	9.7	55
45-49	(81.8)	(36.4)	(81.8)	(9.1)	11
Residence					
Rural	84.0	51.0	83.0	8.4	3,742
Urban	84.0	50.7	82.5	8.7	2,310
Mother's education					
Non-literate[a]	80.9	50.9	81.9	10.5	1,459
Less than 5 years	77.7	47.9	80.3	10.5	103
5-9 years	85.1	49.0	82.6	8.1	1,738
10 or more years	85.3	52.4	83.6	7.5	2,752
Religion					
Hindu	84.3	51.4	83.2	7.9	5,418
Muslim	78.7	44.6	77.5	14.8	436
Christian	--	--	--	--	6
Sikh	87.3	52.1	84.7	10.2	183
Jain	--	--	--	--	4
Others	--	--	--	--	5
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	84.6	51.9	84.2	7.9	1,919
Scheduled Tribes	88.4	66.1	88.4	5.3	316
Other Backward Classes	82.6	49.3	81.3	9.5	1,778
Others	84.1	49.0	82.1	8.7	2,039
DLHS-4	84.0	50.9	82.8	8.5	6,052
DLHS-3	80.8	16.5	55.4	44.6	6,278

[a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. [b] Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth. [1] Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown due to less number of cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS
Percentage of children aged under 3 years who had exclusive breastfeeding and weaning status, Haryana, 2012-13.

Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status[1]				Number of children**
		Other fluids	Semisolid food	Solid food	Solid/semi-solid food	
<2	59.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	352
2-3	57.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	380
4-5	46.6	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.8	363
6-8	39.4	4.8	6.8	1.6	7.7	580
9-11	33.4	12.7	14.8	7.2	15.8	619
12-17	33.6	15.3	17.7	11.8	18.8	1,150
18-23	25.7	19.9	21.1	16.0	22.5	953
24-35	19.0	19.7	23.5	20.8	27.1	1,655
6-9	38.2	5.2	7.8	2.2	9.0	792
6-35[2]	27.8	16.1	18.7	13.9	20.6	4,957

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.
[1] Based on those children who had breastfeeding with other fluids, semi solid food and solid food. [2] Children aged 6-35 months breastfed for at least 6 months. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.4 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING
Percentage of youngest living child born since 01.01.2008 aged 0-5 months who received exclusive breastfeeding according to selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	62.9	57
20-24	66.0	451
25-29	60.5	286
30-34	67.5	91
35-39	66.5	33
40-44	(50.0)	10
45-49	--	1
Residence		
Rural	63.0	607
Urban	66.2	322
Mother's education		
Non-literate[a]	60.8	237
Less than 5 years	(50.0)	12
5-9 years	60.5	256
10 or more years	68.5	424
Religion		
Hindu	64.6	822
Muslim	62.0	82
Christian	na	0
Sikh	54.9	24
Jain	--	1
Others	na	0
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	61.9	302
Scheduled Tribes	59.9	55
Other Backward Classes	65.8	262
Others	65.3	310
DLHS-4	64.0	929
DLHS-3	9.4	862

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

TABLE 4.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS
Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth, and after 24 hours of birth by districts, Haryana, 2012-13.

Districts	Children received Colostrum/*Khees*[a]	Initiation of breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth[1]	After 24 hours of birth	
Panchukala	85.5	55.5	89.4	0.8	189
Ambala	92.7	68.5	95.0	0.4	234
Yamunanagar	93.6	47.4	91.7	4.2	303
Kuruksherta	81.5	61.3	83.8	9.3	291
kaithal	77.9	46.4	79.2	6.8	342
Karnal	77.0	46.8	81.1	8.8	390
Panipat	73.9	32.2	66.2	21.6	359
Sonipat	87.9	55.3	83.3	9.0	355
Jind	80.2	46.8	79.7	3.6	278
Fatehabad	90.3	43.6	82.7	10.9	221
Sirsa	82.9	51.4	78.8	13.7	375
Hisar	83.4	41.0	78.1	10.5	389
Bhiwani	82.3	46.6	84.1	4.7	266
Rohtak	87.4	49.5	85.7	5.7	299
Jhajjar	89.0	55.5	87.4	5.0	299
Mahendragarh	81.5	42.4	79.6	6.8	260
Rewari	91.0	69.0	88.3	8.4	175
Gurgaon	88.0	59.3	95.0	1.6	222
Faridabad	95.3	68.2	96.9	2.1	181
Mewat	77.9	41.3	72.8	19.0	307
Palwa	82.0	66.8	83.0	11.1	317
DLHS-4	84.0	50.9	82.8	8.5	6,052
DLHS-3	80.8	16.5	55.4	44.6	6,278

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

TABLE 4.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN
Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received specific vaccination according to selected background characteristics Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	BCG	DPT			Polio				Measles	Full vaccination[1]	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Residence													
Rural	83.9	85.3	81.4	71.8	15.9	82.9	79.3	70.0	68.0	50.9	7.3	28.1	1,237
Urban	84.7	87.6	84.8	74.5	14.8	85.7	82.3	73.2	73.1	54.5	5.4	26.3	801
Sex of child													
Male	83.8	86.3	82.7	72.2	14.9	84.3	80.7	71.1	69.8	51.9	6.5	28.2	1,142
Female	84.7	85.8	82.5	73.5	16.3	83.4	79.8	71.1	69.7	52.5	6.8	26.5	896
Birth order													
1	86.4	88.2	84.5	74.6	15.3	86.5	83.2	72.4	73.7	55.0	5.0	29.1	831
2	83.3	85.8	82.7	73.0	14.2	83.6	79.6	71.1	70.1	53.4	7.2	28.1	720
3	81.9	83.1	78.2	69.2	16.6	80.4	76.5	69.3	63.2	45.6	5.7	26.2	309
4+	81.3	82.2	80.7	69.0	19.7	78.8	76.2	67.9	61.4	44.9	13.3	19.6	178
Mother's education													
Non-literate[a]	74.2	78.2	72.4	63.7	17.4	76.7	72.0	64.1	55.5	40.5	13.6	18.4	493
Less than 5 years	73.4	78.5	78.5	71.1	15.6	70.9	67.9	67.8	58.5	45.7	19.2	30.7	37
5-9 years	87.7	88.7	85.9	74.0	16.1	86.4	83.6	73.1	71.0	52.9	4.0	30.5	590
10 or more years	87.9	89.0	86.3	77.1	14.1	86.8	83.3	73.7	77.4	58.4	4.0	30.4	918
Religion													
Hindu	85.3	87.1	83.7	73.7	15.7	84.9	81.8	72.2	71.1	53.4	5.1	28.3	1,813
Muslim	65.4	67.9	63.0	54.8	15.9	66.0	59.3	53.2	45.8	30.5	26.6	15.3	152
Christian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Sikh	97.3	98.6	96.5	86.2	8.9	96.7	89.6	83.9	88.5	69.4	1.4	34.2	65
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	82.7	85.4	82.0	71.0	15.7	83.4	79.3	67.7	67.6	48.0	8.0	26.1	661
Scheduled Tribes	81.6	83.2	77.9	67.8	21.2	79.5	79.5	70.8	62.4	47.7	6.9	26.2	114
Other Backward Classes	83.6	84.9	80.9	71.0	14.9	82.7	79.4	71.9	66.2	50.3	7.8	28.0	603
Others	86.7	88.4	85.7	77.2	15.2	86.4	82.4	73.9	76.7	59.0	4.0	28.7	660
DLHS-4	84.2	86.1	82.6	72.7	15.5	83.9	80.3	71.1	69.8	52.1	6.6	27.5	2,038
DLHS-3	86.5	84.6	79.4	69.0	28.1	97.0	82.2	67.8	69.0	59.6	1.9	38.8	2,125

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

TABLE 4.7 STATUS OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS
Percentage of children aged 12-23 months received specific vaccination and Vitamin-A supplementation by districts, Haryana, 2012-13.

District	Vaccination card seen	Vaccination Status						Percentage received at least one dose of Vitamin-A[2]	Number of children**
		BCG	DPT 3	Polio 3	Measles	Full[1]	None		
Panchukala	24.7	90.8	75.1	85.6	82.8	65.9	3.1	78.0	64
Ambala	20.2	91.9	80.5	82.5	72.7	64.8	6.8	61.5	65
Yamunanagar	33.7	93.0	74.1	81.2	65.7	50.0	4.0	66.8	122
Kuruksherta	29.7	84.7	74.6	69.1	74.7	52.2	4.4	77.1	96
kaithal	31.5	93.9	87.9	85.8	87.9	73.8	0.8	76.9	119
Karnal	31.5	89.8	75.2	77.8	79.5	58.2	2.5	80.5	133
Panipat	20.6	82.1	62.9	71.2	70.6	39.9	10.1	52.8	114
Sonipat	19.1	55.0	55.6	48.8	40.2	32.6	9.9	41.9	119
Jind	30.5	92.0	83.2	76.1	83.0	65.0	2.2	73.8	98
Fatehabad	31.8	85.6	74.0	79.5	72.6	60.1	5.3	66.4	79
Sirsa	38.0	86.7	77.2	71.1	67.8	52.2	9.0	54.2	129
Hisar	33.5	94.6	84.2	80.2	76.4	62.3	2.2	59.8	122
Bhiwani	32.6	91.2	93.6	83.8	72.4	62.6	3.6	64.7	81
Rohtak	15.6	79.6	69.5	63.9	62.9	43.7	6.1	59.2	108
Jhajjar	29.7	91.7	72.1	65.8	85.1	52.8	2.7	64.0	96
Mahendragarh	38.7	94.8	89.4	80.5	83.7	70.7	2.0	69.3	100
Rewari	30.7	75.5	62.2	64.3	58.5	43.0	7.4	66.4	49
Gurgaon	19.5	81.7	56.5	68.8	62.3	40.3	14.1	60.9	79
Faridabad	23.0	86.9	66.6	57.5	57.6	38.7	5.9	49.9	53
Mewat	21.4	52.6	50.2	45.2	41.2	27.4	29.7	49.3	99
Palwa	13.2	77.1	61.8	58.3	67.9	42.6	11.0	63.5	113
DLHS-4	27.5	84.2	72.7	71.1	69.8	52.1	6.6	63.3[#]	2,038
DLHS-3	38.8	86.5	69.0	67.8	69.0	59.6	1.9	49.4	2,125

Note. Table based on last two survived child born since 01.01.2008. [1] BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles. [2] Children aged 12-35 months.   [#] Percentage in fact sheet children aged 9-35 months** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION
Percentage of children aged 3 years received vaccination by place of vaccination, according to selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Place of vaccination						
	Government health sector				Private health sector[1]	Others	Number of children**
	Anganwadi Centre	Sub-Health Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility			
Residence							
Rural	57.8	14.3	5.2	24.4	8.8	0.1	2,980
Urban	26.9	3.4	2.3	50.3	26.4	0.3	1,889
Sex of the child							
Male	46.8	10.3	4.5	33.7	14.7	0.1	2,730
Female	47.9	11.0	3.9	32.6	15.0	0.3	2,139
Birth order							
1	45.5	9.8	3.8	33.5	19.0	0.1	1,935
2	44.8	11.4	4.4	34.8	15.0	0.1	1,776
3	50.8	11.6	4.1	32.5	7.6	0.4	710
4+	59.2	9.5	5.9	27.1	7.3	0.7	447
Mother's education							
Non-literate[a]	55.1	10.4	5.3	29.9	8.2	0.6	1,056
Less than 5 years	55.4	13.7	5.3	30.2	5.2	0.0	75
5-9 years	53.9	12.1	4.9	31.4	7.4	0.1	1,432
10 or more years	39.0	9.6	3.3	36.1	23.0	0.0	2,306
Religion							
Hindu	46.2	10.9	4.5	33.5	15.1	0.2	4,415
Muslim	72.1	2.8	1.6	26.5	7.5	0.0	281
Christian	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Sikh	36.8	16.3	1.8	37.4	17.2	0.0	161
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	52.2	13.0	4.3	31.0	10.5	0.3	1,554
Scheduled Tribes	53.0	8.4	3.8	31.5	7.9	0.3	243
Other Backward Classes	51.6	10.1	4.1	33.8	11.8	0.2	1,392
Others	37.9	9.1	4.4	35.2	22.6	0.1	1,680
DLHS-4	47.3	10.6	4.2	33.2	14.8	0.2	4,869
DLHS-3	NA	12.9	8.4	85.2	9.2	2.6	6,043

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

TABLE 4.9 VITAMIN-A AND HEPATITIS-B SUPPLEMENTATION FOR CHILDREN
Percentage of children aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A and Hepatitis-B injection, according to selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A[##]	Children who received 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A	Children who received Hepatitis-B injection	Number of children**
Age of the child				
12-23 months	59.1	41.6	55.4	2,612
24-35 months	65.0	45.7	62.0	1,637
Residence				
Rural	59.9	41.4	55.8	2,612
Urban	64.4	46.7	62.2	1,637
Sex of the child				
Male	63.0	44.5	59.1	2,393
Female	59.3	41.6	56.5	1,856
Birth order				
1	64.9	44.0	61.6	1,644
2	62.5	43.0	58.4	1,549
3	57.5	43.1	53.5	644
4+	49.0	40.6	48.9	412
Mother's education				
Non-literate[a]	49.9	45.4	47.6	1,034
Less than 5 years	47.6	33.2	36.2	71
5-9 years	59.7	40.4	55.3	1,213
10 or more years	69.4	44.3	66.3	1,931
Religion				
Hindu	62.6	43.1	59.3	3,808
Muslim	43.4	48.8	40.7	300
Christian	--	--	--	4
Sikh	66.1	38.4	57.6	130
Jain	--	--	--	2
Others	--	--	--	5
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	58.2	42.8	55.1	1,356
Scheduled Tribes	58.7	54.6	53.2	230
Other Backward Classes	62.6	41.4	56.4	1,249
Others	63.9	43.6	63.1	1,414
DLHS-4	61.4	43.3	58.0	4,249
DLHS-3	49.4	9.3	32.9	4,205

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

TABLE 4.10 AWARENESS REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT
Percentage of women who are aware of diarrhoea management according to selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

| Background characteristics | Knowledge of diarrhoea management | Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea[1] | | | | | | Number of women** |
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids	Others	
Age group								
15-19	64.2	54.0	40.9	16.7	12.3	22.2	3.0	649
20-24	76.2	65.7	48.9	20.9	13.2	28.3	4.9	4,300
25-29	82.1	70.2	53.9	24.2	15.2	31.3	5.5	5,721
30-34	84.2	71.0	55.2	26.7	15.9	33.3	5.6	5,049
35-39	83.8	68.3	55.1	26.9	15.4	33.0	6.2	4,867
40-44	83.9	66.4	56.7	26.0	15.0	32.0	6.5	3,991
45-49	82.3	65.4	56.8	26.2	15.1	32.8	6.2	2,837
Residence								
Rural	79.6	64.4	50.3	22.4	14.6	29.7	6.5	16,093
Urban	85.4	73.9	60.2	29.2	15.6	34.8	4.3	11,321
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	75.2	57.8	47.0	20.7	12.7	28.7	5.5	9,110
Less than 5 years	77.0	53.0	45.4	19.6	11.6	19.8	10.6	447
5-9 years	80.9	64.9	51.7	23.8	14.8	28.7	6.9	7,254
10 or more years	88.3	79.8	62.2	29.7	17.3	36.7	4.8	10,603
Religion								
Hindu	82.5	68.7	54.7	25.3	15.0	32.1	5.9	25,199
Muslim	65.6	49.6	43.0	19.1	12.5	24.2	2.6	1,221
Christian	79.1	74.8	64.3	19.9	10.8	19.5	3.7	32
Sikh	80.8	69.7	46.9	19.8	16.9	27.8	3.9	904
Jain	92.9	82.0	79.1	39.5	6.9	38.1	0.0	29
Others	72.8	41.9	52.3	52.5	16.1	29.6	15.9	29
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	78.2	63.8	49.5	23.4	14.0	30.1	5.2	7,522
Scheduled Tribes	79.8	62.9	54.0	19.8	11.3	31.2	1.8	1,433
Other Backward Classes	79.7	65.5	52.8	25.2	14.9	30.3	6.3	7,785
Others	86.0	73.3	58.0	26.5	16.2	33.6	6.2	10,674
DLHS-4	81.7	67.9	53.9	24.9	14.9	31.6	5.7	27,414
DLHS-3	79.0	43.3	53.9	18.1	3.0	24.6	38.9	21,484

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

TABLE 4.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA
Percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and sought advice/ treatment according to selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea[1]	Number of children	Given ORS	Children sought advice/treatment	Source of treatment			Number of children**
					Government health facility[2]	Private Health facility[3]	Other	
Age group								
Less than 25	4.8	3,550	50.4	66.6	19.9	80.7	1.0	174
25-29	3.7	4,332	38.7	68.7	25.5	76.1	0.0	163
30-34	3.4	1,675	40.6	75.0	27.9	72.3	2.3	56
35-39	3.1	530	59.6	73.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	16
40-49	1.8	149	0.0	66.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	3
Residence								
Rural	4.1	6,348	44.7	71.8	21.2	79.7	0.6	267
Urban	3.7	3,888	44.1	62.1	25.3	75.7	1.2	145
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	3.7	2,605	34.0	68.1	17.7	82.3	1.4	101
Less than 5 years	3.9	190	27.1	67.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	7
5-9 years	4.2	3,011	45.3	67.0	17.6	80.9	1.3	125
10 or more years	4.0	4,429	50.7	70.7	29.0	74.1	0.0	179
Religion								
Hindu	3.9	9,143	45.7	68.3	22.9	77.6	0.9	361
Muslim	5.7	761	37.3	72.5	18.6	84.9	0.0	44
Christian	--	9	na	na	na	na	na	0
Sikh	2.0	310	33.3	81.3	15.2	84.8	0.0	6
Jain	--	7	na	na	na	na	na	0
Others	--	6	na	na	na	na	na	0
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	3.3	3,293	47.3	65.4	13.6	84.0	1.3	108
Schedule Tribes	2.9	540	40.8	69.4	31.2	75.7	0.0	17
Other Backward Classes	4.8	3,026	41.3	68.3	20.4	81.1	0.0	148
Others	4.1	3,377	46.1	72.1	29.6	72.4	1.2	139
DLHS-4	4.0	10,236	44.5	68.8	22.3	78.6	0.7	412
DLHS-3	16.5	9,011	31.7	81.7	9.0	86.5	6.2	1,209

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2008. [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. [1] Last two weeks prior to survey. [2] Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-health centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic. [3] Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. na: Not applicable.** Unweighted cases.

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

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

Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)[1]					Children suffered from ARI[3]	Children sought advice/ treatment[4]	Source of treatment[5]			Number of children**
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/ whistling	Rapid breathing	Other Signs[2]			Government health facility[6]	Private health facility[7]	Others	
Age group													
15-19	57.4	649	32.3	25.1	14.9	20.0	23.1	4.6	--	--	--	--	181
20-24	67.3	4,300	39.6	31.1	18.9	23.1	26.8	3.5	83.8	29.9	74.8	0.0	3,369
25-29	73.8	5,721	45.5	35.3	23.5	26.5	29.7	3.7	84.2	35.3	64.5	2.2	4,332
30-34	78.0	5,049	48.8	39.0	24.6	28.0	31.9	3.4	87.0	19.9	74.7	1.7	1,675
35-39	78.6	4,867	48.2	38.7	24.6	29.5	31.3	2.5	(84.6)	(9.1)	(90.9)	(0.0)	530
40-44	79.0	3,991	47.2	40.8	25.2	28.1	31.0	3.6	--	--	--	--	121
45-49	78.4	2,837	47.5	37.7	26.1	29.0	31.5	0.0	na	na	na	na	28
Residence													
Rural	73.6	16,093	44.0	35.8	21.7	25.5	28.5	3.3	82.1	30.5	70.4	1.1	6,348
Urban	77.9	11,321	48.7	38.2	26.5	29.8	33.1	3.9	89.4	27.8	71.6	2.0	3,888
Mother's education													
Non-literate[a]	70.1	9,110	39.6	33.0	19.7	22.2	28.0	3.2	84.4	31.2	70.3	0.0	2,605
Less than 5 years	72.2	447	39.9	31.0	20.3	24.3	20.9	5.5	(90.9)	(10.0)	(90.0)	(0.0)	190
5-9 years	74.3	7,254	44.7	35.8	22.9	27.1	27.1	3.8	83.0	34.4	64.4	1.8	3,011
10 or more years	80.6	10,603	52.3	40.9	27.4	31.6	34.7	3.4	86.1	26.1	74.8	2.2	4,429
Religion													
Hindu	76.0	25,199	46.4	37.2	23.6	27.3	30.8	3.5	84.0	29.1	70.1	1.7	9,143
Muslim	59.4	1,221	32.2	27.2	21.1	20.0	21.2	4.0	90.6	32.3	79.2	0.0	761
Christian	70.1	32	44.5	31.4	7.1	21.9	46.3	--	--	--	--	--	9
Sikh	75.9	904	45.5	35.2	22.5	31.3	24.7	1.5	--	--	--	--	310
Jain	80.8	29	48.7	45.9	39.8	41.0	32.9	--	--	--	--	--	7
Others	75.2	29	59.2	29.3	22.9	19.4	36.2	--	--	--	--	--	6
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	71.3	7,522	41.8	33.7	21.1	25.3	28.7	3.7	84.0	24.7	73.6	2.5	3,293
Scheduled Tribes	77.3	1,433	38.7	33.6	20.3	24.6	40.1	3.2	(88.9)	(43.8)	(62.5)	(0.0)	540
Other Backward Classes	72.8	7,785	45.1	36.0	23.0	25.2	28.6	3.8	87.5	36.0	65.6	1.8	3,026
Others	79.5	10,674	50.2	39.9	26.0	30.2	31.0	3.1	81.0	24.5	76.0	0.0	3,377
DLHS-4	75.2	27,414	45.7	36.7	23.5	27.1	30.1	3.5	84.8	29.5	70.9	1.5	10,236
DLHS-3	76.9	21,484	62.3	61.8	49.5	38.3	41.0	8.3	88.1	7.4	86.2	6.4	9,011

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2008. [a] Literate but did not attend school are also included. [1] Among women who are aware of any danger signs of ARI. [2] Includes not able to drink or take a feed, excessive drowsy and difficulty to keep awake, running nose and others. [3] Last two weeks prior to survey. [4] Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/ treatment. [5] Among children who sought advice/treatment. [6] Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub- health centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic. [7] Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

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

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

District	Oral Rehydration Therapy/Solution (ORS)			Acute Respiratory Infection(ARI)		
	Women aware of ORS	Children suffered from diarrhoea[1]	Children sought advice/treatment[2]	Children suffered from ARI[1]	Children sought advice/treatment[2]	Number of children**
Panchukala	84.4	2.7	61.3	4.3	83.3	309
Ambala	72.1	0.8	32.6	0.3	100.0	381
Yamunanagar	67.3	3.0	70.5	3.9	94.4	498
Kuruksherta	72.2	2.3	81.9	0.6	100.0	483
kaithal	58.6	2.1	55.0	5.4	88.6	587
Karnal	65.2	7.6	69.1	3.0	78.2	651
Panipat	52.5	14.3	68.3	5.5	80.7	616
Sonipat	73.8	7.7	62.8	2.9	61.4	604
Jind	59.9	0.7	67.8	3.3	93.4	459
Fatehabad	65.3	4.9	78.7	2.9	89.5	373
Sirsa	68.6	1.7	81.9	2.6	100.0	681
Hisar	69.9	3.1	81.6	2.7	89.6	664
Bhiwani	71.9	3.5	87.6	7.0	93.2	457
Rohtak	74.6	5.6	70.4	5.4	70.9	472
Jhajjar	67.7	1.9	82.3	4.4	72.5	505
Mahendragarh	69.1	3.4	83.3	5.6	96.9	444
Rewari	79.3	2.5	53.9	3.0	100.0	304
Gurgaon	65.6	3.3	28.5	4.9	73.7	370
Faridabad	68.9	1.3	46.4	0.6	100.0	316
Mewat	63.1	2.4	43.4	2.3	85.5	521
Palwa	63.2	2.2	74.2	2.5	84.9	541
DLHS-4	68.0	4.0	68.4	3.5	85.2	10,236
DLHS-3	43.3	16.5	81.7	8.3	88.1	9,011

Note: Table based on women with last two surviving children born since 01.01.2008.
[1] Last two weeks prior to survey. [2] Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks sought advice /treatment. ** Unweighted cases.

