

DLHS-4



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# TELANGANA

DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD AND FACILITY SURVEY (2012-13)



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण  
Capacity Building for a Better Future

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

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**Mumbai-400 088**

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## ACRONYMS

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

## ACRONYMS

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 Counselling and Testing Centre
VHSNC	Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee
WHO	World Health Organisation



## **Preface and Acknowledgements**

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

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**DLHS-4 Coordinators  
International Institute for Population Sciences**





## 1. INTRODUCTION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

The main objective of District Level Household and Facility Surveys-4 (DLHS-4) is to provide recent 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 checks and immunization services.
- Proportion of institutional/safe deliveries
- JSY Beneficiaries
- Economic burden of delivery
- Contraceptive prevalence rates
- ASHA's involvement
- Unmet need for family planning
- Awareness about RTI / STI and HIV / AIDS
- Infrastructure, manpower, equipments, drugs, services of public health facilities
- Linkage between health facility and MCH indicators

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

provided four CAPIs/Mini laptops, one for each investigator. Supervisors were responsible for directly uploading the completed PSU's data to the IIPS, FTP server located in Mumbai on day-to-day basis. The use of CAPI optimized resources required for transferring the filled questionnaires from field to state office, data entry and received at IIPS. For the first time biomarkers were also used in DLHS-4. The village and health facility questionnaires were canvassed by using paper & pen method in DLHS-4. In the household questionnaire, information of all the members of the household and socio-economic characteristics of the household, possessed assets, number of marriages, morbidities and deaths in the household since January 2008, and also drinking water, toilet, drainage and kitchen facilities data were collected. The ever-married women questionnaire contained information on women's characteristics, maternal care, immunization and childcare, contraception and fertility preferences, reproductive health including knowledge about HIV/AIDS. The village questionnaire contained information on the availability of health, education and other facilities in the village, and whether the facilities are accessible throughout the year. The health facility questionnaire contained information on human resources, infrastructure, equipments, drugs and services. For the first time, a population-linked facility survey has been conducted in DLHS-4. At the district level, all Community Health Centres, Sub-Divisional Hospitals and District Hospitals were covered. Further, all Sub-Health Centres and Primary Health Centres which cater to the needs of the population of the selected PSUs were also covered. Fieldwork in Telangana for all the 10 districts was conducted during January 2013 to July 2013, gathering information from 13,927 households and 12,432 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 Telangana. Rural and urban areas of a district are considered as natural strata. Wherever applicable, urban population in a district was further stratified into million class cities and non-million class cities. For the purpose of sampling of the urban samples, two-stage sampling was used where the primary sampling unit (PSU) is the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks and second stage sampling unit (SSU) is the household. The urban PSUs are selected by equal probability without replacement and ultimate stage sampling unit (USU) selected by process of circular systematic sampling. The allocation of PSUs to million and non-million class cities was proportional to relative sizes. Distribution of PSUs of a district is proportional to projected urban population of the district. For districts with less than projected 30 percent urban population, urban PSUs are oversampled. The sampling frame used for urban sampling is the town and city wise list of NSSO UFS blocks for 2007-08 provided by the SRD Unit of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Kolkata.

In rural areas of each district, sampling design is two-stage sampling with census villages as PSU and household as the second stage sampling unit (SSU). The PSUs are selected by PPS with replacement and SSU are selected by circular systematic sampling. Large selected PSU with more than 300 households are divided into at least three segments in such a way that each segment has by and large the same number of households and two segments are then selected by SRS. List of villages in a district in Census 2001 are updated by removing villages of 2001

which have been designated as urban in 2007-08. NSSO UFS block list and this serves as the sampling frame for sampling of rural PSUs from a district.

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

## 2.1. Sampling Weight

In generating district level demographic indicators, sample weight for household, women and children will be used. The weights for a particular district are based on three selection probabilities  $f_1^i$ ,  $f_2^i$  and  $f_3^i$  pertaining to  $i^{\text{th}}$  PSU of the district. These probabilities are defined as

$$\begin{aligned} f_1^i &= \text{Probability of selection of } i^{\text{th}} \text{ PSU in a district} \\ &= (n_r * H_i) / H, \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} f_3^i &= \text{probability of selecting a household from the total listed households of a PSU or in segment(s) of a PSU} \\ &= (25 * HR_i) / HL_i \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **3. SURVEY INSTRUMENTS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **3.5 Sample Implementation**

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

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

## **4. DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND OF TELANGANA**

Basic demographic indicators of Telangana and its districts as of Census 2011 are shown in table 1.1. The population of the state in Census 2011 is enumerated as 3,52,86,757. The sex ratio is 943 females per 1000 males the lowest in Hyderabad and 1038 the highest in Nizamabad. The overall literacy rate is highest in Hyderabad (83.2%) and it is lowest in Mahbubnagar (55%).

### **4.1 Sample Coverage**

DLHS-4 surveyed a total of 540 primary sampling units (PSUs) covering 13,927 households with 92.3 percent response rate and 12,432 ever married women in reproductive age 15-49 years with 95.9 percent response rate. Table 1.2 shows the number of PSUs, households and ever married women interviewed and corresponding response rates by districts. Household response rate in the district varies from 86.1 percent in Hyderabad to 94.3 percents in Mahbubnagar and Medak districts, while that for the ever married women varied from 91.7 in Warangal district to 98.8 percents in Mahbubnagar district.

### **4.2 Village Facilities**

Total number of PSUs surveyed in Telangana is 540 out of this 263 are rural PSUs. Majority of villages (94%) have primary school in the village (Table 1.3). In 80.2 percent of the villages have Sub-Health Centre (SHC) within the village (Table 1.4a). Out of 263 villages, 98.1 percent of the villages have beneficiaries of ICDS, while 95.1 percent of the villages have JSY beneficiaries but just 60.5 percent of the villages have beneficiaries of JSSK (Table 1.4b). As can be seen from table 1.15 almost all sampled villages (98.1%) have anganwadi centre, 82 percent have accessed to any government health facility and 21 percent of the sampled villages have Primary Health Centre (PHC) and 78 percent of the villages have Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC).

### **4.3 Household Amenities and Characteristics**

As regards housing condition as can be noted from table 1.6 (a), 48.7 percent of the surveyed households live in pucca house, 7.5 percent in kachha house and 42.6 percent in semi-pucca houses. As many as 97.7 percent of households have electricity connection, 41 percent of households use woods for cooking while 55 percent use LPG, 82 percent of households have mobile, 78.5 percent owned television, 31.6 percent owned bicycle while 30.4 percent owned motor cycle/ scooter and only 3.4 owned car/jeep/van.

The sources of drinking water are shown in figure 1 and it is noted that 19.7 percent of households are using tube well or borehole water for drinking and 11.7 percent of households are using piped water into dwelling/yard/plot. As can be seen from figure 2 households which do not have access to improved clean toilet constitute 45 percent of the total surveyed households and 42 percent of the households have access to improved flush/septic/pit toilets.

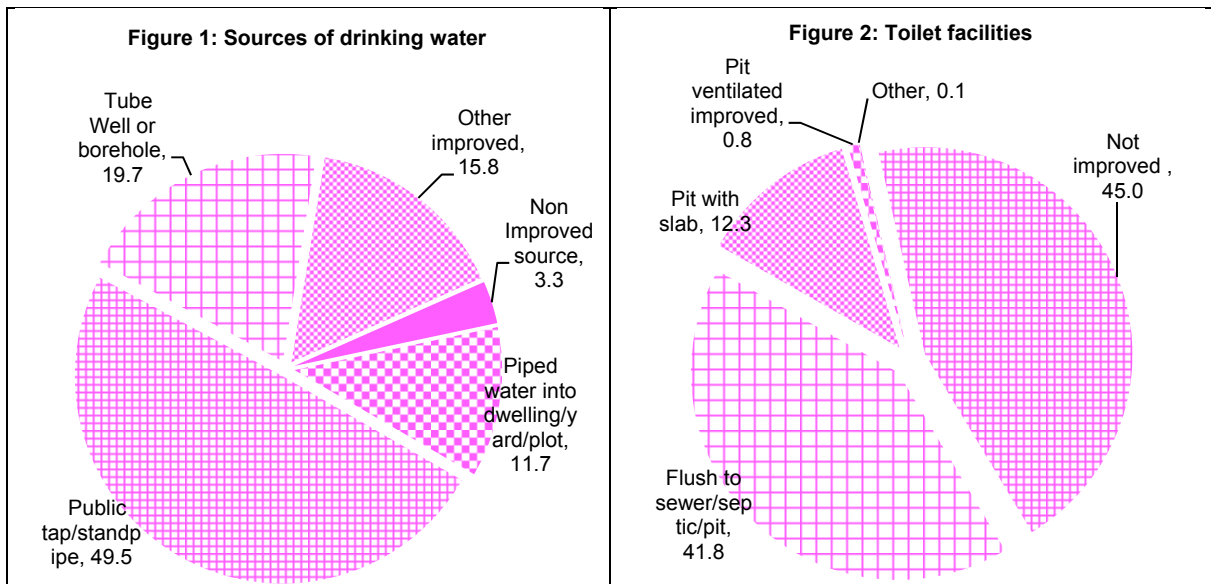


Table 1.6 (b) provides household access to electricity, drinking water, toilet and cooking gas and type of house by districts. The mean household size of the state is 4.2 while it is 4.2 in rural and 4.3 in urban (Table 1.7). One member households constitute 4.3 percent of all surveyed households, 85.9 percent household heads are male, median age of household members is 45 years. Hindu is the main religion of the state followed by 86 percent of household heads and a significant share 27.7 percent of the household heads are scheduled Caste (SC) and 53.7 percent of household heads are from the other backward classes.

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

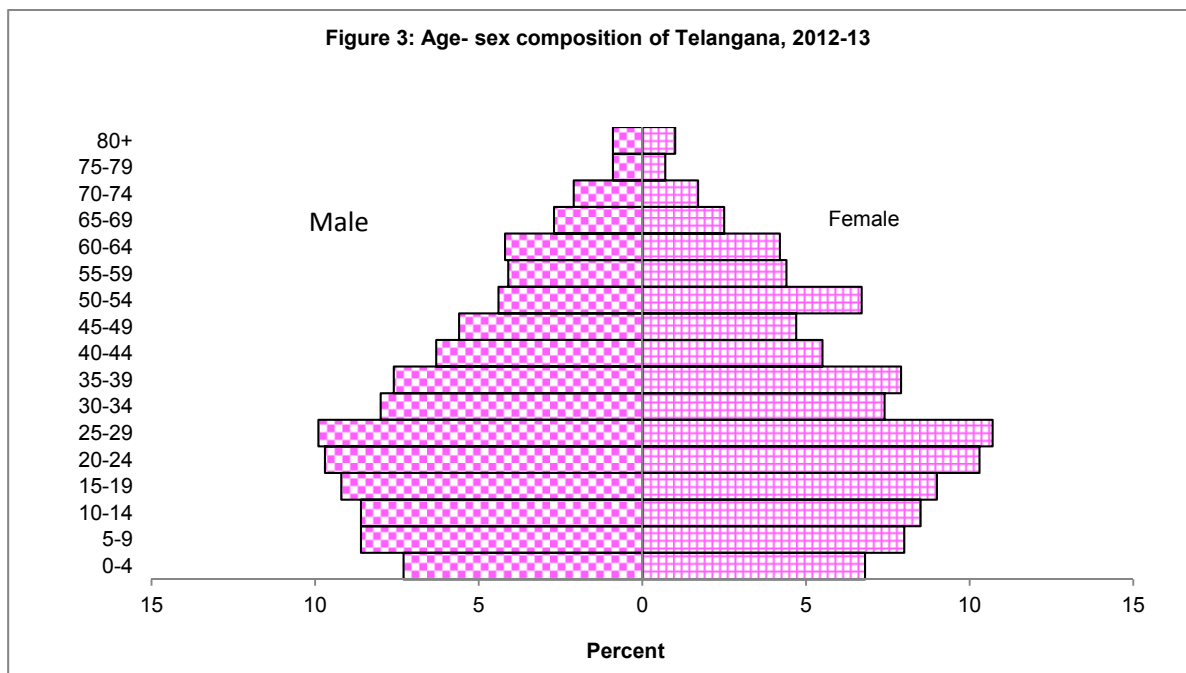
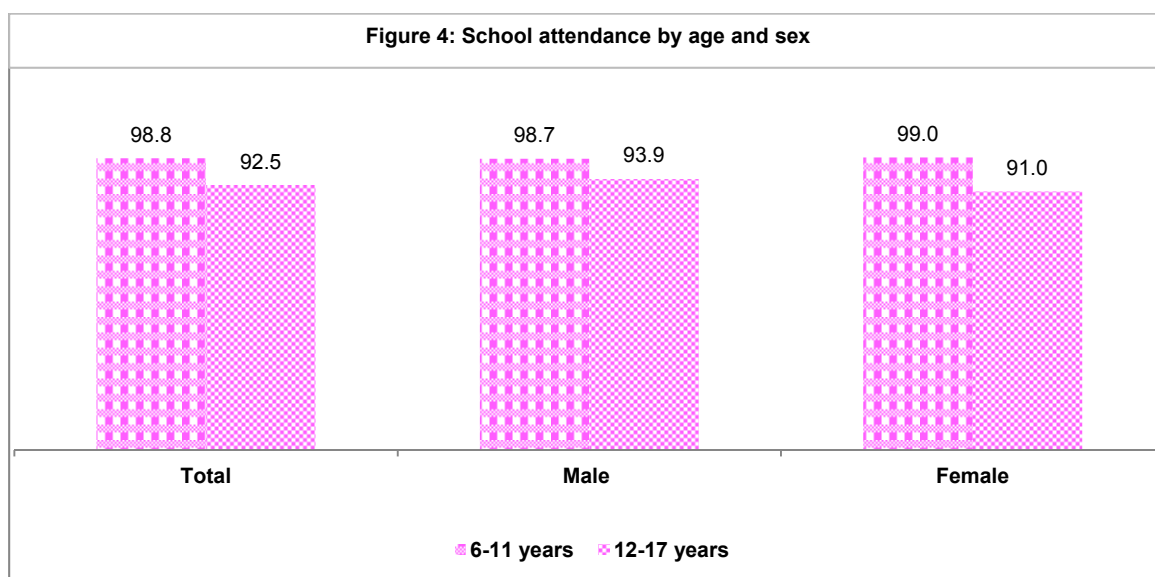


Table 1.8 provides differential in age-sex structures of rural and urban population of the state. As evident from table 1.9 there is sizeable proportion of unmarried males and females in 20-

29 years and another distinctive feature is that there are more widowed/divorced/separated among females than among males. The mean age at marriage for girls is 19.8 years while it is 24.1 years among boys. Mean age marriage for girls and boys by districts are shown in table 1.10. Around 11 percent of the marriage among girls is below the legal age of 18 years and 12 percent of the boys got married below the legal age of 21 years. Tables 1.11 through 1.13 provide details about years of schooling of sampled household members by age, sex, caste and religion by rural-urban residence. Among females 7 years and older 31.2 percent are non-literate and corresponding figure among males is 19.2 percent. Among females, 28.2 percent have 11 or more years of schooling as compared to 33.7 percent among males. Regardless of sex, individuals about 14.4 percent of the literate population have less than five years of schooling. The non-literate persons are less in urban than in rural and more persons in urban 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 caste.

Figure 4 shows the school attendance by age, 6-11 years and 12-17 years, the stage of primary and secondary education respectively and sex. The state achieved 98.8 percent school attendance among 6-11 years children and 92.5 percent among 12-17 years suggesting the existence of dropout at the secondary level. There is no evidence of sex differential in school attendance among 6-11 years but for 12-17 years school attendance among females is 91.0 percent as compared 93.9 percent among males.



## 5. CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

Age at consummation of marriage is below 18 years for 35 percent of ever-married sampled women between 15-49 years irrespective of residence background. In rural, 38 percent of surveyed women reported their age at consummation of marriage below 18 years. In urban, 30 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 (65%) than in urban areas (35%). Non-literate husbands are less by 9 percentage points compared to non-literate wives/women in rural areas. Fifty three percent of women are non-literate whereas 46 percent of women are educated at least for 10 years. The proportion of husbands with 10



years or more schooling is 39 percent. Forty six percent of the ever-married women were married for 15 years or more and the distribution of ever-married women in the categories of less than 5 years (16.8%), 5-9 years (18.9%) and 10-14 years (18.3%) marital duration are almost uniform with each less than nineteen percent each.

The proportion of women belonging to Hindu has been highest and found to be 87 percent followed by (9.7%) Muslim. The proportion of Hindu women is higher in rural area (92%) as compared to urban (80%). The percent distribution of women by Caste/tribes is skewed towards other backward classes (52.5%) followed by women belonging to Scheduled Caste (28.4%) and Scheduled tribes (10.1%). The percent of women who belong to Scheduled tribes is two times high in rural area as compare to urban area.

Table 2.2 shows the distribution of years of schooling among sampled women by background characteristics. The percentage of women aged 15-29 years who had 11 years or more schooling in the age groups are found to be high. In 20-24 years (25.4%) and 15-19 years (23 %) is relatively higher than the other age groups. The urban women had more than 3 times higher percentage 26.2 percent in education in the 11 more years of schooling as compared to rural women (8%). It is to be noted that at least 3.4 percent of women with 0-5 years of schooling and 2.7 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 Hindu (15.3%). This proportion remains highest (26%) for women from others religion. Similarly, the proportion of women educated beyond 11 years of schooling is also found to be dismal among schedule Caste (13.9%) and scheduled tribes (8%) in Telangana.

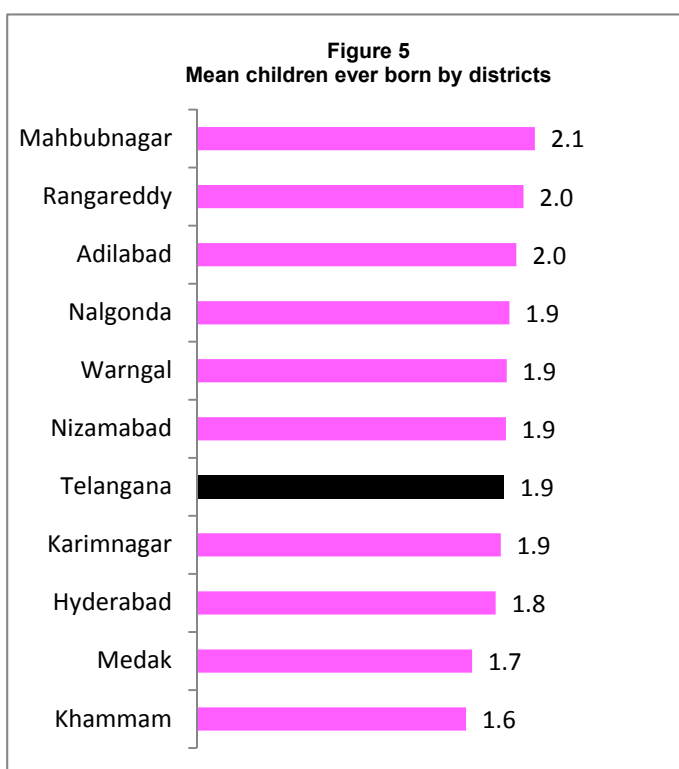
### **5.1 Birth Order**

Out of the total births since January 1, 2008 to ever-married women, around 59 percent births comes from rural area and the rest 41 percent from urban area. Forty two percent of them belong to women in the age group 20-24 followed by forty percent from women in the age group 25-29 (Table 2.3). The distribution of these births by religion shows that 84 percent births belong to Hindu and 12 percent to Muslim and rest belong to other than these two religions. The distribution of births by Caste/tribes indicates that births from the other backward classes contribute maximum 54 percent followed by scheduled Caste (30%). Out of the total births since January 1, 2008 to ever-married women, 53 percent were of second or higher order births and the corresponding figures are 63 and 69 percent respectively for non-literate and women with less than 5 years of schooling (Table 2.3).

The births of second and higher order are more in proportion among ever-married women aged 15-49 who are from rural area (53%), belonging to Muslim (57.5%), belonging to scheduled tribes (55%), and among 40-45 years or older women (76%), compared to ever-married women educated at least up to 10 years (44%), and (47%) those belonging to others caste (Table 2.3). Table 2.4 shows that the proportion of second and higher order births is the highest in Mahbubnagar district around 60 percent and the lowest 45 percent in Warngal district. The proportion of first order birth has cross the mark of 50 percent in Karimnagar, Warngal and Khammam districts. Percentage distribution of births is highest in district Adilabad district (14.1%) and followed by Rangareddy district (11.8%).

## 5.2 Mean Children Ever Born

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever-married women aged 15-49 years is 1.9 with marginal differential by residence, while it is 2.1 for non-literate and 1.5 to women with at least 10 years of education. The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever-married women aged 40-49 years is nearly 2.4. Mean children ever born to ever married women (15-49 years of age) by caste group shown marginal difference in this fertility indicator. The differentials by religion, it is high among Muslim (2.3) and low among (others religion). The state level estimates for mean children ever born by sex of children are also shown. It indicates that on average an excess of 0.2 male children to per female children ever born to ever-married women aged 15-49 years in the state as a whole. The sex differentials in mean children ever born to ever-married women aged 15-49 years is found to be higher for scheduled tribes, non-literate and older women (age 40 years and above). In case of women 40-49 years, the sex differential in mean children ever born is measured as 0.3. In this age group of women, the gap between male and female mean children ever born to scheduled tribes (0.27), other Caste (0.26), and non-literate women (0.35) is found to be much above than the state average (Table 2.5).



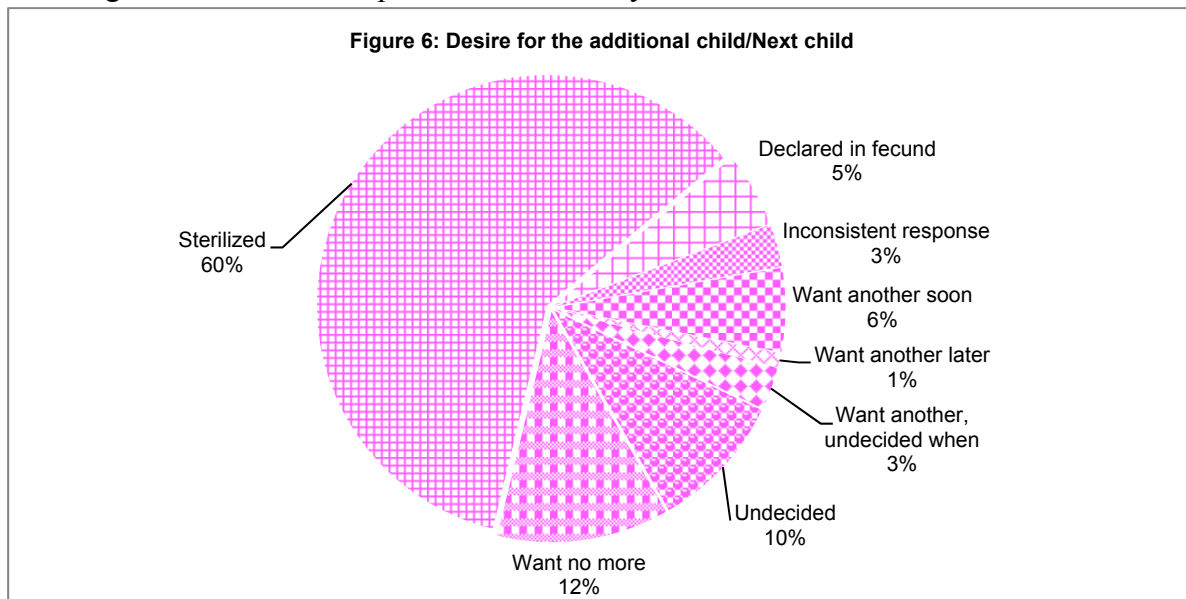
The mean children ever born to ever-married women by district is shown in Figure 5 it varies from 2.1 children in Mahbubnagar district to 1.6 children in Khammam district, while the state average is 1.9 children.

In Telangana, most of the outcomes (98%) of pregnancies which occurred since January 1, 2008 to currently married women aged 15-49 years turned to be live birth. Only 1.4 percent of the pregnancies outcomes are reported as spontaneous abortion. Percentage of pregnancies that resulted in induced abortion is 0.1 percent for the state as a whole. (Table 2.6). Percentage of pregnancies resulted into spontaneous abortions varies from nil in district Medak district to 4.2 percent in district Adilabad district. The induced abortion rate (0.5%) in Karimnagar and Warangal districts and still birth rate (1.6%) are found to be highest in district Warngal. Adilabad district is the lowest 94.6 percent as live births from pregnancies and Medak district attained the 100 percent live births since January 1, 2008 (Table 2.7).

### 5.3 Fertility Intention and Sex Preferences for Additional Child

Fertility preferences of currently married women in terms of desire for an additional child, timing to have and preferred sex of desired additional child by number of living children are given in Table 2.8. Among those with no living children, fifteen percent want a child soon (within the next two years) and only 2.6 percent want a child two or more years later. Among the currently married women aged 15-49 with one living child, 16.3 percent of wanted an additional child soon i.e. within two years. Most of the currently married women with two living children are sterilized (80%).