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 5.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	93.8	92.7	95.7	93.9	92.8	95.8
Any modern method[1]	93.0	91.8	95.0	93.1	92.0	95.1
Female sterilization	84.0	82.7	86.2	84.0	82.7	86.2
Male sterilization	55.3	51.4	62.0	55.4	51.5	62.1
Intra Uterine Device	54.3	50.6	60.7	54.5	50.8	60.9
Pill	53.5	49.6	60.3	53.8	50.0	60.5
Emergency contraceptive pill	22.9	18.7	30.0	23.0	18.9	30.3
Injectables	25.3	21.7	31.5	25.4	21.8	31.5
Condom/*nirodh*	46.8	42.7	53.8	47.2	43.2	54.2
Female condom	14.1	11.1	19.4	14.2	11.2	19.6
Rhythm method	19.4	18.7	20.8	19.5	18.7	20.8
Withdrawal method	12.3	10.3	15.7	12.4	10.4	15.8
Others	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Number of women**	28,776	16,895	11,881	27,414	16,093	11,321

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

TABLE 5.2   AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS
Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdraw al method	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15-24	90.2	89.3	53.6	77.2	52.3	54.6	23.1	25.0	47.3	14.4	18.9	10.8	1.9	4,949
25-29	93.9	93.3	57.5	83.5	56.7	57.2	23.9	26.8	51.6	14.9	20.1	13.4	1.8	5,721
30-34	94.7	93.8	55.3	84.4	55.5	54.9	24.4	25.8	49.9	15.1	20.3	12.6	1.8	5,049
35-39	95.2	94.6	55.7	86.2	53.8	52.4	23.2	24.5	46.0	14.2	19.4	12.7	1.9	4,867
40-49	95.1	94.1	54.8	87.6	53.8	50.7	21.2	24.8	42.4	13.0	18.9	12.3	2.1	6,828
No. of living children														
0	87.5	86.3	51.5	73.3	49.0	50.7	24.6	24.3	44.7	15.5	17.9	10.0	2.4	2,825
1	93.3	92.7	56.8	81.4	57.8	57.6	25.2	27.6	53.1	16.4	19.5	12.4	1.9	5,058
2	95.8	95.0	56.5	86.1	56.7	55.9	24.2	26.7	49.8	14.8	20.8	13.4	2.0	10,250
3	95.0	94.2	55.0	87.1	52.7	51.7	21.1	23.9	43.9	12.5	18.6	11.9	1.8	5,940
4+	92.4	91.8	53.9	85.0	50.4	48.3	18.4	21.6	38.3	11.4	18.4	11.9	1.6	3,341
Residence														
Rural	92.8	92.0	51.5	82.7	50.8	50.0	18.9	21.8	43.2	11.2	18.7	10.4	1.9	16,093
Urban	95.8	95.1	62.1	86.2	60.9	60.5	30.3	31.6	54.2	19.6	20.9	15.8	1.9	11,321
Education														
Non-literate[a]	89.5	88.1	49.0	80.3	45.9	43.8	16.2	18.9	34.8	9.3	15.5	9.1	2.2	9,110
Less than five years	96.2	95.7	57.0	87.6	55.6	56.7	21.9	25.5	49.8	13.2	22.4	14.1	1.9	4,085
5-9 years	95.8	95.4	59.1	85.8	56.2	57.7	24.5	27.3	51.1	14.9	20.2	13.1	2.1	3,616
10 or more years	96.2	95.7	59.2	85.2	61.1	60.5	29.2	30.5	56.1	19.0	21.7	14.4	1.6	10,603
Religion														
Hindu	94.6	93.8	56.1	84.7	55.2	54.4	23.8	26.1	47.9	14.7	20.0	12.7	1.9	25,199
Muslim	77.8	76.7	45.7	65.9	35.8	37.3	12.4	13.3	28.8	9.2	9.7	5.7	2.2	1,221
Christian	86.9	86.9	61.5	78.5	66.7	58.0	15.9	15.9	35.3	12.2	16.0	5.4	0.0	32
Sikh	97.2	96.6	50.5	88.6	58.8	60.7	15.6	21.4	51.9	9.3	18.9	12.2	1.7	904
Jain	96.5	96.5	57.2	88.6	72.1	66.1	45.2	33.5	53.1	17.8	24.8	19.8	0.0	29
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	09
Castes/Tribes														
Scheduled Castes	92.5	91.8	53.5	83.3	50.5	51.1	19.7	22.9	43.2	12.9	17.6	10.5	1.7	7,522
Scheduled Tribes	92.4	90.4	43.7	75.7	40.1	41.8	18.8	19.9	36.3	12.7	12.0	4.7	3.1	1,433
Other Backward Classes	93.3	92.8	59.5	84.3	56.3	55.2	23.8	26.8	49.0	14.8	21.0	14.9	2.3	7,785
Others	95.6	94.6	55.4	85.4	57.9	56.6	25.5	26.9	50.3	15.1	20.8	12.9	1.6	10,674
DLHS-4	93.9	93.1	55.4	84.0	54.4	53.8	23.0	25.4	47.2	14.2	19.5	12.4	1.9	27,414
DLHS-3	100.0	99.9	95.9	99.8	93.3	96.1	24.0	71.5	93.5	6.2	69.4	51.6	0.6	20,394

[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included. IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.3   AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT
Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by district, Haryana, 2012-13.

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-able	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Panchkula	97.7	97.2	45.3	84.7	46.8	41.2	16.4	16.7	47.9	10.8	6.5	2.0	0.4	945
Ambala	98.6	97.8	47.3	90.2	46.3	43.9	12.2	12.9	50.5	10.2	11.1	6.5	5.1	1,247
Yamunanagar	98.7	97.9	54.5	90.8	49.3	58.4	12.1	14.9	40.7	11.4	15.9	8.3	7.1	1,212
Kukshetra	83.4	80.5	48.5	65.8	40.2	47.6	13.7	20.6	37.6	13.9	13.2	10.8	3.2	1,586
Kaithal	97.1	96.8	58.6	82.9	57.0	47.6	20.3	20.7	48.8	9.6	6.0	1.0	0.1	1,488
Karnal	88.8	88.1	46.7	75.6	44.3	55.3	18.4	21.6	43.8	17.9	18.6	16.0	5.6	1,694
Panipat	97.2	93.6	38.3	80.3	38.6	53.1	13.8	15.6	39.4	15.1	13.1	11.5	5.6	1300
Sonipat	95.1	94.9	31.7	90.5	28.9	24.1	11.2	12.3	25.6	8.1	6.8	3.2	0.6	1,458
Jind	91.9	91.5	64.3	79.0	58.1	43.9	19.4	17.7	35.4	8.8	8.6	4.0	0.9	1,416
Fatehabad	97.6	97.5	36.6	91.5	63.1	62.5	10.9	9.4	44.7	4.2	14.7	5.2	0.5	971
Sirsa	99.6	99.5	47.5	95.8	74.7	70.1	17.5	24.3	61.6	8.3	23.2	14.0	1.0	1,665
Hisar	100.0	100.0	86.4	99.7	90.5	90.8	40.3	51.0	75.5	16.6	53.6	34.9	0.2	1,539
Bhiwani	100.0	100.0	95.7	99.5	94.7	90.4	44.0	52.5	73.9	15.4	52.9	46.0	0.2	1,162
Rohtak	98.8	98.7	48.0	92.5	47.6	41.4	24.5	25.5	43.1	17.7	12.7	5.3	0.4	1,302
Jhajjar	99.4	99.3	63.1	87.8	64.9	66.9	43.0	41.7	57.8	27.9	23.0	10.8	0.5	1,467
Mahendragarh	99.8	99.8	86.1	97.1	87.4	86.5	67.3	71.5	87.6	25.4	60.5	48.7	0.9	1,162
Rewari	89.6	88.3	50.2	72.3	36.1	34.7	22.9	20.7	35.6	16.1	12.5	9.9	2.8	1,081
Gurgaon	96.7	96.7	69.1	86.4	66.3	65.7	36.1	38.2	54.3	27.5	23.0	4.4	0.3	1,274
Faridabad	88.6	88.4	60.8	77.7	51.6	48.9	29.8	29.0	47.3	24.1	16.3	6.7	0.2	1,150
Mewat	78.0	77.4	51.3	65.5	28.5	26.4	10.7	11.0	18.9	8.5	8.0	6.6	0.7	1,112
Palwal	76.6	73.3	42.8	59.8	31.9	31.9	11.4	10.0	18.8	8.3	8.2	7.1	3.2	1,183
DLHS-4	94.0	93.1	55.4	84.0	54.4	53.8	23.0	25.4	25.8	14.2	19.5	12.4	1.9	27,414
DLHS-3	100.0	99.9	95.9	99.8	93.3	96.1	24.3	71.5	93.5	6.2	69.4	51.6	0.6	20,394

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

TABLE 5.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who ever used specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15 - 19	13.9	11.2	0.4	1.5	0.9	3.1	0.0	0.3	6.2	0.4	2.7	1.4	0.0	649
20 - 24	28.9	25.2	0.4	6.6	2.1	4.7	0.4	0.2	13.2	0.7	4.3	1.4	0.1	4,300
25 - 29	49.6	46.5	0.6	19.9	4.7	6.9	0.8	0.4	19.5	0.8	4.8	2.3	0.1	5,721
30 - 34	60.8	58.4	1.8	33.3	5.6	5.9	1.2	0.5	16.9	0.7	4.2	1.7	0.0	5,049
35 - 39	66.4	64.6	1.7	46.6	4.6	5.0	1.0	0.4	13.2	0.7	3.7	1.3	0.1	4,867
40 - 44	69.7	67.8	1.7	54.4	4.4	4.1	0.8	0.6	10.1	0.3	4.1	1.4	0.0	3,991
45 – 49	68.4	66.6	1.7	57.8	3.2	2.5	0.8	0.4	6.9	0.2	3.5	1.4	0.1	2,837
No. of living children														
0	11.5	9.7	0.2	2.1	0.4	2.2	0.2	0.1	5.9	0.3	1.9	1.0	0.0	2,825
1	41.2	37.8	0.4	9.0	4.5	6.2	0.9	0.5	20.6	1.0	4.5	2.0	0.0	5,058
2	64.2	61.5	1.4	37.9	5.7	6.2	1.0	0.5	17.0	0.7	4.9	2.0	0.2	10,250
3	68.0	65.9	2.0	50.8	3.9	4.5	0.9	0.3	10.7	0.5	3.9	1.2	0.0	5,940
4+	63.5	61.7	1.6	51.1	2.6	3.7	0.5	0.5	7.2	0.3	3.7	1.1	0.0	3,341
Residence														
Rural	55.1	52.8	1.4	36.5	3.6	4.8	0.8	0.4	10.8	0.5	4.6	1.0	0.0	16,093
Urban	55.7	52.8	1.0	27.9	5.1	5.6	0.9	0.5	19.3	0.7	3.3	2.6	0.1	11,321
Education														
Non-literate	54.6	52.6	1.3	43.3	1.8	2.7	0.7	0.3	6.3	0.3	3.7	0.9	0.1	9,110
Less than five years	62.3	59.0	1.7	41.5	3.8	5.0	0.5	0.4	12.0	0.6	4.6	1.5	0.1	4,085
5-9 years	55.0	52.4	1.2	31.8	4.7	6.3	1.0	0.4	13.8	0.5	4.5	1.4	0.0	3,616
10 or more years	53.2	50.5	1.0	21.7	6.2	6.9	1.1	0.6	21.6	0.9	4.2	2.4	0.1	10,603
Religion														
Hindu	56.6	54.1	1.3	34.6	4.1	5.2	0.8	0.4	14.1	0.6	4.2	1.6	0.1	25,199
Muslim	27.5	24.9	0.7	12.4	2.1	4.3	0.6	0.5	7.7	0.3	3.2	0.8	0.0	1,221
Christian	52.7	52.7	0.0	17.5	12.4	9.8	2.7	3.7	17.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	32
Sikh	58.5	54.8	0.9	28.8	6.7	3.7	1.1	0.5	17.5	0.3	5.1	2.5	0.2	904
Jain	70.8	70.8	0.0	36.0	9.3	9.9	0.0	0.0	27.7	3.7	3.2	6.4	0.0	29
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	09
Castes/Tribes														
Scheduled Castes	53.1	50.7	1.2	35.6	2.6	4.2	0.8	0.3	10.9	0.5	4.0	1.1	0.1	7,522
Scheduled Tribes	41.8	39.7	1.0	25.6	2.2	6.2	0.5	0.1	8.8	0.9	3.2	0.5	0.0	1,433
Other Backward Classes	54.9	52.4	1.5	34.1	3.9	4.8	0.7	0.5	13.0	0.6	4.0	1.8	0.2	7,785
Others	59.1	56.5	1.1	32.3	5.7	5.8	1.0	0.5	17.5	0.7	4.5	2.0	0.0	10,674
DLHS-4	55.3	52.8	1.2	33.4	4.1	5.1	0.8	0.4	13.9	0.6	4.1	1.6	0.1	27,414
DLHS-3	74.1	65.2	1.3	38.6	10.3	10.6	0.5	0.5	21.9	0.1	23.0	10.2	0.3	20,394

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS
Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group												
15 - 19	12.5	8.3	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.0	5.2	0.9	1.1	2.3	649
20 - 24	23.8	20.5	0.3	6.7	1.6	2.0	0.5	9.8	1.3	0.5	1.5	4,300
25 - 29	45.0	41.2	0.5	20.0	3.1	2.9	1.0	14.7	1.5	0.7	1.5	5,721
30 - 34	57.2	54.1	1.5	33.5	3.5	2.3	1.5	13.0	1.0	0.7	1.4	5,049
35 - 39	63.5	60.8	1.3	46.8	2.5	1.5	1.2	8.7	1.0	0.4	1.2	4,867
40 - 44	66.6	64.4	1.2	54.5	1.6	1.1	0.9	5.8	1.0	0.4	0.7	3,991
45 – 49	65.8	64.0	1.1	58.1	1.2	0.5	0.9	3.1	0.5	0.4	0.9	2,837
No. of living children												
No children	8.8	6.6	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	3.7	0.4	0.3	1.5	2,825
1 child 1 son	39.4	35.6	0.5	11.4	4.1	2.8	1.1	16.6	1.4	0.8	1.6	3,324
1 child No son	29.0	25.3	0.1	5.0	1.8	2.1	1.0	15.9	1.3	1.0	1.5	1,734
2 children												
1 or more sons	62.3	58.9	1.1	40.7	3.2	2.2	1.2	11.6	1.3	0.6	1.4	9,384
No sons	34.7	30.4	0.2	9.7	1.6	2.4	1.7	16.3	1.9	0.9	1.5	866
3 children												
1 or more sons	66.7	64.3	1.5	52.6	2.0	1.5	1.1	6.7	0.9	0.4	1.1	5,711
No sons	31.7	27.8	0.0	13.0	0.8	2.7	0.0	10.1	2.6	1.0	0.3	229
4+ children												
1 or more sons	62.3	60.5	1.3	52.8	1.2	1.2	0.6	4.1	0.8	0.4	0.6	3,230
No sons	25.1	22.1	2.5	9.4	2.7	0.7	0.0	6.9	0.9	2.1	0.0	111
Residence												
Rural	52.0	49.2	1.0	36.7	2.1	1.7	0.9	7.6	1.0	0.4	1.4	16,093
Urban	50.9	47.7	0.9	28.0	2.8	2.0	1.1	13.8	1.2	0.8	1.1	11,321
Education												
Non-literate[a]	52.5	50.5	1.0	43.5	0.8	1.1	0.7	4.1	0.9	0.3	0.8	9,110
Less than five years	58.6	55.8	1.2	41.6	2.2	1.8	0.6	8.8	1.3	0.5	1.1	4,085
5-9 years	51.5	47.8	1.1	31.8	2.6	2.5	1.2	9.7	1.3	0.6	1.7	3,616
10 or more years	48.0	44.3	0.8	21.8	3.7	2.2	1.4	15.5	1.1	0.9	1.7	10,603
Religion												
Hindu	52.8	49.9	1.0	34.8	2.3	1.8	1.0	9.9	1.1	0.6	1.3	25,199
Muslim	24.0	22.5	0.7	12.5	1.2	2.2	0.6	5.6	1.1	0.1	0.4	1,221
Christian	40.7	40.7	0.0	17.5	8.6	4.1	2.9	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	32
Sikh	55.2	50.8	0.6	28.8	5.1	1.7	1.3	14.4	1.9	1.1	1.4	904
Jain	58.9	58.9	0.0	36.0	6.0	3.9	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	09

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TABLE 5.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS —*Continued*											
Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	50.4	47.5	1.0	35.8	1.3	1.7	0.9	7.7	1.1	0.4	1.3	7,522
Scheduled Tribes	39.0	35.0	0.7	25.7	1.1	1.6	0.6	6.0	0.9	0.1	2.9	1,433
Other Backward Classes	52.2	48.6	1.1	34.3	2.2	1.6	0.8	9.3	1.2	0.6	1.7	7,785
Others	53.9	51.4	0.8	32.5	3.4	2.2	1.2	12.3	1.1	0.7	0.7	10,674
DLHS-4	51.6	48.6	0.9	33.6	2.3	1.8	1.0	9.8	1.1	0.6	1.3	27,414
DLHS-3	62.9	55.7	1.2	38.5	3.5	2.1	0.5	9.8	4.8	2.3	0.0	20,394

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHODS

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

Background characteristics	IUD < 6 months	6 months to 2 years	2-3 years	4 or more years	Number of IUD users**	Pill > 6 months	Number of Pill users**	Condom/Nirodh > 6 months	Number of condom/ nirodh users
Age group									
15 - 19	---	---	---	---	02	---	05	26.5	34
20 - 24	16.1	33.7	17.5	13.9	70	37.5	85	44.7	433
25 - 29	9.9	18.4	20.0	34.1	173	56.8	163	61.0	867
30 - 34	4.5	12.7	13.5	60.1	183	64.4	120	71.6	686
35 - 39	1.5	5.4	4.6	71.6	123	68.2	74	74.5	442
40 - 44	1.7	5.9	11.9	77.2	66	78.8	45	72.0	241
45 - 49	8.7	7.5	0.0	69.4	34	(78.1)	14	68.2	94
No. of living children									
0	---	---	---	---	01	(14.8)	12	44.0	111
1	6.7	15.4	16.3	46.4	167	55.0	130	57.4	855
2	7.8	12.0	12.6	55.6	319	62.9	231	68.7	1,270
3	6.0	17.4	12.1	47.7	122	58.9	93	64.1	419
4+	0.0	16.9	7.9	63.5	42	60.0	40	73.2	142
Residence									
Rural	7.9	16.2	14.0	48.4	336	53.2	280	59.4	1,225
Urban	5.2	11.5	12.0	57.1	315	66.8	226	68.0	1,572
Education									
Non-literate[a]	5.3	18.0	12.6	48.1	79	58.5	103	58.2	384
Less than five years	10.2	18.9	11.0	42.3	88	58.5	76	59.9	367
5-9 years	5.7	17.2	11.4	55.1	100	56.5	91	63.5	358
10 or more years	6.5	11.5	14.2	54.7	384	59.8	236	66.1	1,688
Religion									
Hindu	7.2	13.4	12.9	52.0	581	58.6	458	63.8	2,580
Muslim	(0.0)	(33.3)	(13.3)	(40.0)	15	68.5	29	53.9	72
Christian	---	---	---	---	03	---	01	---	02
Sikh	4.3	17.5	15.2	59.3	48	(47.0)	17	68.6	135
Jain	---	---	---	---	02	---	01	---	04
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	02
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	8.7	18.6	10.6	37.1	99	53.1	128	55.5	596
Scheduled Tribes	(12.5)	(0.0)	(18.8)	(37.5)	16	23.4	22	50.3	89
Other Backward Classes	8.6	12.2	11.6	52.8	182	55.3	125	67.8	752
Others	4.9	14.5	14.4	56.9	354	67.3	231	66.3	1,360
DLHS-4	6.7	14.2	13.1	52.2	651	58.7	506	63.8	2,797
DLHS-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	722	68.2	530	71.5	2,005

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

TABLE 5.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

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

Background characteristics	Age at the time of sterilization						Total[1]	Mean age of sterilization	Number of women**
	<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 +			
Years since sterilization									
<2	0.8	19.7	39.2	20.2	10.7	9.5	100.0	29.43	537
2-3	1.4	22.2	35.7	20.8	11.5	8.4	100.0	29.34	816
4-5	2.0	23.8	32.2	23.1	13.4	5.5	100.0	28.85	933
6-7	4.0	28.5	31.8	21.6	11.5	2.6	100.0	28.17	852
8-9	3.0	22.0	35.3	25.1	11.9	2.7	100.0	28.36	865
10+	5.0	29.6	40.5	20.4	4.5	0.0	100.0	26.40	3,612
No. of living children									
0	12.6	21.0	19.7	11.6	16.4	18.8	100.0	29.86	66
1	5.1	27.0	24.8	14.5	14.0	14.6	100.0	29.67	486
2	4.4	30.5	31.8	16.9	8.0	8.4	100.0	28.07	3,960
3	1.9	19.7	36.0	22.4	10.6	9.4	100.0	29.47	3,093
4+	0.8	8.5	31.1	27.7	17.7	14.2	100.0	31.87	1,754
Residence									
Rural	3.1	24.6	32.8	19.5	10.4	9.6	100.0	28.96	6,077
Urban	2.7	18.0	32.1	23.2	12.6	11.5	100.0	30.05	3,282
Education									
Non-literate[a]	2.8	19.3	30.6	21.6	12.4	13.3	100.0	30.18	4,042
Less than five years	3.3	28.3	34.1	18.2	8.9	7.1	100.0	28.15	1,732
5-9 years	3.8	27.4	36.1	18.4	8.6	5.6	100.0	27.96	1,186
10 or more years	2.6	21.3	33.3	21.8	11.5	9.4	100.0	29.47	2,399
Religion									
Hindu	2.9	22.6	32.8	20.6	11.1	10.0	100.0	29.31	8,912
Muslim	2.7	25.6	22.1	25.5	10.1	13.9	100.0	30.30	163
Christian	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	06
Sikh	6.5	19.4	31.8	18.5	11.8	12.0	100.0	29.29	258
Jain	(0.0)	(0.0)	(45.5)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(36.4)	(100.0)	(34.45)	11
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	02
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	2.8	20.8	32.3	21.6	11.9	10.5	100.0	29.53	2,746
Scheduled Tribes	3.9	22.2	29.3	17.5	16.1	11.1	100.0	29.89	376
Other Backward Classes	3.3	25.6	33.8	19.3	9.9	8.2	100.0	28.69	2,737
Others	2.8	21.6	32.3	21.1	10.8	11.4	100.0	29.64	3,500
DLHS-4	3.0	22.5	32.6	20.6	11.1	10.2	100.0	29.34	9,359
DLHS-3	2.3	32.4	42.1	18.5	4.0	0.7	100.0	26.6	8,193

Note: Total may not add up to N due to missing cases. [a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT
Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using any contraceptive method, by districts, Haryana, 2012-13.