Figure 6 depicts the fertility preference of all currently married women regardless of number of living children. Twelve percent of currently married women want no more children,



six percent want additional child soon, ten percent is undecided about having and additional child and 60 percent have undergone sterilization. Three percent of currently women want to have an additional child but they have not taken any decision about timings when to have it.

Among the currently married women with no living children but want an additional child, 34.5 percent reported that sex of the child does not matter, 36.3 percent say it is up to God while 24 and 5 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 (29 percent wanting boy and 26 percent wanting girl). With increasing number of living children, longing for an additional male child becomes more and more magnified from around 29 percent among currently married women with one child to about 64 percent among currently married women with four and above living children. It is interesting to note that percentage of women with four and above living children reporting about preferred sex of additional child further decreases in the response categories of doesn't matter and up to God (Table 2.8).

## 6. MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

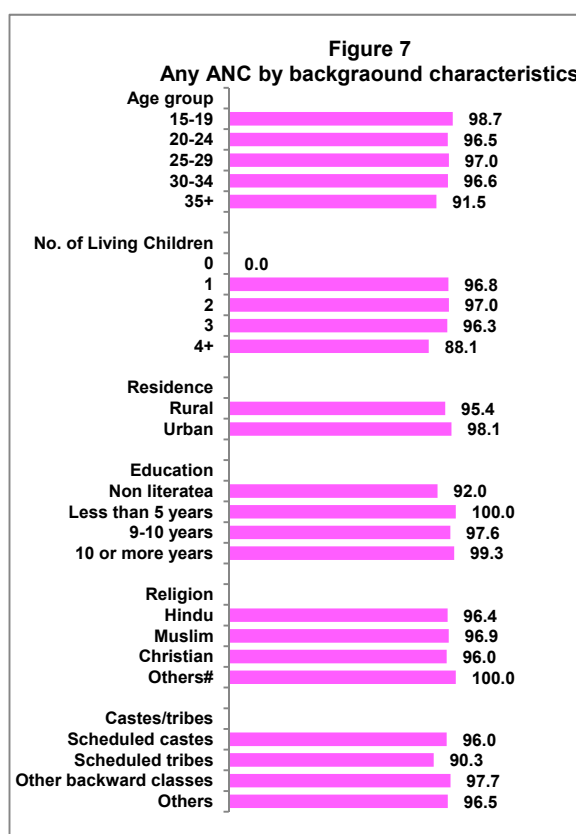
Maternal Health Care package of RCH programme focused more on ANC. The Maternal health care activities are implemented to strengthen and fulfill the RCH goals. ANC services provided by medical and paramedical professionals comprises of the regular physical checks with weight, height and blood pressure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

### 6.1 ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

In Telangana 96.5 percent of the women had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service during the pregnancy of their last birth in the three years period preceding the survey. Utilisation of private health facility for ANC care (71.6%) is more than compare to government health facility (39.5) (Table 3.1).

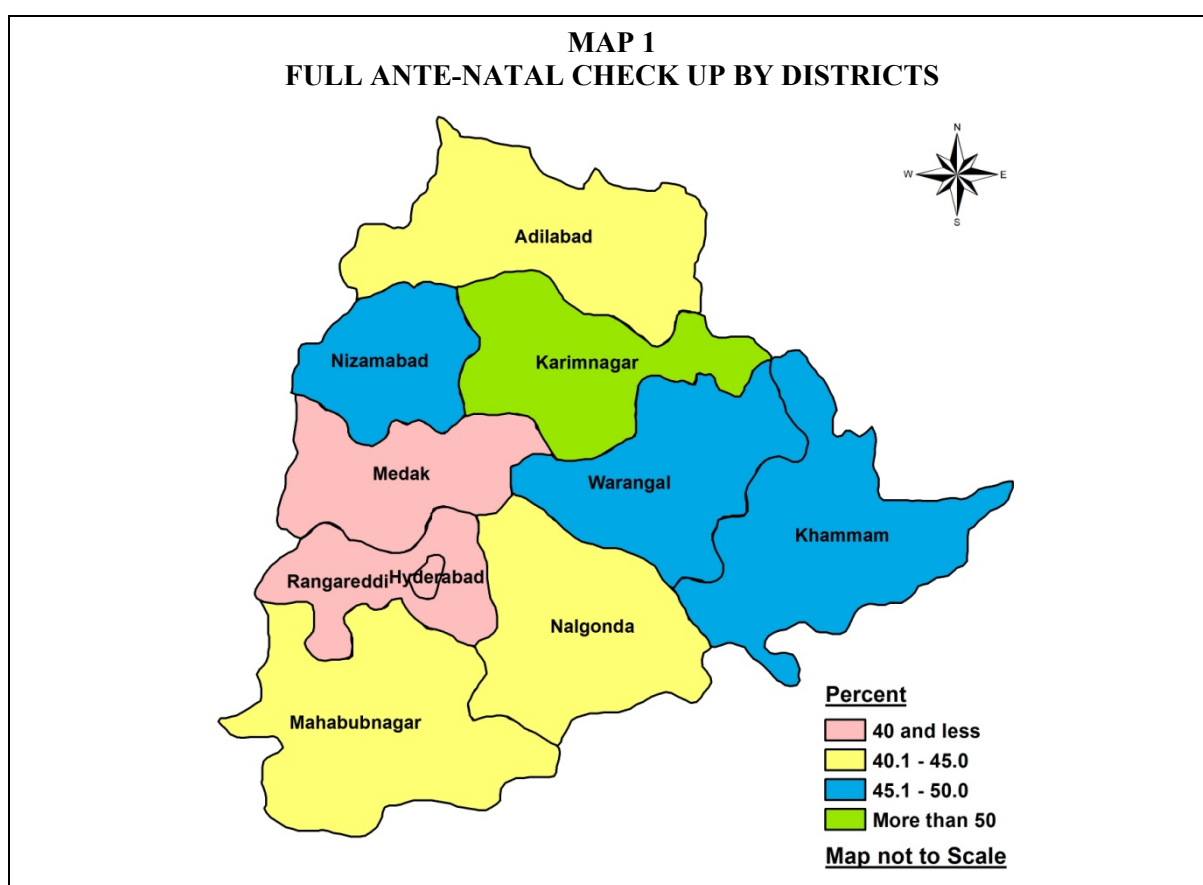
Any ANC coverage by selected background characteristics are illustrated in Figure 7. Any ANC received among the non-literate are 92.0 percent as against 99.3 percent among the women educated for 10 or more years. There is only a marginal rural -urban gap of 3.3 percentage point in availing any ANC, with 98.1 percent among urban residents and 95.4 percent among rural residents. Women who had received ANC with 1 living child is around 96.8 percent whereas woman with 4 and above living children is 88.1%.

The coverage of any ANC is highest in Karimnagar district (100%), near universal coverage in Warngal, Hyderabad and Nalgonda (98.4% to 99.5%) and lowest in Mahbubnagar district (92.6%). Majority of women from Nizamabad, Warngal, Khammam and Rangareddy district are availed ANC care from government health facilities (41.5% to 44.1%), while in Hyderabad district women are availing ANC from private health facility (85.6%) which is the highest in the state (Table 3.2).



The lowest ANC coverage in government health facilities was in Hyderabad District (20%). The DLHS-4 data reveals that more women availed from private health facilities for ANC as compared to government health facilities.

The specific components of ANC checkup which are suppose to be received the women during the pregnancy were asked to respondents. The proportion of women who received weight, height and blood pressure measurement, blood and urine tested, abdomen examined and sonography/ ultrasound test done are 91.5, 70.3, 80.7, 81.5, 79.1, 65.0 & 74.2 percent respectively, (Table No. 3.3). One important features of ANC check up in Telangana in case of ultrasound test done is high among women who are having 2 living children (75.7%), having 10 or more years of education (79.1%), rural- urban residence (72.0% and 77.4% respectively), and Christian and Muslim religion (78.1% and 77.6%). The women from other caste are the highest (77.6%) as compared to others. The detail is shown in Table.3.3.



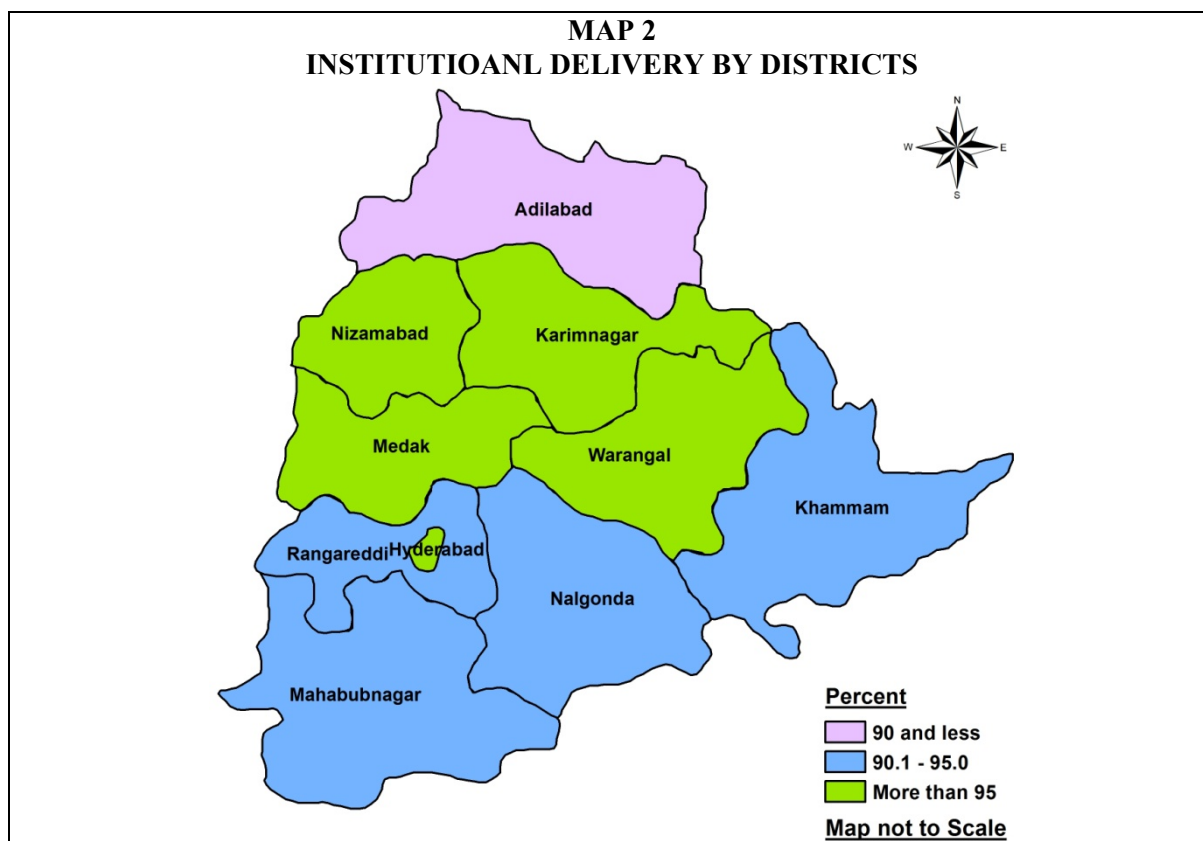
The proportion of women who had received at least three ANC (79.9%) and the women who had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy (70.3%) (Table 3.5 A). The women who had three ANC are highest among women who are two living child (80.9%), having 10 years and above education (84.5%), urban residence (82.3%), Other Backward class caste (82.7%) and there is no much difference by religion and age group between 15 - 35 years. The women who had full ANC (i.e. at least 3 ANC visits with 100+ IFA tablets/ Syrups consumed at least 1 TT) in Telangana is 40.3 percent. But 72.3 percent of women had 2 TT+ injections against 45.9 percent who had consumed 100+ IFA tablets/Syrups. The proportion of women who had received full ANC is highest in Karimnagar (53.1%) district

and lowest is 30.9 percent in Medak District (Table 3.6). District wise variation in coverage of full ANC is shown in the Map 1. The proportions of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets/syrup and received at least one TT injections are 45.9 percent and 89.9 percent respectively in Telangana during DLHS-4 (Table 3.6).

## 6.2 Institutional Delivery

In Telangana, the institutional delivery is 94.1 percent in DLHS-4 (2012-13). Around 31.7 percent of deliveries in the three years period preceding the survey which results either in still or live births in government health facilities and 62.4 percent in private health facilities, (Table 3.7). The proportion of women having background of ten years or more education (97.8%) and having one living child (96.1%) are most going for Institutional Delivery. The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 99.1 percent in Karimnagar and 87.2 percent in Adilabad (Table 3.9). Around 96.4 percent of Skilled Birth Attendant (SAB) delivery shows that safe delivery is practiced in Telangana.

The home delivery cases (5.4%) who are assisted by skilled persons are only 2.3 percent. The mean delivery cost in Telangana ranges with a maximum of Rs.15,112 in Hyderabad district and minimum is Rs.9,053 in Khammam District. In Telangana, all districts are having more than 90 percent of institutional delivery except Adilabad district (87.2) which is not low. District wise variation in institutional delivery is presented in the Map 2.



In Telangana, 7.4 percent of Institutional delivery used ambulance and 8.3 percent jeep or car for transportation of delivery with an average cost of Rs. 1,008. The use of ambulance for transportation for institutional delivery was low among women with background of having 4 and above children (5.1%), 10 or more years of education (6.3 %), Muslim (3.6 %) and Other

caste (5.0%) women. The mean delivery cost is Rs. 4,788 in Government Health facilities and Rs.15,040 in private health facilities. There is a large variation in institutional delivery cost between government and private health facilities

The JSY financial assistance for institutional delivery had benefitted to 20.5 percent delivery cases and 6.7 percent for home delivery cases (Table 3.8). The highest benefitted women for institutional delivery are those in the age group of 20-24 (21.7%), rural residence (24.7%), having 2 living children (21.5%), Christian (26.1%) and Scheduled tribe caste (27.2%).

### **6.3 Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period**

The women who either do not take ANC or take an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Telangana, as much as 37.9 percent women who had still/live births in the three years preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy (Table 3.6). Out of 10 districts, in 9 districts women faced high pregnancy complication percentage ranges from (23.4% to 58.6%). The women who had faced pregnancy complication is highest in Karimnagar District and lowest in Mahbubnagar. Fifty seven percent who had complications during pregnancy sought treatment for the problem in Telangana (Table 3.15).

Around 23.8 percent of women in Telangana had faced at least one delivery complication. The main type of delivery complications experienced by women who had still or live births in the three years period preceding the survey are mainly obstructed labour (15%), premature labour (68.4%), prolonged labour (21.1%), excessive bleeding (20.6%) and convulsion or high Blood pressure (11.8%) (Table 3.11). In all the districts of Telangana, Karimnagar district is the highest proportion of women had a delivery complication (46.1%) and is lowest in Medak (7.1%) (Table 3.15).

In Telangana, around 22 percent women had reported post-delivery complications. The major problem during post delivery period is high fever (50.6%), lower abdominal pain (43.9%) followed by excessive bleeding (32.4%) (Table 3.12). Among the women who had post-delivery complications 57.1 percent had sought treatment (Table 3.15). In all the districts, women sought treatment for post delivery complication with highest in Warngal (72.3%) and lowest in Mahbubnagar (44.4%).

## **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. Fifty six percent of newborns during the three year period preceding the survey were examined within 24 hours of birth (Table 4.1). In Telangana women who availed newborn care from government health facility constitute 25 percent as compared to private 74 percent. There is enormous variation in rural areas in government health facilities 33 percent and private health facilities 67 percent, in urban area also found variation in government 16 percent and private 84 percent. Majority of women of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste are going for check-up in private health facilities (61& 66%) than the government health facilities 39 & 34 percent. Other back ward classes



and even others used private health facilities 78 & 92 percent respectively than government health facility 22 & 8 percent respectively (Table 4.1).

Majority (88%) of children under age 3 years, born after January 1, 2008 were fed with colostrums and there is not much variation in this regard across selected background characteristics of women (Table 4.2). Karimnager district has the highest percentage of children who fed with colostrums/Khees (97%) and a Warangal district (78%) has lowest percentage (Table 4.5). In Telangana only 53 percent of women had initiated breastfeeding within one hour of birth of the child. Among districts the women in Karimnager has been least practiced by the initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth (44%) and most widely practiced in Rangareddi district (64%). However, 86 percent of women in Telangana initiated breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children, ranging from 81 percent in Khammam to 90 percent in Mahbubnagar (Table 4.5). Thus the women of Rangareddi and Mahbubnagar districts have the highest percentage of initiation of breast feeding within 1 hour (64% and 60 % respectively). The proportion of women who initiated breastfeeding within one hour, within 24 hours and after 24 hours of birth to children born in the three year period preceding the survey are 53, 86 and 10 percent respectively. Duration of exclusive breast feeding has been highly practiced among less than 2 to 5 months old infant as it ranges from 66 - 54 percent. Duration of exclusive breastfeeding has been decline with increasing age of children less than 3 years. About 7 percent children of age 6-9 months are given other fluids along with 12 percent semi solid and 6 percent solid food (Table 4.3).

### **7.1 Immunization Coverage of Children Aged 12-23 Months**

In Telangana immunization coverage of children aged 12-23 months has been recorded either from vaccination card or by asking the mother in case the card was not available. Twenty one percent of children's immunization details was recorded from the vaccination card (Table 4.6). The coverage of full immunization was 48 percent among the children aged 12-23 months. Full immunization comprises of one dose of BCG, three doses of DPT & Polio and one dose of measles vaccines (Table 4.6). In Telangana the coverage of BCG and measles are 92 percent and 83 percent respectively. Only 3 percent of children have not received any kind of immunization.

In the districts of Telangana, the highest coverage of full immunization was in Mahbubnagar (56%) followed by Hyderabad (55%) and Nizamabad (51%) and lowest in Rangareddi with 35 percent. (Table 4.7).

The coverage of BCG is high in all the districts similarly for DPT-3, Polio-3 and Measles. In case of DPT-3 the coverage fluctuates from 49.2 to 79.9 percent in the districts. Higher proportion of children (49.2%) of women educated up to 10 years and above received full immunization. Non-literate women's children received full immunization 47 percent (Table 4.6). Interestingly, in Telangana full immunization coverage of children (aged 12-23 months) in urban areas was lower (46 %) than in rural areas (49%).

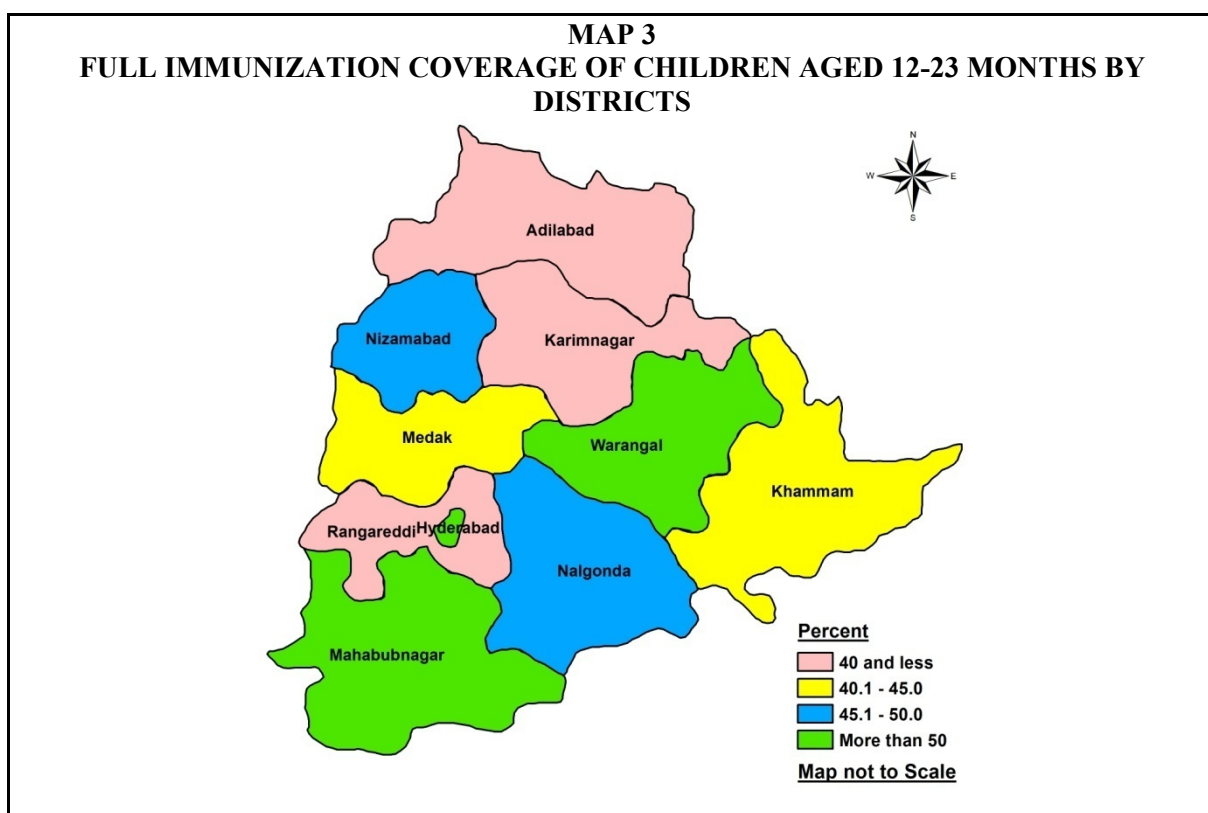
With regard to the place of vaccination of children, it was reported that Aganwadi Centre (26%), Sub-Health Centre (11.6%), Primary Health Centre (18.8%) and other government



health facility (38.4%) (Table 4.8). District-wise variation in the coverage of full Immunization is depicted spatially in Map 3.

Children aged 9-35 months who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A supplement is 80.7 percent in the State (Table no. 4.9). In Khammam district 95 percent of children received at least one dose of Vitamin-A (Table 4.7). Coverage of Vitamin-A in Hyderabad, Nizamabad and Warangal districts are 75.8, 78.0 and 79.4 percent respectively. Remaining districts where coverage of Vitamin-A is above 80 percent.

Majority (86 percent) of children in Telangana had received Hepatitis-B vaccination. There is no substantial difference in use of Hepatitis-B injection by place of residence and sex of the child. But mother's higher education is more responsive to received Hepatitis-B injection than others. (Table no. 4.9).



## 7.2 Management of Diarrhea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

The information on knowledge of diarrhea and ARI management was collected from women respondents as part of assessment of child care knowledge. Majority (73%) of women having knowledge of diarrhea management (Table 4.10) and 64 percent of women are aware of danger signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

The common practice followed by women for treatment of diarrhea was to give ORS (53%), salt and sugar solution (40%), plenty of fluids (15%), continue normal food (12%) and continue breastfeeding (19%) (Table 4.10). In Telangana 59 percent children who suffered from diarrhea were treated by ORS, while 57 percent of them were given some treatment or

the other (Table 4.11). Majority of children who had suffered from diarrhea are treated in a private (64%) as well as government (39%) health facility (Table 4.11).

In Telangana 64 percent of women are aware of danger signs of ARI, regarding specific symptoms of ARI. Forty percent of women know that difficulty in breathing, 15 percent pain in chest and 11 percent wheezing/whistling, 23 percent rapid breathing and 25 percent women having knowledge of others signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

Nearly 3.3 percent children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Out of total children suffered from ARI, 82 percent children had sought advice/treatment, majority (77%) of children had sought at private health facility and only 26 percent (Table 4.12) sought at government health facility.

Highest proportion, 10 percent of last or last but one child born after January 1, 2008 in Karimnagar districts had diarrhea in the last two weeks prior to the survey and 57 percent of them have sought advice/treatment for diarrhea (Table 4.13). In Nizamabad and Hyderabad about 3 percent of children of the same cohort had diarrhea and 81 percent and 45 percent were sought treatment respectively. The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 1.7 percent in Medak district to 6 percent in Warangal district.

The treatment seeking for ARI or fever is 80 percent and above in the districts of Karimnagar, Medak, Hyderabad, Rangareddi, Mahbubnagar, and Warangal (Table 4.13).

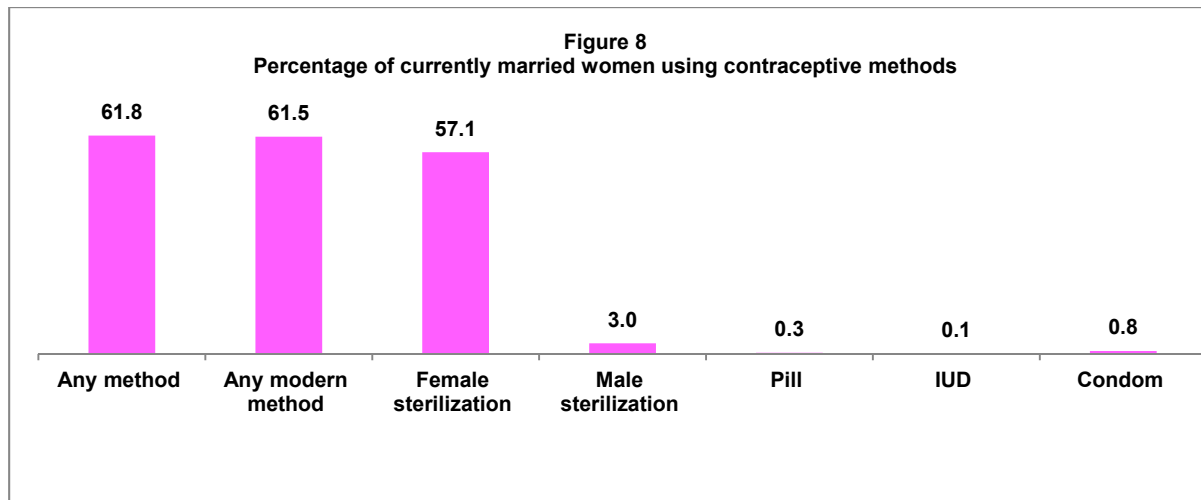
## **8. FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE**

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

There was awareness to the extent of 84 percent about female sterilization but male sterilization is known to only 58 percent and Condom is known to only 29 percent of women. Nearly 28 percent of the women know about IUD but knowledge of Pills is relatively high as 33 percent. The knowledge of traditional method is not very high (32%). However new methods on menu of Indian program/or in market like female condom was least known among women with 19 percent. The knowledge of emergency contraceptives is 27 percent (Table 5.3).