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom/ Nirodh	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Panchkula	57.4	55.0	1.2	32.5	1.9	1.3	17.9	1.2	0.2	1.0	945
Ambala	64.3	61.5	0.2	39.3	2.4	1.3	18.3	2.3	0.5	0.0	1,247
Yamunanagar	52.8	48.3	0.8	26.5	2.3	3.3	15.4	3.9	0.5	0.2	1,212
Kukshetra	40.6	35.4	0.7	19.8	2.6	1.6	10.5	0.7	0.2	4.3	1,586
Kaithal	55.9	54.2	1.1	34.3	2.3	1.3	15.1	1.2	0.2	0.4	1,488
Karnal	43.3	39.4	2.7	22.5	1.7	3.4	9.1	0.6	0.8	2.5	1,694
Panipat	42.7	39.6	0.9	23.3	2.0	3.6	9.3	1.6	0.6	1.0	1,300
Sonipat	53.2	51.6	1.4	39.9	3.1	1.7	5.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	1,458
Jind	51.6	49.3	0.9	30.9	2.1	2.5	12.7	1.0	0.3	1.0	1,416
Fatehabad	60.3	56.5	0.5	38.9	3.7	2.1	11.2	2.1	1.3	0.3	971
Sirsa	67.3	64.1	0.6	43.3	4.6	2.1	13.6	1.2	1.5	0.6	1,665
Hisar	65.3	62.5	0.9	48.7	3.3	2.1	7.5	1.3	1.5	0.1	1,539
Bhiwani	68.6	64.9	0.3	47.2	3.8	1.7	11.8	1.6	1.4	0.7	1,162
Rohtak	52.9	51.3	1.3	39.3	2.6	1.2	6.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	1,302
Jhajjar	49.9	48.5	1.0	36.1	2.5	2.5	6.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	1,467
Mahendragarh	69.7	65.4	2.3	46.1	2.2	1.4	13.2	2.0	1.4	0.9	1,162
Rewari	43.4	35.7	0.6	27.8	1.7	1.0	4.4	0.0	0.1	7.7	1,081
Gurgaon	46.8	45.6	0.8	33.6	0.9	1.3	8.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	1,274
Faridabad	41.5	39.3	0.2	30.1	0.7	0.9	6.9	0.7	0.0	1.5	1,150
Mewat	23.5	21.7	0.4	16.5	0.6	0.5	3.4	0.1	0.1	1.5	1,112
Palwal	28.4	26.4	0.3	17.6	2.0	0.7	5.8	0.1	0.1	1.8	1,183
DLHS-4	51.6	48.6	0.9	33.6	2.3	1.8	9.8	1.1	0.6	1.3	27,414
DLHS-3	62.9	55.7	1.2	38.5	3.5	2.1	9.8	4.8	2.3	0.0	20,394

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

TABLE 5.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Govern-ment[2]	Private[3]	Other[4]	Total[1]		Govern-ment[5]	Private[6]	Other[7]	Total[1]	
Age group										
15 - 19	28.8	33.6	37.7	100.0	43	(70.0)	(20.0)	(10.0)	100.0	11
20 - 24	28.7	35.9	35.4	100.0	594	76.6	23.4	0.0	100.0	293
25 - 29	23.9	40.6	35.5	100.0	1,211	78.9	20.9	0.2	100.0	1,140
30 - 34	21.5	44.0	34.6	100.0	999	78.7	21.2	0.1	100.0	1,731
35 - 39	22.2	43.9	33.9	100.0	647	78.3	21.7	0.1	100.0	2,318
40 - 44	23.2	41.0	35.8	100.0	363	79.7	20.1	0.2	100.0	2,198
45 – 49	20.2	34.9	44.9	100.0	144	80.5	19.4	0.1	100.0	1,668
No. of living children										
0	16.6	46.3	37.2	100.0	125	72.6	25.7	1.7	100.0	66
1	23.2	43.3	33.5	100.0	1,168	69.3	30.7	0.0	100.0	486
2	22.7	42.2	35.1	100.0	1,839	76.1	23.7	0.1	100.0	3,960
3	29.1	32.1	38.8	100.0	642	81.6	18.2	0.2	100.0	3,093
4+	24.8	38.8	36.4	100.0	227	84.2	15.8	0.0	100.0	1,754
Residence										
Rural	32.7	37.1	30.2	100.0	1,862	81.8	18.1	0.2	100.0	6,077
Urban	14.9	44.8	40.3	100.0	2,139	73.1	26.8	0.1	100.0	3,282
Education										
Non-literate	28.0	31.5	40.5	100.0	574	84.0	15.8	0.2	100.0	4,042
Less than five years	31.7	35.0	33.3	100.0	539	82.6	17.4	0.0	100.0	1,732
5-9 years	26.9	39.1	33.9	100.0	553	80.7	19.2	0.1	100.0	1,186
10 or more years	20.0	45.2	34.8	100.0	2,335	66.7	33.1	0.2	100.0	2,399
Religion										
Hindu	24.2	40.9	34.9	100.0	3,660	79.2	20.6	0.1	100.0	8,912
Muslim	26.5	34.6	38.9	100.0	120	78.4	21.6	0.0	100.0	163
Christian	--	--	--	--	07	--	--	--	--	06
Sikh	13.8	45.2	41.0	100.0	201	75.6	23.9	0.5	100.0	258
Jain	--	--	--	--	07	(54.5)	(45.5)	(0.0)	100.0	11
Others	--	--	--	--	02	--	--	--	--	02
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	30.2	35.7	34.1	100.0	834	85.6	14.4	0.1	100.0	2,746
Scheduled Tribes	41.1	37.1	21.8	100.0	127	79.7	19.5	0.8	100.0	376
Other Backward Classes	25.3	37.6	37.0	100.0	1,073	81.9	18.0	0.0	100.0	2,737
Others	18.7	45.5	35.8	100.0	1,967	71.5	28.3	0.2	100.0	3,500
DLHS-4	23.7	40.9	35.3	100.0	4,001	79.1	20.8	0.1	100.0	9,359
DLHS-3	18.7	46.6	34.7	100.0	2,552	88.1	11.6	0.2	100.0	8,193

Note: Spacing method includes pill (Daily/Weekly), condom (Male/Female), and Injectables and limiting method includes – male sterilization and female sterilization.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'missing cases'.[2] Hospital, dispensary, UHC/UHP/UFWC, CHC/ Rural Hospital, PHC, Sub-Health Centre/ANM, Mobile clinic, *Anganwadi* / ICDS centre, ASHA, Other Community Based Worker, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic and Other Public Health Sector. [3] Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic, Traditional Healer, Pharmacy/Drugstore and Other Private Medical Sector. [4] NGO or Trust Hospital/clinic Private, Shop, Vending Machine, Husband, Relatives/Friends, Others and Don't Know. [5]Hospital, Dispensary, CHC/Rural Hospital, PHC, Mobile Clinic, Camp and Other Public Sector Health Facility. [6] Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic and Other Private Health Facility.[7] NGO or Trust Hospital/Clinic, Other and Don't Know. ( ) Base on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION
Percent distribution of currently married women and wives of sterilized men who received cash benefits after sterilization, by districts, Haryana, 2012-13.

| District | Received cash benefits | Cash benefits received | | | Total (100%) | Number of women** |
		At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
Panchkula	28.7	77.4	18.3	4.3	100.0	319
Ambala	30.0	82.8	5.3	11.9	100.0	489
Yamunanagar	39.7	87.1	8.3	4.5	100.0	327
Kukshetra	44.0	82.2	10.3	7.5	100.0	321
Kaithal	34.1	68.5	15.5	16.0	100.0	518
Karnal	53.7	87.1	10.3	2.6	100.0	427
Panipat	36.9	81.9	9.5	8.6	100.0	319
Sonipat	16.8	85.7	6.3	8.0	100.0	606
Jind	30.2	72.2	17.4	10.4	100.0	463
Fatehabad	42.6	81.4	15.6	3.0	100.0	383
Sirsa	38.1	87.1	8.4	4.5	100.0	727
Hisar	26.7	78.0	13.9	8.1	100.0	769
Bhiwani	38.9	77.1	15.0	7.9	100.0	549
Rohtak	21.4	75.2	16.5	8.3	100.0	532
Jhajjar	33.1	85.7	7.1	7.1	100.0	542
Mahendragarh	51.1	93.9	3.4	2.7	100.0	565
Rewari	51.0	63.9	30.4	5.7	100.0	308
Gurgaon	23.4	89.5	2.9	7.6	100.0	441
Faridabad	25.9	79.1	8.8	12.1	100.0	347
Mewat	49.5	76.8	16.8	6.3	100.0	193
Palwal	52.6	82.3	9.7	8.0	100.0	214
DLHS-4	35.0	81.4	11.6	7.0	100.0	9,359
DLHS-3	66.7	93.7	4.7	1.7	100.0	8,193

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

Health problems/side effect	Type of method		
	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill
Women who were informed about the side effects before adoption of the method	10.6	20.1	14.5
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	2.6	4.4	2.0
Number of current users**	**9105**	**651**	**506**
Type of health problems/side effects[1]			
Weakness/inability to work	29.4	5.8	(20.0)
Body ache/ backache	18.7	24.7	(20.0)
Abdominal pain	26.7	12.9	(10.0)
Weight gain	16.4	11.0	--
Dizziness	4.5	0.0	--
Nausea/vomiting	2.6	3.7	(20.0)
Fever	11.1	0.0	(20.0)
Breast tenderness	0.9	3.5	--
Irregular periods	10.1	17.0	(20.0)
Excessive bleeding	7.0	25.2	--
Spotting	1.0	3.7	--
Amenorrhoea	0.5	3.7	--
Cramps	0.8	3.7	--
Decreased libido	0.0	3.1	--
Rashes/allergy	2.2	0.0	--
Infection	11.5	5.8	--
Others	9.1	7.2	--
Number of users with side effects**	**237**	**28**	**10**
Percentage of women received treatment	64.4	54.8	20.0
Source of treatment			
Government health facility	30.8	(32.3)	--
Private health facility	33.2	(22.6)	--
Other	0.4	--	--
Number of women with treatment taken**	**150**	**17**	**02**

[1] Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

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

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			
	Fertility related[1]	Side effect related	Others[2]	Number of women**
Age group				
15 - 19	44.0	15.7	40.3	27
20 - 24	44.0	26.9	29.2	292
25 - 29	39.0	23.4	37.6	400
30 - 34	23.0	36.0	41.0	295
35 - 39	17.1	32.4	50.5	231
40 - 44	11.2	30.8	58.0	166
45 - 49	8.4	26.2	65.3	119
No. of living children				
0	48.3	24.7	27.0	135
1	40.3	25.4	34.3	376
2	21.9	30.7	47.5	629
3	21.2	30.4	48.4	270
4+	20.5	29.5	50.0	120
Residence				
Rural	27.6	31.6	40.7	809
Urban	29.7	24.7	45.6	721
Education				
Non-literate[a]	20.4	30.9	48.6	317
Less than five years	33.7	27.9	38.4	227
5-9 years	27.1	34.4	38.5	199
10 or more years	30.8	26.5	42.8	787
Religion				
Hindu	29.0	28.8	42.2	1,421
Muslim	29.2	35.6	35.2	58
Christian	--	--	--	04
Sikh	14.5	16.6	68.9	43
Jain	--	--	--	03
Others	--	--	--	--
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	28.0	29.2	42.8	351
Scheduled Tribes	19.5	43.3	37.2	86
Other Backward Classes	30.0	27.4	42.7	387
Others	29.2	27.2	43.6	706
DLHS-4	28.5	28.7	42.8	1,530
DLHS-3	69.1	9.9	20.9	2,062

[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Wanted child, method failed/became pregnant. [2] Others include supply not available, difficult to get method, lack of pleasure, method was inconvenient, cost too much, family/husband opposed, not having sex, infrequent sex, husband away and others. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases

TABLE 5.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE CONTRACEPTION

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

Background Characteristics	Future intention to use[1]		Want to use any family planning method			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
Age group						
15 - 19	3.9	7.1	35.3	26.3	38.5	461
20 - 24	4.8	9.2	29.1	23.0	47.9	2,696
25 - 29	3.6	8.9	33.9	19.3	46.8	2,906
30 - 34	3.2	6.7	41.6	18.5	39.9	2,120
35 - 39	2.1	3.9	49.1	15.4	35.5	1,802
40 - 44	1.3	1.8	42.6	6.8	50.6	1,361
45 - 49	1.4	1.2	54.0	11.4	34.6	1,000
No. of living children						
0	3.9	6.2	25.7	21.2	53.0	1,945
1	4.2	7.2	27.9	27.1	45.0	2,946
2	3.0	6.9	42.6	15.1	42.3	4,089
3	2.5	5.5	45.2	13.4	41.4	2,079
4+	1.3	4.9	46.0	18.7	35.4	1,287
Residence						
Rural	3.1	7.0	34.7	20.9	44.4	7,128
Urban	3.3	5.4	38.3	17.2	44.5	5,218
Education						
Non-literate[a]	1.4	4.5	34.9	19.1	46.0	4,099
Less than five years	3.0	9.7	33.3	20.6	46.1	1,567
5-9 years	3.7	8.5	38.4	17.8	43.8	1,613
10 or more years	4.5	6.3	36.6	20.1	43.3	5,067
Religion						
Hindu	3.2	6.6	35.3	19.3	45.3	11,087
Muslim	2.5	2.4	52.2	21.0	26.7	841
Christian	(0.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	17
Sikh	2.8	7.9	34.4	24.6	41.0	376
Jain	0.0	(20.0)	0.0	(50.0)	(50.0)	10
Others	--	--	--	--	--	05
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	2.5	7.7	36.7	18.4	44.9	3,456
Scheduled Tribes	3.3	3.9	43.2	16.9	39.8	819
Other Backward Classes	3.3	6.9	34.6	18.9	46.5	3,385
Others	3.5	5.4	35.5	21.6	42.9	4,686
DLHS-4	3.2	6.4	36.0	19.6	44.4	12,346
DLHS-3	4.3	16.5	22.5	9.2	68.4	7,487

Note: Spacing method includes IUD, pills, condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting method includes male sterilization and female sterilization.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to exclusion of other methods (Rhythm/ Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Undecided and Others). ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.
** Unweighted cases

TABLE 5.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE

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

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method[1]	37.5	38.2	36.2
Number of Non-users**	**12,346**	**7,128**	**5,218**
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	24.9	32.9	14.8
Number of traditional method users**	**469**	**237**	**232**
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilization	24.2	24.8	23.2
Male sterilization	7.8	8.7	6.4
IUD	11.5	12.0	10.6
Pill(Daily/weekly)	11.6	12.6	10.0
Injectables	4.2	5.0	3.1
Condom/*Nimrod*	16.1	15.5	17.1
Female condom	2.6	2.8	2.4
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	1.9	2.2	1.4
Withdrawal	2.8	2.2	4.1
Others	4.8	2.1	4.1

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	Number of women**
Age group				
15 - 19	(11.1)	(22.2)	(66.7)	12
20 - 24	57.2	27.4	15.4	81
25 - 29	43.8	23.8	32.4	131
30 - 34	45.6	23.7	30.7	91
35 - 39	52.9	16.4	30.7	72
40 - 44	50.1	8.6	41.2	57
45 - 49	42.9	19.7	37.4	25
No. of living children				
0	(70.0)	(10.0)	(20.0)	18
1	44.9	28.3	26.8	114
2	49.2	21.4	29.4	208
3	45.4	16.1	38.5	84
4+	45.2	16.2	38.6	45
Residence				
Rural	48.8	23.5	27.7	237
Urban	46.3	18.3	35.4	232
Education				
Non-literate[a]	53.6	12.7	33.7	114
Less than five years	47.3	29.3	23.4	73
5-9 years	43.3	25.8	30.9	71
10 or more years	46.1	22.0	31.9	211
Religion				
Hindu	46.8	20.6	32.6	428
Muslim	(83.3)	(8.3)	(8.3)	15
Christian	na	na	na	00
Sikh	41.3	40.6	18.1	26
Jain	na	na	na	00
Others	na	na	na	00
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	50.5	17.0	32.5	117
Scheduled Tribes	(77.8)	(0.0)	(22.2)	16
Other Backward Classes	43.4	24.7	31.9	142
Others	47.6	22.6	29.8	194
DLHS-4	47.7	21.3	31.0	469
DLHS-3	5.9	36.2	57.9	1,416

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

TABLE 5.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES
Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services according to selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing[1]	Limiting[2]	Total	
Age group				
15 – 19	35.9	9.7	45.7	649
20 - 24	28.8	16.5	45.3	4,300
25 - 29	15.6	19.1	34.7	5,721
30 - 34	9.0	19.5	28.5	5,049
35 - 39	5.5	20.4	25.9	4,867
40 - 44	4.0	18.3	22.3	3,991
45 - 49	2.9	18.6	21.5	2,837
Number of living children				
0	33.7	8.6	42.2	2,825
1	23.5	16.7	40.1	5,058
2	7.3	20.4	27.8	10,250
3	5.0	19.1	24.2	5,940
4+	6.1	21.9	28.1	3,341
Residence				
Rural	12.2	18.2	30.4	16,093
Urban	11.1	19.4	30.5	11,321
Education				
Non-literate[a]	10.2	22.2	32.4	9,110
Less than five years	10.3	15.0	25.3	4,085
5-9 years	11.3	17.6	28.9	3,616
10 or more years	14.1	17.2	31.3	10,603
Religion				
Hindu	11.4	17.9	29.3	25,199
Muslim	22.3	34.1	56.5	1,221
Christian	6.7	32.9	39.6	32
Sikh	8.4	17.9	26.3	904
Jain	9.5	3.5	13.0	29
Others	--	--	--	09
Castes/Tribes	12.4	19.3	31.7	7,522
Scheduled Castes	12.1	30.7	42.8	1,433
Scheduled Tribes	11.6	18.2	29.8	7,785
Other Backward Classes	11.4	16.8	28.2	10,674
Others				
DLHS-4	11.8	18.6	30.4	27,414
DLHS-3	5.2	10.2	15.4	20,394

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.
[1] Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause 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. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICT

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

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing[1]	Limiting[2]	Total	
Panchkula	7.7	8.9	16.6	945
Ambala	12.2	9.1	21.3	1,247
Yamunanagar	12.3	19.4	31.7	1,212
Kukshetra	14.4	32.7	47.1	1,586
Kaithal	9.0	14.4	23.4	1,488
Karnal	11.9	26.9	38.8	1,694
Panipat	11.5	23.6	35.1	1,300
Sonipat	19.6	12.3	31.9	1,458
Jind	10.0	17.6	27.6	1,416
Fatehabad	9.7	8.8	18.5	971
Sirsa	7.6	7.0	14.6	1,665
Hisar	10.3	6.8	17.2	1,539
Bhiwani	7.6	7.0	14.6	1,162
Rohtak	13.0	15.8	28.9	1,302
Jhajjar	10.5	20.0	30.5	1,467
Mahendragarh	8.3	7.6	15.9	1,162
Rewari	11.4	27.7	39.1	1,081
Gurgaon	12.0	22.4	34.4	1,274
Faridabad	12.1	29.4	41.5	1,150
Mewat	19.8	35.1	54.9	1,112
Palwal	15.4	42.7	58.1	1,183
DLHS-4	11.8	18.6	30.4	27,414
DLHS-3	5.2	10.2	15.4	20,394

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

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REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND AWARENESS

TABLE 6.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women[1]	Reported Symptoms among who had any menstruation problem								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	4.9	597	8.4	52.7	6.2	34.6	19.7	0.0	3.2	2.9	29
20-24	5.5	3,866	18.0	54.5	17.0	32.8	5.7	6.1	4.1	3.2	216
25-29	6.1	5,519	11.2	53.2	18.1	35.0	14.4	7.9	2.6	4.8	336
30-34	7.1	5,092	12.1	49.2	15.5	35.0	15.2	8.5	4.4	5.0	361
35-39	6.9	5,052	11.7	47.4	14.5	39.3	11.3	6.6	3.4	5.2	349
40-44	7.3	4,161	12.7	46.1	14.2	39.5	18.7	6.7	1.7	3.9	299
45-49	6.1	2,932	20.0	35.9	13.5	33.9	16.1	5.7	2.3	3.5	177
Place of residence											
Rural	6.6	16,037	15.0	51.8	16.5	36.9	14.1	6.0	2.3	3.6	1,066
Urban	6.3	11,182	10.4	42.2	13.4	35.0	13.4	8.7	4.6	5.8	701
Age at consummation of marriage*											
Below18 years	7.3	7,798	12.1	48.7	15.0	36.4	14.1	6.7	2.8	3.8	577
18 years & above	6.1	18,240	13.7	49.0	15.4	36.1	13.7	7.3	3.3	4.7	1,110
Marital duration*											
0-4	4.5	4,457	13.4	58.4	13.7	34.5	7.3	4.6	3.3	4.6	201
5-9	6.1	4,935	15.5	47.9	17.2	35.6	12.3	7.4	4.8	4.0	304
10-14	6.9	4,929	11.0	52.3	17.8	33.0	16.2	10.1	2.7	5.4	338
15+	7.2	11,847	13.5	46.0	13.8	37.9	14.8	6.3	2.7	4.1	853
Education											
Non-literate[a]	6.1	9,340	13.9	52.1	15.8	36.5	13.9	6.0	2.1	4.5	562
Less than 5 yrs	9.2	4,041	11.9	46.4	16.2	30.5	16.4	7.1	3.1	4.1	374
5-9 years	7.3	3,542	15.4	46.6	12.2	37.7	14.0	7.3	3.4	2.7	262
10 or more years	5.5	10,296	13.0	46.9	16.0	39.2	12.1	7.8	4.1	5.3	569
Husband's education											
Non-literate[a]	5.1	5,882	16.3	52.5	15.4	35.4	11.6	5.2	3.1	6.8	300
Less than 5 yrs	7.4	3,440	7.6	53.3	13.8	37.2	17.7	7.2	2.4	3.6	252
5-9 years	8.0	3,801	14.0	43.9	15.0	35.1	14.2	5.4	2.5	2.7	308
10 or more years	6.5	14,096	13.9	47.3	16.1	36.6	13.5	8.1	3.5	4.4	907
Religion											
Hindu	6.4	25,075	14.0	47.1	15.5	35.5	14.4	7.3	3.2	4.4	1,597
Muslim	8.2	1,166	9.0	67.7	17.1	42.1	6.5	5.9	2.3	2.3	95
Christian	6.8	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02
Sikh	7.8	892	6.8	51.0	11.8	46.1	11.3	1.4	1.2	5.3	69
Jain	10.2	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	03
Other	6.1	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01