Female sterilization is the predominant limiting method being used by 57 percent of currently married women in 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary method is Condom having being used by 5 percent of husbands of currently married women. Oral pills and IUD are being ever used by 3 and 1.5 percent of women (Table 5.4). Among the currently married women the proportion ever using any modern method is 65 percent, while 67 percent of women ever used either modern or traditional methods. There is no rural-urban difference in the ever use of any modern contraceptive use is same (65%). Female sterilization among rural and urban women is also same (57%).

The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husband shows that about 62 percent of them were using one or other modern method mostly female sterilization 57 percent at the time of survey. Condom is in used only by one percent of currently married women’s husbands. The female sterilizations are same among rural and urban women (57%) but high among non-literate women (63%) compared to that women educated for at least 10 years (46%).

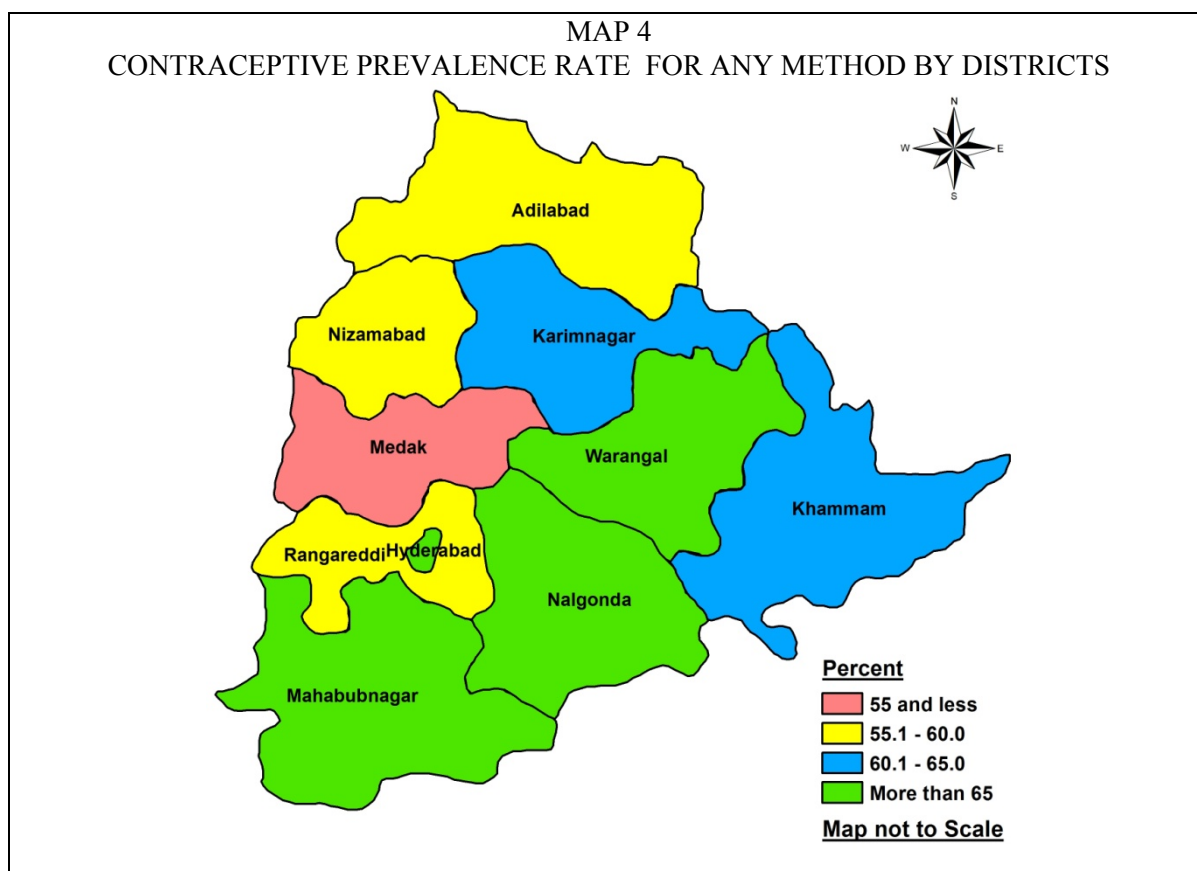


Female sterilization regardless of family size is more among currently married women who have one or more living sons compared to those with no living son. Nearly 24 percent of women in 20-24 years, nearly 51 percent of women in 25-29 years and about 67 percent of women in 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey. The mean age at the time sterilization is 31 years (Table 5.6). Among the currently married women, proportion continuing IUD use for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 3 years are 14, 11, 9 and 17 percent respectively. Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 13 percent of the total pill users and 38 percent of condom users are continuing for longer than 6 months.

Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any modern method was more than 61 percent in Telangana. Highest CPR for any modern method is 70 percent in Warangal district and lowest is 53 percent in Medak district. The prevalence of female sterilization in half of total ten districts like Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Medak and Rangareddi is less than 57 percent. The use of condom is the least in Rangareddi and Mahbubnagar districts which stands at 0.2 percent both while it is highest in Karimnagar district (1.2%). More than 57 percent of sterilization for limiting method has been done in government health facilities and 22 have availed government health facility for spacing methods. Thirty four percent of sterilization women and wives of sterilized men got monetary compensation for sterilization, with variation of 21 percent in Hyderabad district and 44 percent in Nalgonda district. As many as 77 percent of sterilization cases, monetary compensation is given at the time of discharge from the health facility (Table 5.9).

Nearly 14 of sterilized women were informed about the side effects before the adoption and 4.7 percent of women using the aforesaid methods have experience side effect or health problem (Table 5.10). Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception the main reason cited is related to for other reasons (46%), those related with

side effects (38 percent) while 17 percent mentioned fertility. For the younger women in 15-29 years reasons for discontinuation of contraception are mostly Other reasons related and it is also true for women with no or one living children (Table 5.11).

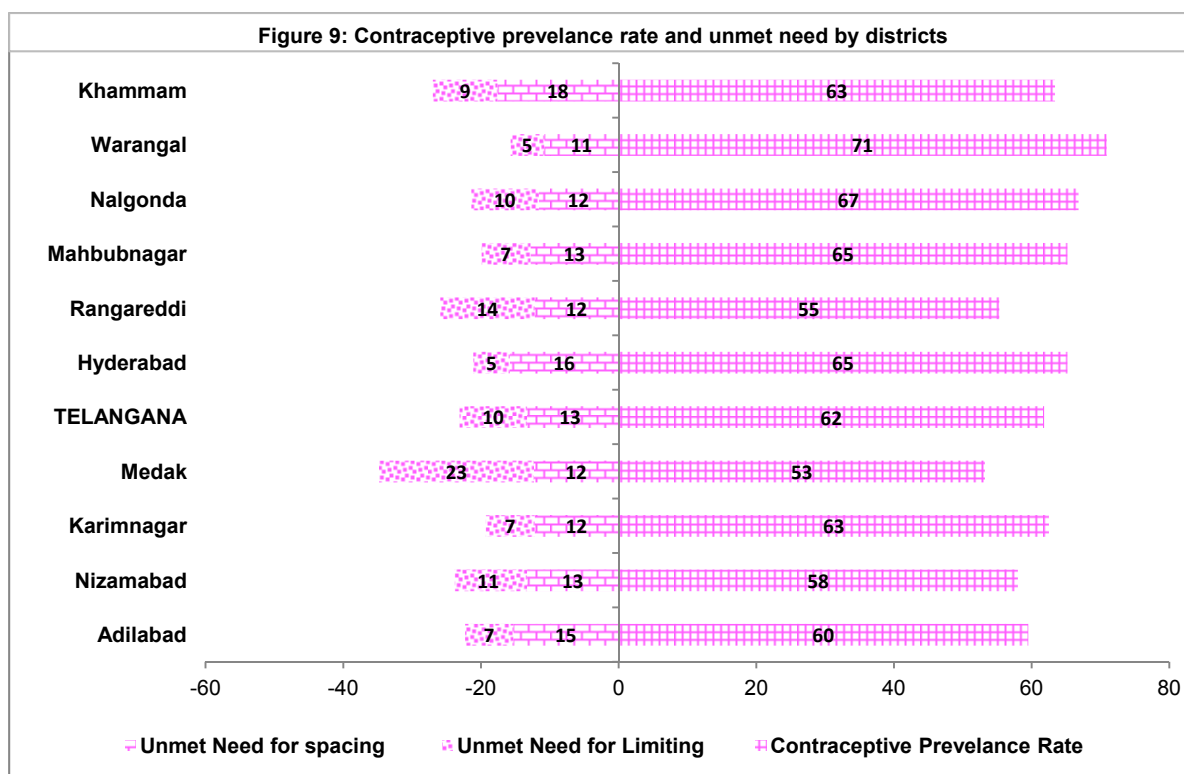


The Contraceptive Prevalence rate (CPR) for Telangana state is 62 percent. Only four out of total ten districts have CPR less than 62 percent which includes the districts of Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak and Rangareddi district. The highest CPR (70%) is for Warangal district that to lowest (53 %) in Medak district (Table 5.7).

About 7 percent of currently married women aged 15-49 years, not using any contraception intend to adopt limiting method and 2 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 21 percent, 33 percent and 47 percent respectively (Table 5.12).

Currently married women physiologically fertile for conceiving and want more children after two or more years are considered to have unmet need of contraceptive for spacing. In Telangana, 23 percent of currently married women have unmet need for Family Planning. Unmet need for spacing is 32 percent for women with one living child and 42, 34, 17 percent for women aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29. On the other hand, currently married women who are still have physiologically potential for conceiving and want no more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting. The unmet need of contraceptive for limiting is about 9 percent in the state.

Currently married women with unmet need for spacing is highest in Khammam (18%) and lowest is in Warangal district (11%). On the other hand unmet need for limiting is highest in Medak district (23%) and lowest is in Warangal district (5%)



## 9. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

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

### 9.1 Menstruation Related Problems

The women reported to have menstruation related problems and have specific symptoms during three months preceding the survey by background characteristics is given in Table 6.1. Menstrual problems are experienced by 8 percent of women in Telangana. The problems of painful periods (62%) and irregular period (28%) are the main menstrual problems experienced by women. The other problems reported are frequent or short periods (9

percent), prolonged bleeding (12%), scanty bleeding (9%), absences of periods and blood clots/excessive bleeding (3%). Women who had consummated their marriage below 18 years of age have had more menstruation related problems (10%). The menstrual related problems did not much differ by religion and caste.

## **9.2 Awareness of RTI/STI**

The awareness of RTI/STI was obtained from ever married women. The women who ascertained about RTI/STI were further asked on the mode and symptoms of transmission of the disease. Table 6.2 shows the percentage of women who have heard of RTI/STI by background characteristics. About one-fourth of women in Telangana had heard of RTI/STI. The proportion of women who were aware of RTI/STI was comparatively higher in urban areas (29%) than in rural areas (22%). Awareness of RTI/STI was lower with low age at consummation of marriage, non-literate women, and women from Scheduled Tribe. Awareness of RTI/STI increases with education of women. Thirty nine percent of women who had completed ten or more years of schooling were aware about RTI/STI.

Television is an important source of knowledge about RTI/STI, about RTI/STI, 64 percent women reported they had heard about RTI/STI from TV. Another major important source of information about RTI/STI is print media (63%), Leaders/community meeting (53%) cinema (36%). The sources of knowledge about RTI/STI differ by education of women and husband education.

## **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). Around thirty one percent of women reported unsafe delivery, unsafe IUD insertion (30%), unsafe abortion (40%), unsafe sex with persons who have many partners (59%), forty eight percent women reported unsafe sex with sex workers and forty four percent unsafe sex with homosexuals as a mode of transmission of RTI/STI. The knowledge varies by residence, age at consummation, education of women and education of the husband.

Table 6.4 shows the common symptoms of reproductive tract infections/sexually transmitted infections among women. About 16 percent of ever married women have reported having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and 5 percent experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. The women reported itching or irritation over vulva (3%), pain in lower abdomen not related to menses (8%). About 38 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 17 percent in Adilabad district to 42 percent in Khammam district. The districts where one third of the women have heard about RTI/STI are Hyderabad, Nalgonda and Khammam. Women reporting any abnormal vaginal discharge varied from one percent in Rangareddy district to 10 percent in Karimnagar district. More than one fourth of the women in all districts except Medak, Mahbubnagar, Khammam had sought treatment for any RTI/STI including abnormal discharge.

#### **9.4 Awareness of HIV/AIDS**

The awareness on HIV/AIDS was asked to ever-married women age 15-49 years. Nearly 75 percent of the women had heard about HIV/AIDS. Television is the one of the largest source of knowledge on HIV/AIDS. 68 percent women reported that TV is source of knowledge on HIV/AIDS, print media (61%), 57 percent of women followed by leaders/community meetings, cinema (35%), health personal (38%), school adult education programs (15%), radio (7%), husband (5%) (Table 6.7). More than fifty percent of the women reported unsafe sex with person having many partners, infected mother to child, transfusion of infected blood and shearing of injection/needles as mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS (Table 6.8). The reported modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS differ by residence, education of women and husband.

Table 6.9 shows Knowledge of methods of preventing HIV. Sixty two percent women were of the view that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by avoiding risks of getting infected through blood, 39 percent of women reported sex with one partner and about 20 percent of women were of opinion that by using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse and having sex with one partner can prevent HIV/AIDS. The differences in the preventing HIV/AIDS were found by residence, age at consummation of marriage, education of women and husband. The misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug was reported by 10 percent of women. The other misconception was stepping on someone's urine/stool (7%), sharing clothes (5%), sharing food (6%), hugging and shaking hand (5%) respectively (Table 6.10).

The women who had heard about HIV/AIDS were asked the place to test the HIV/AIDS (Table 6.11). More than 50 percent 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. 17 percent of women reported government hospital/dispensary and 48 percent reported private hospital/clinic as a place where people can go to test HIV/AIDS. The women who have heard about HIV/AIDS were asked if they had gone for the test, 48 percent of women had undergone for HIV/AIDS test (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, diabetes, mental health, cancer, crime and disorder, domestic

violence, unprotected sex, unintended pregnancy, etc (Room, Baboor, and Rehm, (2005). Alcohol consumption contributes to many diseases and is now the fifth leading risk-factor for the global disease (Lim, Vos, Flaxman, et al, 2012). Also, the economic burden of these NCD is equally serious - i.e., a 10 percent rise in NCDs is found associated with 1 percent lower rates of annual economic growth. However, programmes to combat NCDs were tremendously underfunded, and a low priority policy, as it is not part of the millennium development goals (MDG).

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

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

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

### **10.1 Tobacco and Alcohol Use in India**

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

In India, information about tobacco and alcohol use among adults has been collected by various household surveys such as the National Sample Survey (NSSO) (50th round, 1998), NFHS (1992-93, 1998-99, and 2005-06), DLHS (2007-08), the Global Adult Tobacco Survey-India (GATS-India, 2009-10), etc., each survey with specific objectives and methodology. According to GATS India, 35 percent of adults in India age 15 and over use



tobacco in some form or the other, with higher use among adults in most North eastern region (39-67%), east (36-50%), and central (40-53%) (IIPS & MoH&FW, 2010).

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

In case of alcohol consumption, household surveys in India show that alcohol use among adults, both men and women, is not uncommon, but the use is found much lesser than tobacco use. Alcohol consumption is higher among men than females. Study in India indicated the prevalence of current use of alcohol ranged from about 7 percent in Gujarat (state officially under prohibition) to a very high 75 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, and its consumption among women exceeded 5 percent only in the Northeastern region. DLHS-4 information on alcohol use by adult men and women comes from a substantial number of respondents (16,185 men and 18,031 women).

## **10.2 Tobacco Use in Telangana**

As shown in Table 7.1, overall 21 percent of adults in Telangana 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 (33%), older persons age 40 plus (over 25%), people with lesser education (28%), rural residents (24%), and among scheduled tribe (24%), etc.

In Telangana, the adults are using more of the smoking form of tobacco (14%) as compared to the oral form (smokeless variety). Use of smoke tobacco is higher among men (26%) as compared with females (3%), and also more likely to be higher among the older adults age 40 and above (18-20%), those with lesser education (20%) and also among the tribes and other backward classes (around 14% each).

In general, it is observed that in Telangana use of tobacco among adults increases with age, but in contrast, declines with increase in educational status. The pattern of using tobacco among adults also differs hugely and shows an interesting scenario across the districts in Telangana. Of the 10 districts in the state, two districts, namely Nalgonda and Khammam stand out as lower use of tobacco in the state (Table 7.4). Reporting of use of oral or smokeless form is highest in Warangal (21%), followed by Adilabad (18%). Other districts in which the proportion of adults using oral form of tobacco is over 10 percent are Nizamabad, Hyderabad, and Rangareddy. In case of smoking form of tobacco the use among adults ranges from 10 percent in Medak to 18 percent in Warangal. Other districts in which at least 10 percent of adults are likely to smoke are Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Khammam.

The use of tobacco (all forms) among men is moderately high in Telangana – 18 percent for oral or smokeless and 26 percent for smoking. It is interesting to note that both forms of tobacco use is the lowest among teenagers (less than 5%), but increases sharply from age 20 onwards (among the youth) to older ages. Tobacco use is more common among men in rural areas (21-28% for both forms) than urban males (12-22% for both forms), although the urban-rural gap is not so wide. Among men also, age and education emerge as important factors. The older males say age 35 years and above (21-34% for both forms) are more likely to use tobacco products than those age less than 20 (below 5%). Similarly, as education level increases use of tobacco in any form is more likely to diminish among men. The more educated males are nearly twice less likely to use tobacco than their counterparts who are illiterate (Table 7.2).

In Telangana, both forms of tobacco are used widely by men (18% for smokeless and 26% for smoking). However, in rural areas the proportion of non-smoke users (21%) is higher by about 9 percent than urban males (Table 7.2). About 7 percent of adult men use tobacco with paan, and 2 percent with guthka/paan masala, while around 9 percent use other forms of tobacco. Use of paan with tobacco and guthka/paan masala with tobacco among men is higher in rural areas (9% & 3% respectively) than urban areas (Table 7.5). In the case of smokers, more of rural men (28%) use this form, higher by about 6 percent, than those in urban areas (22%). About 16 percent of men are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) in Telangana. The proportion of usual smokers is 18 percent in rural areas as compared with 13 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 Telangana (Table 7.1), a small proportion of adult women (9%) reported using any kind of tobacco. Among the women tobacco users, while only about 3 percent smoke, a higher proportion of them (8%) use the oral form or chew tobacco (Table 7.3).

The pattern of tobacco use observed among women is not similar to that found among men. For instance, majority of women tobacco users prefer the non-smoke form. Women tobacco users belong to rural areas (11% for smokeless & 3% for smoking), as compared with urban women (3% & 1% respectively). As presented in Tables 7.3, women tobacco users are mostly to be over age 30 years and those illiterate. Clearly, age and education play an important role in influencing such personal habits. Among those women who use non-smoke form/chew tobacco, about 3 percent use it with betel nut or paan (Table 7.5). Among women who smoke, just about one percent are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) (Table 7.6).

### **10.3 Use of Alcohol in Telangana**

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 (16,185 men and 18,031 women).

As presented in Table 7.1, in Telangana 20 percent of adults consume alcohol. In the state, the level of consumption is found much higher among adults age above 40 (around 25%), rural residents (21%), people with lesser education (25%), and highest among scheduled tribe and other backward classes (around 21% each). Unlike use of tobacco, education does not make much impact as an important factor. Undoubtedly, use of alcohol is higher among illiterate, as compared to the more educated persons but the proportions do not differ drastically. The level of alcohol consumption by religious affiliation shows that the least consumption is among 'Others' (6%) and highest among Hindus (21%).

In Telangana, alcohol consumption across the districts shows that of the 10 districts, only in 5 districts the level is less than 20 percent (Table 7.4). The prevalence of alcohol use across the state ranges from 14 percent in Medak to about 24 percent in Warangal. Consumption of alcohol is found high in districts such as Nizamabad (21%), Rangareddy (20%), Mahbubnagar (22%) and Nalgonda (21%).

In Telangana, consumption of alcohol is found more concentrated among males (37%), about nine times higher than among females (Table 7.1). Men who are more likely to consume alcohol are those in their 30's (over 40%), rural residents (38%), non-literates and with lesser education (around 46% each), who follow Hinduism (38%) and other backward classes (38%). The reporting of consumption of alcohol is seen among the teenagers (7%). In Telangana, around 20 percent adult males are usual drinkers, while another 17 percent are occasional drinkers (Table 7.7).

Only about 4 percent of adult females reported consuming alcohol in Telangana (Table 7.3). The consumption of alcohol increases by age, with higher intake among older females age 35 and above (4-8%). Women who reported consumption of alcohol are those from rural areas (6%), non-literate (7%), and belonging to scheduled tribe (7%). In the state, a very small proportion (2%) of women reported as being a usual drinker (Table 7.7)

## **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 Telangana about 4 percent of the sample population reported suffering from any injury. The prevalence of any injury is a little higher in the rural areas (4.7%) compared to urban areas (3.8%). The prevalence of any injury (about 4%) shows not much variation between males and females in the state.

About 6 percent of the injuries reported were treated in intensive care. However, 18 percent of injuries were treated as in-patient with stay for less than a week, and 21 percent reported they treated as in-patient with stay for more than 2 weeks. Interestingly, in Telangana, about 42 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 rural residents go for other treatments (44%) as compared with urban residents (39%). The pattern of seeking treatment for any injury is more or less similar between men and women in Telangana (Table 7.10).

In Telangana, among the five disabilities, the prevalence of visual disability is a little higher (2%) as compared to other disabilities. Reporting of visual disability is also found higher among females (1.8%) than males (1.6%) and in rural areas (1.8%) than in urban areas (1.5%). Mental, speech and hearing disabilities are the other three disabilities reported in Telangana (0.5%, 0.2% & 0.6% respectively). While reporting of mental disability is higher among males (0.5%) than females (0.4%), females reported higher hearing disability (0.6%) than males (0.5%). The prevalence of visual and hearing disabilities is higher in rural areas than 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 Telangana is 7 percent. The differential in the prevalence of acute illness by residence show wide variation, with a much higher rate in the rural areas (8% against 5% in urban areas).

About 7 percent of household members reported suffering from any acute illness in Telangana. Similar prevalence of acute illness is observed for both males and females in the state. Among the prevailing acute illnesses, fever (other than those with rash or jaundice) is reported by nearly 60 percent, followed by fever with rash (8%), malaria (7%) and diarrhea/dysentery (6%). Interestingly, for most of the acute illnesses reported, more men suffered from most acute illnesses than women except for other type of fever. Prevalence of acute illnesses is also found higher in rural areas, barring other type of acute illnesses.

Nearly everyone who had suffered from any acute illness sought treatment. Among those who had sought treatment, 65 percent preferred treatments at private facility, mainly in a hospital (43%), followed by a clinic/dispensary (20%). About a quarter of those who had acute illnesses got treated in a government facility, mainly in a hospital (17%), followed by a Primary Health Centre (PHC) (6%). About 6 percent with any acute illnesses were treated at DOTS centre or at home. In Telangana, use of private health facility for treatment of acute illness is quite common even in rural areas (62%), 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 Telangana about 7 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). Prevalence of any chronic illness is a little higher among females (8%) as compared with males (7%). As shown in Table 7.13, reporting by symptoms of chronic illnesses suffered by household members is highest for diseases of the musculoskeletal system (20%), followed by diseases of cardiovascular system (11%), eye problem (8%) and diseases of respiratory system (6%). Interestingly, reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases other than the twelve identified diseases account for 34 percent.

In Telangana, not much differences observed in the reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases between males and females, except in case of some diseases. For instance, more males reported symptoms related to respiratory system (7% as compared with 5% among females), cardiovascular system (12% as compared with 10% among females), gastrointestinal system (5% versus 4% among females), genitourinary system (4% against 2% among females), and for 'other' diseases (35% against 33% among females). In contrast, females reported more of symptoms related to disease of central nervous system (5% compared to 4% among males), musculoskeletal system (22% compared to 18% among males), eye problem (9% against about 7% among males) and goitre (4% against about 1% among males).

By and large, most chronic illnesses show more or less similar prevalence in both rural and urban areas. However, some of these chronic illnesses show slightly higher prevalence either in rural or urban areas. For instance, urban residents reported more of diseases of cardiovascular system (14%), goiter (4%), and 'others' (36%) than rural residents. In case of rural areas, much higher reporting related to diseases of musculoskeletal system (23%), and eye problem (9%) is observed (Table 7.13).

Household respondents were also asked about the nature and source of treatment for chronic illnesses suffered by any of their household member. In Telangana, only 67 percent of those who suffered from chronic illnesses have details of diagnosis or treatment. About 19 percent have no details of diagnosis or treatment, and about 14 percent do not sought treatment at all. The proportion not seeking treatment (15%) or with no details of treatment (22%) is more in the rural areas as compared to urban areas (13% and 15% respectively). Overall, 64 percent of rural residents and 73 percent of urban residents have details of diagnosis or treatment for the chronic illnesses (Table 7.13).

Interestingly, in Telangana most people who suffered from chronic illnesses sought treatment at private facility (75%), even among rural residents (69%), and the proportion is 82 percent among urban residents. About 22 percent were treated at government facility (27% in rural areas and 17% in urban areas), while 3 percent reported being treated at home.

Persons who sought treatment for chronic illnesses were also asked about the details of the diagnoses at the facility. In Telangana, hypertension (21%) and diabetes (13%) are the most commonly diagnosed chronic illnesses, followed by diseases related to heart (5%) and asthma or chronic respiratory failure (3%). Goitre accounts for about 3 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, diabetes, and goitre. The results show that more females suffered from hypertension (22% against 19% among males) and goitre (4% 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 28 percent of older persons were diagnosed with hypertension and 16 percent with diabetes (Table 7.15). The prevalence of some of these chronic illnesses indicates that higher proportion of older persons in urban areas suffered from hypertension (31% as compared with 27% in rural areas), diabetes (25% against 13% in rural areas) and diseases related to heart (6% against 3%). Similar to the situation in the general population, among the older persons also it is found that more females are diagnosed with hypertension (31% as compared with 25% among males). More of male older persons are diagnosed with diabetes and diseases related to heart, TB, and stroke, which is found to be similar in both urban and rural areas.

### **11.3 Tuberculosis (TB)**

Tuberculosis has re-emerged as a major public health problem in many parts of the world, often as a concomitant illness to HIV/AIDS. Tuberculosis, once known as the 'White Plague', is contagious and spreads through droplets that can travel through the air when a person with the infection coughs, talks, or sneezes. Today, TB is a leading cause of death

among people who are HIV-positive. Worldwide, an estimated one-third of the nearly 40 million people living with HIV/AIDS are co-infected with TB. In most developing countries, TB would continue to be a serious health threat even in the absence of HIV/AIDS due to the public health challenges posed by poverty, high illiteracy, and poor sanitation. The GOI has stated that ‘In 2005, a total of 97 percent population was covered under the Revised National Tuberculosis Programme.’ The government allocated Rs. 680 crores for the National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTCP) in the 10th Plan (DGHS and WHO, 2005).

In Telangana below one percent of the household population diagnosed with TB, which is found higher among males and in rural areas.

## **12. NUTRITIONAL AND HEALTH**

The 2012-13 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)<sup>1</sup>. 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 4325 children from Telangana 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

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<sup>1</sup> World Health Organizations (WHO) Multicentre Growth References Study Group. 2006. *WHO Child Growth Standards: Length/Height-for-Age, Weight-for Length, Weight-for-Height and Body Mass Index for- Age: Methods and Development*. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO

chronic malnutrition. If a child is below three standard deviations (-3SD) from the reference median, he or his is considered to be severely stunted.

In Telangana, 24 percent children under age five are stunted and 13 percent are severely stunted. Variation in the prevalence of stunting by age group shows that stunting is highest (36%) in children age 19-24 months, followed by those in age 36 months and above (26%) and the lowest (9%) in children below age 6 months. Prevalence of severe stunting shows a similar pattern, with the highest proportion of severe stunting in children age 19-24 months (24%), followed by among those age 36 months and above (14%). Sex differential in the prevalence of stunting is pronounced as male children are relatively more likely to be stunted (27%) than female children (21%). Severe stunting is also high in male children compare to female children. Children under age five living in urban areas and coming from non scheduled Caste/tribes families are more likely to be stunted than others (Table 8.1). The prevalence of stunting is not uniform across different districts in Telangana. Stunting is the lowest in Warangal district (12%) followed by Nalgonda (18%). While, the prevalence of stunting is the highest in Mahbubnagar (34%) followed by Nizamabad (33%) and Hyderabad (29%). Severe stunting is the lowest in Warangal (5%), Nalgonda and Adilabad (11 percent each) and Karimnager, Medak and Khammam (13% in each). On the other hand, Nizamabad portrays the highest prevalence even in case of sever stunting (21%) (Table 8.2).

### **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 30 percent children in Telangana are wasted and 18 percent are severely wasted. Analysis by age group shows that wasting ranges from a minimum 21 percent in children age 19-24 months to the maximum 32 percentage in children age 25 months and above. Children residing in rural areas are more likely to be wasted (32%) than children living in urban areas (27%). Children from scheduled tribes are more likely to be wasted (33%) than the children in other caste groups. Variations by district portray that wasting in children ranges from 13 percent in Hyderabad to 42 percent in Warangal.

### **12.3 Weight-for-Age (Underweight)**

Weight-for-age is a composite index of weight-for height and height-for-age. Thus, 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 he is wasted, or both.

Table 8.1 reveals that 30 percent of children under age 5 are underweight and 13 percent are severely underweight. The proportion of underweight children is the highest (38%) among children age 19-24 months and the lowest (13%) among children under age 6 months. The sex differential in the proportion of underweight children is pronounced as rural children are little more likely to be underweight (31%) than the urban children (28%). Children from



scheduled Caste are relatively more likely to be underweight than others. By districts, underweight in children ranges from 45 percent in Nizamabad to 19 percent in Hyderabad.

#### **12.4 Body Mass Index of Women**

In many countries, chronic energy deficiency characterized by BMI of less than 18.5 among adults remains the predominant problem, leading to low productivity and reduced resistance to illness. Prevalence of overweight among women is also growing problem in developing countries. Overweight individuals are predisposed to a wide range of health problem including diabetes and heart diseases and also poor birth outcomes for pregnant women. The BMI is used to measure thinness or obesity. It is defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared (Kg/m<sup>2</sup>). 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 Telangana were obtained for 8933 women age 15-49 who were present in the sample households at the time of survey. Table 8.3 presents percentage of women age 15-49 by their BMI. The mean BMI is 22.5, which falls in the normal BMI classification. About fifth-tenths (53%) of women age 15-49 have a normal BMI, 28 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 women. Women age 15-19 are more likely to be thin or undernourished (48%) than women in other age cohorts. Rural women are more likely to be thin or undernourished (33%) than their urban counterpart (20%), where as urban women are more likely to be overweight or obese as compared to rural women (26% and 14% respectively). Educational attainment doesn't show any consistence pattern with the proportion of thin or undernourished women. Among women who are non literate and who have 10 or more years of schooling, nearly one third of them (28%) are thin or underweight. But the proportion of such women reduces to 25 percent among those completed 9 or more years of schooling. The pattern remains same in case of proportion of women who are overweight or obese. Ever married women from scheduled Caste and other backward Caste households, having larger potential to have food insecurity, are much more likely to be thin in comparison to those from households from other caste-groups. Proportion of women who are thin or underweight is not uniform across districts of Telangana. It ranges from the minimum of 14 percent in Hyderabad to 34 percent in Medak and Mahbubnagar. On the other hand, proportion of women who are overweight or obese is the highest in Hyderabad (31%) and lowest in Medak (13%).

#### **12.5 Prevalence of Anemia**

Anemia, characterized by a low level of hemoglobin in the blood, is major health problem in developing countries, especially among young children and pregnant women. Anemia among pregnant women may be an underlying cause of maternal mortality, spontaneous abortion, premature births, and low birth weight. The most common cause of anemia is inadequate dietary intake of nutrients necessary for synthesis of hemoglobin, such as iron, folic acid, and vitamin b12. Anemia also results from sickle cell disease, malaria, and parasitic infections

(Benoist et al. 2008)<sup>2</sup>. It is against this background, a number of interventions have been put in place to address anemia in children in developing countries. These include expanded distribution of iron supplements and deworming medication to children age 1-5 every six months.

In 2012-13 DLHS-4, all the usual residents of the selected households including children age 6-59 months were included in the anemia testing, where blood drops were collected using dried blood spot (DBS) method and tested in designated laboratories. The process of blood collection consists of obtaining blood droplets by pricking in the middle or ring finger with a retractable and non-reusable lancet. Before pricking, the finger was cleaned with a swab containing 70 percent isopropyl alcohol and allowed to dry. In case of those children where blood droplets were not possible from middle or ring finger, heel pricking was practiced and DBS were prepared.

Table 8.5 shows the anemia status of children age 6-59 months by some selected background characteristics. Over seven-tenth (71%) of children age 6-59 months suffer from some level of anemia (Hb <11.0g/dl), 16 percent of children have mild anemia and 42 percent have moderate anemia (Hb 7.0-9.9g/dl). Over 13 percent of children age 6-59 months have severe anemia (Hb <7.0 g/dl). The prevalence of anemia among children age 6-59 months is relatively higher among rural children (72%) than their urban counterparts. The prevalence of any anemia does not vary significantly by sex of the child and caste of the head of household to which children belong, except from other category of religion. Of course, children from Christian religion are comparatively more likely to suffer from any anemia than those from other religion- groups.

The prevalence of any anemia declines sharply among school going population age 6-19 years (54%). The proportions of school going population age 6-19 years who suffer from mild and moderate anemia are 18 and 30 percent respectively. The pattern in decline in any anemia with increasing age is linear in nature with the maximum (58%) among those in the age-group 6 to 10 years and minimum (50%) in those age 17-19 years. Female children and those living in urban areas are more likely to be anemic (Table 8.6). The prevalence in anemia also declining linearly with increasing years of schooling, from 59 percent among non literate to 50 percent among those having 10 or more years of schooling. Children from Scheduled Caste are more likely to be anemic even in the schooling going population age 6-19 years.

Prevalence of anemia declines further in case of adult population age 20 years and above. It is evident from Table 8.7 that about half (50%) of adult age 20 years and above are anemic in Telangana. Adult women are 1.4 times more likely to be anemic than their male counterparts. On contrary to the school age population (age 6-19 year) adult's population portrays an increasing prevalence of anemia with increasing age groups. The pattern in increasing the prevalence of anemia remains the same among adult men as well as women. Rural adult age adults (age 20 years and above) are less likely to be anemic than their urban counterparts.

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<sup>2</sup> Benoist, B.D., E. McLean, I., and M.Cogswell (eds.). 2008. *Worldwide Prevalence of Anaemia 1993-2005: WHO Global Database on Anemia*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization

Increasing years of schooling shows linear decline in the prevalence of anemia but the pattern is not consistent in case of men and women where prevalence of anemia remains by and large the same (36% to 43% among male and 56% to 60% among female) across the different years of schooling. Other backward Caste portrays a distinct pattern with relatively lower prevalence of anemia even among adult age 20 years and above, which may have definite implication for the food security scheme in the state.

Prevalence of anemia among pregnant women poses much sever health consequences and may be an underlying course of maternal mortality, spontaneous abortion, premature births and low birth weight, Table 8.9 presents the percent of pregnant of women age 15-49 classified as having iron-deficiency (anemia) by degree of anemia and some selected background characteristics. It is evident from the table that almost third-fifths (62%) of pregnant women in Telangana are anemic. About one-fifth of them have mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl), 34 percent have moderate anemia and seven percent have severe anemia. Pregnant women in Telangana who are older in age particular in 40-49, those living in urban areas and also belong to non- SC/ST and non-OBC households are more likely to be anemic.

## 12.6 Prevalence of Diabetics

Diabetes has serious consequences for individuals and poses a large burden on health services, especially in developing countries. According to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), diabetes poses a daunting challenge to the sustainable development of the nation, as almost every tenth adult in India is estimated to be affected by either diabetes or pre-diabetes (IDF 2011)<sup>3</sup>. The latest global figures on diabetes, released by the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), has raised a serious alarm for India by saying that nearly 52% of Indians aren't aware that they are suffering from high blood sugar( IDF, 2013). In 2012-13 DLHS-4, women and men age 18 and older in the selected households were eligible to have their blood glucose level tested. The blood glucose was measured using portable glucometer namely SD code free, where blood droplets were obtained by pricking in the middle or ring finger with a retractable and non-reusable lancet. Before pricking, the finger was cleaned with a swab containing 70 percent isopropyl alcohol and allowed to dry. In the process, the first two drops of blood were wiped away and third drop was drawn into the glucose strips.

Table 8.10 and 8.12 present data on random blood glucose values for men and women age 18 and above from the sample households included in 2012-13 DLHS-4. Data shows that 4 percent of men age 18 and above and 3 percent of women age 18 and above in Telangana suffer from diabetics as the level of blood glucose among those have been 160mg/dL or higher. Another 3 percent of men and women age 18 and above in Telangana are pre-diabetic. However, over nine-tenth of men as well as women have normal level or even lower level of blood glucose. Prevalence of diabetes increases linearly with increasing age among men as well as among women age 18 years and above. Men age 60 & above are over 5 times more likely to suffer with diabetes as compared to those in the age-group 18-29 years. The pattern remains by and large same even among women age 18 years and above 0.6 percent in the age group 18-29 years and 6.9 percent in age 60 years & above (Table 8.12). Men and

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<sup>3</sup> International Diabetes Federation (IDF).2011.Diabetes Atlas, 5th edition Brussels, Belgium: IDF

women age 18 and above who reside in urban areas are more likely to suffer from diabetes than their rural counterparts (1.7 and 1.4 times respectively). Men have been found to be less anemic who have less than 5 year of schooling Women are more likely to suffer from diabetes than those who have ever attended schools. Level of diabetes prevalence cuts across religion group, which may have implication for the differences in life style and food habits. Adult men and women in other religion are more likely to suffer from diabetes than the adult men and women who are Hindu, Muslims and Christians. Though cast differentials in prevalence of diabetes in not profound but men and women belongs to other caste are more likely to suffer from diabetes than SC/ST and OBC, which may be primarily due to changes in their life styles and dilatory practices.

Tables 8.11 and 8.13 present variation in the prevalence of diabetes among adult men and women age 18 and above across different districts of Telangana. Among districts, men in Nizamabad and Karimnager have the highest prevalence of diabetes (6%) followed by Rangareddy (5%) and Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal and Khammam (4% each). On the other hand, men in Adilabad (2%) and Medak (3%) have relatively lower prevalence of diabetes among different districts of Telangana. The pattern remains by and large the same even if we analyze the prevalence of diabetes among adult women in different districts of Telangana. The prevalence is the highest among adult women in Nizamabad, Karimnager Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar and Khammam (4% each) followed by Adilabad, Rangareddy, Nalgonda and Warangal (3%).

### **12.7 Prevalence of Hypertension**

Blood pressure rises and falls throughout the day. When blood pressure stays elevated over time, it is called high blood pressure. The medical term for high blood pressure is hypertension. Raised or high blood pressure acts as one of the contributing and intermediate risk factors for developing coronary heart disease, stroke, and kidney disease. The measurements taken for blood pressure in 2012-13 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 2012-13 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)<sup>4</sup>. The SBP of 120-139 or DBP of 80-89 is defined as the state of pre-hypertension. But for DLHS we have taken SBP 130-139 or DBP 85-89 as the pre-hypertension. It is evident from Tables 8.14 and 8.16 that 12 percent of men and 9 percent of women age 18 years and above in Telangana are in the stage of pre-hypertension, while 22 percent men and 16 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 (23% and 16%) than those living in rural areas (21% and 16% 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 Telangana are not uniform. Among men age 18 years and above, prevalence of pre-hypertension ranges from a minimum in Medak (9%) to the maximum in Rangareddy (17%). In case of hypertension, the prevalence ranges from a minimum in Adilabad (18%) to the maximum in Warangal (28%) and Hyderabad (24%) (Table 8.17).

In case of women age 18 years and above, the prevalence of pre-hypertension is the lowest in Nizamabad, Karimnager and Khammam (7% each) among the 10 districts of Telangana. On the other hand, Rangareddy (13%), Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar (10% each) and Warangal (9%) are some of the leading districts having higher prevalence of pre-hypertension among women age 18 years and above. District wise variation in the proportion of women age 18 years and above suffering with hypertension (SBP $\geq$  140 or DBP $\geq$ 90) also portrays the same pattern with the lowest proportion of women in Adilabad and Nalgonda (14% each) and the highest proportion in Medak, Warangal (18% each), Hyderabad and Rangareddy (17% each) (Table 8.17).

## 12.8 Use of Iodized Salt

Salt used in the household is the most common vehicle for iodine fortification to prevent the public health concerns of iodine deficiency disorders. The compound used for fortification of salt is potassium iodate (KIO<sub>3</sub>). 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 2012-13 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 97 percent of household in Telangana 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. Urban household are more likely to use iodized salts than their rural counterparts (61% and 52% respectively). Analyzing the variation in proportion of household using iodized salt by districts, it is evident from Table 8.19 that it ranges from a maximum in Adilabad (65%) to the minimum in Khammam (42%).

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<sup>4</sup> American Heart Associations. <http://www.heart.org/HeartORG/>.

### 13. HEALTH FACILITIES

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

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

In Telangana, the average sampled rural population served per Sub-Health Centre, PHC and CHC are 5,290; 48,795 and 96,110 respectively (Table 9.1). In total 263 villages were surveyed in DLHS-4 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 260 Sub-Health Centres, 197 PHCs and 88 CHCs.

Out of the 260 Sub-Health Centres functioning in government building, 17.9 percent have regular electricity (Table 9.2). About 16 percent of these Sub-Health Centres are having labor rooms; and out of this, 30.8 percent are currently in use. Toilet facility is available in 47.6 percent of the sampled Sub-Health Centre located in government buildings. Around 41 percent of these Sub-Health Centres running in government buildings have provision for water.

Citizen's charter is displayed in 84.2 percent of the sampled 260 Sub-Health Centres (Table 9.3). The proportion of sampled Sub-Health Centre facilitated by Village Health Nutrition & Sanitation Committee (VHNSC) and those that received untied funds is 93.9 percent and 89.6 percent respectively.

Ninety seven percent of sampled Sub-Health Centers in all the districts in Telangana have adequate number of Auxiliary Nurse Mid Wife (ANM). Around 74 percent of sampled SHCs are having Additional ANM available. Less than 20 percent of SHCs in Nizamabad, Medak and Nalgonda districts have Male Health Worker (MHW). When compared with other districts Karimnagar district is the maximum (44%) SHCs have MHW. At the SHC level, 90 percent of SHCs in all the districts except Nizamabad and Rangareddy have required Medical Officers (MOs). This percentage attained the 100 percent in two districts of Mahbubnagar and North Khammam (Table 9.5).

In Telangana, out of 197 sampled PHCs, 93.9 percent of the PHCs have adequate MOs. The available number of other human resources of LMOs, AYUSH Doctors, Pharmacists in position turned out to be about 43.2 percent, 40.5 percent and 63.5 percent respectively in the state.

Around 22 percent of the 197 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for MO (Table 9.6). Nearly 56 percent of the sampled PHCs is functioning on a 24 hour basis. 94.2 percent of the sampled PHCs catering to the sample villages have at least four beds. About 57.1 percent of the PHCs have regular power supply. Out of 197 PHCs only 26.4 percent have functional vehicles.

Newborn care services are available in 90.2 percent of the sampled PHCs, 72.6 percent provide referral services for delivery case, and 29.4 percent have conducted at least 10 deliveries (Table 9.7).

Around 95 percent of the sampled PHCs have received Untied funding received and almost all the sampled PHCs (96.3%) have utilized the Untied funds (Table 9.8). Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) has been constituted in 54.8 percent of the sampled PHCs and the Citizen's Charter displayed in 86.3 percent of sampled PHCs.

In Telangana total 88 CHCs were surveyed, out of this 24 CHCs are having Obstetric Gynecologist, 33 CHCs are having Pediatrician, 35 CHCs are having Anesthetist and 3 CHCs are having only 3 CHCs Public Health Manager (Table 9.9)

Out of the total 88 CHCs surveyed, 58 CHCs have functional OT, 81 CHCs have designated as FRU, 67 CHCs have new born care services and 19 CHCs have blood storage facility (Table 9.10). Sixty eight CHCs have displayed citizen's charter, 42 CHCs have constituted RKS, 39 CHCs have monitored regularly and 65CHCs have utilized untied fund.

Total 33 Sub-Divisional Hospitals (SDHs) have surveyed in Telangana. Information gathered at the Sub-Divisional Hospitals (SDHs) level on the availability of the human resources and other services availability at the time of the survey in Telangana as a whole is as follows: Twenty four SDHs are having Pediatricians, 3 CHCs are having Radiographers 3 in position. Out of the total 33 SDHs, 24 SDHs are having Ultrasound Facility, 33 SDHs have three phase connection, 25 SDHs have critical care area and 23 SDHs have suggestion and complaint box (Table 9.12).

In Telangan total 9 District Hospitals (DH) have surveyed, out of this 7 DHs have Pediatricians, 5 DHs have Radiographers. In 2 DHs have 2D Eco facility, 9 DHs have Ultrasound facility, 8 DHs have three phase connection, 8 CHCs have critical care area and 5 CHCs have suggestion and complaint box (Table 9.13).

## **BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS**





**TABLE 1.1 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS**

Basic demographic indicators of Telangana and its districts, Census 2011, India

State/Districts	Population (in thousands)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate <sup>1</sup>	Sex ratio <sup>2</sup>	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
Adilabad	2,741	27.7	+10.18	1,003	70.8	51.3	61.0
Nizamabad	2,551	23.0	+8.77	1,038	71.5	51.5	61.3
Karimnagar	3,776	26.1	+8.15	1,009	73.6	54.8	64.1
Medak	3,033	24.0	+13.60	989	71.4	51.4	61.4
Hyderabad	3,943	100.0	+2.97	943	87.0	79.3	83.2
Rangareddy	5,296	70.3	+48.16	955	82.1	69.4	75.9
Mahbubnagar	4,053	15.0	+15.34	975	65.2	44.7	55.0
Nalgonda	3,489	19.0	+7.41	982	74.1	54.2	64.2
Warngal	3,513	28.3	+8.21	994	74.6	55.7	65.1
Khammam	2,797	23.4	+8.47	1,010	72.3	57.4	64.8
<b>Telangana</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Series 20, Census of India, 2011, <sup>1</sup> 2001-2011, <sup>2</sup> Female per 1,000 males. -- Not applicable**TABLE 1.2 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, EVER-MARRIED WOMEN****Number of households and ever-married women interviewed by districts, Telangana, 2012-13**

State/Districts	No of PSUs		Number of households interviewed				Number of ever-married women interviewed			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	HH response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	EW response rate
Adilabad	44	26	1,868	1,185	683	93.6	1,778	1,126	652	96.3
Nizamabad	25	25	1,307	665	642	91.4	1,229	649	580	97.4
Karimnagar	25	25	1,280	652	628	90.6	1,178	543	635	96.5
Medak	25	25	1,332	674	658	94.3	1,255	656	599	98.0
Hyderabad	NA	50	1,199	NA	1,199	86.1	983	NA	983	93.4
Rangareddy	25	25	1,324	668	656	94.1	1,244	627	617	97.7
Mahbubnagar	25	25	1,323	650	673	94.3	1,203	572	631	98.8
Nalgonda	25	25	1,304	663	641	92.7	1,103	532	571	93.6
Warngal	44	26	1,841	1,181	660	92.8	1,334	847	487	91.7
Khammam	25	25	1,301	656	645	92.2	1,126	538	588	96.0
<b>Telangana</b>	263	277	13,927	6,918	7,009	92.3	12,432	6,090	6342	95.9

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

**Table 1.3 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY**

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

Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Total percent (100%)
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	94.3	5.4	0.4	0.0	100.0
Middle school	77.7	5.0	8.8	8.5	100.0
Secondary school	66.4	9.0	12.9	11.7	100.0
Higher secondary school	45.5	11.8	15.7	27.1	100.0
College	8.9	11.2	20.9	58.9	100.0
Madrassa	3.8	8.0	17.8	70.4	100.0

Note: Distance from the village is calculated for only those villages which do not have the facility within the village.

Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.