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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	6.5	7,504	14.0	54.5	14.3	34.8	14.2	7.8	2.2	5.5	483
Scheduled Tribes	4.8	1,455	23.0	52.2	16.7	25.3	16.7	7.3	4.5	9.3	69
Other Backward Classes	7.4	7,660	13.6	44.5	16.5	37.3	13.4	5.3	4.3	3.9	572
Others	6.1	10,600	11.7	46.7	15.2	37.7	13.8	7.8	2.7	3.5	643
DLHS-4	6.5	27,219	13.4	48.5	15.4	36.2	13.9	7.0	3.1	4.4	1,767
DLHS-3	18.0	16,767	4.5	51.5	8.1	30.5	10.8	13.0	2.2	10.2	3,016

TABLE 6.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMSBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS – *Continued*

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

TABLE 6.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/ adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meeting[4]	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
Age group													
15-19	20.2	687	8.3	64.5	35.4	31.6	12.6	15.7	48.1	0.5	0.8	0.0	144
20-24	22.9	4,375	8.7	66.7	34.6	36.0	18.8	18.4	44.4	3.9	0.8	0.3	1,023
25-29	26.6	5,832	7.0	66.7	35.3	38.6	20.5	18.2	43.5	4.1	1.3	0.4	1,586
30-34	26.6	5,221	8.8	68.3	34.6	42.6	21.1	19.2	43.9	5.0	1.6	0.5	1,427
35-39	25.5	5,133	9.7	67.5	31.3	38.7	19.0	19.2	47.2	5.8	1.3	0.1	1,350
40-44	24.1	4,294	8.3	66.4	31.5	39.8	22.3	18.2	43.5	6.3	1.8	0.5	1,063
45-49	22.9	3,234	7.2	59.7	28.2	34.0	19.4	19.5	51.8	5.7	0.9	0.5	768
Residence													
Rural	19.9	16,895	6.9	57.6	27.2	32.4	19.7	16.0	42.9	4.3	1.1	0.3	3,363
Urban	33.6	11,881	9.8	75.3	39.0	45.0	20.4	21.4	47.8	5.6	1.5	0.5	3,998
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	21.3	8,195	6.9	56.5	23.7	31.8	17.3	15.9	49.1	4.6	1.7	0.3	1,781
18 years & above	26.8	19,342	8.8	69.9	36.4	41.1	21.0	19.9	44.0	5.0	1.2	0.4	5,327
Marital duration													
0-4	27.4	5,101	8.1	71.3	40.2	39.9	19.4	20.8	45.7	3.4	1.1	0.5	1,439
5-9	24.4	5,197	8.1	69.4	35.0	40.2	21.0	18.3	40.8	4.8	1.1	0.3	1,299
10-14	25.5	5,034	8.9	66.7	34.3	42.3	20.2	17.8	44.9	4.5	1.3	0.2	1,319
15+	24.3	12,335	8.4	63.1	28.7	36.1	20.0	18.7	47.2	5.9	1.5	0.4	3,078
Education													
Non-literate[a]	13.9	9,810	8.0	46.2	16.6	25.8	15.1	15.1	51.2	5.6	1.1	0.5	1,383
Less than 5 yrs	20.8	4,296	6.7	54.3	17.8	30.2	17.5	15.5	49.5	3.4	0.8	0.2	911
5-9 years	24.4	3,734	12.5	64.3	28.8	38.2	21.3	17.5	43.6	4.9	1.0	0.4	930
10 or more years	37.2	10,936	7.9	76.8	43.4	45.2	22.2	21.0	42.7	5.1	1.6	0.4	4,137
Husband's education													
Non-literate[a]	13.4	6,157	9.5	53.4	21.2	25.9	15.9	13.5	44.8	6.4	1.4	0.5	836
Less than 5 years	18.8	3,679	8.4	50.3	16.7	29.2	16.8	13.6	53.5	5.4	0.6	0.4	715
5-9 years	21.4	4,026	10.7	60.7	25.7	34.1	21.4	18.3	48.2	5.3	1.0	0.4	876
10 or more years	32.3	14,914	7.7	72.1	38.9	43.1	21.1	20.4	43.7	4.6	1.5	0.4	4,934
Religion													
Hindu	25.3	26,476	8.2	67.3	33.5	39.3	20.0	18.1	45.0	5.0	1.3	0.4	6,882
Muslim	14.0	1,259	9.0	35.7	16.1	22.0	14.8	35.8	60.3	4.0	2.2	0.7	179
Christian	30.6	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Sikh	28.1	947	10.6	62.6	32.9	30.1	26.4	20.4	43.6	2.7	0.7	0.0	272
Jain	38.2	31	(0.0)	(63.6)	(18.2)	(27.3)	(18.2)	(9.1)	(45.5)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Other	11.8	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	07

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TABLE 6.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS—*Continued*

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meeting[4]	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	19.7	7,950	8.1	61.6	27.0	36.4	20.8	15.8	44.9	5.0	1.2	0.5	1,597
Scheduled Tribes	15.7	1,500	16.0	84.2	37.1	40.5	23.2	20.1	26.4	4.1	1.1	0.4	245
Other Backward Classes	25.7	8,124	7.3	59.8	28.7	32.7	18.4	17.9	51.3	3.6	1.3	0.2	2,146
Others	29.4	11,202	8.6	71.7	38.6	43.3	20.6	20.5	43.1	5.9	1.4	0.4	3,373
DLHS-4	24.9	28,776	8.3	66.4	33.1	38.6	20.1	18.7	45.3	4.9	1.3	0.4	7,361
DLHS-3	39.0	21,484	6.9	50.6	1.6	21.0	11.6	0.5	1.0	3.1	53.9	2.3	7,513

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

TABLE 6.3 KNOWLEDGE OF MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF RTI/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, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Heard of RTI/STI	knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI							Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
		Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homose xuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	20.2	42.5	42.1	35.2	22.2	27.5	13.6	6.3	144
20-24	22.9	42.7	42.1	33.0	25.6	30.6	19.7	3.4	1,023
25-29	26.6	44.3	41.6	34.0	25.9	29.2	19.8	5.6	1,586
30-34	26.6	45.9	42.1	35.3	29.3	31.3	23.2	6.7	1,427
35-39	25.5	43.0	39.7	31.3	27.6	30.4	23.0	5.7	1,350
40-44	24.1	40.3	37.2	31.9	29.4	31.9	25.7	5.8	1,063
45-49	22.9	38.2	33.8	26.8	23.2	26.8	19.9	5.2	768
Residence									
Rural	19.9	40.9	38.1	30.4	21.7	25.5	17.9	1.7	3,363
Urban	33.6	45.0	42.0	34.9	32.4	34.8	25.7	9.5	3,998
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	21.3	36.5	33.5	27.6	22.4	25.4	16.3	4.6	1,781
18 years & above	26.8	45.1	42.3	34.4	28.7	31.9	23.7	5.8	5,327
Marital duration									
0-4	27.4	44.4	44.4	36.7	28.3	33.2	21.6	6.0	1,439
5-9	24.4	48.2	44.1	33.9	26.6	29.2	20.4	5.0	1,299
10-14	25.5	43.9	40.4	34.6	28.5	31.1	23.7	6.0	1,319
15+	24.3	39.7	36.4	29.6	26.4	29.0	21.6	5.1	3,078
Education									
Non-literate[a]	13.9	31.5	28.2	25.6	18.0	19.6	12.5	2.6	1,383
Less than 5 yrs	20.8	34.8	33.9	24.4	20.9	20.2	15.6	4.1	911
5-9 years	24.4	40.0	37.7	31.5	24.8	25.9	19.0	2.3	930
10 or more years	37.2	49.5	46.1	37.3	32.1	37.1	27.1	7.6	4,137
Husband's education									
Non-literate[a]	13.4	35.8	35.5	30.8	21.4	22.0	15.9	1.8	836
Less than 5 years	18.8	33.2	30.4	26.0	19.9	18.9	13.0	3.6	715
5-9 years	21.4	38.8	36.1	27.9	22.4	22.1	17.2	3.7	876
10 or more years	32.3	46.4	42.9	34.8	29.8	34.7	25.0	6.8	4,934
Religion									
Hindu	25.3	43.1	40.2	32.7	27.4	30.6	22.2	5.7	6,882
Muslim	14.0	31.3	26.3	25.4	13.2	18.2	8.6	6.8	179
Christian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Sikh	28.1	45.6	44.3	34.8	24.3	26.4	20.4	1.0	272
Jain	(35.5)	(27.3)	(27.3)	(9.1)	(18.2)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	07
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	19.7	39.7	38.8	31.1	26.4	27.5	20.8	3.0	1,597
Scheduled Tribes	15.7	50.9	54.3	36.1	38.8	28.3	23.4	1.7	245
Other Backward Classes	25.7	39.9	35.3	28.0	20.7	24.0	15.4	5.5	2,146
Others	29.4	45.9	42.6	36.1	30.4	35.5	26.2	7.0	3,373
DLHS-4	24.9	42.9	40.0	32.6	27.0	30.1	21.8	5.5	7,361
DLHS-3	39.0	8.1	5.7	4.6	10.1	70.8	9.7	18.5	8,411

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

| Background characteristics | Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge | Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms[1] | Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI[1] | | | | | | | Total number of women ** |
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/ Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse[2]	Spotting after sexual intercourse[2]	
Age group										
15-19	4.4	13.7	4.1	0.9	4.5	0.2	0.4	4.3	0.8	687
20-24	4.2	12.1	3.0	0.5	2.7	0.3	0.3	2.9	1.0	4,375
25-29	6.1	12.2	3.2	0.6	3.1	0.4	0.4	2.3	0.5	5,832
30-34	7.0	13.0	3.4	0.4	3.9	0.4	0.3	1.9	0.5	5,221
35-39	6.1	12.6	3.6	0.8	3.7	0.5	0.3	1.7	0.5	5,133
40-44	5.4	12.6	3.1	0.7	3.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	4,294
45-49	4.3	11.0	2.8	0.8	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	3,234
Residence										
Rural	5.5	13.2	3.3	0.6	3.4	0.4	0.3	2.1	0.6	16,895
Urban	5.9	10.9	3.0	0.7	3.0	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.5	11,881
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	6.9	13.7	3.5	0.6	3.6	0.4	0.3	2.0	0.5	8,195
18 years & above	5.1	11.8	3.1	0.7	3.2	0.4	0.4	1.9	0.6	19,342
Marital duration										
0-4	3.7	11.1	2.5	0.4	2.9	0.3	0.3	2.9	0.8	5,101
5-9	5.4	12.0	3.6	0.7	2.8	0.3	0.4	2.1	0.6	5,197
10-14	7.1	13.1	3.3	0.6	4.3	0.4	0.3	2.2	0.6	5,034
15+	6.0	13.0	3.4	0.8	3.3	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.5	12,335
Education										
Non-literate[a]	5.5	11.5	3.0	0.6	3.0	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.5	9,810
Less than 5 yrs	7.6	14.3	3.4	0.9	4.2	0.5	0.3	1.8	0.7	4,296
5-9 years	6.3	14.0	3.8	0.7	3.6	0.3	0.2	2.0	0.6	3,734
10 or more years	4.6	11.8	3.1	0.6	3.0	0.4	0.4	2.2	0.6	10,936
Husband's education										
Non-literate[a]	4.2	9.1	2.3	0.4	2.4	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.5	6,157
Less than 5 years	7.6	14.5	3.5	0.9	3.9	0.3	0.2	2.2	0.7	3,679
5-9 years	7.1	14.5	4.0	0.9	4.4	0.5	0.3	1.8	0.6	4,026
10 or more years	5.3	12.6	3.3	0.6	3.2	0.4	0.4	2.0	0.6	14,914
Religion										
Hindu	5.6	12.4	3.2	0.7	3.3	0.4	0.3	1.9	0.6	26,476
Muslim	7.1	12.0	3.7	0.4	2.7	0.6	0.4	2.7	0.3	1,259
Christian	6.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34
Sikh	4.1	12.5	2.4	0.6	4.1	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.7	947
Jain	9.9	6.4	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	31
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29

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

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms[1]	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI[1]							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/ Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse[2]	Spotting after sexual intercourse[2]	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	5.6	12.6	3.3	0.6	3.5	0.4	0.3	2.0	0.6	7,950
Scheduled Tribes	3.1	9.8	3.3	0.9	1.9	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.4	1,500
Other Backward Classes	7.1	13.2	3.5	0.6	3.7	0.4	0.4	1.9	0.7	8,124
Others	5.0	11.9	2.9	0.7	2.9	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.5	11,202
DLHS-4	5.6	12.4	3.2	0.7	3.3	0.4	0.3	1.9	0.6	28,776
DLHS-3	14.3	16.3	3.5	0.8	3.3	0.6	0.2	2.5	0.2	21,484

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/ partner[1]	Women sought treatment[1] for RTI/STI problems	Number of women having any RTI/STI[1]	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
Age group							
15-19	56.5	26.9	93	16.9	83.1	0.0	24
20-24	52.5	31.1	527	26.6	71.7	1.7	169
25-29	53.0	30.8	718	26.7	70.4	2.9	226
30-34	61.6	39.8	676	26.6	71.9	1.5	271
35-39	57.8	38.2	646	24.6	73.4	2.0	248
40-44	53.2	34.6	536	29.0	69.0	2.0	186
45-49	51.4	34.1	358	24.1	73.9	1.9	124
Residence							
Rural	53.8	33.1	2,227	29.0	68.8	2.2	739
Urban	58.8	38.1	1,327	21.0	77.5	1.5	509
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	58.5	36.1	1,120	26.9	71.7	1.4	408
18 years & above	56.0	34.3	2,287	25.3	72.4	2.2	797
Marital duration							
0-4	57.6	32.9	558	26.1	72.4	1.5	190
5-9	49.3	29.7	637	25.9	71.2	3.0	193
10-14	59.6	37.1	653	28.7	69.3	2.0	242
15+	58.0	37.1	1,594	25.4	72.9	1.7	596
Education							
Non-literate[a]	53.0	33.9	1,130	26.1	72.5	1.4	384
Less than 5 yrs	59.2	36.2	80	29.5	68.2	2.3	227
5-9 years	55.4	35.4	1,064	29.1	68.8	2.1	190
10 or more years	55.7	34.4	1,280	23.1	74.7	2.2	447
Husband's education							
Non-literate[a]	49.5	34.4	570	30.9	66.9	2.3	194
Less than 5 years	58.3	32.8	82	24.5	74.4	1.1	181
5-9 years	59.0	36.2	1,039	29.1	69.4	1.4	215
10 or more years	55.2	34.9	1,863	24.2	73.5	2.3	658
Religion							
Hindu	54.2	33.7	3,272	26.5	71.3	2.2	1,118
Muslim	69.8	36.1	154	28.2	71.8	0.0	54
Christian	--	--	01	na	na	na	00
Sikh	66.6	60.8	121	20.8	79.2	0.0	73
Jain	--	--	02	na	na	na	00
Other	--	--	04	--	--	--	01
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	52.4	32.3	1,006	29.5	69.2	1.3	325
Scheduled Tribes	45.8	33.2	152	35.3	64.7	0.0	51
Other Backward Classes	59.8	37.0	1,075	25.4	72.6	2.0	406
Others	55.1	34.9	1,321	23.4	74.0	2.6	466
DLHS-4	55.4	34.7	3,554	26.1	71.9	2.0	1,248
DLHS-3	80.8	52.6	4,770	19.1	71.2	9.7	2,510

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

TABLE 6.6 RTI/STI INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS
Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who reported RTI/STI problem during three months prior to the survey and among them percentage sought treatment for the problem by district, Haryana, 2012-13.

District	Who heard about RTI/STI	Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge	Who have any other symptoms of RTI/STI[1]	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for any RTI/STI[2]	Number of women having any RTI/STI[2]
Panchkula	55.5	3.7	7.3	986	61.6	73
Ambala	23.9	1.8	4.4	1,303	33.9	57
Yamunanagar	11.1	4.2	11.5	1,271	51.8	145
Kurukshetra	17.0	5.2	6.1	1,659	38.2	105
Kaithal	42.5	5.4	9.3	1,558	48.3	148
Karnal	8.6	5.8	11.6	1,800	30.7	209
Panipath	6.9	4.8	21.1	1,372	33.7	293
Sonipath	8.7	4.2	18.0	1,552	27.9	277
Jind	32.7	4.3	4.0	1,484	40.7	64
Fatehabad	12.9	5.2	12.5	1,027	57.7	136
Sirsa	30.1	6.6	17.8	1,717	57.9	307
Hisar	39.0	7.5	9.6	1,652	45.4	162
Bhiwani	34.3	9.6	9.6	1,230	44.6	121
Rohtak	21.4	5.5	24.9	1,365	23.1	345
Jhajjar	45.3	6.3	28.8	1,521	19.2	436
Mahendragarh	21.8	11.3	5.3	1,267	54.7	68
Rewari	26.1	6.2	12.3	1,118	26.6	137
Gurgaon	36.7	5.5	14.2	1,321	20.0	183
Faridabad	33.3	3.8	9.8	1,188	19.3	117
Mewat	16.8	6.9	8.0	1,156	25.2	96
Palwat	16.0	4.3	6.0	1,229	30.1	75
DLHS-4	25.5	5.6	12.2	28,776	34.9	3,554
DLHS-3	39.0	14.3	16.3	21,484	52.6	4,770

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

TABLE 6.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS
Percentage of ever married women aged 15–49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS and among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meetings[4]	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group													
15-19	50.2	687	10.1	88.4	47.7	35.0	16.8	27.5	44.8	5.2	0.3	2.6	346
20-24	55.7	4,375	7.6	89.1	46.8	34.9	21.1	30.6	43.5	4.7	0.4	2.6	2,455
25-29	57.0	5,832	8.0	92.3	44.2	37.5	22.4	31.6	43.6	5.9	0.9	1.6	3,361
30-34	56.7	5,221	10.2	90.4	43.4	36.8	22.8	32.7	43.1	5.7	1.0	1.6	2,997
35-39	50.7	5,133	10.0	89.6	41.8	36.7	21.4	31.4	40.7	6.6	0.7	1.2	2,651
40-44	46.9	4,294	9.1	90.1	39.3	36.1	22.4	30.2	40.9	7.1	1.3	1.1	2,064
45-49	40.2	3,234	9.6	89.9	39.5	35.0	21.6	30.0	43.5	6.9	0.8	1.3	1,345
Residence													
Rural	46.0	16,895	8.0	87.8	40.5	31.4	22.1	30.5	39.0	5.5	0.8	2.4	7,763
Urban	62.6	11,881	10.2	93.0	45.7	41.4	21.7	31.9	46.5	6.5	0.9	0.8	7,456
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	44.5	8,195	8.0	87.7	35.7	31.0	21.3	31.4	41.8	5.7	0.8	1.9	3,688
18 years & above	56.0	19,342	9.5	91.5	45.7	38.2	22.2	31.8	43.2	6.1	0.8	1.5	10,997
Marital duration													
0-4	61.2	5,101	8.6	90.9	50.2	38.7	21.7	31.4	46.9	5.1	0.7	2.2	3,153
5-9	54.6	5,197	8.7	92.1	44.3	37.6	22.4	31.4	41.4	5.7	0.9	1.6	2,874
10-14	55.9	5,034	9.1	91.1	42.5	35.7	22.2	32.4	42.6	6.1	0.8	1.8	2,842
15+	46.6	12,335	9.6	89.4	39.2	35.0	21.9	31.6	41.4	6.5	0.8	1.2	5,870
Education													
Non-literate[a]	24.3	9,810	9.8	81.7	26.1	27.8	22.6	26.9	36.1	5.4	0.5	1.2	2,407
Less than 5 yrs	47.1	4,296	7.0	87.2	28.8	27.6	20.0	30.3	38.9	5.7	0.2	1.5	2,035
5-9 years	60.2	3,734	10.4	90.6	39.7	33.7	21.9	30.7	39.2	5.2	0.7	1.4	2,252
10 or more years	77.7	10,936	9.0	93.4	52.1	41.5	22.1	32.7	46.3	6.5	1.1	1.8	8,525
Husband's education													
Non-literate[a]	24.5	6,157	11.3	81.2	32.8	30.0	25.8	22.8	33.1	5.3	0.7	1.3	1,525
Less than 5 years	39.9	3,679	8.6	88.6	30.0	26.7	20.3	28.0	40.3	5.8	0.6	1.5	1,488
5-9 years	47.9	4,026	10.8	89.1	36.2	32.3	22.2	31.8	39.2	5.7	0 .4	1.4	1,951
10 or more years	68.2	14,914	8.5	92.2	47.8	39.4	21.5	32.8	45.0	6.2	1.0	1.7	10,255
Religion													
Hindu	53.2	26,476	9.1	90.4	43.1	36.5	21.8	31.0	43.0	6.0	0.8	1.7	14,297
Muslim	21.5	1,259	9.6	82.6	32.7	31.3	23.5	36.7	40.2	8.9	1.1	0.7	281
Christian	(52.9)	34	(0.0)	(100.0)	(61.1)	(50.0)	(11.1)	(33.3)	(50.0)	16.7	(0.0)	(0.0)	18
Sikh	61.0	947	7.9	92.5	45.2	34.6	24.3	32.4	35.3	4.6	0.7	0.7	584
Jain	88.0	31	7.4	92.6	44.4	29.6	22.2	25.9	22.2	18.5	0.0	3.7	27
Other	--	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	03

Contd….