**Table 1.4(a) DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY**

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

Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village <sup>1</sup>			More than 10km
		Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km	
Sub Health Centre	80.2	86.3	92.8	98.5	1.1
Primary Health Centre	20.9	30.0	37.6	64.6	36.1
Community Health Centre	5.7	10.6	15.2	31.9	69.2
District/Govt. Hospital	2.3	4.9	8.0	13.3	89.0
Government Dispensary	3.4	7.6	11.8	20.9	80.2
Private Clinic	38.4	42.6	48.7	62.7	40.7
Private Hospital	22.4	29.7	35.4	50.6	50.6
AYUSH Health Facility <sup>2</sup>	4.9	15.6	22.1	38.8	62.7

Note: <sup>1</sup> Including facilities within village.<sup>2</sup> AYUSH-Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy**Table 1.4(b) Programmes beneficiaries**

Percentage villages having any beneficiaries from selected programs, Telangana, 2012-13

Programmes	Percentage of villages	Number of villages
Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	95.1	250
Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)	60.5	159
Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	98.1	229
Total number of villages		263

**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, Telangana, 2012-13

Reason	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
School too far	5.0	4.8	4.9	6.1	5.3	5.6	1.5	2.6	2.1
Further education not necessary	7.3	9.4	8.5	7.2	10.0	8.9	7.6	7.0	7.3
Required for work in household activities/ farm family/business	33.0	35.3	34.3	35.1	37.6	36.6	26.1	26.0	26.1
Required for outside work	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.3	6.3	5.9	8.0	4.1	5.9
Not interested in studies	31.2	17.8	23.6	32.5	18.1	24.2	27.1	16.4	21.4
Cost too much	2.0	5.1	3.8	0.6	3.0	2.0	6.4	13.3	10.1
Repeated failures	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	.6	.9	1.4	2.6	2.0
Got married	1.3	10.5	6.5	0.8	9.9	6.0	3.0	12.9	8.3
Others	12.8	10.2	11.4	11.0	9.0	9.8	18.9	15.1	16.9
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	219	288	507	144	200	344	75	88	163

Note: \*\*Unweighted cases.

<b>Table 1.6(a) HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD ASSETS</b>			
Percent of households by housing characteristics and household assets goods, by residence Telangana 2012-13			
Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
<b>Electricity</b>			
Having electricity	97.7	97.5	98.2
<b>Source of drinking water</b>			
<b>Improved source<sup>1</sup></b>	96.7	95.9	98.0
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	11.7	7.8	18.2
Public tap/standpipe	49.5	50.2	48.3
Tube Well or borehole	19.7	24.8	11.3
Other improved	15.8	13.1	20.2
<b>Non Improved source</b>	3.3	4.1	2.0
<b>Sanitation facility</b>			
<b>Improved sanitation</b>	55.0	37.8	83.6
Flush to sewer/septic/pit	41.8	28.7	63.5
Pit with slab	12.3	8.6	18.5
Pit ventilated improved	0.8	0.4	1.5
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Not improved</b>	45.0	62.2	16.4
Flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit	1.3	1.0	1.7
Pit without slab	3.0	2.9	3.2
Twin pit/ Compositing toilet	0.2	0.1	0.2
Dry toilet	0.6	0.5	0.9
No toilet/open space	38.7	56.5	9.3
<b>Fuel used for cooking</b>			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	55.0	36.8	85.2
Electricity	1.0	0.6	1.5
Kerosene	0.8	0.7	1.0
Wood	41.0	59.4	10.5
Others	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>Type of house</b>			
Kachha	7.5	10.7	2.3
Semi - pucca	42.6	51.0	28.7
Pucca	48.7	37.1	67.8
<b>Number of rooms</b>			
1	13.6	15.4	10.6
2	36.2	41.5	27.5
3+	50.2	43.1	61.9
<b>Household assets</b>			
Radio/transistor	5.1	5.4	4.4
Television	78.5	72.2	88.9
Computer/ laptops without internet	2.4	0.5	5.5
Computer/ laptops with internet	2.8	0.6	6.3
Telephone only	6.2	3.4	10.9
Mobile only	82.2	78.2	89.0
Washing Machine	8.1	1.9	18.3
Refrigerator	17.9	7.0	35.9
Sewing machine	11.6	8.2	17.4
Watch/ clock	75.5	71.6	82.0
Bicycle	31.6	35.5	25.1
Motor cycle/ scooter	30.4	20.9	46.2
Car / Jeep/van	3.4	1.2	7.1
Tractor	0.8	1.1	0.3
Water pump/tube well	12.6	10.2	16.7
Cart driven by animal	2.8	4.4	0.2
Cart driven by Machine	0.3	0.2	0.5
Other cart	0.7	0.7	0.6
Cooler/AC	14.1	5.8	27.8
<b>Number of households**</b>	13,927	6,918	7,009

Note: \*\*Unweighted cases. <sup>1</sup> 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.

**Table 1.6(b) HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT**

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

Districts	With electricity	Improved source of drinking water <sup>1</sup>	Improved access to Sanitation <sup>2</sup>	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in <i>pucca</i> house	Having BPL card
Adilabad	97.1	96.0	36.4	46.2	26.5	86.3
Nizamabad	96.9	97.0	60.1	59.2	48.6	84.0
Karimnagar	97.7	95.8	74.5	68.1	47.2	81.4
Medak	98.5	98.0	65.3	56.8	50.5	83.3
Hyderabad	98.2	97.4	89.2	93.1	80.3	60.4
Rangareddy	98.8	99.0	64.3	61.8	47.4	88.3
Mahbubnagar	99.1	99.0	58.5	55.5	65.2	88.9
Nalgonda	98.8	97.3	63.3	66.6	63.0	84.4
Warngal	95.8	93.0	47.4	49.0	44.6	89.0
Khammam	98.2	98.8	67.9	69.9	68.9	82.4
<b>Telangana</b>	97.7	96.7	55.1	55.0	48.7	86.0

Note: <sup>1</sup> 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. <sup>2</sup> 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, Telangana, 2012-13.

Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	85.9	85.5	86.4
Female	14.1	14.5	13.6
<b>Age</b>			
< 30	9.1	9.5	8.6
30-44	37.5	35.2	39.8
45-59	31.5	29.5	33.4
60+	21.9	25.8	18.2
<b>Median age</b>	45	45	45
<b>Religion</b>			
Hindu	86.0	91.9	80.1
Muslim	9.9	4.3	15.3
Christian	2.8	2.4	3.1
Others	1.4	1.4	1.5
<b>Caste/Tribe</b>			
Scheduled Caste	27.7	31.4	24.0
Scheduled tribes	9.5	12.8	6.2
Other backward classes	53.7	50.3	57.1
Others	9.1	5.5	12.6
<b>Number of usual members</b>			
1	4.3	4.9	3.6
2	12.5	13.5	11.5
3	15.9	15.2	16.5
4	30.0	27.8	32.1
5	18.2	18.6	17.9
6	10.0	10.5	9.5
7	4.2	4.5	3.9
8	2.0	2.0	2.1
9+	2.9	2.9	2.9
<b>Total percent</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Mean household size</b>	4.2	4.2	4.3
<b>Number of households**</b>	11,569	5,662	5,907

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, Telangana, 2012-13

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
1-4	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.8	6.0	5.6
5-9	8.3	8.6	8.0	8.4	8.8	8.1	8.1	8.3	7.9
10-14	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.4	8.2
15-19	9.1	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.4	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1
20-24	10.0	9.7	10.3	9.6	9.4	9.8	10.6	10.2	11.1
25-29	10.3	9.9	10.7	10.2	10.0	10.4	10.5	9.8	11.2
30-34	7.7	8.0	7.4	7.2	7.5	6.9	8.6	8.9	8.2
35-39	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.4	7.2	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.1
40-44	5.9	6.3	5.5	5.7	6.1	5.2	6.2	6.5	5.9
45-49	5.2	5.6	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.5	5.6	6.2	5.1
50-54	5.5	4.4	6.7	5.7	4.3	7.0	5.3	4.4	6.1
55-59	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.1
60-64	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.8	3.4	3.6	3.2
65-69	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.0
70-74	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.6	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.4
75-79	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
80+	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Persons**	59,646	29,558	30,059	29,562	14,642	14,898	30,084	14,916	15,161
Sex ratio at birth <sup>1</sup>	101.0	na	na	96.4	na	na	105.3	na	na
Sex ratio 0-4 <sup>1</sup>	104.7	na	na	105.2	na	na	104.3	na	na

Table is based on the *de facto* population, i.e. persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors), <sup>1</sup> Females per 100 males, na = Not applicable, \*\* Unweighted cases.

**Table 1.9 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION**

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

Age group	Marital status				Total percent	Number of persons**
	Never married	Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	Currently Married	Widowed/ divorced/ separated		
Total						
10-14	98.3	0.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	5,057
15-19	91.7	0.3	8.0	0.0	100.0	5,404
20-24	55.8	0.4	43.1	0.6	100.0	6,012
25-29	19.8	0.7	78.3	1.2	100.0	6,115
30-44	3.2	0.2	92.8	3.9	100.0	12,855
45-49	0.7	0.1	93.0	6.1	100.0	3,127
50-54	0.9	0.1	86.9	12.0	100.0	3,220
55-59	0.4	0.2	87.9	11.5	100.0	2,476
60+	0.7	0.4	73.1	25.8	100.0	5,914
Total	29.8	0.3	63.8	6.1	100.0	50,180
Male						
10-14	98.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	2,529
15-19	97.9	0.1	2.0	0.0	100.0	2,699
20-24	81.2	0.2	18.3	0.2	100.0	2,895
25-29	33.8	0.8	65.0	0.4	100.0	2,907
30-44	4.4	0.2	94.4	0.9	100.0	6,560
45-49	1.0	0.2	97.1	1.7	100.0	1,696
50-54	1.1	0.1	95.3	3.4	100.0	1,277
55-59	0.5	0.1	96.5	2.9	100.0	1,186
60+	0.6	0.2	91.6	7.7	100.0	3,012
Total	35.5	0.2	62.5	1.7	100.0	24,761
Female						
10-14	98.0	0.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	2,528
15-19	85.4	0.4	14.1	0.1	100.0	2,704
20-24	32.2	0.5	66.3	1.0	100.0	3,116
25-29	7.0	0.5	90.5	2.0	100.0	3,208
30-44	1.9	0.1	91.1	6.9	100.0	6,290
45-49	0.4	0.0	88.3	11.2	100.0	1,431
50-54	0.7	0.1	81.5	17.6	100.0	1,943
55-59	0.4	0.3	80.0	19.3	100.0	1,290
60+	0.9	0.7	53.9	44.6	100.0	2,900
Total	24.2	0.3	65.0	10.4	100.0	25,410

\*\*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 Telangana, 2012-13.

Place of residence/ district	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage		Currently married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 years
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
			(<21 years)	(<18 years)	
Adilabad	24.4	20.7	9.8	6.6	27.3
Nizamabad	24.4	20.5	13.3	2.0	23.8
Karimnagar	24.4	20.2	11.4	8.7	19.6
Medak	24.1	19.3	14.2	18.0	23.5
Hyderabad	26.4	20.5	3.2	1.8	22.9
Rangareddy	24.4	19.0	5.6	8.8	28.0
Mahbubnagar	24.6	19.9	7.5	8.3	34.7
Nalgonda	23.5	19.3	15.9	8.9	30.2
Warngal	23.2	18.9	7.2	14.3	25.0
Khammam	24.6	20.3	18.9	11.8	32.7
Rural	23.3	19.1	14.6	14.3	29.6
Urban	25.3	21.1	7.1	4.0	24.2
<b>DLHS- 4</b>	24.1	19.8	11.8	10.7	27.6

Reference period: January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2008 to survey date, na= Not applicable



**Table 1.11 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION**

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

Background Characteristics	Years of schooling among those who are literate						Total Percent	Number of persons**
	Non-literate	Less than 5	6 – 8	9 – 10	11 or more	Missing		
<b>Total</b>								
<b>Age</b>								
7-9	0.9	93.3	5.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	2,844
10-14	0.4	33.1	59.3	5.0	1.0	1.2	100.0	5,057
15-19	2.2	3.8	17.1	32.5	42.9	1.5	100.0	5,404
20-29	13.5	6.7	12.7	20.0	47.2	0.0	100.0	12,127
30-39	29.0	9.1	12.5	17.7	31.6	0.0	100.0	9,342
40-49	38.1	8.9	8.8	12.4	31.8	0.0	100.0	6,640
50+	53.8	7.1	5.3	5.6	28.1	0.0	100.0	11,610
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	19.2	15.0	15.6	16.2	33.7	0.3	100.0	26,224
Female	31.2	13.7	14.5	12.2	28.2	0.3	100.0	26,791
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	26.4	14.3	14.6	13.5	30.9	0.3	100.0	45,191
Muslim	17.3	16.0	18.9	19.5	28.1	0.1	100.0	6,068
Christian	19.6	12.0	13.6	13.6	40.7	0.4	100.0	1,474
Others	14.4	11.1	14.7	19.9	38.6	1.3	100.0	291
<b>Caste</b>								
Scheduled Caste	29.4	13.4	15.0	12.9	28.9	0.3	100.0	14,660
Scheduled Tribes	30.4	17.8	13.0	10.7	27.4	0.8	100.0	4,929
Other Backward Classes	23.3	14.4	15.5	14.8	31.7	0.2	100.0	28,085
Others	17.8	13.1	14.3	18.4	36.1	0.2	100.0	5,350
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53,024</b>

Note: \*\* Unweighted cases.

**Table 1.12 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION**

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Telangana, 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			
<b>Rural</b>								
<b>Age</b>								
7-9	1.0	93.2	5.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	1,413
10-14	0.5	34.3	58.1	4.4	1.2	1.5	100.0	2,551
15-19	2.6	4.8	18.5	34.1	38.1	1.9	100.0	2,685
20-29	18.4	8.5	14.3	19.3	39.5	0.0	100.0	5,792
30-39	40.0	10.3	11.5	13.4	24.8	0.0	100.0	4,287
40-49	50.1	8.7	6.8	4.4	26.0	0.0	100.0	3,107
50+	63.6	5.8	3.2	2.6	24.8	0.1	100.0	6,394
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	25.6	16.3	15.4	14.4	28.0	0.4	100.0	15,758
Female	39.0	13.5	13.4	9.7	23.9	0.4	100.0	16,130
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	32.9	14.9	14.3	11.6	25.9	0.4	100.0	24,182
Muslim	27.5	15.3	17.6	18.2	21.3	0.1	100.0	1,289
Christian	25.9	13.6	12.6	11.7	35.7	0.5	100.0	648
Others	23.9	15.1	17.3	20.3	22.3	1.1	100.0	110
<b>Caste</b>								
Scheduled Caste	35.1	13.5	14.5	11.0	25.6	0.3	100.0	8,148
Scheduled Tribes	34.6	18.5	12.3	8.7	24.9	1.0	100.0	3,341
Other Backward Classes	30.5	14.8	14.8	12.7	26.8	0.4	100.0	13,010
Others	29.4	14.7	15.0	17.9	22.8	0.2	100.0	1,730
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26,229</b>
Note: ** Unweighted cases.								

**Table 1.13 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION**

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Telangana, 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			
<b>Urban</b>								
<b>Age</b>								
7-9	0.7	93.3	5.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	100.0	1,431
10-14	0.2	31.2	61.3	6.0	0.7	0.7	100.0	2,506
15-19	1.6	2.3	14.8	30.3	50.1	0.9	100.0	2,719
20-29	6.8	4.1	10.5	20.9	57.7	0.0	100.0	6,335
30-39	14.8	7.6	13.9	23.2	40.4	0.0	100.0	5,055
40-49	22.2	9.2	11.5	17.7	39.4	0.0	100.0	3,533
50+	35.8	9.7	9.3	11.1	34.2	0.0	100.0	5,216
<b>Sex*</b>								
Male	9.6	13.2	15.8	18.9	42.3	0.2	100.0	13,260
Female	19.4	13.9	16.0	16.0	34.4	0.2	100.0	13,532
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	15.1	13.2	15.2	16.9	39.5	0.2	100.0	21,009
Muslim	13.1	16.3	19.5	20.0	31.0	0.2	100.0	4,779
Christian	11.9	10.0	14.9	16.0	46.7	0.4	100.0	826
Others	6.2	7.6	12.3	19.6	52.9	1.4	100.0	181
<b>Caste</b>								
Scheduled Caste	18.4	13.3	16.0	16.6	35.3	0.3	100.0	6,512
Scheduled Tribes	17.3	15.4	15.0	16.9	35.3	0.3	100.0	1,588
Other Backward Classes	13.8	13.9	16.5	17.5	38.2	0.1	100.0	15,075
Classes	9.6	12.0	13.9	18.8	45.5	0.2	100.0	3,620
<b>Total</b>	14.6	13.6	15.9	17.4	38.3	0.2	100.0	26,795
Note:*Does not upto total. ** Unweighted cases.								

**Table 1.14 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL**

Percentage of household population (aged 6 to 17 years) attending school/college by Background Characteristics, Telangana, 2012-13

Background Characteristics	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
<b>Age</b>									
6-10	98.7	99.6	99.0	98.3	99.7	98.8	99.0	99.5	99.2
11-13	96.7	99.0	97.5	96.8	99.4	97.8	96.5	98.5	97.3
14-17	87.7	93.7	89.9	90.7	93.7	91.8	84.5	93.6	87.9
6-11	98.4	99.5	98.8	98.2	99.5	98.7	98.7	99.5	99.0
12-17	90.7	95.5	92.5	92.7	95.8	93.9	88.6	95.1	91.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>94.3</b>
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	94.4	97.7	95.5	95.2	98.1	96.2	93.5	97.2	94.7
Muslim	94.4	96.2	95.6	96.6	95.6	95.9	91.7	96.8	95.3
Christian	95.3	97.2	96.0	96.3	97.1	96.6	94.2	97.4	95.5
Others	100.0	97.4	98.8	100.0	95.7	98.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>94.8</b>
<b>Caste/Tribe</b>									
Scheduled Caste	95.2	97.1	95.8	95.1	97.0	95.7	95.2	97.2	95.9
Scheduled Tribes	89.7	97.5	91.2	90.2	98.1	91.8	89.1	96.9	90.6
Other Backward Classes	95.1	97.3	96.0	96.8	97.6	97.1	93.4	97.1	94.9
Others	97.9	97.8	97.8	99.1	97.9	98.5	96.2	97.7	97.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>94.8</b>

**Table 1.15 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT**

Percentage of villages with facility and health personnel by districts, Telangana, 2012-13

District	Number of villages having facility						Number of villages
	Primary or middle school	Sub-Health centre	PHCs	Any government health facility <sup>1</sup>	Anganwadi Centre	VHNSC	
Adilabad	100.0	75.0	15.9	75.0	100.0	61.4	44
Nizamabad	100.0	88.0	20.0	92.0	88.0	72.0	25
Karimnagar	100.0	100.0	28.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	25
Medak	100.0	60.0	16.0	60.0	100.0	92.0	25
Hyderabad	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rangareddy	100.0	60.0	8.0	64.0	100.0	68.0	25
Mahbubnagar	96.0	76.0	24.0	80.0	92.0	60.0	25
Nalgonda	100.0	72.0	48.0	72.0	100.0	92.0	25
Warngal	97.7	95.5	20.5	95.5	100.0	88.6	44
Khammam	100.0	88.0	12.0	92.0	100.0	88.0	25
<b>Telangana</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>263</b>

<sup>1</sup> Facilities as reported by village pradhan/up pradhan/any other panchayat member/teacher/gram sevak/anganwari centre, Includes Sub-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, Note: Table is based on unweighted cases, na=Not applicable.

**Table 1.16 BIRTH REGISTRATION**

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

Background characteristics	Birth Registered	Having birth certificate <sup>1</sup>	Number of children below 5 years**
<b>Age of the children</b>			
Below 1 year	68.0	81.1	747
1 to 2 years	76.8	92.3	832
3-4 years	74.5	91.1	1,312
<b>Sex of the children</b>			
Male	73.6	88.6	1,735
Female	74.4	89.5	1,670
<b>Place of residence</b>			
Rural	71.1	87.7	1,597
Urban	76.5	90.9	1,808
<b>Religion</b>			
Hindu	73.3	89.2	2,840
Muslim	78.8	88.1	434
Christian	71.4	88.4	120
Others	81.8	100.0	11
<b>Caste/Tribes</b>			
Scheduled Caste			
Scheduled tribes	70.8	88.1	940
Other backward classes	59.8	89.6	241
Others	76.5	89.4	1,904
	79.3	89.7	320
<b>Total</b>	74.0	89.0	3,405

Note Total number will not match because of missing cases. <sup>1</sup>Out of those registered. \*\* Unweighted cases.

**Table 1.17 BIRTH REGISTRATION**

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

Districts	Birth Registered			Received birth certificate <sup>1</sup>			Number of children below 5 years
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Adilabad	71.2	75.7	72.8	85.6	93.3	88.5	455
Nizamabad	76.0	77.7	76.9	84.1	88.2	86.2	348
Karimnagar	74.9	76.1	75.6	88.6	90.1	89.4	306
Medak	88.3	75.2	82.3	89.5	86.1	88.0	366
Hyderabad	na	79.1	79.1	na	92.1	92.1	236
Rangareddy	70.4	74.6	72.5	89.9	95.6	92.9	424
Mahbubnagar	66.4	75.5	71.6	87.7	91.9	90.2	332
Nalgonda	69.8	81.7	76.3	95.5	91.1	92.9	325
Warngal	51.9	72.8	61.1	78.6	89.3	84.3	325
Khammam	68.2	72.9	71.0	90.8	88.8	89.6	288
<b>Telangana</b>	71.1	76.2	74.0	87.7	90.8	89.0	3,405

<sup>1</sup>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, Telangana, 2012-13 .

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Age Group</b>			
15-19	3.0	3.5	2.1
20-24	15.2	16.2	13.8
25-29	22.6	22.8	22.3
30-34	16.9	16.0	18.1
35-39	18.1	18.0	18.2
40-44	12.7	12.3	13.4
45-49	11.5	11.1	12.0
<b>Consummation of marriage</b>			
Below 18 years	35.1	38.2	30.4
18 years & above	64.9	61.8	69.6
<b>Marital Duration</b>			
Less than 5 years	16.8	16.8	16.7
5-9 years	18.9	19.0	18.9
10-14 years	18.3	18.4	18.2
15 or more years	46.0	45.8	46.3
<b>Woman's education</b>			
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	53.0	65.1	35.4
Less than 5 years	2.0	1.9	2.1
5-9 years	15.2	13.8	17.3
10 or more years	29.7	19.2	45.1
<b>Husband's education</b>			
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	44.4	56.3	27.0
Less than 5 years	2.2	2.4	1.8
5-9 years	14.5	14.3	14.8
10 or more years	38.8	26.9	56.3
<b>Religion</b>			
Hindu	87.1	92.2	79.8
Muslim	9.7	4.9	16.7
Christian	2.8	2.5	3.1
Others	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Caste/tribes</b>			
Scheduled Caste	28.4	31.4	24.1
Scheduled tribes	10.1	12.8	6.0
Other backward classes	52.5	49.7	56.6
Others	9.0	6.1	13.3
<b>(DLHS-4)**</b>	12432	6090	6342

Note: <sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included. \*\*Unweighted cases.



**TABLE 2.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN**

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

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling				Total	Number of women**
			0-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years		
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	26.9	0.0	4.7	13.9	31.6	22.9	100.0	349
20-24	32.2	0.2	6.3	12.6	23.4	25.4	100.0	1863
25-29	40.5	0.7	7.5	12.7	17.5	21.2	100.0	2794
30-34	51.5	0.6	8.2	11.3	13.3	15.1	100.0	2124
35-39	63.5	0.4	7.2	8.8	10.6	9.4	100.0	2269
40-44	69.5	0.8	7.4	6.2	7.7	8.5	100.0	1592
45-49	74.6	1.0	5.1	6.5	5.7	7.0	100.0	1441
<b>Place of residence</b>								
Rural	64.4	0.7	6.8	8.9	11.1	8.1	100.0	6090
Urban	35.0	0.5	7.2	12.2	18.9	26.2	100.0	6342
<b>Husband's education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	89.2	0.7	3.4	2.7	2.7	1.4	100.0	5151
Less than 5 years	56.8	0.6	26.8	10.2	4.1	1.6	100.0	263
5-9 years	38.5	0.9	16.9	23.5	14.7	5.3	100.0	1816
10 or more years	15.4	0.4	6.3	13.9	27.9	36.1	100.0	5202
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	54.0	0.6	6.9	9.7	13.5	15.3	100.0	10688
Muslim	40.6	0.5	7.3	14.9	20.8	15.8	100.0	1345
Christian	49.4	0.2	7.8	11.9	12.7	17.9	100.0	341
Others	37.6	0.0	11.5	4.6	20.2	26.1	100.0	45
<b>Caste/tribes</b>								
Scheduled Caste	56.7	1.0	6.3	10.1	12.0	13.9	100.0	3437
Scheduled tribes	71.5	0.3	6.9	5.6	7.7	8.0	100.0	1151
Other backward classe	49.5	0.5	7.6	11.0	15.4	16.0	100.0	6641
Others	35.3	0.3	5.8	11.5	21.7	25.4	100.0	1203
<b>Telangana</b>								
	52.5	0.6	7.0	10.2	14.3	15.5	100.0	12432

Note: <sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included. \*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 2.3 BIRTH ORDER**Percent distribution of births<sup>###</sup> among ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, Telangana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Distribution of births	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above		
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	4.3	82.3	15.1	2.5	0.0	17.7	100.0	90
20-24	42.0	61.5	32.6	5.3	0.5	38.5	100.0	932
25-29	40.0	36.9	43.8	15.9	3.5	63.1	100.0	909
30-34	9.8	23.7	46.3	17.6	12.4	76.3	100.0	231
35-39	2.8	25.2	42.9	21.9	9.9	74.8	100.0	64
40-45	0.8	(23.7)	(43.9)	(5.8)	(26.7)	(76.3)	(100.0)	16
45-49	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	06
<b>Place of residence</b>								
Rural	58.8	47.0	37.2	12.5	3.2	53.0	100.0	1089
Urban	41.2	48.0	39.1	9.2	3.7	52.0	100.0	1159
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	31.7	37.3	37.5	17.8	7.3	62.7	100.0	648
Less than 5 years	2.0	31.0	41.0	23.7	4.4	69.0	100.0	48
5-9 years	16.6	42.4	41.4	13.2	3.0	57.6	100.0	369
10 or more years	49.8	56.2	37.1	5.7	1.0	43.8	100.0	1183
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	84.1	48.4	38.8	10.3	2.5	51.6	100.0	1857
Muslim	11.9	42.5	29.5	18.0	10.0	57.5	100.0	301
Christian	3.7	44.8	42.1	10.3	2.8	55.2	100.0	81
Others	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	07
<b>Caste/tribes</b>								
Scheduled Caste	29.6	45.5	40.2	10.0	4.3	54.5	100.0	641
Scheduled tribes	8.2	44.9	31.6	16.6	6.9	55.1	100.0	169
Other backward classes	53.8	47.9	38.2	11.5	2.4	52.1	100.0	1236
Others	8.4	53.4	35.0	7.6	4.0	46.6	100.0	202
<b>Telangana</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2248</b>

Note: <sup>###</sup> Last live/still birth since 01-01-2008, <sup>a</sup> 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 2.4 BIRTH ORDER BY DISTRICTS**Percent distribution of births<sup>###</sup> among ever married women age 15-49 years by birth order and districts, Telangana, 2012-13.

Districts	Distribution of births	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above		
Adilabad	14.1	43.5	40.7	10.8	5.0	56.5	100.0	322
Nizamabad	10.5	49.8	35.6	9.9	4.7	50.2	100.0	239
Karimnagar	9.0	54.5	40.0	5.0	0.5	45.5	100.0	207
Medak	10.8	44.6	38.7	13.0	3.7	55.4	100.0	244
Hyderabad	8.1	44.6	46.1	8.2	1.1	55.4	100.0	174
Rangareddy	11.8	48.8	35.1	11.4	4.7	51.2	100.0	262
Mahbubnagar	10.7	40.3	33.0	19.6	7.1	59.7	100.0	240
Nalgonda	9.6	47.6	37.4	12.4	2.6	52.4	100.0	216
Warngal	7.7	54.9	35.2	8.6	1.3	45.1	100.0	167
Khammam	7.6	51.3	41.9	5.6	1.1	48.7	100.0	177
<b>Telangana</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2248</b>

Note: <sup>###</sup> Last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. \*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 2.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN**

Mean children ever born (MCEB) according to selected background characteristics of ever married women age 15-49 years and 40-49 years, Telangana, 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**
<b>Age Group</b>								
15-19	0.45	0.26	0.20	349	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.03	0.53	0.50	1863	na	na	na	na
25-29	1.71	0.90	0.81	2794	na	na	na	na
30-34	2.03	1.07	0.96	2124	na	na	na	na
35-39	2.22	1.21	1.01	2269	na	na	na	na
40-44	2.37	1.29	1.08	1592	2.37	1.29	1.08	1592
45-49	2.44	1.41	1.04	1441	2.44	1.41	1.04	1441
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	1.88	1.03	0.85	6090	2.41	1.36	1.06	1436
Urban	1.89	1.01	0.88	6342	2.39	1.33	1.06	1597
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	2.09	1.15	0.94	6235	2.43	1.39	1.04	2113
Less than 5 years	2.08	1.09	1.00	250	2.54	1.16	1.39	71
5-9 years	1.91	1.00	0.91	1931	2.51	1.30	1.22	341
10 or more years	1.49	0.79	0.70	4016	2.16	1.19	0.97	508
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	1.84	0.99	0.85	10688	2.33	1.30	1.03	2636
Muslim	2.26	1.23	1.03	1345	2.97	1.70	1.27	313
Christian	1.94	1.11	0.82	341	2.74	1.61	1.13	75
Others	1.76	1.06	0.70	45	--	--	--	6
<b>Caste/tribes</b>								
Scheduled Caste								
Scheduled tribes	1.85	0.99	0.86	3437	2.36	1.32	1.04	796
Other backward classes	1.88	1.05	0.83	1151	2.35	1.31	1.04	245
Others	1.92	1.03	0.89	6641	2.47	1.39	1.08	1650
	1.80	0.99	0.80	1203	2.23	1.24	0.98	342
<b>Telangana</b>	1.88	1.02	0.86	12432	2.40	1.35	1.06	3033

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 due to 'don't know' and 'missing cases'. <sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases, na = Not applicable. \*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 2.6 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY**

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

Background characteristics	Number of Currently Married Women	Percentage of Currently pregnant women	Pregnancy outcome				Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
			Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion		
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	331	16.9	96.8	1.6	0.0	1.5	100.0	91
20-24	1822	17.0	97.9	0.6	0.1	1.4	100.0	946
25-29	2711	10.6	98.0	0.7	0.2	1.2	100.0	924
30-34	2009	5.3	97.1	0.9	0.0	1.9	100.0	238
35-39	2083	2.8	95.1	2.3	0.0	2.5	100.0	68
40-44	1379	1.1	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	16
45-49	1234	--	--	--	--	--	--	07
<b>Place of resident</b>								
Urban	5662	10.0	98.0	0.6	0.2	1.3	100.0	1105
Rural	5907	10.2	97.4	0.9	0.1	1.6	100.0	1185
<b>Sex-composition of living children</b>								
One son only		11.0	97.4	0.5	0.0	2.1	100.0	478
One daughter only	1258	12.5	96.6	1.3	0.5	1.5	100.0	440
One son, one daughter only	940	5.0	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	528
Two sons only	2697	3.4	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	261
Three sons only	1446	1.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25
Three daughters only	250	4.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36
Four and above	196	5.3	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84
	775							
<b>Woman's Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>		6.8	98.9	0.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	650
Less than 5 years	5645	11.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	48
5-9 years	227	13.0	97.3	0.9	0.0	1.8	100.0	376
10 or more years	1828	12.6	97.1	0.9	0.3	1.8	100.0	1216
	3869							
<b>Husband's education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>		7.3	98.8	0.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	554
Less than 5 years	4512	8.8	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	48
5-9 years	249	11.9	98.3	0.5	0.0	1.2	100.0	392
10 or more years	1751	11.9	97.0	0.9	0.2	1.9	100.0	1296
	5057							
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu		10.0	98.1	0.6	0.2	1.2	100.0	1887
Muslim	9950	10.9	96.2	1.1	0.0	2.6	100.0	310
Christian	1248	9.8	95.2	2.8	0.0	2.0	100.0	84
Others	313	--	--	--	--	--	--	07
	45							
<b>Caste/tribes</b>								
Scheduled Caste		8.7	97.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	660
Scheduled tribes	3185	10.7	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	173
Other backward classes	1067	11.3	98.3	0.2	0.3	1.2	100.0	1246
Others	6182	7.5	95.2	1.2	0.0	3.6	100.0	211
	1135							
<b>Telangana</b>	11569	10.1	97.7	0.7	0.1	1.4	100.0	2290

Note: <sup>a</sup> 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 2.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY**

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

Districts	Number of Currently Married Women	Percentage of Currently pregnant women	Pregnancy outcome					Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
			Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion			
Adilabad	1641	12.3	94.6	1.0	0.3	4.2	100.0	337	
Nizamabad	1138	11.7	98.7	0.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	240	
Karimnagar	1101	9.4	98.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	100.0	209	
Medak	1158	13.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	241	
Hyderabad	926	3.3	96.6	1.1	0.0	2.3	100.0	180	
Rangareddy	1170	14.0	98.6	0.4	0.0	1.0	100.0	266	
Mahbubnagar	1112	11.3	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	244	
Nalgonda	1043	9.2	98.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	100.0	219	
Warngal	1241	7.7	96.7	1.6	0.5	1.2	100.0	173	
Khammam	1039	7.5	97.5	1.4	0.0	1.1	100.0	181	
<b>Telangana</b>	<b>11569</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2290</b>	

\*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 2.8 FERTILITY PREFERENCES**

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

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
<b>Desire for additional/next child</b>						
Want another soon <sup>1</sup>	15.4	16.3	1.1	0.5	0.4	5.9
Want another later <sup>2</sup>	2.6	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0
Want another, undecided when	8.3	8.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	3.0
Undecided	27.7	16.4	4.3	2.3	3.6	9.6
Want no more	14.6	12.1	11.5	10.7	13.6	12.1
Sterilized <sup>3</sup>	6.8	27.8	80.0	84.1	80.1	60.2
Declared in fecund	22.3	4.4	1.7	2.1	1.9	5.3
Inconsistent response	2.2	12.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	3.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	1669	2198	4950	1957	775	11569
<b>Preferred sex of additional/ next child</b>						
Boy	24.2	28.9	50.3	51.5	64.2	29.7
Girl	5.1	26.0	13.4	6.0	16.8	18.0
Doesn't matter	34.5	20.1	9.0	19.6	0.0	23.6
Up to God	36.3	25.0	27.3	22.8	19.0	28.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women <sup>4**</sup>	480	883	126	20	08	1517

<sup>1</sup> Want next birth within 2 years, <sup>2</sup> Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years, <sup>3</sup> Includes both female and male sterilization, <sup>4</sup> 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)<sup>###</sup> who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups, according to selected background characteristics, Telangana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any antenatal check-up <sup>1</sup>	Place of antenatal check-up <sup>b</sup>				Number of women <sup>**</sup>
		Government health facility <sup>2</sup>		Private health facility <sup>3</sup>	Others <sup>4</sup>	
		Health facility	ICDS/Mobile unit			
<b>Age group</b>						
15-19	98.7	38.1	4.6	72.5	1.3	89
20-24	96.5	39.7	5.4	72.4	0.4	1040
25-29	97.0	40.2	4.7	71.5	1.2	1311
30-34	96.6	36.8	2.5	70.7	0.6	406
35+	91.5	40.0	3.2	69.0	0.5	185
<b>No. of Living Children</b>						
0	--	--	--	--	--	9
1	96.8	35.8	4.5	74.8	0.9	1150
2	97.0	39.4	4.3	71.8	0.7	1344
3	96.3	47.0	5.7	66.5	1.0	398
4+	88.1	51.6	4.6	54.7	1.2	130
<b>Residence</b>						
Rural	95.4	47.1	5.9	66.4	1.0	1486
Urban	98.1	28.7	2.7	79.0	0.5	1545
<b>Education</b>						
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	92.0	52.7	5.9	59.7	1.6	975
Less than 5 years	100.0	38.5	6.1	72.0	0.0	64
9-10 years	97.6	42.5	6.1	70.8	0.3	512
10 or more years	99.3	29.1	3.0	80.3	0.5	1480
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	96.4	40.2	4.8	71.1	0.9	2538
Muslim	96.9	32.1	2.4	77.4	0.4	386
Christian	96.0	44.0	8.4	70.6	0.9	93
Others	(100.0)	(57.1)	(0.0)	(42.9)	(0.0)	14
<b>Caste/tribes</b>						
Scheduled Caste	96.0	45.9	4.6	64.6	0.6	834
Scheduled tribes	90.3	47.4	2.1	61.8	3.7	248
Other backward classes	97.7	37.1	4.9	75.0	0.5	1671
Others	96.5	26.5	4.7	82.6	0.9	278
<b>DLHS-4</b>	96.5	39.5	4.6	71.6	0.8	3031

Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, 'do not know' and 'missing cases'. <sup>###</sup>Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008, <sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included, <sup>b</sup> Among those who had received any ANC those who had received any ANC. <sup>1</sup> Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home, <sup>2</sup> Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary, <sup>3</sup> Includes private hospital/clinic, <sup>4</sup> Includes own home, parents home, other home and other. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. \*\* Unweighted cases.



**TABLE 3.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY DISTRICT**

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)<sup>###</sup> who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups by districts, Telangana, 2012-13.

District/State	Any ANC Check up	Place of antenatal check-up <sup>a</sup>				Number of Women**
		Government <sup>1</sup> health facility		Private <sup>2</sup> health facility	Others <sup>3</sup>	
		Health Facility	ICDS/Mobile Unit			
Adilabad	94.5	36.2	1.6	69.0	2.4	473
Nizamabad	97.1	43.6	2.1	76.3	0.3	327
Karimnagar	100.0	28.6	1.5	76.6	0.0	275
Medak	96.5	40.3	9.8	74.1	0.0	341
Hyderabad	98.7	20.3	0.0	85.6	1.0	209
Rangareddy	96.9	41.6	8.2	67.9	0.3	357
Mahbubnagar	92.6	37.5	3.6	71.8	0.7	316
Nalgonda	98.4	38.4	1.2	70.0	0.4	270
Warngal	99.5	44.1	8.2	74.2	1.1	231
Khammam	96.3	41.5	5.6	68.6	0.8	232
<b>DLHS-4</b>	96.5	39.5	4.6	71.6	0.8	3031

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

**TABLE 3.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP**

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)<sup>##</sup> who received specific components of antenatal check-up according to selected background characteristics, Telangana, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested (Hb)	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Sonography /ultrasound	Number of Women**
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	93.6	69.2	82.5	77.9	80.8	65.3	69.0	89
20-24	92.0	71.0	82.1	83.7	80.5	65.2	75.0	1040
25-29	91.8	70.1	80.7	81.7	79.0	65.5	75.0	1311
30-34	91.3	70.5	78.4	79.9	76.7	63.5	74.2	406
35+	86.5	68.8	76.4	73.2	75.5	63.4	67.0	185
<b>No. of Living Children</b>								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
1	91.8	71.6	81.6	82.4	79.5	66.0	74.2	1150
2	92.3	71.0	82.1	82.0	79.9	65.9	75.7	1344
3	91.7	68.8	76.5	81.5	79.5	63.3	71.9	398
4+	81.1	57.2	73.1	69.7	67.8	53.3	66.3	130
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	90.6	70.0	78.6	79.6	76.9	62.0	72.0	1486
Urban	92.9	70.8	83.7	84.3	82.3	69.4	77.4	1545
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	85.3	65.9	70.8	73.4	69.8	53.7	65.8	975
Less than five years	94.2	71.1	84.3	86.0	82.9	57.5	70.5	64
5-9 years	94.8	77.7	85.3	87.6	83.5	70.6	79.0	512
10 or more years	95.0	70.9	86.4	85.2	84.4	71.9	79.1	1480
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	91.5	69.7	80.3	81.0	78.7	64.2	73.6	2538
Muslim	92.4	74.5	82.7	84.9	80.2	69.9	77.6	386
Christian	89.5	71.0	83.2	83.1	83.0	64.7	78.1	93
Others	(92.9)	(78.6)	(85.7)	(85.7)	(92.9)	(85.7)	(85.7)	14
<b>Caste/tribes</b>								
Scheduled Caste	91.3	72.5	80.7	79.7	76.5	66.2	73.0	834
Scheduled Tribes	80.4	59.9	66.1	64.8	66.1	49.7	59.6	248
Backward Classes	93.5	72.0	83.1	85.1	82.5	67.1	76.8	1671
Others	91.5	63.4	80.4	82.1	80.1	63.7	77.6	278
<b>DLHS-4</b>								
	91.5	70.3	80.7	81.5	79.1	65.0	74.2	3031

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

**TABLE 4.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CARE**Percentage of women (aged 15-49)<sup>###</sup> who received advice on different components, according to selected background characteristics, Telangana, 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	
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	58.7	57.9	45.3	64.8	72.3	55.5	40.6	89
20-24	58.8	65.1	50.1	68.8	75.3	53.0	46.0	1040
25-29	65.8	67.0	52.9	69.5	75.6	56.4	50.2	1311
30-34	63.8	71.0	54.8	72.4	77.6	57.3	52.2	406
35+	59.0	66.6	46.5	65.2	70.5	50.6	49.8	185
<b>No. of Living Children</b>								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
1	63.3	66.2	52.2	70.5	75.1	56.0	47.1	1150
2	62.6	66.8	51.5	69.0	75.9	54.9	49.4	1344
3	59.8	64.8	51.2	66.2	73.2	53.4	49.8	398
4+	61.7	73.0	44.1	70.7	78.2	51.9	51.6	130
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	60.2	65.7	50.5	67.7	74.9	52.8	46.5	1486
Urban	65.7	67.7	52.9	71.4	75.9	58.0	51.8	1545
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	56.6	61.2	47.5	61.7	69.6	49.1	46.0	975
Less than 5 years	64.4	69.5	64.2	62.3	70.9	48.8	53.8	64
5-9 years	65.7	69.0	52.2	71.7	78.8	57.5	51.4	512
10 or more year	65.3	69.3	53.5	74.0	78.4	58.5	49.3	1480
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	61.6	65.6	50.9	68.4	75.0	54.5	47.2	2538
Muslim	67.5	72.6	52.5	75.5	79.2	57.5	57.1	386
Christian	64.7	69.7	59.4	68.8	70.0	55.5	56.8	93
Others	(78.6)	(71.4)	(78.6)	(71.4)	(78.6)	(71.4)	(64.3)	14
<b>Caste/tribes</b>								
Scheduled Caste	64.4	67.6	50.3	69.0	78.7	55.0	49.9	834
Scheduled Tribes	50.9	58.3	45.5	59.3	67.3	48.3	41.7	248
Other backward classes	63.4	68.5	52.7	70.7	75.3	56.0	49.8	1671
Others	61.7	58.4	53.5	70.3	72.3	54.8	44.0	278
<b>DLHS-4</b>	62.5	66.5	51.5	69.2	75.3	55.0	48.7	3031

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

**TABLE 3.5 ( A) ANTENATAL CARE: ANC VISITS AND TIME OF FIRST ANC**Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)<sup>###</sup> 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, Telangana, 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	
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	17.3	1.0	4.5	77.1	71.2	8.4	4.1	89
20-24	13.9	1.1	5.2	79.8	69.5	13.9	2.8	1040
25-29	12.9	0.6	6.6	79.8	72.5	12.7	2.8	1311
30-34	11.7	0.9	3.8	83.7	70.8	15.0	3.5	406
35+	20.7	1.0	5.2	73.1	58.7	18.6	1.4	185
<b>No. of Living Children</b>								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	09
1	13.6	0.8	5.2	80.3	72.9	11.8	3.2	1150
2	12.5	0.8	5.7	80.9	69.8	14.0	3.0	1344
3	14.7	0.8	6.9	77.7	67.9	17.0	1.6	398
4+	25.5	1.8	4.7	68.0	61.6	14.6	1.5	130
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	15.3	0.7	6.0	78.1	66.5	16.1	2.6	1486
Urban	11.5	1.2	5.1	82.3	75.9	10.1	3.2	1545
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	22.5	0.3	6.0	71.2	59.9	16.4	2.7	975
Less than 5 years	8.2	3.6	8.5	79.8	83.1	11.4	0.0	64
5-9 years	8.7	1.0	5.6	84.7	73.7	14.7	3.0	512
10 or more year	9.1	1.1	5.3	84.5	76.5	11.3	3.0	1480
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	13.8	0.8	5.6	79.9	70.0	13.7	2.8	2538
Muslim	14.4	0.7	6.0	78.8	71.3	13.5	2.9	386
Christian	10.8	3.5	6.9	78.7	74.1	13.4	2.6	93
Others	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(92.9)	(78.6)	(7.1)	(0.0)	14
<b>Caste/tribes</b>								
Scheduled Caste	13.6	0.8	6.5	79.1	68.7	13.9	3.0	834
Scheduled Tribes	26.3	0.0	6.4	67.3	55.5	15.1	3.7	248
Other backward classes	11.5	1.0	4.8	82.7	73.4	13.1	2.7	1671
Others	15.0	1.0	7.2	76.8	72.1	14.8	2.1	278
<b>DLHS-4</b>	13.7	0.9	5.6	79.9	70.3	13.7	2.8	3031

<sup>###</sup> Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. <sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included, -- Percentage not shown based on less than 10 cases. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. \*\* Unweighted cases.

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

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)<sup>###</sup> 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, Telangana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup equivalent		Full ANC <sup>b</sup>	Number of Women**
	No TT	1	2+	No IFA/syrup	100+ IFA tablets		
<b>Age group</b>							
15-19	9.3	21.6	69.1	3.2	46.2	37.5	89
20-24	9.6	17.5	73.0	1.8	45.3	38.9	1040
25-29	9.4	18.2	72.4	1.4	45.2	40.1	1311
30-34	10.3	16.1	73.6	1.8	50.6	46.0	406
35+	14.8	18.3	66.9	1.7	45.1	39.0	185
<b>No. of Living Children</b>							
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	09
1	9.4	16.4	74.3	2.0	46.1	40.2	1150
2	9.6	18.4	71.9	1.4	48.2	42.4	1344
3	9.6	18.6	71.8	1.8	40.7	35.8	398
4+	19.0	20.8	60.2	0.9	39.4	33.6	130
<b>Residence</b>							
Rural	11.8	18.4	69.8	1.6	42.9	36.9	1486
Urban	7.1	16.9	76.0	1.8	50.3	45.2	1545
<b>Education</b>							
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	16.8	19.7	63.5	1.8	37.5	32.2	975
Less than 5 years	5.6	16.9	77.5	0.0	40.0	34.4	64
5-9 years	8.0	15.6	76.3	1.9	47.6	41.1	512
10 or more years	5.5	17.2	77.3	1.5	52.1	46.5	1480
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	10.2	17.9	71.9	1.8	46.0	40.2	2538
Muslim	8.4	18.0	73.6	0.4	45.1	40.2	386
Christian	6.4	15.3	78.3	1.5	49.2	42.8	93
Others	(21.4)	(14.3)	(64.3)	(0.0)	(35.7)	(35.7)	14
<b>Caste/tribes</b>							
Scheduled Caste	11.0	17.5	71.4	1.7	50.5	44.2	834
Scheduled tribes	17.8	20.5	61.7	3.5	30.4	28.3	248
Other backward classes	8.4	16.6	75.0	1.5	45.5	39.7	1671
Others	7.3	23.4	69.3	0.9	49.5	43.5	278
<b>DLHS-4</b>							
	9.9	17.8	72.3	1.7	45.9	40.3	3031

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases. <sup>###</sup> Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. <sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included, <sup>b</sup> At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed, <sup>#</sup> Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. \*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 3.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND PREGNACY COMPLICATIONS**Percentage of women (aged 15-49) <sup>###</sup> who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by districts, Telangana, 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 <sup>1</sup>	full <sup>2</sup> antenatal check-up	Any complications	Number of Women**
Adilabad	72.9	76.5	88.2	43.0	41.2	37.9	473
Nizamabad	60.9	82.7	89.4	50.5	46.2	33.6	327
Karimnagar	84.5	95.0	97.0	56.1	53.1	58.6	275
Medak	69.4	73.7	78.0	30.0	27.7	37.7	341
Hyderabad	78.2	72.2	95.0	46.0	38.8	33.3	209
Rangareddy	57.8	70.6	92.6	40.8	30.9	36.4	357
Mahbubnagar	62.1	75.2	90.3	54.0	43.3	23.4	316
Nalgonda	87.0	89.1	93.9	49.6	41.0	38.3	270
Warngal	69.4	88.6	95.8	54.4	46.8	39.5	231
Khammam	81.3	87.0	89.7	51.2	49.1	44.4	232
<b>DLHS-4</b>	70.3	79.9	89.9	45.9	40.3	37.9	3031

<sup>###</sup> Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008, <sup>1</sup>100 or more iron folic acid tablets including syrup, <sup>2</sup> 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)<sup>###</sup> according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries according to background characteristics, Telangana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Institutional delivery			Home delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of SBA deliveries <sup>2</sup>	Number of women**
	Government	Private	Total				
<b>Age group</b>							
15-19	34.5	61.7	96.2	2.4	2.4	98.6	89
20-24	31.6	63.1	94.6	5.0	2.4	97.0	1040
25-29	32.2	61.5	93.8	5.8	2.3	95.7	1311
30-34	29.4	65.6	94.9	4.9	2.4	97.4	406
35+	33.9	59.1	93.0	7.0	1.6	94.6	185
<b>No. of Living Children</b>							
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	09
1	30.0	66.1	96.1	3.6	1.5	97.5	1150
2	31.2	63.6	94.8	4.8	2.0	96.8	1344
3	35.9	53.9	89.9	9.3	4.2	94.1	398
4+	40.8	44.0	84.9	15.7	5.9	90.3	130
<b>Residence</b>							
Rural	37.2	55.0	92.1	7.5	3.4	95.4	1486
Urban	24.0	73.3	97.3	2.2	0.6	97.8	1545
<b>Education</b>							
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	42.7	45.4	88.1	11.2	4.5	92.7	975
Less than 5 years	28.9	67.3	96.2	1.9	0.0	96.2	64
5-9 years	34.4	62.7	97.1	3.1	1.1	97.9	512
10 or more years	22.6	75.2	97.8	1.9	1.1	98.7	1480
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	32.2	61.8	94.0	5.5	2.3	96.2	2538
Muslim	24.9	71.8	96.7	3.9	2.2	98.3	386
Christian	41.3	51.2	92.5	7.5	3.3	95.8	93
Others	(57.1)	(42.9)	100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	14
<b>Caste/tribes</b>							
Scheduled Caste	38.7	56.4	95.1	5.0	2.0	96.6	834
Scheduled tribes	43.3	43.7	87.0	11.7	4.7	91.7	248
Other backward classes	28.3	66.3	94.6	4.9	2.2	96.9	1671
Others	18.8	77.9	96.7	2.7	1.0	97.7	278
<b>DLHS-4</b>	31.7	62.4	94.1	5.4	2.3	96.4	3031

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. <sup>###</sup> Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008.