TABLE 6.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS— *Continued*

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/ adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meetings[4]	Husband	Relatives/ Friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	43.0	7,950	9.2	88.1	36.0	34.7	23.7	30.0	40.6	5.0	0.6	1.2	3,454
Scheduled Tribes	42.2	1,500	16.5	90.0	45.2	39.6	23.1	37.4	37.9	5.0	0.3	0.6	641
Other Backward Classes	50.7	8,124	8.3	90.1	41.1	33.5	20.8	30.6	41.6	6.2	0.7	2.1	4,169
Others	61.2	11,202	8.8	91.6	47.5	38.5	21.6	31.6	44.7	6.5	1.0	1.6	6,955
DLHS-4	52.1	28,776	9.1	90.3	43.0	36.3	21.9	31.2	42.6	6.0	0.8	1.6	15,219
DLHS-3	64.4	21,484	14.8	81.5	2.5	29.8	11.1	1.2	1.4	5.4	37.1	2.7	13,895

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who reported mode of transmission as							Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Unsafe sex with homo-sexuals	Unsafe sex with person having many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of infected blood	Sharing of injection/ Needles	
Age group								
15-19	33.1	50.3	31.5	31.1	35.4	49.1	41.5	346
20-24	34.8	54.7	36.8	31.8	40.3	51.5	44.4	2,455
25-29	36.1	55.0	37.6	32.3	40.7	53.5	45.8	3,361
30-34	38.8	54.0	37.2	32.3	40.3	52.6	45.0	2,997
35-39	36.7	53.5	37.0	30.7	39.7	51.6	42.9	2,651
40-44	37.5	51.4	37.8	29.8	38.5	46.8	39.4	2,064
45-49	38.6	50.4	37.0	29.7	36.8	45.3	37.8	1,345
Residence								
Rural	31.8	52.7	36.2	28.6	37.5	48.6	41.3	7,763
Urban	43.3	54.5	38.2	34.9	42.3	53.9	45.8	7,456
Age at consummation of marriage								
Below 18 years	34.9	51.2	34.8	28.5	33.5	44.0	37.7	3,688
18 years & above	37.8	54.4	38.0	32.5	41.9	53.5	45.5	10,997
Marital duration								
0-4	38.1	55.4	38.3	34.4	43.8	56.0	47.0	3,153
5-9	35.8	55.0	37.7	32.4	40.3	52.5	46.0	2,874
10-14	35.4	54.5	35.6	30.9	39.6	51.9	44.3	2,842
15+	37.9	51.4	37.2	29.7	37.3	47.2	39.8	5,870
Education								
Non-literate[a]	33.6	45.7	34.5	22.8	29.1	35.7	28.5	2,407
Less than 5 yrs	30.6	50.6	31.6	23.6	31.5	43.1	36.1	2,035
5-9 years	33.0	53.8	34.3	27.4	36.1	47.7	41.2	2,252
10 or more years	40.5	56.4	40.0	36.9	45.7	58.3	50.0	8,525
Husband's Education								
Non-literate[a]	35.2	46.7	39.2	25.3	33.6	37.1	31.1	1,525
Less than 5 years	31.5	50.5	31.7	22.9	31.5	42.3	36.2	1,488
5-9 years	34.8	51.9	33.0	25.2	34.6	46.5	38.3	1,951
10 or more years	38.3	55.3	38.4	34.7	42.7	55.2	47.2	10,255
Religion								
Hindu	36.9	53.4	37.3	31.7	39.4	50.7	43.3	14,297
Muslim	32.4	49.7	29.3	25.8	40.3	52.2	37.6	281
Christian	(55.6)	(61.1)	(22.2)	(27.8)	(44.4)	(55.6)	(44.4)	18
Sikh	37.5	57.9	35.8	24.8	43.2	55.1	46.1	584
Jain	56.8	29.2	43.3	22.8	41.6	54.7	39.3	27
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	03
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	34.7	50.1	37.8	28.3	36.7	46.0	38.2	3,454
Scheduled Tribes	41.6	58.4	40.8	30.0	38.5	48.5	39.2	641
Other Backward Classes	36.9	52.0	33.9	28.1	37.8	50.0	42.0	4,169
Others	37.5	55.7	38.3	35.0	42.3	54.3	47.0	6,955
DLHS-4	36.9	53.5	37.1	31.3	39.6	50.9	43.3	15,219
DLHS-3	3.3	80.7	11.1	25.8	13.5	41.2	37.1	13,895

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.9 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV PREVENTION METHODSBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner	Avoid homosexual[1]	Avoid risks getting infected through bloods[2]	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	
Age group						
15-19	27.3	31.5	14.9	61.4	8.4	346
20-24	30.8	33.8	14.9	64.2	9.9	2,455
25-29	32.9	33.8	14.7	63.8	9.3	3,361
30-34	34.0	34.4	15.6	65.1	8.5	2,997
35-39	33.0	35.1	16.3	63.4	7.7	2,651
40-44	32.2	32.2	17.1	60.2	7.5	2,064
45-49	29.0	30.3	16.5	58.4	8.0	1,345
Residence						
Rural	29.5	33.1	13.9	60.1	7.6	7,763
Urban	35.7	34.1	17.9	66.8	9.9	7,456
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	28.4	31.2	13.9	55.9	7.2	3,688
18 years & above	33.8	34.6	16.4	65.8	9.1	10,997
Marital duration						
0-4	33.4	34.6	16.6	67.2	10.8	3,153
5-9	32.4	34.1	15.2	64.7	9.7	2,874
10-14	33.3	35.3	14.4	63.9	7.3	2,842
15+	31.4	32.3	16.2	60.0	7.5	5,870
Education						
Non-literate[a]	25.6	28.3	11.8	48.9	6.0	2,407
Less than 5 yrs	24.1	28.5	13.3	47.2	6.3	2,035
5-9 years	30.8	33.7	15.1	41.5	7.1	2,252
10 or more years	36.6	36.4	17.6	35.9	10.3	8,525
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	25.9	29.5	13.9	46.2	5.0	1,525
Less than 5 years	25.8	29.1	12.9	46.5	5.5	1,488
5-9 years	30.9	32.1	15.1	42.2	8.9	1,951
10 or more years	34.4	35.1	16.5	38.3	9.6	10,255
Religion						
Hindu	32.3	33.6	15.9	40.3	8.5	14,297
Muslim	25.6	26.8	9.7	49.2	8.0	281
Christian	(77.8)	(50.0)	(5.6)	(55.6)	(7.6)	18
Sikh	30.7	34.2	14.4	40.3	10.3	584
Jain	37.0	37.5	8.2	29.4	11.2	27
Other	--	--	--	--	--	03
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	30.6	32.3	14.7	41.0	7.8	3,454
Scheduled Tribes	38.9	42.6	20.8	36.6	5.6	641
Other Backward Classes	29.7	29.9	15.5	44.3	8.4	4,169
Others	34.0	35.6	15.7	38.1	9.4	6,955
DLHS-4	32.2	33.6	15.7	40.4	8.6	15,219
DLHS-3	7.6	34.2	71.4	44.4	5.3	13,895

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Includes sex with one partner, Limit number of sexual partner, Avoid sex with sex workers and avoids sex with homosexuals.[2] Includes avoid sex with who inject drugs, use tested blood, use only new/ sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid razors/blades. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

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TABLE 6.10 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDSBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

| Background characteristics | Misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS | | | | | | Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS** |
	Shaking hand	Hugging	Sharing clothes	Sharing food	Stepping on someone's urine/stool	Get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug	
Age group							
15-19	3.2	0.8	3.0	3.5	5.6	9.6	346
20-24	2.6	2.5	3.3	4.1	4.4	9.4	2,455
25-29	2.0	1.9	2.6	3.3	4.8	8.2	3,361
30-34	1.7	1.7	2.6	3.0	4.0	7.3	2,997
35-39	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.4	5.1	9.4	2,651
40-44	1.9	2.4	3.6	3.8	5.2	8.8	2,064
45-49	2.7	2.9	4.1	4.2	4.9	9.9	1,345
Residence							
Rural	2.5	2.5	3.6	4.1	5.6	10.2	7,763
Urban	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.7	3.5	6.6	7,456
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	2.7	3.0	4.0	4.9	6.4	11.4	3,688
18 years & above	2.1	2.0	2.6	3.1	4.1	7.6	10,997
Marital duration							
0-4	2.2	1.9	2.4	3.3	4.0	8.2	3,153
5-9	1.8	1.6	2.5	2.9	3.6	7.1	2,874
10-14	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.7	5.1	8.1	2,842
15+	2.5	2.6	3.5	3.8	5.3	9.8	5,870
Education							
Non-literate[a]	3.1	3.5	5.0	5.2	7.2	10.6	2,407
Less than 5 yrs	3.3	4.2	5.6	6.5	8.3	12.8	2,035
5-9 years	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.8	4.6	9.7	2,252
10 or more years	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.2	3.1	6.8	8,525
Husband's education							
Non-literate[a]	2.5	2.8	3.6	3.8	5.2	6.9	1,525
Less than 5 years	3.0	3.9	5.7	5.9	7.1	11.6	1,488
5-9 years	2.9	2.9	4.4	5.4	6.1	11.3	1,951
10 or more years	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.8	4.0	8.0	10,255
Religion							
Hindu	2.2	2.1	2.9	3.5	4.7	8.8	14,297
Muslim	3.7	5.6	7.2	6.3	9.3	11.8	281
Christian	(5.6)	(5.6)	(5.6)	(5.6)	(11.1)	(16.7)	18
Sikh	2.5	2.6	3.5	3.6	3.0	5.0	584
Jain			3.4	7.9	3.4	7.9	27
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	03
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	2.7	2.9	3.6	4.1	5.0	8.9	3,454
Scheduled Tribes	.9	1.2	1.8	2.4	2.3	3.4	641
Other Backward Classes	2.8	2.5	4.0	4.7	6.3	11.1	4,169
Others	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.6	3.8	7.5	6,955
DLHS-4	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	4.7	8.7	15,219
DLHS-3	8.9	9.0	11.3	12.3	10.0	17.3	13,895

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses and missing cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE
Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge about place where HIV/AIDS test can be done according to selected background characteristics, Haryana 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Health Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/ NGO hospItal	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Age Group										
15-19	37.9	346	37.2	3.6	2.8	--	51.7	3.3	--	133
20-24	41.3	2,455	40.5	2.8	1.3	0.5	49.8	4.1	--	1,018
25-29	43.8	3,361	42.1	3.6	1.1	0.1	47.6	4.5	0.2	1,488
30-34	40.1	2,997	44.8	3.3	1.0	0.4	45.7	3.6	0.2	1,215
35-39	39.2	2,651	45.1	4.0	1.2	0.5	45.5	2.7	--	1,050
40-44	37.8	2,064	44.6	3.6	1.8	0.4	42.6	4.9	--	782
45-49	38.8	1,345	46.7	4.6	0.7	0.2	43.5	1.9	0.5	531
Residence										
Rural	37.6	7,763	41.6	4.4	1.3	0.3	47.3	3.8	0.1	2,918
Urban	44.3	7,456	45.4	2.6	1.2	0.3	45.4	3.7	0.1	3,299
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	36.9	3,688	44.8	3.0	1.1	0.3	45.1	3.6	0.2	1,359
18 years & above	41.7	10,997	42.5	3.7	1.3	0.4	47.4	3.6	0.1	4,632
Marital Duration										
0-4	44.3	3,153	38.6	3.2	1.8	0.4	50.9	4.4	0.1	1,413
5-9	43.3	2,874	43.5	3.2	0.6	0.2	47.1	4.3	0.1	1,255
10-14	39.6	2,842	43.4	3.8	1.2	0.4	46.6	3.2	0.1	1,141
15+	37.4	5,870	45.6	3.8	1.2	0.3	44.1	3.0	0.2	2,206
Education										
Non-literate[a]	26.5	2,407	52.1	4.8	0.6	0.2	38.3	1.8	--	641
Less than 5 yrs	35.6	2,035	47.9	4.2	0.4	0.8	41.9	3.8	0.2	718
5-9 years	37.5	2,252	49.2	4.5	1.0	0.2	41.1	3.2	0.1	846
10 or more years	46.7	8,525	39.8	3.1	1.6	0.3	49.7	4.2	0.1	4,013
Husband's Education										
Non-literate[a]	29.5	1,525	49.8	5.4	1.2	0.2	38.8	3.2	--	449
Less than 5 years	34.2	1,488	55.2	2.8	1.0	0.6	36.4	2.2	0.2	510
5-9 years	36.6	1,951	47.2	4.2	1.1	0.2	42.0	3.8	0.2	712
10 or more years	43.9	10,255	40.8	3.4	1.3	0.3	49.0	4.0	0.1	4,547
Religion										
Hindu	40.5	14,297	43.6	3.3	1.2	0.3	46.5	3.8	0.1	5,841
Muslim	26.6	281	36.0	4.1	3.0	--	51.1	5.9	--	75
Christian	(38.6)	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	06
Sikh	46.5	584	43.7	9.0	1.3	0.3	41.0	3.4	--	277
Jain	52.3	27	(23.1)	(7.7)	--	--	(53.8)		--	13
Other	--	03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01

Contd…

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

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Health Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospItal	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	35.9	3454	47.7	5.1	0.7	0.3	41.8	3.6	0.1	1,243
Scheduled Tribes	30.0	641	44.3	4.1	1.0	--	44.7	5.4	--	193
Other Backward Classes	40.3	4169	44.2	3.5	1.2	0.7	45.7	3.0	0.1	1,696
Others	44.0	6955	41.1	2.9	1.5	0.2	48.8	4.2	0.2	3,086
DLHS-4	40.5	15219	43.4	3.6	1.2	0.3	46.4	3.8	0.1	6,218
DLHS-3	71.0	13895	54.3	10.6	0.2	0.5	33.8	0.4	0.2	9,869

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases. CHC= Community Health Centre; PHC= Primary Health Centre; VCTC/ICTC= voluntary/Integrated counseling and testing centre, NGO = Non Governmental Organization. [a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 6.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST

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

| Background Characteristics | Who have been tested for HIV | Number of women heard HIV/AIDS** | Percentage who have been tested for HIV | | Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test** |
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 years ago	
Age group					
15-19	8.9	346	71.6	28.4	32
20-24	17.8	2,455	41.4	58.6	442
25-29	19.2	3,361	28.3	71.7	635
30-34	12.2	2,997	19.9	80.1	359
35-39	8.9	2,651	18.4	81.6	230
40-44	6.1	2,064	18.7	81.3	123
45-49	5.5	1,345	12.8	87.2	71
Residence					
Rural	11.7	7,763	29.4	70.6	982
Urban	13.8	7,456	26.7	73.3	910
Age at consummation of marriage					
Below 18 years	9.6	3,688	21.5	78.5	354
18 years & above	14.0	10,997	29.9	70.1	1,504
Marital duration					
0-4	18.0	3,153	47.5	52.5	561
5-9	20.3	2,874	22.9	77.1	577
10-14	12.5	2,842	15.3	84.7	351
15+	6.5	5,870	19.8	80.2	370
Education					
Non-literate[a]	7.0	2,407	19.0	81.0	172
Less than 5 yrs	9.5	2,035	29.8	70.2	196
5-9 years	10.0	2,252	26.9	73.1	225
10 or more years	15.8	8,525	29.3	70.7	1,298
Husband's education					
Non-literate[a]	8.6	1,525	28.0	72.0	134
Less than 5 years	9.3	1,488	23.9	76.1	139
5-9 years	10.6	1,951	28.8	71.2	207
10 or more years	14.1	10,255	28.4	71.6	1,412
Religion					
Hindu	12.7	14,297	28.5	71.5	1,786
Muslim	11.4	281	24.2	75.8	32
Christian	(19.8)	18	--	--	03
Sikh	11.4	584	17.7	82.3	67
Jain	12.4	27	--	--	03
Other	--	03	--	--	00
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	11.9	3,454	28.6	71.4	414
Scheduled Tribes	11.4	641	43.2	56.8	74
Other Backward Classes	11.9	4,169	31.9	68.1	493
Others	13.5	6,955	24.6	75.4	910
DLHS-4	12.6	15,219	28.1	71.9	1,891
DLHS-3	5.1	13,895	43.3	56.7	702

Note: Total cases may not add up to N due to missing cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.
** Unweighted cases

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TABLE 6.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

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

District	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condom	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby	Who know the places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS	Who ever been tested for HIV/AIDS (%)	Who underwent HIV/AIDS test in the past 12 months among ever tested
Panchkula	81.4	42.3	62.0	43.5	17.3	28.4
Ambala	55.5	52.9	61.0	30.1	9.0	29.9
Yamunanagar	52.5	38.8	45.9	41.6	17.6	42.8
Kurukshetra	53.7	27.7	43.7	37.5	13.4	27.6
Kaithal	66.3	32.4	40.9	49.6	28.3	22.7
Karnal	51.4	29.5	40.4	35.2	12.1	26.8
Panipath	49.9	21.4	32.6	31.0	8.0	39.9
Sonipath	45.8	21.9	25.2	24.7	12.3	33.8
Jind	49.8	31.7	50.1	52.0	20.3	17.9
Fatehabad	48.7	25.4	34.8	46.8	11.4	24.2
Sirsa	53.2	24.8	20.0	52.4	6.2	37.8
Hisar	57.7	27.1	33.8	55.8	4.2	14.7
Bhiwani	55.2	25.8	37.1	57.3	7.9	30.5
Rohtak	54.8	34.3	26.6	28.1	13.8	24.9
Jhajjar	62.2	38.3	31.4	40.6	15.6	31.0
Mahendragarh	44.3	31.5	38.7	53.5	11.3	30.8
Rewari	57.2	36.6	49.6	16.4	4.4	67.5
Gurgaon	55.3	42.1	35.3	47.9	15.6	20.9
Faridabad	51.7	42.3	44.6	45.7	15.4	22.5
Mewat	28.2	29.5	52.3	24.3	5.0	63.1
Palwat	34.8	22.5	46.1	19.5	5.8	31.6
DLHS-4	52.1	32.2	39.6	40.5	12.6	28.1
DLHS-3	64.4	34.2	13.5	71.0	5.1	43.3

PERSONAL HABITS AND MORBIDITY

TABLE 7.1 PERSONAL HABITS
Percentage of persons (age 15 years and above) who use any kind of tobacco, smoking and drinking habits by selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Percentage of persons			
	Percentage who use any kind of tobacco[1]	Percentage who use any kind of smoking	Percentage who Consume alcohol	No. of persons**
Age group				
15-24	5.2	4.3	3.9	23,526
25-29	12.4	11.2	9.9	10,506
30-34	16.3	14.4	12.7	9,019
35-39	18.3	16.7	12.9	8,428
40-44	20.6	18.9	13.6	7,227
45-49	23.9	22.2	16.1	5,893
50+	22.7	20.9	12.4	23,523
Sex				
Male	29.3	26.8	20.2	40,830
Female	2.3	1.9	0.6	46,415
Residence				
Rural	17.6	16.1	10.6	51,685
Urban	12.9	11.5	10.0	36,437
Education				
Non-literate[a]	18.3	16.3	9.6	24,782
Less than 5 years	23.9	21.6	14.3	2,014
5-9 years	18.3	16.7	12.0	21,882
10 or more years	12.5	11.5	9.8	39,444
Religion				
Hindu	16.0	14.6	10.7	81,034
Muslim	19.2	16.8	7.2	3,545
Christian	13.1	13.1	11.7	135
Sikh	8.1	6.0	7.4	3,178
Jain	3.1	3.1	3.4	113
Others	13.9	13.9	17.6	38
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	18.4	16.7	11.8	24,276
Scheduled Tribes	14.8	12.9	9.6	4,772
Other Backward Classes	16.2	14.7	10.3	24,348
Others	13.9	12.8	9.6	34,726
DLHS-4	15.9	14.4	10.4	88,122*

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

TABLE 7.2 PERSONAL HABITS-MEN
Percentage of Men (age 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

| Background characteristics | Percentage of Men | | | Total number of Men covered** |
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Age of the men				
15-19	1.2	3.0	2.4	6,112
20-24	3.6	12.7	11.9	5,493
25-29	5.4	22.3	19.7	4,740
30-34	6.9	27.7	24.9	4,124
35-39	6.4	33.4	25.9	3,680
40-44	6.3	35.7	26.5	3,290
45 years and above	6.4	38.3	25.4	13,391
Residence				
Rural	5.4	29.6	20.6	23,673
Urban	5.3	22.1	19.5	17,157
Education				
Non-literate[a]	9.6	41.2	27.2	7,190
Less than 5 years	7.3	36.8	24.9	1,048
5-9 years	6.3	30.7	22.3	10,698
10 or more years	3.2	19.2	16.3	21,894
Religion				
Hindu	5.2	27.2	20.7	37,581
Muslim	8.6	31.0	14.1	1,634
Christian	0.0	24.0	21.5	64
Sikh	5.3	11.6	14.1	1,439
Jain	1.8	6.2	6.7	57
Others	11.0	22.3	28.2	22
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	6.3	30.4	22.4	11,354
Scheduled Tribes	7.0	23.6	18.6	2,224
Other Backward Classes	5.6	27.5	20.2	11,323
Others	4.2	24.1	18.8	15,929
DLHS-4	5.3	26.8	20.2	40,830*

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

TABLE 7.3 PERSONAL HABITS-WOMEN
Percentage of Women (age 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage of women			Total number of women covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Age of the women				
15-19	0.2	0.3	0.2	5,551
20-24	0.4	0.4	0.3	6,172
25-29	0.4	0.5	0.5	5,654
30-34	0.5	1.0	0.4	4,795
35-39	0.6	1.1	0.7	4,655
40-44	0.6	1.9	0.6	3,874
45 years and above	1.0	4.0	0.8	15,714
Residence				
Rural	0.8	2.5	0.6	27,477
Urban	0.4	0.9	0.5	18,938
Education				
Non-literate[a]	1.1	3.9	0.8	17,356
Less than 5 years	0.6	1.4	0.3	939
5-9 years	0.6	0.9	0.6	10,967
10 or more years	0.2	0.5	0.3	17,153
Religion				
Hindu	0.6	1.9	0.6	42,675
Muslim	2.2	3.4	0.7	1,861
Christian	0.0	0.0	0.0	71
Sikh	0.5	0.4	0.6	1,701
Jain	0.0	0.0	0.0	54
Others	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	0.8	2.3	0.7	12,658
Scheduled Tribes	1.1	2.2	0.7	2,505
Other Backward Classes	0.6	1.9	0.5	12,787
Others	0.5	1.5	0.5	18,465
DLHS-4	0.6	1.9	0.6	46,415*

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

TABLE 7.4 PERSONAL HABITS
Percentage of persons (age 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by districts, Haryana, 2012-13.

| District | Percentage of persons | | | |
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	Total number of all persons covered**
Panchukala	3.4	12.4	13.4	3,616
Ambala	5.3	10.6	11.1	4,710
Yamunanagar	5.7	9.0	7.0	4,231
Kuruksherta	1.0	13.8	9.3	5,306
Kaithal	3.8	15.4	13.0	5,802
Karnal	0.7	12.6	7.6	5,738
Panipat	4.5	14.8	8.6	4,264
Sonipat	2.7	11.3	7.6	4,179
Jind	1.6	16.5	12.5	5,294
Fatehabad	6.3	8.7	7.3	2,979
Sirsa	4.9	13.2	11.7	5,147
Hisar	3.0	17.6	10.3	4,703
Bhiwani	2.0	23.3	13.5	3,520
Rohtak	2.4	13.2	10.4	3,645
Jhajjar	2.4	15.9	12.5	4,683
Mahendragarh	3.3	16.5	8.0	3,432
Rewari	1.7	14.2	6.0	3,197
Gurgaon	4.8	19.2	19.2	3,873
Faridabad	1.3	12.1	12.5	3,462
Mewat	2.9	15.1	5.4	3,339
Palwal	1.4	15.0	8.2	3,002
DLHS-4	3.0	14.4	10.4	88,122

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 7.5 PERSONAL HABITS TOBACCO
Percentage of men and women age 15 years having habits of chewing Tobacco, Haryana, 2012-13.

| | Tobacco chewing | | | | | | |
| | Women | | | Men | | | |
Tobacco use	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Total
Use of Tobacco							
Pan with tobacco	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.1
Guthaka/ Pan masala with tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3
Other forms of tobacco	0.4	0.1	0.3	3.1	2.6	2.9	1.6
Non-user	97.0	97.6	97.2	92.6	93.0	92.7	94.9
Not known	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.1
DLHS-4	0.8	0.4	0.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	3.0

TABLE 7.6 PERSONAL HABITS SMOKE
Percentage of men and women age 15 years having habits of smoking, Haryana, 2012-13.

| | Smoking | | | | | | |
| | Women | | | Men | | | |
Smoking habits	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Total
Usual smoker*	1.8	0.6	1.3	22.3	14.5	19.4	10.4
Occasional smoker	0.7	0.3	0.6	7.3	7.6	7.4	4.0
Ex-smoker	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.1
Non smoker	95.3	97.4	96.1	66.6	74.6	69.6	82.8
Not known	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7
DLHS-4	2.5	0.9	1.9	29.6	22.1	26.8	14.4

* At least once every day

TABLE 7.7 PERSONAL HABITS DRINK ALCOHOL
Percentage of men and women age 15 years having habits of drinking alcohol, Haryana, 2012-13.

	Drinking alcohol						
	Women			Men			
Drinking habits	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Total
Usual drinker*	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.3	5.3	5.9	3.1
Occasional drinker	0.3	0.4	0.3	14.3	14.2	14.3	7.3
Ex-drinker	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	1.6
Non drinker	97.1	97.5	97.3	74.5	76.1	75.1	86.2
Not known	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.8
DLHS-4	0.6	0.5	0.6	20.6	19.5	20.2	10.4

* At least once every week

TABLE 7.8 MORBIDITY DETAILS
Prevalence of any injury, acute illness and chronic illness according to place of residence, Haryana, 2012-13.

		Residence	
Morbidity	Total	Rural	Urban
Prevalence Rate of Any Injury[1]			
Male	1.8	1.9	1.4
Female	1.3	1.4	1.2
Total	1.6	1.7	1.3
Prevalence Rate of Acute Illness[2]			
Male	12.5	12.7	12.2
Female	13.8	14.2	12.9
Total	13.1	13.4	12.5
Prevalence Rate of Chronic Illness[1]			
Male	12.5	11.9	13.7
Female	18.7	18.5	19.1
Total	15.4	15.0	16.2

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

TABLE 7.9 MORBIDITY DETAILS
Percentage of household population having any form of disability as on the day of survey, Haryana, 2012-13.

	Total			Rural			Urban		
Type of Disability	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Mental Disability	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Visual Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Hearing Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Speech Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Number of persons**	87983	78245	166228	52373	46853	99226	35610	31392	67002

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

TABLE 7.10 MORBIDITY DETAILS
Percentage of household population having any injury and received treatment during last one year, Haryana, 2012-13.

	Total			Rural			Urban		
Type of treatment	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Treated in intensive care unit for any time	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.4
Treated as in-patient with stay <1 week	12.9	11.6	12.5	12.6	11.8	12.3	13.6	11.2	12.9
Treated as in-patient with stay 1-2 week	6.7	6.6	6.6	7.0	6.3	6.8	6.0	7.2	6.4
Treated as in-patient with stay >2 week	9.5	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.5	8.1	9.1
Other treatment*	66.5	68.2	67.0	66.5	67.8	66.9	66.6	68.9	67.3
Number of persons**	4409	1821	6230	2679	1118	3797	1730	703	2433

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

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TABLE 7.11 MORBIDITY DETAILS
Percentage of household population having acute illness during last 15 days, Haryana, 2012-13.

Type of acute illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diarrhoea/ Dysentery	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.6	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.7
Acute respiratory tract infection	28.9	25.6	27.3	26.8	23.0	24.9	32.9	31.2	32.1
Jaundice with fever	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4
Malaria	12.8	13.4	13.1	14.4	14.8	14.6	9.6	10.5	10.0
Fever of short duration with rashes	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.4
Reproductive tract infection	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Other type of fever	36.7	39.0	37.8	37.3	41.2	39.3	35.4	34.4	34.9
Other	12.1	12.9	12.5	11.6	12.0	11.8	13.1	14.7	13.9
Number of persons**	10,984	10,717	21,701	6,621	6,667	13,288	4,363	4,050	8,413

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

TABLE 7.12 MORBIDITY DETAILS
Percentage of household population having acute illness during last 15 days and received treatment by type of health facilities, Haryana, 2012-13.

Place of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government health facility									
Sub-Health Centre	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Primary health centre	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.3
Community Health centre	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dispensary/ clinic	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9
Hospital	6.5	7.0	6.8	6.1	6.7	6.4	7.4	7.7	7.5
AYUSH hospital/clinic	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Private health facility									
Dispensary/ clinic	60.9	60.5	60.7	62.5	62.5	62.5	57.7	56.4	57.1
Hospital	18.8	18.2	18.5	18.2	17.2	17.7	20.1	20.4	20.2
AYUSH hospital/clinic	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
NGO/ trust hospital	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Other*	2.5	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.9	2.6	3.0	4.1	3.5
Number of persons**	10,866	10,616	21,482	6,547	6,605	13,152	4,319	4,011	8,330

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

TABLE 7.13 MORBIDITY DETAILS

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

Place of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Prevalence Of Chronic Illness									
Disease of respiratory system	12.2	7.5	9.5	13.5	8.1	10.4	10.0	6.4	8.0
Disease of cardiovascular system	6.8	4.4	5.4	6.3	4.2	5.1	7.6	4.6	5.9
Disease of central nervous system	5.7	5.0	5.3	6.1	5.1	5.5	5.2	4.7	4.9
Disease of musculoskeletal system	17.9	28.1	23.7	19.7	29.5	25.4	15.0	25.4	20.7
Disease of gastrointestinal system	7.7	7.2	7.4	8.1	7.7	7.9	6.9	6.4	6.6
Disease of genitourinary system	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.0	2.6	3.1	2.9
Skin disease	5.9	4.4	5.1	6.6	5.2	5.8	4.7	3.0	3.8
Goitre	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4
Elephantiasis	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Eye problem	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.3
ENT problem	4.0	3.5	3.7	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5
Mouth and dental problem	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other	31.7	31.5	31.6	27.1	28.1	27.7	39.3	37.8	38.5
Sought Medical Care									
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment available	57.1	52.9	54.7	53.3	49.6	51.1	63.2	59.1	60.9
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment not available	30.0	32.4	31.4	31.6	34.0	33.0	27.4	29.4	28.5
Not at all	12.9	14.7	13.9	15.2	16.4	15.9	9.4	11.5	10.6
Source of Treatment									
At government health facility	20.4	17.8	18.9	21.0	17.6	19.0	19.5	18.0	18.7
At private health facility	76.8	79.3	78.2	76.1	79.4	78.0	77.7	79.1	78.4
At home	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0
Other	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8

TABLE 7.14 MORBIDITY DETAILS

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

Diagnosed chronic illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diabeties	10.3	6.2	8.0	6.0	4.1	4.9	17.2	10.1	13.3
Hypertension	10.2	13.8	12.2	8.5	12.5	10.8	12.9	16.3	14.8
Disease related to heart*	6.2	2.9	4.3	6.0	2.7	4.1	6.5	3.2	4.7
Epilepsy	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	4.2	2.9	3.5	4.8	3.2	3.8	3.2	2.4	2.8
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.6	1.2
Tuberculosis	1.9	0.9	1.3	2.1	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.2
Leprosy	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.6

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

TABLE 7.15 MORBIDITY DETAILS

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

Diagnosed chronic illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diabeties	12.4	10.3	11.3	7.4	7.2	7.3	21.6	16.2	18.6
Hypertension	12.6	16.0	14.4	10.2	13.8	12.2	16.9	20.1	18.6
Disease related to heart*	7.9	4.4	6.0	7.6	3.9	5.6	8.4	5.2	6.7
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	7.3	4.6	5.8	8.4	5.2	6.6	5.5	3.6	4.4
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8
Tuberculosis	2.0	1.0	1.5	2.3	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.2
Leprosy	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.7
Cataract	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.1
Stroke	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.0

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

TABLE 7.16 TUBERCULOSIS

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

Background characteristics	Number of persons suffering from tuberculosis			Number of persons**
	Rural	Urban	Total	
Age group				
15-19	08	10	18	17,083
20-34	36	34	70	44,441
35-44	32	25	57	21,046
45-59	44	26	70	22,266
60 +	71	37	108	16,793
Education				
Non-literate[a]	109	45	154	52,908
Less than 5 years	11	05	16	13,474
5-9 years	53	32	85	42,267
10 or more years	35	54	89	57,685
Religion				
Hindu	190	128	318	1,51,596
Muslim	14	04	18	8,591
Christian	00	00	00	219
Sikh	04	04	08	5,439
Jain	00	00	00	191
Others	00	00	00	77
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	81	48	129	47,780
Scheduled Tribes	12	12	24	8,802
Other Backward Classes	60	33	93	46,233
Others	55	43	98	63,519
DLHS-4	208	136	344	1,66,334

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

HEALTH AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS

TABLE 8.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

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

Background Characteristics	Height-for-Age				Weight-for-Height				Weight-for-Age				Number of eligible children**
	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score SD)	
Age group (month)													
0-6	6.3	11.9	88.1	32.6	28.0	39.6	60.4	17.4	12.8	30.4	69.6	24.0	1,032
7-12	7.7	14.3	85.7	35.5	19.5	38.0	62.0	12.5	12.0	27.3	72.7	26.0	1,416
13-18	14.2	32.1	67.9	18.7	22.5	33.8	66.2	10.0	14.8	35.2	64.8	9.1	1,140
19-24	30.1	42.1	57.9	29.3	15.7	29.3	70.7	7.6	15.9	38.0	62.0	13.1	1,133
25-35	19.3	36.7	63.3	19.8	18.7	31.2	68.8	7.8	18.3	40.0	60.0	7.9	2,338
36 +	13.7	34.6	65.4	13.0	16.5	30.4	69.6	4.8	14.5	36.8	63.2	4.9	4,883
Sex of child													
Male	15.5	32.3	67.7	20.3	19.4	33.2	66.8	7.6	15.2	37.2	62.8	10.0	6,616
Female	15.3	31.6	68.4	19.4	17.7	31.1	68.9	7.9	15.2	34.8	65.2	9.9	5,537
Place of residence													
Rural	15.8	32.1	67.9	20.7	19.2	33.5	66.5	7.6	16.0	38.0	62.0	9.6	7,744
Urban	14.8	31.8	68.2	18.4	17.6	30.3	69.7	7.9	13.8	32.9	67.1	10.5	4,409
Religion													
Hindu	16.4	33.9	66.1	17.8	18.6	32.0	68.0	7.2	15.4	37.1	62.9	8.8	10,453
Muslim	6.0	14.4	85.6	39.3	18.2	32.1	67.9	14.1	11.1	25.1	74.9	20.8	1,348
Christian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	06
Sikh	20.6	39.1	60.9	13.0	20.2	40.4	59.6	6.4	24.7	50.2	49.8	4.5	333
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	08
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.--	--	--	--	05
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	15.8	33.0	67.0	19.5	19.7	34.6	65.4	7.3	16.4	37.3	62.7	9.6	4,152
Scheduled Tribes	11.8	28.7	71.3	23.0	18.5	33.2	66.8	9.3	14.4	37.7	62.3	8.6	721
Other Backward Classes	15.7	31.8	68.2	21.8	17.5	30.8	69.2	8.6	13.9	34.2	65.8	11.6	3,581
Others	15.4	31.8	68.2	17.9	18.4	31.0	69.0	7.1	15.1	36.4	63.6	9.1	3,699
Haryana	15.4	32.0	68.0	19.9	18.6	32.3	67.7	7.7	15.2	36.2	63.8	9.9	12,153

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date. * +2SD includes Don't know. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.* *unweighted cases

TABLE 8.2 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN BY DISTRICTS

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

District	Height-for-Age				Weight-for-Height				Weight-for-Age				Number of eligible children**
	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-Score (SD)	
Panchkula	18.3	42.6	57.4	6.7	15.5	33.5	66.5	9.1	25.7	50.9	49.1	3.2	200
Ambala	24.2	48.4	51.6	7.1	15.0	28.6	71.4	4.0	17.0	39.9	60.1	3.7	276
Yamunanagar	21.3	41.6	58.4	8.5	17.2	31.5	68.5	8.2	18.0	46.4	53.6	3.8	448
Kurukshetra	10.3	19.6	80.4	22.2	28.0	41.8	58.2	8.9	13.8	31.5	68.5	13.3	695
Kaithal	27.0	59.0	41.0	4.1	17.6	31.9	68.1	6.8	20.9	51.6	48.4	5.4	488
Karnal	8.5	16.9	83.1	22.7	32.0	45.9	54.1	9.4	16.5	33.5	66.5	9.2	885
Panipat	9.2	19.2	80.8	29.0	23.5	37.4	62.6	10.2	11.6	29.0	71.0	14.7	845
Sonipat	12.3	28.8	71.2	17.0	17.7	29.7	70.3	11.6	12.7	35.5	64.5	9.2	583
Jind	23.2	46.8	53.2	14.7	16.0	26.6	73.4	4.6	15.4	43.1	56.9	5.6	482
Fatehabad	16.9	35.1	64.9	19.5	15.0	34.4	65.6	3.7	17.1	41.8	58.2	7.8	487
Sirsa	17.3	39.3	60.7	11.4	12.6	35.4	64.6	4.1	19.0	45.0	55.0	5.0	814
Hisar	22.8	43.2	56.8	12.5	9.8	23.0	77.0	3.1	15.6	41.0	59.0	5.2	756
Bhiwani	20.0	42.4	57.6	9.3	11.0	24.0	76.0	4.4	13.5	38.5	61.5	3.8	486
Rohatak	14.6	30.4	69.6	14.6	26.2	36.2	63.8	8.4	13.4	36.2	63.8	4.2	369
Jhajjar	17.9	37.3	62.7	14.6	22.6	35.2	64.8	5.7	16.2	40.8	59.2	5.9	496
Mahendragarh	19.9	38.6	61.4	11.1	5.1	15.2	84.8	4.7	10.9	26.7	73.3	4.3	441
Rewari	10.1	16.7	83.3	28.1	26.6	41.7	58.3	14.2	18.3	33.3	66.7	18.7	486
Gurgaon	18.9	42.7	57.3	11.1	18.2	31.3	68.7	8.0	12.1	38.3	61.7	4.3	412
Faridabad	14.7	35.2	64.8	28.2	17.4	31.5	68.5	6.2	14.2	31.0	69.0	17.9	467
Mewat	2.7	6.7	93.3	50.8	22.6	32.6	67.4	19.6	11.8	19.5	80.5	28.5	1,129
Palwal	11.7	20.7	79.3	33.8	21.8	33.8	66.2	9.3	14.5	30.3	69.7	13.8	908
Haryana	15.4	32.0	68.0	19.9	18.6	32.3	67.7	7.7	15.2	36.2	63.8	9.9	12,153

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

TABLE 8.3 BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) OF WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Mean Height	Mean BMI	18.5-24.9 (normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Total number of Women**
Age group										
15-19	153.4	19.61	51.3	44.4	20.4	23.0	4.2	3.3	0.9	4,917
20-29	155.7	22.18	62.3	24.2	12.2	11.6	13.5	10.5	2.9	9,979
30–39	156.3	23.52	60.6	14.4	7.2	6.8	25.1	18.1	6.8	8,417
40-49	156.7	24.08	56.2	11.9	6.4	5.3	31.9	22.7	9.1	6,065
Place of residence										
Rural	155.7	21.92	59.2	25.2	12.3	12.5	15.6	11.8	3.7	17,117
Urban	155.7	23.37	57.7	17.4	8.7	8.2	24.9	17.6	7.1	12,261
Education										
Non-literate[a]	155.5	22.21	61.2	21.2	9.9	10.8	17.6	13.3	4.2	7,185
Less than 5 years	154.6	22.01	52.7	28.2	12.0	15.5	19.1	15.6	3.4	618
5-9 years	155.1	22.41	57.2	24.4	11.5	12.5	18.3	13.4	4.9	8,044
10 or more years	156.1	22.79	58.4	21.4	11.1	9.7	20.2	14.6	5.5	13,531
Religion										
Hindu	155.7	22.52	58.5	22.4	11.1	10.9	19.1	14.0	5.0	26,988
Muslim	154.2	21.87	64.1	24.8	10.2	13.6	11.1	8.5	2.5	1,249
Christian	153.6	23.32	59.6	17.9	8.2	9.7	22.5	11.9	10.7	44
Sikh	156.4	23.41	57.3	17.9	9.2	8.2	24.8	18.4	6.3	1,030
Jain	155.5	24.69	58.0	7.4	5.2	2.2	34.6	15.5	19.1	36
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	07
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled castes	155.0	21.82	57.9	28.1	12.7	14.9	14.0	10.8	3.2	8,214
Scheduled tribes	155.5	22.06	59.2	25.3	12.0	12.5	15.5	11.5	3.8	1,554
Other backward classes	155.5	22.34	59.4	22.3	11.1	10.6	18.3	14.1	4.1	8,252
Others	156.3	23.23	58.7	17.6	9.4	7.8	23.7	16.6	7.0	11,358
Haryana	155.7	22.53	58.7	22.3	11.0	10.9	19.0	14.0	5.0	29,378

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.4 BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) OF WOMEN (new)

Percentage of women aged 15-49 average body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, by district, Haryana, 2012-13

District	Mean Height	Mean BMI	18.5-24.9 (normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Total number of Women**
Panchkula	157.5	22.6	62.3	19.9	10.8	8.8	17.8	13.3	4.3	1,172
Ambala	157.3	22.1	60.6	21.8	10.3	11.3	17.6	13.5	4.0	1,456
Yamunanagar	155.9	22.2	51.2	27.9	12.7	14.7	20.9	14.7	6.1	1,170
Kurukshetra	156.7	22.9	70.0	12.9	7.1	5.6	17.1	14.8	2.2	1,753
Kaithal	157.3	22.2	59.0	25.2	11.7	13.0	15.8	12.3	3.4	1,896
Karnal	155.4	21.9	64.8	18.0	9.7	7.9	17.2	13.5	3.7	1,959
Panipat	153.9	23.3	56.7	17.4	8.2	8.9	26.0	18.9	7.0	1,450
Sonipat	154.5	23.7	55.0	18.1	9.2	8.7	26.8	18.4	8.4	1,385
Jind	157.2	21.6	62.5	23.5	11.7	11.1	14.0	10.4	3.6	1,773
Fatehabad	154.7	22.1	49.4	28.3	13.1	14.4	22.2	15.4	6.7	1,042
Sirsa	155.2	22.2	51.1	27.4	13.3	13.8	21.5	15.1	6.1	1,810
Hisar	154.0	22.2	49.5	29.0	14.7	13.9	21.5	15.4	5.8	1,689
Bhiwani	154.8	22.2	49.6	26.7	13.3	12.9	23.7	15.6	7.9	1,235
Rohtak	156.5	23.1	53.3	22.3	9.3	12.6	24.4	16.6	7.7	1,232
Jhajjar	156.4	22.2	54.2	25.4	12.7	11.7	20.4	14.7	5.5	1,530
Mahendragarh	155.1	22.2	49.7	26.8	12.6	13.5	23.5	16.5	6.9	1,180
Rewari	155.3	22.6	73.9	14.5	8.2	6.0	11.6	9.5	1.9	1,056
Gurgaon	155.8	24.1	56.6	20.7	10.3	9.9	22.7	17.2	5.4	1,245
Faridabad	155.9	23.6	66.5	13.2	7.0	6.0	20.3	14.6	5.7	1,113
Mewat	153.9	22.1	73.6	18.1	9.0	8.4	8.3	6.4	1.8	1,187
Palwal	154.3	23.0	61.2	21.7	10.1	10.4	17.1	11.8	5.3	1,045
Haryana	155.7	22.5	58.7	22.3	11.0	10.9	19.0	14.0	5.0	29,378

** Unweighted cases

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TABLE 8.5 PREVELANCE OF ANAEMIA AMONG CHILDREN
Percentage of children age (6-59 months) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Total number of children <5 years**
Sex of Child					
Male	15.9	38.8	8.5	63.2	3,595
Female	16.2	36.5	9.7	62.4	2,885
Place of residence					
Rural	15.6	38.3	9.2	63.1	4,187
Urban	17.0	36.8	8.5	62.3	2,294
Religion					
Hindu	16.1	37.7	8.7	62.5	5,782
Muslim	15.4	41.4	11.5	68.3	552
Christian	--	--	--	--	03
Sikh	17.3	29.4	7.7	54.4	132
Jain	--	--	--	--	05
Others	--	--	--	--	03
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	16.1	35.4	9.0	60.5	2,146
Scheduled Tribes	16.4	39.8	9.4	65.6	369
Other Backward Classes	14.7	39.5	10.0	64.3	2,031
Others	17.2	38.4	7.9	63.5	1,935
Haryana	16.0	37.8	9.0	62.8	6,481

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date.
-- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.6 ANAEMIA AMONG SCHOOL GOING/ADOLESCENT POPULATION
Percentage of school going population (age 6-19 years) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and by selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Total number of school going population (age 6-19 years)**
Age group					
6 - 10	17.9	33.6	6.6	58.1	8,764
11 - 14	17.4	32.8	6.0	56.1	7,464
15– 16	17.5	31.7	5.9	55.1	4,031
17– 19	16.6	30.2	5.7	52.5	6,325
Sex					
Male	16.7	31.2	6.0	53.9	14,293
Female	18.1	33.6	6.2	58.0	12,288
Residence					
Rural	17.5	32.6	6.0	56.1	16,819
Urban	17.2	31.7	6.2	55.1	9,765
Education					
Non-literate[a]	17.7	35.0	6.7	59.4	2,828
Less than 5 years	18.1	33.2	6.4	57.8	6,361
5-9 years	17.3	32.7	6.2	56.2	10,493
10 or more years	16.7	29.8	5.3	51.7	6,902
Religion					
Hindu	17.3	32.2	5.9	55.4	23,872
Muslim	18.3	35.5	9.3	63.2	1,892
Christian	8.5	44.6	5.3	58.4	23
Sikh	17.7	26.8	3.3	47.8	747
Jain	17.9	33.6	4.3	55.9	31
Others	--	--	--	--	05
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	17.6	33.2	6.4	57.2	8,443
Scheduled Tribes	16.9	32.2	6.1	55.1	1,498
Other Backward Classes	17.1	32.8	6.5	56.3	7,825
Others	17.6	30.9	5.4	53.9	8,818
Haryana	17.4	32.3	6.1	55.8	26,584