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included. <sup>1</sup> Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse, <sup>2</sup> Skilled Birth Attendant. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. \*\* Unweighted cases.

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

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)<sup>##</sup> 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, Telangan,2012-13.

Background characteristics	Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery				Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY) <sup>c</sup>		Number of women**	Mean Transport cost (Rupees)	Mean Delivery cost (Rupees)		Number of women**
	Ambulance	Jeep/ car	Motor cycle/ scooter	Others <sup>1</sup>	Institutional	Home			Govt.	Private	
<b>Age group</b>											
15-19	10.7	2.5	13.1	69.8	20.1	0.0	89	676	4980	16614	71
20-24	7.1	7.7	9.7	70.6	21.7	10.0	1040	922	4499	15195	796
25-29	7.9	7.4	11.5	67.0	19.9	4.6	1311	967	4348	14766	1018
30-34	5.2	3.2	11.0	65.5	20.0	4.6	406	1002	6205	14700	326
35+	9.2	1.4	11.2	61.3	18.9	9.1	185	1907	5985	16165	149
<b>No. of Living Children</b>											
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	09	550	8167	9360	08
1	7.8	9.3	10.9	68.3	19.7	5.7	1150	1003	5069	15867	917
2	6.9	8.6	10.8	68.8	21.5	2.0	1344	1038	4961	15034	1057
3	8.6	7.1	10.4	63.9	20.6	13.4	398	961	4219	12556	290
4+	5.1	1.9	12.8	64.5	19.1	11.0	130	938	3103	13657	88
<b>Residence</b>											
Rural	9.3	5.3	10.9	66.8	24.7	5.2	1486	856	4270	13928	1148
Urban	4.7	2.9	10.8	69.2	14.8	13.8	1545	1210	5624	15902	1212
<b>Education</b>											
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	8.7	3.6	11.9	64.4	28.5	4.6	975	842	4372	11980	693
Less than 5	6.9	8.1	12.0	69.2	13.5	0.0	64	654	3331	13217	49
5-9 years	8.0	4.7	8.6	75.7	19.5	11.2	512	1076	5264	15147	413
10 or more years	6.3	3.4	10.8	67.4	15.7	13.5	1480	1086	5190	16285	1205
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	7.8	8.2	10.9	67.2	20.7	5.4	2538	994	4757	15045	1959
Muslim	3.6	8.4	9.3	74.8	17.0	4.7	386	1147	4529	14409	318
Christian	11.4	1.5	12.7	56.8	26.1	35.0	93	868	5667	18165	73
others	(0.0)	(1.3)	(14.3)	(71.4)	(35.7)	(0.0)	14	770	6500	16333	10
<b>Caste/tribes</b>											
Scheduled Caste	9.2	6.7	10.1	68.9	20.4	11.8	834	842	4220	15598	658
Scheduled Tribes	7.2	4.8	11.1	64.6	27.2	6.1	248	935	4609	12998	160
Other backward classes	6.9	8.5	10.7	68.7	20.9	4.7	1671	1070	5193	15051	1309
Others	5.0	6.6	13.7	61.9	12.2	0.0	278	1196	4944	14704	233
<b>DLHS-4</b>	7.4	8.3	10.8	67.8	20.5	6.7	3031	1008	4788	15040	2360

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

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



**TABLE 3.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT**

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)<sup>###</sup> according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by districts, Telangana, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of SBA Delivery <sup>2</sup>	Mean Delivery cost	Number of Women**
Adilabad	87.2	11.5	3.2	90.4	10353	473
Nizamabad	95.2	4.5	2.0	97.2	12806	327
Karimnagar	99.1	0.9	0.4	99.6	13120	275
Medak	95.9	3.5	2.8	98.7	10540	341
Hyderabad	98.1	1.4	0.0	98.1	15112	209
Rangareddy	94.4	5.1	2.4	96.8	12471	357
Mahbubnagar	94.8	4.9	1.9	96.7	13563	316
Nalgonda	94.9	5.1	3.0	97.9	13232	270
Warngal	98.4	1.6	0.9	99.3	13184	231
Khammam	95.1	4.1	1.3	96.4	9053	232
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>12204</b>	<b>3031</b>

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, <sup>###</sup> Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008.  
<sup>1</sup> Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse, <sup>2</sup> Skilled Birth Attendants\*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 3.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS FOR DELIVERY**Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)<sup>##</sup> according to main reasons for not going to health institution for delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Telangana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Reasons <sup>b</sup>										Number of women <sup>**</sup>
	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Customary	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of knowledge	Other	
<b>Age group</b>											
15-19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02
20-24	4.9	2.4	2.6	38.2	12.8	3.6	18.0	2.0	15.5	--	48
25-29	4.3	1.5	5.4	29.5	15.0	1.4	33.7	0.0	9.1	--	72
30-34	(17.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	41.2	(17.6)	(5.9)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(5.9)	--	17
35+	(7.7)	(0.0)	(7.7)	23.1	(15.4)	(7.7)	(30.8)	(0.0)	(7.7)	--	13
<b>No. of Living Children</b>											
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	00
1	8.5	0.0	2.5	38.6	19.7	1.6	13.3	0.0	15.8	--	38
2	1.1	1.8	3.4	40.6	13.8	1.7	28.0	0.0	9.6	--	59
3	11.7	3.4	2.7	26.0	13.7	0.0	36.3	2.8	3.5	--	37
4+	(11.1)	(0.0)	(11.1)	16.7	(5.6)	(16.7)	(22.2)	(0.0)	(16.7)	--	18
<b>Residence</b>											
Rural	6.1	1.8	4.5	34.4	13.4	3.6	23.4	0.8	11.9	--	116
Urban	8.7	0.0	2.9	27.8	16.9	2.3	35.6	0.0	5.8	--	36
<b>Education</b>											
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	6.0	2.0	5.1	26.0	15.0	3.2	28.8	0.0	13.9	--	109
Less than 5 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01
5-9 years	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	53.3	(0.0)	(0.0)	(26.7)	(6.7)	(6.7)	--	15
10 or more years	13.1	0.0	0.0	52.4	18.9	6.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	--	27
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	3.4	0.8	4.8	32.5	14.9	3.4	27.8	0.7	11.6	--	131
Muslim	(26.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	40.0	(13.3)	(6.7)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	--	15
Christian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	06
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	00
<b>Caste/tribes</b>											
Scheduled Caste	2.8	2.9	5.7	43.2	16.9	2.5	15.8	2.4	7.8	--	38
Scheduled tribes	0.0	3.6	4.4	11.0	16.6	12.1	25.0	0.0	27.4	--	28
Other backward classes	11.7	0.0	2.5	36.5	11.6	0.8	30.9	0.0	6.1	--	79
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	07
<b>DLHS-4</b>	6.5	1.5	4.2	33.3	14.0	3.4	25.5	0.6	10.9	--	152

<sup>##</sup> Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008, <sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included. <sup>b</sup> Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'Multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. <sup>\*\*\*</sup> Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 3.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS**

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)<sup>###</sup> who had complication during delivery and type of complications during delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Telangana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any delivery complication	Type of delivery complications					Convulsion/ high BP	Number of Women*
		Premature labour	Excessive bleeding	Prolonged labour	obstructed labour	Breech presentation		
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	19.2	81.3	4.9	25.9	3.2	4.7	0.0	89
20-24	26.7	67.3	18.5	18.8	17.2	2.4	11.8	1040
25-29	22.3	68.0	23.0	23.4	14.9	4.6	12.8	1311
30-34	24.2	73.7	22.9	21.5	10.1	2.3	12.6	406
35+	18.9	60.3	20.2	17.6	18.1	4.1	7.4	185
<b>No. of Living Children</b>								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	09
1	25.2	69.2	20.7	21.6	15.2	3.2	12.1	1150
2	23.8	66.6	19.8	22.2	14.6	3.3	10.6	1344
3	21.4	70.9	23.7	15.1	16.2	2.9	11.8	398
4+	16.9	75.7	22.6	16.5	16.2	9.8	26.4	130
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	25.4	74.2	20.0	19.4	11.9	3.2	11.1	1486
Urban	21.5	58.4	21.8	24.0	20.5	3.7	13.0	1545
<b>Number of ANC Visits</b>								
No visit	21.4	92.1	10.3	6.9	6.2	0.9	2.3	397
1	33.6	89.3	10.7	22.2	35.8	0.0	0.0	26
2	30.5	64.5	29.6	25.4	29.5	5.8	10.4	162
3+	23.6	64.7	21.6	22.9	14.8	3.6	13.6	2446
<b>Delivery</b>								
Normal	23.6	80.6	21.6	21.1	7.0	1.6	6.9	1413
Caesarean	23.8	57.4	19.9	21.1	22.0	5.0	16.1	1612
By Instrument or Assisted	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	05
<b>Place of Delivery</b>								
Government facility	23.6	72.7	17.8	19.6	7.5	1.8	11.3	918
Private facility	23.9	64.1	22.6	22.9	19.9	4.2	12.9	1946
Home	22.7	89.5	16.4	9.2	3.8	0.0	2.9	152
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	07
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>3031</b>

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'. <sup>###</sup> Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. \*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 3.12 POST-DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS**

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)<sup>###</sup> who had post delivery complication and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, Telangana, 2012 -13.

Background characteristics	Type of post delivery complication						Number of women**
	Any post delivery complication	High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	Other	
<b>Age group</b>							
15-19	21.5	46.7	30.8	18.6	23.6	0.0	89
20-24	23.0	54.8	45.5	20.6	29.4	0.0	1040
25-29	20.0	47.1	42.6	20.2	33.3	0.0	1311
30-34	25.1	51.8	45.3	22.9	35.2	0.0	406
35+	20.3	46.1	46.6	19.6	42.7	0.0	185
<b>No. of Living Children</b>							
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	09
1	22.9	49.3	44.1	23.4	33.4	0.0	1150
2	21.5	52.8	44.5	18.8	32.1	0.0	1344
3	19.8	47.4	43.0	13.7	26.6	0.0	398
4+	21.9	51.0	37.9	35.4	40.8	0.0	130
<b>Residence</b>							
Rural	21.9	53.3	43.6	18.4	30.3		1486
Urban	21.6	46.6	44.5	24.1	35.4		1545
<b>Delivery</b>							
Normal	21.7	56.7	44.3	18.2	30.2		1413
Caesarean	21.7	44.9	43.0	23.1	34.7		1612
By Instrument or Assisted	--	--	--	--	--		05
<b>Place of Delivery</b>							
Government facility	23.4	56.4	44.5	14.9	25.3		918
Private facility	21.4	48.1	42.8	23.6	36.0		1946
Home	16.8	35.7	59.2	26.0	34.4		152
Others	--	--	--	--	--		07
<b>Who Conducted the Last Delivery</b>							
Doctor	8.2	47.8	47.8	0.0	52.2		25
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0		11
Dai	19.4	32.7	57.6	38.6	45.5		76
Relatives/Friends	16.2	42.3	72.6	0.0	12.6		48
None	--	--	--	--	--		04
<b>DLHS-4</b>	21.7	50.6	43.9	20.7	32.4		3031

<sup>###</sup> Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008.

-- Percentage not shown based on less than 10 cases. \*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 3.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERY**Percentage of women (aged 15-49)<sup>###</sup> whether received any check-up after delivery according to background characteristics, Telangana, 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**
<b>Age group</b>					
15-19	69.0	0.0	74.3	77.4	89
20-24	72.2	27.8	74.7	75.3	1040
25-29	71.2	19.6	74.8	75.3	1311
30-34	73.0	38.8	75.0	75.2	406
35+	67.5	32.4	70.4	71.1	185
<b>No. of Living Children</b>					
0	--	--	--	--	9
1	73.2	23.0	76.1	76.8	1150
2	72.4	24.2	75.2	75.7	1344
3	69.1	21.9	73.3	73.7	398
4+	57.1	39.5	59.6	60.3	130
<b>Residence</b>					
Rural	68.1	24.7	71.5	72.2	1486
Urban	76.4	28.0	78.8	79.3	1545
<b>Education</b>					
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	58.4	20.2	62.3	62.9	975
Less than 5 years	76.7	0.0	76.7	76.7	64
5-9 years	76.3	12.1	79.3	79.7	512
10 or more years	79.5	57.2	81.9	82.6	1480
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	70.7	25.4	74.0	74.5	2538
Muslim	77.2	37.4	79.1	79.7	386
Christian	69.1	0.0	71.5	73.6	93
Others	(85.7)	(0.0)	(85.7)	(85.7)	14
<b>Caste/tribes</b>					
Scheduled Caste	69.7	23.6	72.7	73.9	834
Scheduled tribes	61.5	13.9	66.9	66.9	248
Other backward classes	73.7	30.3	76.7	77.0	1671
Others	73.8	28.7	75.1	75.7	278
<b>DLHS-4</b>	71.5	25.3	74.5	75.1	3031

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication <sup>1</sup>	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication <sup>2</sup>	Number of women**
<b>Age group</b>						
15-19	38.7	59.3	19.2	21.5	62.5	89
20-24	38.3	60.4	26.7	23.0	55.6	1040
25-29	38.2	54.9	22.3	20.0	59.6	1311
30-34	38.5	61.0	24.2	25.1	54.5	406
35+	31.2	49.1	18.9	20.3	53.5	185
<b>No. of living Children</b>						
0	--	--	--	--	--	09
1	40.2	61.0	25.2	22.9	62.8	1150
2	37.6	55.0	23.8	21.5	50.5	1344
3	35.8	59.6	21.4	19.8	61.1	398
4+	26.1	39.8	16.9	21.9	50.9	130
<b>Residence</b>						
Rural	37.8	58.3	25.4	21.9	55.2	1486
Urban	38.0	56.3	21.5	21.6	60.6	1545
<b>Education</b>						
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	36.9	47.7	21.4	21.4	48.3	975
Less than five years	47.5	72.6	28.4	16.1	61.0	64
5-9 years	36.4	59.7	27.5	23.0	57.0	512
10 or more years	38.8	63.0	24.0	21.8	64.8	1480
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	37.5	57.4	24.2	21.3	56.3	2538
Muslim	38.6	55.8	19.7	25.2	61.2	386
Christian	46.2	61.8	26.0	22.3	56.3	93
Others	(35.7)	(80.0)	(28.6)	(14.3)	(100.0)	14
<b>Caste/tribes</b>						
Scheduled Caste	40.3	53.6	25.5	22.8	53.1	834
Scheduled tribes	37.1	57.1	22.6	23.6	64.2	248
Other backward classes	37.8	60.0	23.3	21.6	58.0	1671
Others	31.1	55.7	22.3	17.4	65.4	278
<b>DLHS-4</b>	37.9	57.5	23.8	21.7	57.1	3031

<sup>###</sup> Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. <sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included. <sup>1</sup> Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy, <sup>2</sup> Women who reported at least one post delivery complication, ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases, -- 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)<sup>###</sup> who had extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to by districts, Telangana, 2012-13.

Districts	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication <sup>1</sup>	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication <sup>2</sup>	Number of women**
Adilabad	37.9	64.5	28.3	19.5	59.1	473
Nizamabad	33.6	54.5	19.0	19.2	60.5	327
Karimnagar	58.6	56.6	46.1	33.4	52.7	275
Medak	37.7	53.0	7.1	4.1	51.5	341
Hyderabad	33.3	52.7	15.6	16.0	50.8	209
Rangareddy	36.4	55.9	22.2	32.4	60.0	357
Mahbubnagar	23.4	40.3	12.3	21.5	44.4	316
Nalgonda	38.3	63.4	20.4	20.4	56.6	270
Warngal	39.5	73.2	35.7	27.7	72.3	231
Khammam	44.4	50.7	32.2	26.4	58.1	232
<b>DLHS-4</b>	37.9	57.5	23.8	21.7	57.1	3031

<sup>###</sup> Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008, <sup>1</sup> Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy, <sup>2</sup> 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)<sup>###</sup> who had awareness of the danger signs of new born, according to selected background characteristics, Telangana, 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**
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	10.7	15.9	4.4	2.9	4.6	15.4	11.8	89
20-24	10.8	14.5	5.0	5.1	5.4	14.9	7.6	1040
25-29	11.0	15.8	5.0	5.7	5.9	15.3	8.2	1311
30-34	12.0	16.2	4.1	4.6	6.2	16.5	9.6	406
35+	10.5	12.5	6.6	3.7	6.9	16.6	9.8	185
<b>Children ever born</b>								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	09
1	12.9	16.1	5.5	5.4	6.4	16.4	9.1	1150
2	10.6	14.8	4.9	5.2	5.6	15.2	7.9	1344
3	8.9	15.0	3.9	4.8	5.7	14.1	8.9	398
4+	6.5	11.9	4.6	4.6	2.0	12.4	5.5	130
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	11.2	16.0	4.6	5.0	5.2	16.7	7.3	1486
Urban	10.8	14.0	5.5	5.4	6.6	13.5	10.0	1545
<b>Education</b>								
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	9.0	13.8	3.2	3.3	4.1	14.4	5.4	975
Less than 5 years	14.2	22.0	7.0	11.2	5.0	18.5	11.3	64
9-10 years	9.3	14.0	4.7	4.9	6.3	14.5	8.9	512
10 or more years	13.1	16.4	6.4	6.3	7.0	16.3	10.3	1480
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	10.7	15.0	4.5	4.8	5.8	15.3	8.0	2538
Muslim	13.8	18.7	7.8	7.5	5.7	16.9	11.1	386
Christian	10.2	7.7	5.8	5.4	2.1	11.5	6.8	93
Others	(14.3)	(28.6)	(21.4)	(14.3)	(35.7)	(21.4)	(35.7)	14
<b>Caste/tribes</b>								
Scheduled Caste	10.7	14.0	5.9	4.9	6.7	15.3	9.6	834
Scheduled tribes	9.3	13.3	2.6	2.4	4.3	13.4	3.8	248
Other backward classes	11.8	16.7	5.2	6.2	5.8	16.4	9.2	1671
Others	8.8	12.0	3.0	2.5	4.1	11.5	4.2	278
<b>DLHS-4</b>	11.0	15.2	5.0	5.1	5.8	15.4	8.4	3031

<sup>###</sup> Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008, <sup>a</sup> 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.



# **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, Telangana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children received Check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Place of check-up <sup>4</sup>				Total	Number of children <sup>4**</sup>
			Government <sup>1</sup>	Private <sup>2</sup>	Home <sup>3</sup>	Others		
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	48.2	87	31.3	68.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	42
20-24	57.3	841	24.8	75.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	488
25-29	55.5	824	26.1	73.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	455
30-34	54.1	220	21.6	78.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	121
35-39	59.9	64	32.3	67.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	38
40-44	42.1	14	--	--	--	--	--	6
45-49	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	3
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	54.9	991	32.9	67.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	550
Urban	56.9	1,066	15.9	83.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	603
<b>Mother's education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	44.9	609	40.9	59.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	279
Less than 5 years	58.1	40	17.2	82.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	21
5-9 years	59.3	334	31.6	68.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	200
10 or more years	61.5	1,074	17.2	82.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	653
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	56.0	1,706	26.1	73.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	965
Muslim	53.3	268	16.9	83.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	141
Christian	56.2	74	32.3	67.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	41
Others	--	9	--	--	0.0	0.0	100.0	6
<b>Caste/Tribes</b>								
Scheduled Caste	57.1	584	34.0	66.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	341
Scheduled Tribes	48.2	162	39.1	60.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	80
Other Backward Classes	56.4	1,123	22.1	77.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	629
Others	54.4	188	7.6	92.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	103
<b>DLHS-4</b>	55.7	2,057	25.4	74.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,153

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008. <sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included. <sup>1</sup> Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic, <sup>2</sup> Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic, <sup>3</sup> Includes Doctor ASHA and ANM/Nurse. <sup>4</sup> Among those Children who received check-up within 24 hours of birth. \*\* 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, Telangana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrums/ <i>Khees</i> <sup>b</sup>	Initiation of breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth <sup>1</sup>	After 24 hours of birth	
<b>Age group</b>					
15-19	86.0	49.4	82.9	13.7	87
20-24	88.5	52.0	86.8	9.9	841
25-29	87.5	53.3	84.8	10.7	824
30-34	84.4	54.9	85.8	7.8	220
35-39	83.8	63.1	88.5	3.2	64
40-44	(92.9)	(50.0)	(78.6)	(14.3)	14
45-49	--	--	--	--	7
<b>Residence</b>					
Rural	86.4	52.7	85.4	10.8	991
Urban	88.8	53.0	85.9	8.9	1066
<b>Mother's education</b>					
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	84.7	56.9	88.8	7.3	609
Less than 5 years	83.7	50.6	83.8	16.2	40
5-9 years	89.2	53.3	82.6	12.8	334
10 or more years	88.7	50.2	84.6	10.7	1074
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	87.2	52.7	85.8	10.3	1706
Muslim	88.4	53.7	84.3	8.8	268
Christian	89.7	52.1	87.5	7.4	74
Others	--	--	--	--	09
<b>Caste/Tribes</b>					
Scheduled Caste	87.8	59.6	87.7	6.9	584
Scheduled Tribes	83.9	54.0	87.0	9.5	162
Other Backward Classes	89.0	49.3	85.5	11.0	1123
Others	79.6	50.4	76.5	16.5	165
<b>DLHS-4</b>					
	87.4	52.9	85.6	10.0	2057

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included.. <sup>1</sup> Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, <sup>b</sup> Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. --Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases \*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 4.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS**

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

Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status <sup>1</sup>			Number of children**
		Other fluids	Semisolid food	Solid food	
<2	60.7	1.9	3.1	2.0	103
2-3	66.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	124
4-5	53.5	2.3	3.2	0.0	111
6-8	41.4	7.3	11.6	5.7	224
9-11	38.3	6.5	17.2	9.1	214
12-17	34.1	9.0	20.8	14.8	407
18-23	27.5	12.4	24.0	19.3	317
24-35	16.0	18.0	31.7	25.8	557
6-9	41.0	6.7	11.5	5.9	307
6-35 <sup>2</sup>	28.4	12.1	23.3	17.3	1719

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008, <sup>1</sup> Based on those children who had breastfeeding with other fluids, semi solid food and solid food, <sup>2</sup> 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, Telangana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
<b>Age group</b>		22
15-19	33.4	152
20-24	66.3	118
25-29	67.0	26
30-34	55.5	05
35-39	--	03
40-44	--	--
45-49	--	--
<b>Residence</b>		
Rural	60.2	163
Urban	66.6	163
<b>Mother's education</b>		
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	63.8	91
Less than 5 years	--	04
5-9 years	59.2	54
10 or more years	63.6	177
<b>Religion</b>		
Hindu	61.0	275
Muslim	72.4	38
Christian	(69.2)	13
Others	--	--
<b>Caste/Tribes</b>		
Scheduled Caste	65.2	101
Scheduled Tribes	46.7	25
Other Backward Classes	63.5	178
Others	(68.2)	22
<b>DLHS-4</b>	62.8	326

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included. \*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 4.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS**

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

Districts	Children received Colostrums/ <i>Khees</i> <sup>a</sup>	Initiation of breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth <sup>1</sup>	After 24 hours of birth	
Adilabad	87.3	59.7	84.7	11.4	302
Nizamabad	92.1	47.6	89.0	7.2	220
Karimnager	96.8	43.9	88.1	9.2	190
Medak	80.2	44.7	82.4	8.7	223
Hyderabad	92.1	57.1	86.7	10.7	159
Rangareddi	84.8	63.6	83.3	11.1	230
Mahbubnagar	87.7	60.1	90.4	6.9	215
Nalgonda	94.6	49.4	86.4	11.7	198
Warangal	78.3	49.7	84.2	9.0	158
Khammam	82.6	47.1	80.8	12.5	162
<b>DLHS-4</b>	87.7	52.9	85.6	10.0	2057

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008, <sup>a</sup> Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth, <sup>1</sup> 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 Telangana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	DPT			Polio				Measles	Full vaccination <sup>1</sup>	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**	
	BCG	1	2	3	0	1	2						3
<b>Residence</b>													
Rural	91.2	93.5	83.8	65.6	13.1	90.9	88.5	76.2	83.0	48.8	2.9	17.8	314
Urban	92.7	95.9	88.5	61.0	11.9	90.5	88.6	76.0	83.2	45.9	2.3	24.1	392
<b>Sex of child</b>													
Male	90.3	93.3	84.9	61.9	13.8	89.9	88.0	75.8	82.5	46.5	3.7	19.6	359
Female	93.6	95.9	87.1	65.3	11.3	91.6	89.2	76.5	83.7	48.6	1.5	21.7	347
<b>Birth order</b>													
1	91.2	94.2	85.5	64.8	11.8	90.3	87.2	76.3	83.7	50.2	1.7	21.1	339
2	93.3	95.9	88.1	63.2	11.5	91.5	90.5	78.2	81.9	44.9	2.9	22.4	265
3	91.0	93.3	79.7	62.0	17.9	90.1	88.0	73.4	83.7	47.9	4.3	19.9	75
4+	89.7	89.7	87.2	56.2	17.0	89.7	87.2	61.1	85.6	38.8	6.7	0.0	27
<b>Mother's education</b>													
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	84.9	88.7	82.3	64.7	17.1	86.0	85.1	74.9	76.0	47.3	5.5	10.6	191
Less than 5 years	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(73.3)	(13.3)	100.0)	100.0)	(93.3)	(80.0)	(46.7)	(0.0)	(26.7)	15
5-9 years	94.4	97.7	86.2	65.8	7.1	92.0	88.2	69.1	83.7	43.3	1.4	23.8	116
10 or more years	94.8	96.7	87.3	61.8	11.7	92.6	90.2	78.4	87.3	49.2	1.5	25.1	384
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	91.3	94.1	85.1	63.6	11.8	90.6	88.1	75.1	82.8	47.3	2.8	20.2	568
Muslim	93.2	96.0	88.0	61.6	14.1	90.9	89.9	79.5	83.7	48.2	2.6	20.4	108
Christian	100.0	100.0	94.7	66.0	24.5	91.8	91.8	84.8	84.5	44.8	0.0	29.5	27
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	03
<b>Caste/Tribes</b>													
Scheduled Caste	91.0	93.0	85.8	62.1	10.8	87.5	86.8	74.6	80.8	42.8	3.5	17.8	196
Scheduled Tribes	87.7	92.0	88.1	69.7	23.8	90.6	89.4	78.7	81.0	50.5	6.5	9.5	53
Other Backward Classes	92.5	95.5	86.0	63.5	11.9	92.1	89.4	75.9	83.3	48.5	1.7	23.0	389
Others	93.1	94.8	84.3	59.5	10.2	93.1	87.7	77.3	89.7	51.1	2.6	27.0	55
<b>DLHS-4</b>													
	91.9	94.6	85.9	63.6	12.6	90.7	88.6	76.1	83.1	47.5	2.6	20.6	706

Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008. <sup>1</sup>BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio "0") and measles, <sup>a</sup>Literate but did not attend school are also included. -- 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, Telangana, 2012-13.