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

TABLE 8.7 ANAEMIA AMONG POPULATION AGED 20 YEARS AND ABOVE
Percentage of population (age 20 years and above) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Male				Female				Total			
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl
Age group												
20 - 29	14.9	27.4	5.3	47.5	17.2	34.9	6.6	58.7	16.1	31.4	6.0	53.5
30 - 39	15.6	26.7	5.2	47.5	17.8	33.1	6.4	57.3	16.8	30.2	5.9	52.8
40– 49	15.9	27.0	4.6	47.5	17.6	33.0	5.7	56.3	16.8	30.2	5.2	52.1
50 +	15.7	28.1	4.9	48.6	17.9	31.7	4.9	54.5	16.9	30.1	4.9	51.9
Residence												
Rural	15.3	27.7	4.9	47.9	17.6	33.6	5.8	57.0	16.5	30.9	5.4	52.9
Urban	15.8	26.8	5.2	47.8	17.7	32.4	5.9	55.9	16.8	29.8	5.6	52.1
Education												
Non-literate[a]	15.5	28.1	4.9	48.5	17.6	33.2	5.7	56.5	17.0	31.7	5.5	54.2
Less than 5 years	16.1	28.0	5.5	49.6	19.8	33.1	6.1	59.0	17.8	30.4	5.8	54.0
5-9 years	15.6	27.1	5.3	48.0	17.6	34.1	6.2	58.0	16.6	30.7	5.8	53.1
10 or more years	15.3	27.2	4.9	47.4	17.4	32.5	5.8	55.7	16.2	29.4	5.3	51.0
Religion												
Hindu	15.4	27.3	5.1	47.8	17.5	33.3	5.8	56.6	16.5	30.6	5.5	52.6
Muslim	15.5	32.4	6.2	54.1	18.0	36.5	9.4	64.0	16.9	34.7	8.0	59.5
Christian	18.2	26.8	5.9	50.8	14.2	30.2	5.1	49.5	16.1	28.5	5.5	50.2
Sikh	15.4	23.1	3.1	41.5	19.5	27.6	4.0	51.1	17.6	25.6	3.6	46.8
Jain	14.2	26.2	2.2	42.6	28.1	24.1	5.4	57.6	21.3	25.1	3.8	50.2
Others	36.3	25.1	0.0	61.4	28.5	17.3	0.0	45.8	30.5	20.3	0.0	50.8
Castes/Tribes												
Scheduled Castes	16.2	27.3	5.4	48.9	17.5	33.7	6.6	57.8	16.9	30.7	6.0	53.7
Scheduled Tribes	16.9	28.7	4.4	50.0	17.9	34.5	5.5	57.9	17.4	31.8	5.0	54.2
Other Backward Classes	15.3	28.2	5.4	48.9	17.1	34.5	6.1	57.7	16.3	31.6	5.8	53.7
Others	14.8	26.7	4.6	46.1	18.0	31.7	5.2	54.9	16.5	29.4	4.9	50.9
Haryana	15.5	27.4	5.0	47.8	17.6	33.2	5.9	56.6	16.6	30.5	5.5	52.6

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

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

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

	Children		Adolescents		Aged 20 years and above	
District	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)
Panchkula	45.9	3.3	40.7	1.2	38.4	1.2
Ambala	58.2	5.3	51.3	3.0	48.9	2.4
Yamunanagar	54.8	6.3	52.5	4.0	50.6	3.8
Kurukshetra	59.7	7.2	52.6	7.1	54.3	7.8
Kaithal	52.3	2.7	46.9	1.7	45.0	2.1
Karnal	59.4	4.4	58.1	5.9	56.1	5.9
Panipat	59.8	5.8	49.3	3.0	47.4	3.4
Sonipat	69.4	14.0	65.7	9.8	60.8	10.0
Jind	60.6	5.2	57.4	5.2	53.0	4.6
Fatehabad	65.1	3.9	57.3	3.9	52.9	3.5
Sirsa	67.6	6.8	50.4	3.5	45.6	3.2
Hisar	66.0	11.1	49.9	3.7	45.0	3.0
Bhiwani	66.4	8.6	60.1	3.9	58.7	3.3
Rohatak	59.2	14.9	44.8	4.6	40.6	4.0
Jhajjar	66.9	10.7	52.7	5.1	50.3	5.0
Mahendragarh	63.0	11.3	56.1	6.3	53.5	5.1
Rewari	67.5	12.9	66.0	12.4	67.3	12.3
Gurgaon	56.1	6.9	59.6	6.0	58.6	7.7
Faridabad	68.6	13.0	66.1	12.1	68.6	10.7
Mewat	69.5	14.7	70.0	15.7	67.2	15.0
Palwal	67.4	11.8	60.0	8.1	53.5	6.8
Haryana	62.8	9.0	55.8	6.1	52.6	5.5

TABLE 8.9 ANAEMIA AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of pregnant women**
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	
Age group					
15-19	12.2	38.7	7.2	58.2	161
20-29	17.2	35.9	6.9	60.0	2,180
30–39	16.0	34.7	8.7	59.4	451
40-49	14.1	31.9	7.0	53.1	81
Residence					
Rural	16.5	36.1	7.8	60.4	1,793
Urban	17.1	34.8	5.9	57.8	1,080
Woman's Education					
Non-literate[a]	17.3	34.8	10.1	62.1	606
Less than 5 years	15.2	46.6	6.9	68.8	73
5-9 years	16.3	37.2	7.4	60.9	886
10 or more years	16.8	34.4	5.6	56.9	1,308
Religion					
Hindu	16.8	35.6	6.8	59.2	2,592
Muslim	12.6	40.6	10.9	64.2	205
Christian	--	--	--	--	3
Sikh	23.1	24.1	9.8	57.0	69
Jain	--	--	--	--	2
Others	--	--	--	--	1
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	16.3	34.2	8.7	59.2	940
Scheduled Tribes	13.6	44.4	4.9	62.8	134
Other Backward Classes	16.7	38.7	7.6	63.0	877
Others	17.6	33.0	5.5	56.1	922
Haryana	16.7	35.7	7.2	59.6	2,873

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

TABLE 8.10 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES
Percentage of men (age 18 years and above) classified as having Sugar by selected background characteristics and residence, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested**
	Below 140	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Age group				
18 - 29	92.4	6.1	1.5	12,274
30 - 39	87.4	8.2	4.4	7,580
40 - 49	84.5	9.1	6.4	6,042
50 - 59	78.9	11.0	10.2	4,259
60 +	74.6	13.1	12.3	5,953
Residence				
Rural	86.1	8.9	5.0	20,735
Urban	84.5	8.5	7.0	15,373
Education				
Non-literate[a]	83.9	9.9	6.2	6,878
Less than 5 years	81.4	10.9	7.7	951
5-9 years	85.0	9.2	5.8	9,037
10 or more years	86.6	8.0	5.4	19,242
Religion				
Hindu	85.6	8.6	5.8	33,283
Muslim	86.3	10.0	3.7	1,368
Christian	89.4	5.3	5.3	61
Sikh	81.9	10.8	7.3	1,301
Jain	76.5	11.7	11.8	46
Others	95.5	4.5	0.0	21
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	86.5	8.5	5.0	9,954
Scheduled Tribes	85.5	8.6	5.9	1,941
Other Backward Classes	85.3	9.3	5.4	10,012
Others	84.9	8.6	6.5	14,201
Haryana	85.5	8.8	5.7	36,108

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

TABLE 8.11 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES
Percentage of men aged 18 years and above classified with level of any type of blood Sugar by districts, Haryana, 2012-13.

District	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested**
	Below (140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Panchkula	89.4	6.7	4.0	1,577
Ambala	89.4	6.4	4.2	2,039
Yamunanagar	89.5	5.4	5.0	1,679
Kurukshetra	82.2	12.6	5.2	2,160
Kaithal	88.3	7.3	4.4	2,576
Karnal	88.6	8.3	3.2	2,374
Panipat	88.1	6.2	5.6	1,805
Sonipat	85.3	6.6	8.2	1,547
Jind	86.5	9.8	3.7	2,290
Fatehabad	82.7	9.0	8.3	1,096
Sirsa	81.8	9.4	8.8	2,050
Hisar	82.6	9.5	7.8	1,858
Bhiwani	82.1	9.0	8.9	1,362
Rohtak	84.2	7.5	8.3	1,379
Jhajjar	84.7	8.9	6.4	1,912
Mahendragarh	80.3	11.0	8.7	1,218
Rewari	81.9	13.7	4.4	1,396
Gurgaon	89.3	6.4	4.3	1,873
Faridabad	85.1	9.3	5.6	1,480
Mewat	83.1	12.0	4.9	1,308
Palwal	80.0	11.3	8.7	1,129
Haryana	85.5	8.8	5.7	36,108

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.12 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

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

Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of women Tested**
	Below 140	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Age group				
18 - 29	93.3	5.0	1.8	13,699
30 - 39	89.4	7.3	3.4	9,237
40 - 49	84.0	9.4	6.6	6,612
50 - 59	78.6	11.7	9.7	6,048
60 +	73.2	13.5	13.3	6,471
Residence				
Rural	86.6	8.2	5.1	24,795
Urban	84.1	8.9	7.0	17,272
Education				
Non-literate[a]	82.1	10.3	7.6	16,796
Less than 5 years	83.7	8.6	7.7	863
5-9 years	87.1	7.7	5.3	9,544
10 or more years	89.4	6.7	3.9	14,864
Religion				
Hindu	85.8	8.5	5.7	38,713
Muslim	89.1	7.6	3.3	1,615
Christian	77.2	10.4	12.3	68
Sikh	82.5	7.6	9.9	1,578
Jain	81.8	8.6	9.6	47
Others	(64.6)	(17.3)	(18.1)	11
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	86.9	8.2	4.9	11,346
Scheduled Tribes	86.6	8.3	5.1	2,238
Other Backward Classes	86.1	8.2	5.7	11,602
Others	84.5	8.8	6.7	16,881
Haryana	85.7	8.8	5.8	42,067

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

TABLE 8.13 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

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

District	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of women Tested**
	Below 140	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Panchkula	88.9	6.2	4.9	1,657
Ambala	88.5	5.6	5.9	2,181
Yamunanagar	88.9	5.5	5.6	1,875
Kurukshetra	83.8	10.7	5.5	2,632
Kaithal	89.1	6.5	4.4	2,682
Karnal	88.9	6.4	4.7	2,701
Panipat	88.0	6.4	5.6	1,878
Sonipat	86.0	7.0	7.0	1,938
Jind	85.6	10.2	4.2	2,457
Fatehabad	83.5	8.2	8.4	1,506
Sirsa	81.5	10.7	7.8	2,549
Hisar	82.8	10.4	6.8	2,276
Bhiwani	83.5	9.5	7.0	1,810
Rohatak	84.5	8.1	7.3	1,827
Jhajjar	83.9	9.5	6.7	2,282
Mahendragarh	83.0	10.2	6.8	1,864
Rewari	86.5	9.9	3.6	1,533
Gurgaon	85.5	9.4	5.0	1,681
Faridabad	86.7	8.0	5.3	1,667
Mewat	86.9	8.8	4.3	1,552
Palwal	80.6	11.4	8.0	1,519
Haryana	85.7	8.8	5.8	42,067

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.14 BLOOD PRESSURE
Percentage of men (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	\multicolumn{6}{c}{Status of Blood Pressure}	Number of men blood pressure measured**	Number of men Covered**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Age group								
18- 29	68.9	13.2	15.2	1.9	0.5	0.3	12,522	12,696
30 - 39	57.6	16.6	20.9	3.4	0.8	0.7	7,702	7,804
40 - 49	51.7	16.2	24.1	5.3	1.6	1.1	6,134	6,213
50 - 59	46.4	16.0	27.3	6.2	2.2	1.9	4,318	4,372
60 +	45.5	14.3	26.8	8.4	3.2	1.7	6,034	6,096
Residence								
Rural	58.7	14.8	20.5	4.0	1.3	0.9	21,106	21,384
Urban	54.9	15.1	22.4	5.0	1.6	1.0	15,604	15,797
Education								
Non-literate[a]	54.4	14.5	23.2	4.8	1.7	1.2	6,979	7,054
Less than 5 years	57.9	13.8	22.5	4.0	1.1	0.6	969	977
5-9 years	57.7	15.4	20.1	4.4	1.6	0.9	9,174	9,301
10 or more years	58.2	14.9	20.8	4.2	1.2	0.8	19,588	19,849
Religion								
Hindu	57.5	14.9	21.1	4.3	1.4	0.9	33,829	34,264
Muslim	59.2	16.2	20.9	2.3	0.9	0.4	1,395	1,417
Christian	47.4	12.7	18.0	15.8	4.6	1.5	62	62
Sikh	51.9	14.7	23.5	6.6	2.3	1.1	1,319	1,332
Jain	45.4	14.2	27.7	9.4	1.7	1.7	52	53
Others	72.6	11.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	21	21
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	60.3	14.4	19.7	3.3	1.2	1.0	10,090	10,222
Scheduled Tribes	55.9	15.0	21.7	4.8	1.6	1.0	1,967	2,007
Other Backward Classes	57.0	15.1	21.4	4.4	1.3	0.8	10,176	10,284
Others	55.5	15.0	22.0	5.0	1.6	1.0	14,477	14,668
Haryana	57.3	14.9	21.2	4.3	1.4	0.9	36,710	37,181

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

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

TABLE 8.15 BLOOD PRESSURE
Percentage of men (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by districts, Haryana, 2012-13.

District	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of men blood pressure measured**	Number of men aged 18 years & above**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Panchkula	55.3	13.5	22.2	5.1	2.0	2.0	1,602	1,648
Ambala	53.3	17.0	20.9	5.1	2.0	1.9	2,079	2,121
Yamunanagar	58.0	15.4	20.2	4.3	1.4	0.7	1,777	1,855
Kurukshetra	54.0	16.5	26.0	2.4	0.8	0.3	2,172	2,201
Kaithal	59.1	12.6	20.5	4.8	1.8	1.2	2,589	2,619
Karnal	57.0	15.7	23.9	2.2	0.7	0.5	2,408	2,417
Panipat	59.3	16.9	20.9	1.8	0.8	0.2	1,838	1,872
Sonipat	59.7	12.7	21.8	3.8	1.3	.6	1,671	1,716
Jind	54.0	12.9	24.3	5.9	1.8	1.1	2,297	2,315
Fatehabad	66.2	11.9	16.0	4.7	1.0	0.2	1,139	1,147
Sirsa	63.5	11.9	18.4	3.9	1.2	1.2	2,080	2,089
Hisar	70.6	10.4	13.0	4.0	1.2	0.8	1,881	1,890
Bhiwani	58.0	11.8	19.6	7.0	2.0	1.5	1,376	1,379
Rohatak	52.6	19.7	20.8	4.5	1.7	0.8	1,426	1,447
Jhajjar	60.1	16.5	16.2	4.6	1.5	1.1	1,926	1,970
Mahendragarh	46.6	14.6	27.6	7.0	2.5	1.7	1,229	1,232
Rewari	54.2	18.4	21.8	4.0	1.0	0.7	1,397	1,400
Gurgaon	52.6	18.1	22.6	4.8	1.0	0.9	1,886	1,902
Faridabad	48.1	16.4	24.3	8.1	2.3	0.8	1,483	1,494
Mewat	52.5	17.2	25.5	3.8	0.6	0.4	1,315	1,317
Palwal	62.2	13.2	19.2	3.0	1.5	0.8	1,139	1,150
Haryana	57.3	14.9	21.2	4.3	1.4	0.9	36,710	37,181

** Unweighted cases

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

TABLE 8.16 BLOOD PRESSURE
Percentage of women (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	1	2	3	4	5	6	Number of women blood pressure measured**	Number of women aged 18 year & above**
Age group								
18- 29	82.1	8.1	8.1	1.2	0.3	0.2	14,013	14,156
30 - 39	72.9	11.3	12.7	2.1	0.5	0.4	9,374	9,450
40 - 49	63.8	12.8	17.3	3.9	1.2	1.0	6,727	6,764
50 - 59	55.0	14.7	20.5	5.8	2.5	1.5	6,141	6,178
60 +	45.5	12.3	25.8	9.1	4.4	2.8	6,591	6,646
Residence								
Rural	69.0	11.0	14.4	3.4	1.3	0.9	25,234	25,446
Urban	66.1	11.2	15.9	4.1	1.6	1.1	17,612	17,748
Education								
Non-literate[a]	60.8	12.3	18.3	5.0	2.2	1.4	17,063	17,191
Less than 5 years	70.2	9.8	12.7	4.8	1.0	1.5	881	889
5-9 years	71.1	10.5	13.7	2.9	1.0	0.8	9,712	9,778
10 or more years	74.3	10.1	11.9	2.5	0.8	0.5	15,190	15,336
Religion								
Hindu	68.0	11.1	14.9	3.6	1.4	0.9	39,437	39,750
Muslim	69.5	11.0	15.5	2.4	0.7	1.0	1,644	1,667
Christian	60.4	9.1	8.0	16.7	2.9	2.9	68	68
Sikh	65.9	11.0	14.1	4.8	2.3	1.8	1,598	1,608
Jain	48.6	18.5	20.5	8.8	1.8	1.8	50	50
Others	(67.3)	(10.4)	(22.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11	11
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	70.6	11.1	13.6	2.6	1.1	0.8	11,554	11,649
Scheduled Tribes	66.1	12.7	14.3	4.1	1.9	0.9	2,280	2,304
Other Backward Classes	67.6	11.0	15.0	4.0	1.2	1.1	11,774	11,861
Others	66.7	10.8	15.8	4.1	1.7	1.0	17,238	17,380
Haryana	68.0	11.1	14.9	3.6	1.4	1.0	42,846	43,194

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

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

TABLE 8.17 BLOOD PRESSURE

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

District	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of women blood pressure measured**	Number of women aged 18 years & above**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Panchkula	65.9	11.7	15.6	4.3	1.0	1.5	1,688	1,706
Ambala	62.7	11.8	18.1	4.0	2.0	1.5	2,232	2,268
Yamunanagar	65.3	11.6	15.6	4.6	1.7	1.2	1,974	2,026
Kurukshetra	63.7	16.1	16.9	2.3	0.7	0.4	2,634	2,649
Kaithal	68.0	10.2	13.7	4.7	1.6	1.8	2,705	2,735
Karnal	70.0	13.1	13.4	2.0	0.8	0.7	2,745	2,757
Panipat	72.2	11.3	13.1	1.7	1.3	0.3	1,924	1,952
Sonipat	69.1	10.5	15.3	3.2	1.1	0.8	2,072	2,108
Jind	63.5	11.1	18.8	4.3	1.7	0.7	2,481	2,491
Fatehabad	76.3	6.5	11.5	3.2	1.2	1.2	1,557	1,565
Sirsa	74.6	7.6	12.2	3.0	1.5	1.0	2,592	2,600
Hisar	78.0	6.4	10.2	3.0	1.4	1.0	2,338	2,346
Bhiwani	70.6	8.1	12.7	4.8	2.4	1.3	1,834	1,835
Rohatak	64.6	13.7	15.7	4.6	1.0	0.4	1,879	1,902
Jhajjar	70.6	9.5	12.4	4.3	1.8	1.4	2,307	2,323
Mahendragarh	62.0	11.1	16.4	6.2	2.7	1.7	1,879	1,887
Rewari	64.9	14.6	16.2	3.1	0.7	0.5	1,539	1,546
Gurgaon	68.1	10.1	15.1	4.5	1.5	0.7	1,701	1,709
Faridabad	59.1	12.8	19.2	6.0	1.9	1.0	1,668	1,676
Mewat	62.4	13.8	20.1	2.6	0.8	0.3	1,558	1,565
Palwal	70.1	11.2	15.1	2.0	0.8	0.8	1,539	1,548
Haryana	68.0	11.1	14.9	3.6	1.4	1.0	42,846	43,194

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.18 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLD

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

	Iodine content of salt				
Background characteristics	None 0 ppm	Inadequate (< 15 ppm)	Adequate (15 + ppm)	Not Tested*	Number of Households**
Age of head of Household					
< 30	1.2	33.0	59.7	6.1	2,421
30 - 44	1.9	31.2	56.4	10.5	10,964
45 - 59	4.5	23.5	55.8	16.2	11,354
60 +	8.1	14.2	55.7	22.0	9,033
Residence					
Rural	5.0	22.2	56.0	16.8	19,216
Urban	3.5	27.5	56.7	12.4	14,556
Education of head of household					
Non-literate[a]	5.7	19.1	56.2	19.0	10,633
Less than 5 years	3.6	22.6	56.8	16.9	1,008
5-9 years	4.0	23.9	57.0	15.0	8,706
10 or more years	3.6	28.8	55.7	11.9	13,425
Religion					
Hindu	4.1	24.5	56.5	14.8	31,089
Muslim	9.7	17.8	48.8	23.7	1,456
Christian	4.8	28.6	45.2	21.4	50
Sikh	4.8	22.5	59.2	13.5	1,118
Jain	5.6	27.8	52.8	13.9	40
Others	5.9	17.6	52.9	23.5	17
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	3.9	22.2	57.9	16.1	9,639
Scheduled Tribes	3.9	23.8	57.0	15.3	1,785
Other Backward Classes	4.6	23.7	56.2	15.5	9,294
Others	4.8	26.1	54.9	14.2	13,054
Haryana	4.4	24.2	56.2	15.2	33,772

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

TABLE 8.19 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLD

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

	Iodine content of salt				
District	None 0 ppm	Inadequate (< 15 ppm)	Adequate (15 + ppm)	Not Tested/Missing*	Number of Households**
Panchkula	2.3	31.0	55.3	11.4	1,320
Ambala	2.0	31.8	54.7	11.5	1,621
Yamunanagar	4.5	29.0	51.1	15.4	1,607
Kurukshetra	3.1	17.5	69.5	9.9	1,893
Kaithal	3.6	26.1	54.3	15.9	1,899
Karnal	5.7	22.5	55.8	16.0	1,904
Panipat	5.7	24.9	48.1	21.3	1,618
Sonipat	6.0	27.2	49.9	16.9	1,792
Jind	1.3	12.2	78.8	7.7	1,900
Fatehabad	5.3	25.1	54.7	14.8	1,266
Sirsa	6.9	24.6	50.7	17.8	1,873
Hisar	4.7	26.6	51.8	16.9	1,893
Bhiwani	5.2	24.3	54.0	16.5	1,345
Rohatak	5.1	25.8	52.3	16.8	1,582
Jhajjar	4.8	28.6	51.0	15.7	1,873
Mahendragarh	4.0	24.4	58.8	12.8	1,361
Rewari	1.3	19.5	66.0	13.3	1,346
Gurgaon	3.2	34.3	52.5	10.0	1,638
Faridabad	0.6	24.4	68.8	6.2	1,361
Mewat	6.8	16.1	54.0	23.1	1,351
Palwal	8.6	18.3	48.6	24.5	1,329
Haryana	4.3	24.5	56.3	14.9	33,772

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

FACILITY

TABLE 9.1: AVERAGE POPULATION COVERED BY HEALTH FACILITY BY DISTRICTS, HARYANA, 2012-13.

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Health Centre	PHC	CHC
Panchkula	12,712	40,369	1,96,428
Ambala	9,875	44,043	1,93,163
Yamunanagar	8,118	45,831	1,43,860
Kurukshetra	6,449	32,507	1,38,546
Kaithal	6,739	62,321	1,49,882
Karnal	7,676	42,480	1,85,881
Panipath	9,426	66,416	2,95,023
Sonipath	8,095	72,787	1,56,949
Jind	7,106	38,589	1,60,549
Fatehabad	8,444	38,593	1,50,865
Sirsa	7,968	35,504	1,38,465
Hisar	9,582	32,059	1,64,894
Bhiwani	5,989	41,595	1,41,079
Rohtak	6,235	29,230	1,38,500
Jhajjar	6,720	27,423	84,499
Mahendragarh	6,614	40,142	1,16,698
Rewari	7,420	39,646	1,19,915
Gurgaon	8,479	71,888	26,396
Faridabad	9,404	67,171	2,17,069
Mewat	14,660	97,058	2,64,387
Palwal	11,623	72,268	2,93,884
Haryana	8,239	46,503	1,56,701

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

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

District	Number of Sub-Health Centre					Number of Sub-Health Centre with govt. Building	Total number of Sub-Health Centre
	Regular Electricity	Water[#]	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use[1]		
Panchkula	53.9	100.0	92.3	69.2	100.0	13	19
Ambala	57.9	100.0	89.5	63.2	66.7	19	29
Yamunanagar	40.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	70.0	20	31
Kurukshetra	0.0	100.0	92.9	50.0	57.1	14	39
Kaithal	44.4	88.9	88.9	61.1	90.9	18	50
Karnal	4.4	95.7	100.0	34.8	100.0	23	43
Panipath	0.0	60.0	66.7	33.3	60.0	15	30
Sonipath	6.9	93.1	89.7	55.2	93.8	29	38
Jind	4.0	76.0	96.0	32.0	100.0	25	41
Fatehabad	26.7	100.0	93.3	60.0	44.4	15	24
Sirsa	96.3	100.0	100.0	96.3	96.2	27	43
Hisar	20.0	93.3	100.0	0.0	NA	15	43
Bhiwani	12.5	93.8	93.8	6.3	100.0	16	28
Rohtak	26.9	100.0	100.0	42.3	90.9	26	33
Jhajjar	8.7	95.7	100.0	21.7	40.0	23	43
Mahendragarh	43.8	87.5	68.8	0.0	NA	16	25
Rewari	14.3	85.7	92.9	57.1	100.0	14	22
Gurgaon	4.8	100.0	100.0	9.5	0.0	21	24
Faridabad	4.8	100.0	100.0	0.0	NA	21	21
Mewat	10.0	50.0	70.0	40.0	50.0	10	23
Palwal	0.0	87.5	50.0	37.5	100.0	08	24
Haryana	24.2	92.3	92.3	40.0	82.5	388	673

[#] Includes piped, bore well, well hand pump and other source of water. [1] Percentage calculated from number of labor room available.

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

District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Health Centre
Panchkula	84.2	88.2	68.4	19
Ambala	85.7	96.4	92.9	29
Yamunanagar	77.4	100.0	93.6	31
Kurukshetra	100.0	97.4	97.4	39
Kaithal	66.0	91.7	86.0	50
Karnal	97.7	100.0	74.4	43
Panipath	70.0	80.0	90.0	30
Sonipath	81.6	97.3	94.7	38
Jind	75.6	97.5	80.5	41
Fatehabad	75.0	59.1	95.8	24
Sirsa	95.4	55.8	95.4	43
Hisar	95.4	93.0	97.7	43
Bhiwani	96.4	96.4	100.0	28
Rohtak	87.9	100.0	75.8	33
Jhajjar	90.7	90.2	83.7	43
Mahendragarh	92.0	80.0	96.0	25
Rewari	95.5	81.8	90.9	22
Gurgaon	95.8	100.0	83.3	24
Faridabad	100.0	100.0	100.0	21
Mewat	39.1	65.2	82.6	23
Palwal	79.2	90.9	79.2	24
Haryana	85.1	89.2	88.5	673

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

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

District	Human resources Status of Sub-Health Centre			Total number of SHCs
	ANM	MHW	Additional ANM	
Panchkula	94.7	42.1	94.4	19
Ambala	89.3	10.7	72.0	29
Yamunanagar	77.4	25.8	20.8	31
Kurukshetra	69.2	18.0	70.4	39
Kaithal	84.0	56.0	73.8	50
Karnal	86.1	48.8	56.8	43
Panipath	100.0	73.3	90.0	30
Sonipath	100.0	92.1	97.4	38
Jind	90.2	75.6	86.5	41
Fatehabad	87.5	58.3	85.7	24
Sirsa	88.4	27.9	89.5	43
Hisar	88.4	58.1	84.2	43
Bhiwani	96.4	71.4	96.3	28
Rohtak	97.0	100.0	96.9	33
Jhajjar	100.0	93.0	90.7	43
Mahendragarh	96.0	72.0	75.0	25
Rewari	100.0	59.1	100.0	22
Gurgaon	100.0	87.5	100.0	24
Faridabad	100.0	100.0	100.0	21
Mewat	95.7	30.4	100.0	23
Palwal	79.2	16.7	79.0	24
Haryana	90.6	58.2	83.5	673

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

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

District	Human resources Status of PHC				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer**	AYUSH Doctor**	Pharmacist	
Panchkula	71.4	60.0	60.0	57.1	07
Ambala	90.0	55.6	33.3	80.0	10
Yamunanagar	90.0	33.3	11.1	40.0	10
Kurukshetra	100.0	42.9	14.3	100.0	14
Kaithal	61.5	62.5	25.0	100.0	13
Karnal	76.5	23.1	15.4	76.5	17
Panipath	72.7	37.5	12.5	100.0	11
Sonipath	86.7	46.2	0.0	100.0	15
Jind	41.2	14.3	28.6	100.0	17
Fatehabad	60.0	33.3	0.0	90.0	10
Sirsa	100.0	25.0	0.0	66.7	12
Hisar	84.2	18.8	12.5	94.7	19
Bhiwani	64.3	0.0	0.0	92.9	14
Rohtak	92.9	46.2	30.8	100.0	14
Jhajjar	93.3	35.7	7.1	86.7	15
Mahendragarh	90.0	11.1	0.0	50.0	10
Rewari	100.0	55.6	11.1	77.8	09
Gurgaon	88.9	50.0	62.5	77.8	09
Faridabad	100.0	66.7	50.0	66.7	06
Mewat	100.0	0.0	50.0	16.7	06
Palwal	62.5	0.0	60.0	37.5	08
Haryana	80.9	34.2	19.1	81.7	246

** Out of total medical officer

TABLE 9. 6: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, HARYANA, 2012-13.

District	Percentage of PHCs having					Total number of PHCs
	Residential Quarter for MO	Functioning PHC 24 hours	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
Panchkula	42.9	57.1	83.3	42.9	42.9	07
Ambala	70.0	70.0	80.0	40.0	70.0	10
Yamunanagar	40.0	30.0	55.6	60.0	0.0	10
Kurukshetra	35.7	100.0	83.3	7.1	14.3	14
Kaithal	69.2	61.5	83.3	53.9	15.4	13
Karnal	64.7	100.0	100.0	5.9	58.8	17
Panipath	9.1	100.0	27.3	0.0	36.4	11
Sonipath	26.7	46.7	60.0	0.0	6.7	15
Jind	35.3	100.0	41.2	5.9	35.3	17
Fatehabad	60.0	80.0	90.0	80.0	40.0	10
Sirsa	83.3	83.3	83.3	100.0	25.0	12
Hisar	73.7	89.5	88.2	89.5	15.8	19
Bhiwani	71.4	100.0	92.9	92.9	7.1	14
Rohtak	50.0	85.7	78.6	14.3	57.1	14
Jhajjar	6.7	73.3	84.6	46.7	26.7	15
Mahendragarh	90.0	20.0	80.0	100.0	0.0	10
Rewari	22.2	100.0	77.8	0.0	11.1	09
Gurgaon	0.0	77.8	100.0	55.6	44.4	09
Faridabad	33.3	100.0	83.3	33.3	100.0	06
Mewat	66.7	83.3	66.7	0.0	33.3	06
Palwal	37.5	75.0	50.0	0.0	75.0	08
Haryana	47.9	79.3	75.7	40.2	31.3	246

MO= Medical Officer.

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

District	Percentage of PHCs having			
	New born care services*	Referral services for delivery**	Conducted at least 10 deliveries	Total number of PHCs
Panchkula	100.0	50.0	100.0	07
Ambala	85.7	100.0	85.7	10
Yamunanagar	100.0	66.7	66.7	10
Kurukshetra	92.9	100.0	64.3	14
Kaithal	92.3	62.5	76.9	13
Karnal	100.0	70.6	88.2	17
Panipath	100.0	90.9	54.6	11
Sonipath	85.7	71.4	75.0	15
Jind	100.0	82.4	68.8	17
Fatehabad	88.9	87.5	75.0	10
Sirsa	100.0	60.0	100.0	12
Hisar	88.2	17.7	61.1	19
Bhiwani	78.6	21.4	71.4	14
Rohtak	66.7	75.0	66.7	14
Jhajjar	81.8	63.6	77.8	15
Mahendragarh	75.0	100.0	25.0	10
Rewari	100.0	66.7	66.7	09
Gurgaon	100.0	71.4	100.0	09
Faridabad	80.0	0.0	80.0	06
Mewat	100.0	80.0	100.0	06
Palwal	100.0	83.3	71.4	08
Haryana	91.1	65.6	74.3	246

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

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

District	Percentage of PHCs having				
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund*	Utilized untied fund**	Total number of PHCs
Panchkula	85.7	100.0	100.0	85.7	07
Ambala	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10
Yamunanagar	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10
Kurukshetra	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	14
Kaithal	76.9	100.0	92.3	100.0	13
Karnal	100.0	94.1	100.0	100.0	17
Panipath	90.9	72.7	100.0	100.0	11
Sonipath	93.3	80.0	100.0	93.3	15
Jind	94.1	100.0	88.2	100.0	17
Fatehabad	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10
Sirsa	100.0	91.7	100.0	100.0	12
Hisar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	19
Bhiwani	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	14
Rohtak	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	14
Jhajjar	86.7	73.3	93.3	100.0	15
Mahendragarh	100.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	10
Rewari	66.7	100.0	88.9	100.0	09
Gurgaon	88.9	88.9	88.9	100.0	09
Faridabad	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	06
Mewat	16.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	06
Palwal	50.0	87.5	75.0	83.3	08
Haryana	89.8	93.9	96.3	98.7	246

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

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

District	Number of CHCs having				Total number of CHCs
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Public Health Manager	
Panchkula	02	01	01	00	02
Ambala	00	00	00	01	04
Yamunanagar	00	00	00	00	06
Kurukshetra	00	00	00	00	05
Kaithal	00	00	00	00	05
Karnal	00	00	00	01	05
Panipath	00	01	00	01	03
Sonipath	03	01	01	01	06
Jind	02	01	00	01	07
Fatehabad	00	01	01	01	04
Sirsa	01	00	03	01	07
Hisar	02	00	00	02	08
Bhiwani	00	00	00	00	09
Rohtak	01	01	01	03	05
Jhajjar	03	00	01	00	06
Mahendragarh	00	01	00	00	07
Rewari	00	00	00	00	05
Gurgaon	00	00	00	00	03
Faridabad	00	00	00	00	02
Mewat	00	00	00	00	03
Palwal	00	00	01	00	04
Haryana	14	07	09	12	106

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

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Functional OT	Designated as FRU	New born care services[1]	Blood storage facility	
Panchkula	01	01	02	01	02
Ambala	01	00	04	00	04
Yamunanagar	04	00	06	00	06
Kurukshetra	04	04	05	00	05
Kaithal	00	00	04	00	05
Karnal	04	05	05	01	05
Panipath	02	03	03	00	03
Sonipath	04	05	05	00	06
Jind	01	05	07	00	07
Fatehabad	04	04	04	00	04
Sirsa	03	06	06	01	07
Hisar	03	08	08	00	08
Bhiwani	06	05	09	04	09
Rohtak	04	04	05	00	05
Jhajjar	00	05	06	00	06
Mahendragarh	03	07	06	01	07
Rewari	03	04	04	00	05
Gurgaon	01	02	03	00	03
Faridabad	00	02	02	00	02
Mewat	01	03	00	00	03
Palwal	00	03	03	00	04
Haryana	49	76	97	08	106

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

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

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitored regularly*	Utilized untied fund**	
Panchkula	02	02	02	01	02
Ambala	02	04	04	04	04
Yamunanagar	06	06	06	06	06
Kurukshetra	05	04	04	05	05
Kaithal	02	05	05	05	05
Karnal	05	05	05	05	05
Panipath	03	02	02	03	03
Sonipath	06	06	06	04	06
Jind	07	07	07	07	07
Fatehabad	04	04	04	04	04
Sirsa	07	07	07	06	07
Hisar	08	08	08	07	08
Bhiwani	09	09	09	07	09
Rohtak	05	05	05	05	05
Jhajjar	05	04	03	03	06
Mahendragarh	07	07	07	07	07
Rewari	05	05	05	05	05
Gurgaon	02	01	01	02	03
Faridabad	02	02	02	02	02
Mewat	03	03	03	03	03
Palwal	03	04	04	04	04
Haryana	98	100	99	95	106

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

TABLE 12: HUMAN RESOURCES & OTHER SERVICES AVAILABLE AT SUB-DIVISIONAL HOSPITALS BY DISTRICTS, HARYANA, 2012-13.

District	Number of SDHs having:							Total number of SDHs
	Pediatrician	Radiographer	2D Echo facility	Ultrasound facility	three phase connection	critical care area	suggestion and complaint box	
Panchkula	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	00
Ambala	02	00	00	00	02	00	02	02
Yamunanagar	01	00	00	00	01	00	01	01
Kurukshetra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	00
Kaithal	00	00	00	00	01	00	01	01
Karnal	01	00	00	00	02	01	02	02
Panipath	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	00
Sonipath	00	00	00	00	01	01	01	01
Jind	00	00	00	00	01	00	01	01
Fatehabad	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	01
Sirsa	00	00	00	00	01	00	01	01
Hisar	00	00	00	00	02	01	02	02
Bhiwani	00	00	00	01	03	02	04	04
Rohtak	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	00
Jhajjar	01	00	00	00	01	01	01	01
Mahendragarh	00	00	00	00	01	01 00	01	01
Rewari	00	00	00	00	01		01	01
Gurgaon	00	01	00	00	01	01	01	01
Faridabad	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Mewat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	00
Palwal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	00
Haryana	06	02	01	03	19	09	21	21

NA: Not applicable

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

District				Number of DHs having:				
	Pediatrician	Radiographer	2D Echo facility	Ultrasound facility	Three phase connection	Critical care area	Suggestion and complaint box	Total number of DHs
Panchkula	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Ambala	01	00	00	01	01	01	01	01
Yamunanagar	01	00	00	00	01	00	01	01
Kurukshetra	01	01	00	01	01	00	01	01
Kaithal	01	00	00	01	01	00	01	01
Karnal	01	01	00	01	01	01	01	01
Panipath	01	00	00	01	01	01	01	01
Sonipath	01	01	00	01	01	01	01	01
Jind	01	00	00	01	01	00	01	01
Fatehabad	01	01	00	01	01	01	01	01
Sirsa	01	00	01	00	01	00	01	01
Hisar	01	00	01	01	01	01	01	01
Bhiwani	00	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Rohtak	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Jhajjar	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Mahendragarh	01	00	00	01	01	01	01	01
Rewari	01	00	01	01	01	01	01	01
Gurgaon	01	00	00	01	01	01	01	01
Faridabad	01	00	01	01	01	01	01	01
Mewat	01	00	00	01	01	01	01	01
Palwal	01	00	00	01	01	01	01	01
Haryana	20	08	08	19	21	16	21	21

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APPENDIX - E
MEMBER OF STEERING COMMITTEE OF DLHS-4

Shri K. Chandramouli,	Former Secretary (H&FW), Govt. of India, New Delhi, Chairman
Shri Naved Masood,	SS & FA, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri P. K. Pradhan,	S & MD, (NRHM), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Smt. Madhu Bala,	Former ADG (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri R. C. Sethi,	Addl. RGI, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. Shiv Lal,	Former Spl. DG & Advisor (PH), DGHS, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri Ambrish Kumar,	Advisor (Health), Planning Commission, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. Rattan Chand,	Chief Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Prof. F. Ram,	Director & Senior Professor, IIPS, Mumbai
Prof. Arvind Pandey,	Director, NIMS, ICMR, New Delhi
Prof. Deoki Nandan,	Director, NIHFW, New Delhi
Shri Bhaskar Mishra,	Deputy RGI, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri Pravin Srivastava,	DDG, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri V. Parameswaran,	DDG, CSO, MoS&PI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. Pavitra Mohan,	Health Specialist, UNICEF, New Delhi
Shri Shantanu Gupta,	M & E Officer, UNICEF, New Delhi
Shri K. D. Maiti,	Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, UNICEF, New Delhi
Prof. M. M. Misro,	Professor, NIHFW, New Delhi
Prof. K. Kalaivani,	Professor, NIHFW, New Delhi
Shri Rajesh Bhatia,	Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri Aditya Prakash,	Statistical Advisor MoWCD, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. A. K. Harit,	CMO, DGHS, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Smt. Kmkum Marwah,	Joint Technical Advisor, MoWCD, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. Paul Fancis,	WHO, New Delhi
Smt. Anagha Khot,	NPO, WHO, New Delhi
Dr. Subodh S. Gupta,	NPO, WHO, New Delhi
Shri Ramesh Babu,	Sr. Proframme Manager, USAID, New Delhi
Shri Sathyanaraynan,	Sr. NPO, UNFPA, New Delhi
Dr. S. C. Agrawal,	AD, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi

APPENDIX - F
MEMBERS OF TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (TAC) OF DLHS-4

Dr. N. S. Shastry,	Former DG & CEO, NSSO, Govt. of India, New Delhi, Chairman
Smt. Madhu Bala,	Former ADG (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Prof. F. Ram,	Director Senior Professor, IIPS, Mumbai
Prof. Arvind Pandey,	Director, NIMS, ICMR, New Delhi
Dr. Himanshu Bhushan,	Asst Commissioner (MH), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Mr. Dhananjay Gupta,	UNICEF, New Delhi
Dr. Sanjay Kumar,	National Programme Officer (M&E) UNFPA, New Delhi
Dr. Jyoti Shankar,	Health Advisor, DFID, New Delhi
Ms. Sheena Chhabra,	Chief Health Systems Division, USAID, New Delhi
Dr. U. C. Sud,	Director, IASRI, New Delhi
Shri G. C. Manna,	DDG (CSO), MoSPI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Prof. A. K. Sood,	Head D/O Ed. & Trg., NIHFW, New Delhi
Shri Bhaskar Mishra,	Deputy RGI, Office of RGI, New Delhi
Ms. Pratima Gupta,	Deputy Director, MoWCD, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri Rajesh Bhatia,	Former Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi

APPENDIX - G
MEMBERS OF SUB-COMMITTEE OF TAC OF DLHS-4

Dr. N. S. Shastry,	Former DG & CEO, NSSO, Govt. of India, New Delhi, Chairman
Smt. Madhu Bala,	Former ADG (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. Rattan Chand,	Chief Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Prof. F. Ram,	Director Senior Professor, IIPS, Mumbai
Shri G. C. Manna,	DDG (CSO), MoSPI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. U. C. Sud,	Director, IASRI, New Delhi
Prof. A. K. Sood,	Head D/O Ed. & Trg., NIHFW, New Delhi
Shri Bhaskar Mishra,	Deputy RGI, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri Rajesh Bhatia,	Former Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Ms. P. A. Mini,	DRG, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri C. K. Jha,	DRG, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri Nitish Kumar,	SRO, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. S. C. Agrawal,	Asst. Director, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi

APPENDIX - H
MEMBERS OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON SAMPLING OF DLHS-4

Shri G. C. Manna,	DDG, CSO, MoSPI, New Delhi, Chairman
Dr. U. C. Sud,	Director, IASRI, New Delhi
Dr. J. P. Bhattacharjee,	DDG, SDRD, NSSO, Kolkata
Prof. L. Ladu Singh,	Professor & DLHS-4 Coordinator, IIPS, Mumbai
Shri Bhaskar Mishra,	Deputy RGI, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. Rattan Chand,	Chief Director (Stats), MoHFW, Govt of India, New Delhi
Shri Rajesh Bhatia,	Former Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi

APPENDIX - I
CAB COMPONENTS NODAL AGENCY OF DLHS-4

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

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

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

PROCUREMENT OF CAB EQUIPMENTS FOR DLHS-4

HLL Life Care Limited, B-14, A, Sector-62, Noida

APPENDIX - L
STAFF INVOLVED IN DLHS-4
International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai

Coordinators
Prof. F. Ram
Prof. L. Ladu Singh
Prof. B. Paswan
Prof. S. K. Singh
Prof. H. Lhungdim
Prof. T. V. Sekher
Prof. P. K. Murthy
Prof. Chander Shekhar
Dr. Manoj Alagarajan

Project Coordinator
Dr. Gopal Singh Kshetrimayum
Dr. Akash N. Wankhede
Dr. G. P. Kumar

Health Coordinator
Dr. Mithilesh Verma

IT & Data Manager
Mr. Dnyaneshwar Kale
Mr. Prabhu Ponnusamy
Ms. Rojalin Behura

Project Officer (Office)

Mr. L. Priyananda Singh (IT)
Mr. Ashish Kumar Upadhyay
Mr. Imran Ahmad
Mr. Mahadev Digambar Bhise
Mr. Mukesh Ranjan
Ms. Ragini Mishra
Mr. Santosh Bhagwanrao Phad
Mr: Shrikant D. Kuntla
Ms. Arpita Paul
Mr. P.R.A. Nair
Mr. Satish Kumar Chauhan
Ms. Renu Sisodia
Ms. Kakoli Brokotoky
Mr. Ankit Anand
Mr. Satish Kumar Chauhan

Mr. Ashish Pardhi
Mr. Junaid Khan
Mr. Mohd Usman,
Mr. N. Brahmanandam
Ms. Rati Parihar
Ms. Swati Srivastava
Mr. Raj Kr. Verma
Ms. Shalini Meshram
Mr. Manish Singh
Mr. AnupamVerma
Mr. Rahul Koli
Ms. Preetam D. Gaikwad
Mr. Ajit Kumar Yadav
Mr. Prakash Chand D. Meher
Ms. Mamta Rajbhar

Project Officer (Field)

Mr. Bhagawat Singh

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF
Project Coordinator (Adm. & Finance)

C. A. Gurrudutt Belhekar

ACCOUNTANT CUM OFF. ASSISTANT

Ms. Pratidnya Kasare
Mr. Jay Kavashik Davda
Ms. Sumita Bohra
Mr. Roshan D'souza

OFFICE ASSISTANT

Ms. Namarta Thorat
Ms. Ranjita Nimbalkar
Mrs. Remya Pradeep

OFFICE ATTENDANTS

Mr. Prakash Kandera
Mr. Vishal P. Patil
Mr. Ravindra P. Gawade

Mr. Nitin M. Dekhane
Mr. Asif D. Kokane

HARYANA