Districts	Vaccination card seen	Vaccination Status						Percentage received any dose of Vitamin-A <sup>2</sup>	Number of children**
		BCG	DPT 3	Polio 3	Measles	Full <sup>1</sup>	None		
Adilabad	35.8	85.7	56.9	66.3	80.2	38.9	4.5	84.1	91
Nizamabad	8.4	88.6	65.5	80.8	78.8	51.1	4.4	78.0	88
Karimnager	26.6	92.8	49.2	74.5	85.3	36.8	0.0	85.4	67
Medak	6.0	85.8	60.8	76.2	70.8	42.8	7.3	80.1	78
Hyderabad	31.5	95.0	70.7	81.5	73.9	55.2	2.7	75.8	64
Rangareddi	11.6	97.4	55.4	67.4	85.8	35.4	0.0	80.1	77
Mahbubnagar	36.8	96.0	67.7	91.9	86.8	55.8	1.3	82.0	69
Nalgonda	17.5	94.6	59.2	75.3	93.4	49.8	0.0	90.0	80
Warangal	19.4	91.2	79.3	84.6	91.9	72.5	2.4	79.4	46
Khammam	21.3	98.0	79.9	65.1	91.1	44.0	2.0	95.0	46
<b>DLHS-4</b>	20.6	91.9	63.6	76.1	83.1	47.2	2.6	82.7 <sup>#</sup>	706

Note. Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008. <sup>1</sup> BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles, <sup>2</sup> Children aged 12-35 months, <sup>#</sup> 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, Telangana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Place of vaccination						Number of children**
	Government health sector				Private health sector <sup>1</sup>	Others	
	Anganwadi Centre	Sub-Health Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility			
<b>Residence</b>							
Rural	31.3	16.3	24.7	39.1	26.9	0.0	880
Urban	20.2	5.2	10.7	37.3	49.8	0.1	973
<b>Sex of the child</b>							
Male	27.9	12.7	18.4	37.5	35.0	0.1	968
Female	25.1	10.4	19.3	39.3	38.3	0.0	885
<b>Birth order</b>							
1	26.4	12.1	18.3	36.5	40.0	0.0	819
2	24.6	10.1	19.0	39.3	36.8	0.0	761
3	34.7	12.9	20.6	40.4	25.5	0.0	212
4+	24.2	18.0	18.3	43.9	28.1	0.0	60
<b>Mother's education</b>							
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	32.2	17.2	25.5	42.0	25.1	0.0	522
Less than 5 years	31.5	10.9	26.3	42.8	33.1	0.0	37
5-9 years	28.2	10.5	20.4	36.9	34.3	0.0	305
10 or more years	22.4	8.6	13.9	36.4	44.5	0.1	989
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	25.5	12.5	19.6	38.3	36.3	0.1	1540
Muslim	29.7	7.9	14.6	36.8	41.5	0.0	239
Christian	41.0	4.8	14.7	43.7	28.9	0.0	74
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
<b>Caste/Tribes</b>							
Scheduled Caste	30.4	10.0	19.4	41.0	29.0	0.0	520
Scheduled Tribes	24.8	19.5	26.0	32.7	26.0	0.6	137
Other Backward Classes	25.9	11.6	17.6	37.0	40.2	0.0	1027
Others	18.9	8.3	16.4	47.4	50.4	0.0	147
<b>DLHS-4</b>	26.6	11.6	18.8	38.4	36.6	0.0	1853

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic, <sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included. --Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. \*\* Unweighted cases.

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

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

Background characteristics	Children who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A <sup>##</sup>	Children who received 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A	Children who received Hepatitis-B injection	Number of children <sup>**</sup>
<b>Age of the child</b>				
12-23 months	79.6	43.2	86.1	907
24-35 months	82.5	54.7	86.8	541
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	81.1	48.7	85.8	687
Urban	80.1	46.2	87.1	761
<b>Sex of the child</b>				
Male				
Female	81.7	48.0	86.9	751
	79.6	47.3	85.7	697
<b>Birth order</b>				
1				
2	80.4	48.1	84.9	637
3	81.3	47.3	87.8	581
4+	79.7	47.8	87.5	176
	79.6	45.8	83.0	54
<b>Mother's education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>				
Less than 5 years	78.3	53.4	84.0	427
5-9 years	71.0	47.5	86.1	31
10 or more years	79.4	42.2	85.6	240
	83.1	45.8	88.1	750
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu				
Muslim				
Christian	80.7	47.2	86.1	1190
Others	80.2	51.4	85.6	198
	81.9	45.6	92.6	52
<b>Caste/Tribes</b>	--	--	--	8
Scheduled Caste				
Scheduled Tribes	82.6	46.6	83.3	400
Other Backward Classes	71.8	54.5	83.1	115
Others	81.7	47.4	88.8	794
	75.2	46.6	82.6	117
<b>DLHS-4</b>	80.7	47.6	86.3	1448

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

**TABLE 4.10 AWARENESS REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT**

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

Background characteristics	Knowledge of diarrhoea management	Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea <sup>1</sup>						Number of women**
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids	Others	
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	58.6	45.0	26.9	6.7	15.0	8.5	7.3	331
20-24	69.8	53.5	35.3	9.7	18.2	13.8	4.8	1827
25-29	74.0	56.6	39.8	11.3	19.1	14.7	6.2	2717
30-34	74.4	54.2	40.9	13.1	19.5	16.2	6.4	2012
35-39	75.2	52.9	41.0	13.3	19.9	16.9	6.2	2084
40-44	72.1	49.7	41.8	11.8	18.7	14.8	5.2	1382
45-49	71.4	48.1	41.4	12.7	18.9	15.4	6.6	1235
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	70.5	51.0	38.1	10.4	18.5	12.3	4.5	5673
Urban	75.7	55.7	41.7	13.8	19.6	19.1	8.1	5915
<b>Mother's education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>								
Less than 5 years	69.7	48.9	38.2	10.5	17.4	12.9	4.7	5659
5-9 years	75.5	46.8	39.0	8.3	19.2	14.7	9.6	228
10 or more years	71.4	49.8	37.8	12.3	18.6	14.4	7.3	1829
	78.0	61.8	42.6	13.8	21.8	19.1	7.2	3871
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu								
Muslim	72.6	52.7	39.1	11.4	18.3	14.7	6.1	9965
Christian	74.2	56.9	42.0	15.0	23.4	19.3	5.8	1251
Others	67.9	44.4	43.4	12.1	23.7	12.2	3.1	314
	74.9	65.9	37.3	6.2	21.4	11.4	5.4	58
<b>Caste/Tribes</b>								
Scheduled Caste								
Scheduled Tribes	67.1	46.1	35.7	9.9	16.1	12.2	4.3	3190
Other Backward Classes	70.2	49.8	38.2	11.4	16.2	13.2	2.6	1069
Classes	76.0	57.1	42.6	13.1	20.9	16.8	6.7	6194
Others	74.4	55.7	35.9	10.8	21.2	16.9	11.4	993
<b>DLHS-4</b>	72.7	53.0	39.5	11.8	19.0	15.1	6.0	11588

Note: Table based on women with last two surviving children born since 01.01.2008. <sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included. <sup>1</sup> 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, Telangana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea <sup>1</sup>	Number of children	Given ORS	Children sought advice/treatment	Source of treatment			Number of children**
					Government health facility <sup>2</sup>	Private Health facility <sup>3</sup>	Other	
<b>Age group</b>								
Less than 25								
25-29	4.6	1380	57.8	60.8	36.4	66.5	2.5	62
30-34	4.5	1555	51.4	54.6	47.2	55.1	0.0	67
35-39	6.4	422	83.3	50.6	(14.3)	(85.7)	(0.0)	26
40-49	4.0	152	---	---	---	---	---	05
<b>Residence</b>	0.0	34	---	---	---	---	---	00
Rural								
Urban	5.0	1711	55.9	48.9	48.9	53.7	0.0	85
	4.2	1832	65.4	69.4	26.7	74.9	2.3	75
<b>Mother's education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	3.3	1098	54.4	39.3	(56.3)	(43.8)	(0.0)	36
Less than 5 years	7.8	74	---	---	---	---	---	05
5-9 years	6.8	604	39.9	54.3	34.1	65.9	0.0	38
10 or more years	4.7	1767	71.0	64.1	33.3	70.8	2.0	81
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	4.7	2928	58.6	56.3	38.2	64.3	1.2	133
Muslim	3.6	473	(58.8)	(52.9)	---	---	---	17
Christian	7.5	125	---	---	---	---	---	09
Others	(5.9)	17	---	---	---	---	---	01
<b>Caste/Tribes</b>								
Scheduled Caste	3.9	992	45.2	54.7	37.0	63.0	0.0	37
Schedule Tribes	5.7	274	(80.0)	(53.3)	---	---	---	15
Other Backward Classes	4.7	1962	60.1	57.3	34.2	65.8	0.0	91
Others	6.5	279	(60.4)	(59.3)	---	---	---	16
<b>DLHS-4</b>	4.7	3543	59.4	56.5	38.7	63.5	1.0	160

Note: Table based on women with last two surviving children born since 01.01.2008. <sup>1</sup> Last two weeks prior to survey, <sup>2</sup> Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic, <sup>3</sup> Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic, <sup>a</sup> 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

<b>Table 4.12 AWARENESS AND TREATMENT OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI)</b>													
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, Telangana 2012-13.													
Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women*	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) <sup>1</sup>					Source of treatment <sup>5</sup>					
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/whistling	Rapid breathing	Other Signs <sup>2</sup>	Children suffered from ARI <sup>3</sup>	Children sought advice/treatment <sup>4</sup>	Government health facility <sup>6</sup>	Private health facility <sup>7</sup>	Others	Number of children**
<b>Age group</b>													
15-19	50.0	331	27.8	12.4	7.7	18.7	15.3	3.2	100.0	20.4	79.6	0.0	102
20-24	60.6	1827	39.2	15.6	9.4	21.7	23.4	4.1	71.6	19.9	81.6	0.0	1278
25-29	66.2	2717	43.2	16.6	11.4	24.4	26.7	3.1	87.6	29.9	76.4	0.0	1555
30-34	65.0	2012	40.4	16.0	10.7	24.4	26.6	1.9	100.0	30.4	69.6	0.0	422
35-39	66.9	2084	41.4	14.3	11.0	23.0	26.0	4.5	100.0	29.4	57.7	0.0	152
40-44	63.2	1382	38.3	14.7	9.5	22.8	25.6	0.0	--	--	--	--	25
45-49	63.6	1235	36.3	14.0	12.1	23.7	25.5	0.0	--	--	--	--	09
<b>Residence</b>													
Rural	61.8	5673	39.3	14.4	9.7	21.8	23.8	3.8	77.6	23.4	79.0	0.0	1711
Urban	67.4	5915	40.9	16.6	11.9	25.5	27.8	2.7	91.8	29.3	73.0	0.0	1832
<b>Mother's education</b>													
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	63.6	5659	39.1	14.2	9.5	21.7	24.2	3.4	75.9	43.0	60.8	0.0	1098
Less than 5 years	62.1	228	36.3	14.1	9.8	22.0	24.1	1.6	100.0	0	100.0	0.0	74
5-9 years	60.6	1829	37.5	12.6	9.4	21.3	22.6	3.7	94.2	13.1	90.9	0.0	604
10 or more years	66.8	3871	42.9	18.6	13.2	26.9	29.0	3.3	81.7	20.4	80.3	0.0	1767
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	63.8	9965	39.6	14.9	10.4	22.5	25.0	3.5	83.0	24.6	77.1	0.0	2928
Muslim	68.3	1251	46.9	18.1	13.0	28.9	29.5	2.9	82.3	30.0	78.1	0.0	473
Christian	61.6	314	29.9	17.0	10.0	26.8	26.1	1.2	35.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	125
Other	55.8	58	22.9	16.9	8.8	24.2	17.4	0.0	--	--	--	--	17
<b>Caste/Tribes</b>													
Scheduled Caste	61.3	3190	38.2	14.0	9.9	21.9	22.7	4.1	74.2	23.2	79.5	0.0	992
Scheduled Tribes	63.5	1069	36.8	13.1	8.1	21.9	24.5	2.0	60.7	64.9	35.1	0.0	274
Other Backward Classes	65.3	6194	41.6	16.7	11.1	24.0	27.4	3.2	90.0	26.3	74.8	0.0	1962
Others	66.7	993	40.5	14.1	13.0	25.8	23.8	3.1	79.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	279
<b>DLHS-4</b>	64.1	11588	40.0	15.3	10.6	23.3	25.4	3.3	82.3	25.6	76.7	0.0	3543
<p>Note: Table based on women with last two surviving children born since 01.01.2008. <sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included. <sup>1</sup> Among women who are aware of any danger signs of ARI. <sup>2</sup> Includes not able to drink or take a feed, excessive drowsy and difficulty to keep awake, running nose and others. <sup>3</sup> Last two weeks prior to survey. <sup>4</sup> Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/ treatment. <sup>5</sup> Among children who sought advice/treatment. <sup>6</sup> Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic. <sup>7</sup> 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.</p>													

**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, Telangana, 2012-13.

Districts	Oral Rehydration Therapy/Solution (ORS)			Acute Respiratory Infection(ARI)		Number of children**
	Women aware of ORS	Children suffered from diarrhoea <sup>1</sup>	Children sought advice/treatment	Children suffered from ARI <sup>1</sup>	Children sought advice/treatment <sup>2</sup>	
Adilabad	49.3	5.4	72.7	3.8	77.4	526
Nizamabad	34.2	3.1	81.1	3.0	76.2	377
Karimnagar	51.0	10.3	54.8	2.2	83.2	324
Medak	68.1	3.3	52.9	1.7	86.2	404
Hyderabad	53.2	3.0	45.2	2.6	100.0	251
Rangareddi	60.0	4.0	51.7	3.5	85.6	430
Mahbubnagar	65.1	2.6	73.2	2.6	91.4	383
Nalgonda	47.4	5.0	55.0	3.5	75.0	317
Warangal	40.7	4.4	47.8	5.8	92.4	270
Khammam	59.0	5.6	45.4	3.9	76.8	261
<b>DLHS-4</b>	52.5	4.7	56.5	3.3	82.3	3543

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

# **FAMILY PLANNING**

**TABLE 5.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS**

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

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	97.5	97.9	96.9	97.7	98.2	97.1
Any modern method <sup>1</sup>	94.8	94.7	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.3
Female sterilization	84.1	83.7	84.7	84.1	83.8	84.6
Male sterilization	57.9	56.6	59.9	58.4	57.0	60.3
Intra Uterine Device	27.8	26.2	30.0	28.1	26.5	30.5
Pill	33.2	32.0	35.1	33.7	32.2	35.8
Emergency contraceptive pill	27.3	26.6	28.3	27.8	27.0	28.8
Injectables	32.2	30.6	34.5	32.9	31.2	35.4
Condom	28.2	27.2	29.6	28.6	27.6	30.1
Female condom	18.5	19.0	17.9	18.9	19.2	18.3
Rhythm method	17.5	18.7	15.8	17.7	18.7	16.1
Withdrawal method	14.4	16.0	12.1	14.6	16.1	12.4
Contraceptive herbs	11.6	13.2	9.4	11.9	13.4	9.7
Lactational Amenorrhoea Method(LAM)	9.1	10.1	7.5	9.3	10.3	7.8
Others	1.6	2.1	0.8	1.6	2.2	0.9
<b>Number of women**</b>	<b>12432</b>	<b>6090</b>	<b>6343</b>	<b>11569</b>	<b>5662</b>	<b>5907</b>

<sup>1</sup>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 age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Telangana, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Contraceptive herbs	LAM	Others	Number of women**
<b>Age group</b>																
15-24	96.3	92.3	57.0	80.3	28.9	37.5	29.7	34.9	33.4	20.9	19.3	16.7	13.6	1.3	1.8	2153
25-29	97.2	94.6	58.7	83.9	30.3	35.9	29.9	35.4	30.2	19.7	19.8	15.9	13.3	0.4	1.9	2711
30-34	98.6	96.5	59.9	85.5	29.2	35.3	28.1	33.9	30.2	19.9	18.1	15.0	11.8	9.5	1.8	2009
35-39	98.4	96.6	58.0	85.5	26.8	31.2	26.2	30.5	26.8	17.7	16.0	13.4	11.1	8.7	1.2	2083
40-49	98.4	95.9	58.3	85.4	25.4	28.8	24.9	29.8	23.1	16.3	15.2	12.1	9.6	6.8	1.4	2613
<b>No. of living children</b>																
0	93.8	88.9	48.5	65.4	26.7	33.1	30.0	41.6	32.1	20.7	19.0	16.1	13.3	1.4	3.0	1672
1	97.0	94.0	60.6	83.2	31.1	37.8	31.4	35.8	32.6	21.5	20.1	16.7	13.6	0.9	1.2	2203
2	99.1	96.9	60.6	88.5	29.3	34.4	27.5	31.2	28.8	18.8	17.6	14.6	11.8	9.0	1.6	4958
3	98.7	97.3	61.0	88.8	25.0	30.6	24.4	29.3	23.4	15.8	14.8	12.0	9.5	6.9	0.9	1960
4+	97.2	95.0	52.2	86.7	22.9	26.4	22.9	26.1	22.3	15.5	15.6	12.0	10.7	8.6	1.9	776
<b>Residence</b>																
Rural	98.2	95.1	57.0	83.8	26.5	32.2	27.0	31.2	27.6	19.2	18.7	16.1	13.4	0.3	2.2	5662
Urban	97.1	95.3	60.3	84.6	30.5	35.8	28.8	35.4	30.1	18.3	16.1	12.4	9.7	7.8	0.9	5907
<b>Education</b>																
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	97.9	95.3	54.0	81.1	22.2	25.8	23.4	29.9	22.5	15.8	15.6	12.9	10.8	8.0	1.8	5645
Less than five years	97.9	94.9	60.2	89.2	27.4	34.5	26.0	30.1	25.9	16.7	16.0	13.9	11.8	9.4	2.1	803
5-9 years	98.2	94.6	59.9	87.7	29.6	38.7	28.7	32.6	29.8	18.4	16.8	15.3	11.0	8.6	2.2	1252
10 or more years	97.3	95.2	64.8	86.8	37.6	44.9	35.2	38.7	39.0	24.7	21.8	17.4	14.0	1.6	1.1	3869
<b>Religion</b>																
Hindu	98.0	95.3	58.1	84.1	27.6	32.9	27.5	32.4	28.0	18.5	17.5	14.5	11.7	8.9	1.8	9950
Muslim	95.0	93.0	57.6	82.6	29.7	37.0	27.5	34.7	30.8	19.8	17.9	13.7	11.3	0.5	0.9	1248
Christian	96.9	96.0	70.1	88.4	37.8	47.1	34.5	40.9	37.1	25.5	21.3	20.6	17.5	5.1	0.0	313
Others	100.0	97.5	59.4	89.3	39.0	44.9	40.7	48.7	41.1	22.6	32.3	29.4	22.6	0.4	0.0	46
<b>Caste/tribes</b>																
Scheduled Caste	96.8	92.7	53.1	80.5	27.1	32.0	27.2	32.4	27.9	19.8	19.1	16.2	14.1	1.7	3.0	3185
Scheduled tribes	98.0	95.3	55.2	78.6	23.2	29.1	26.0	35.7	27.2	17.6	16.9	13.7	11.7	6.8	2.5	1067
Other backward classes	98.1	96.1	61.0	87.2	29.7	35.2	28.7	32.4	29.3	19.0	17.6	14.6	11.1	8.8	1.0	6182
Others	98.3	96.9	63.5	83.4	27.1	35.2	25.8	34.1	28.4	16.2	14.7	10.7	9.6	7.4	0.3	1135
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>11569</b>

. IUD<sup>r</sup> Intra-Uterine Device. LAM =Lactational Amenorrhoea Method. <sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included\*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 5.3 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT**

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

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Contraceptive herbs	LAM	Other	Number of women**
Adilabad	99.4	93.1	62.1	86.6	18.9	16.6	20.0	13.7	13.6	5.2	13.8	2.0	1.3	0.8	1.7	1641
Nizamabad	98.5	94.1	67.2	92.1	41.2	47.3	35.5	41.1	35.9	28.8	27.1	25.3	24.4	17.7	5.0	1138
Karimnagar	98.9	93.4	78.7	86.9	43.8	55.2	42.4	44.9	45.6	27.6	26.4	29.3	22.6	17.6	0.9	1101
Medak	95.3	94.9	21.3	68.9	9.3	17.8	14.4	32.1	11.9	7.9	7.5	6.1	2.1	1.6	0.2	1158
Hyderabad	99.7	98.4	79.1	93.0	41.5	44.5	34.7	40.6	34.6	27.8	23.0	11.9	11.0	7.3	0.5	926
Rangareddi	89.1	88.3	37.6	74.1	21.9	26.3	30.3	32.9	28.5	25.4	21.2	22.3	20.8	20.4	2.3	1170
Mahbubnagar	97.6	96.7	40.6	85.0	13.6	17.6	13.7	20.5	16.0	11.5	8.3	6.7	5.3	4.6	0.0	1112
Nalgonda	99.9	97.0	76.8	88.8	37.6	48.8	38.6	41.8	47.6	26.7	26.5	26.3	16.1	13.5	3.6	1043
Warangal	99.1	99.0	75.3	90.7	42.3	45.3	32.9	32.9	34.4	19.0	10.9	7.0	6.8	3.2	0.3	1241
Khammam	98.7	98.5	51.8	76.1	21.6	31.7	22.1	44.7	30.1	16.1	13.1	11.9	9.8	7.8	0.2	1039
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>11569</b>

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

**TABLE 5.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD**

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Others	Number of women**
<b>Age group</b>														
15 - 19	23.1	20.2	1.1	9.3	1.2	1.7	3.2	3.3	7.6	1.8	1.6	1.3	0.2	331
20 - 24	33.8	31.2	2.4	23.8	0.9	2.9	1.5	2.9	4.6	0.8	2.3	1.0	0.1	1822
25 - 29	60.0	58.5	3.9	51.1	1.3	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.9	0.9	2.4	0.7	0.0	2711
30 - 34	75.7	74.7	6.1	66.3	1.5	3.2	2.8	3.5	5.1	1.2	2.5	1.1	0.1	2009
35 - 39	81.4	80.4	6.9	71.7	1.9	2.9	2.7	3.2	5.5	1.3	2.1	0.7	0.0	2083
40 - 44	83.6	82.6	6.8	74.5	1.7	2.6	2.7	3.4	5.0	1.7	2.0	1.1	0.0	1379
45 - 49	84.0	82.0	6.8	73.9	2.4	2.3	3.3	4.2	4.2	0.9	2.1	1.3	0.2	1234
<b>No. of living children</b>														
0	17.5	15.2	1.9	6.1	1.4	3.0	2.3	4.1	6.0	1.9	2.4	0.6	0.1	1672
1	38.3	35.8	3.2	25.8	1.3	3.5	3.1	3.5	5.0	0.8	2.6	1.3	0.0	2203
2	84.6	83.3	6.3	75.8	1.7	2.8	2.8	3.1	4.8	1.0	2.3	1.2	0.0	4958
3	87.5	86.6	6.9	79.6	1.5	2.0	1.7	2.9	3.6	1.0	1.8	0.4	0.1	1960
4+	83.5	82.8	5.7	77.0	1.3	2.0	2.5	2.8	4.7	1.1	1.7	0.2	0.1	776
<b>Residence</b>														
Rural	66.9	65.0	5.7	56.8	1.5	2.3	2.9	3.5	5.1	1.3	2.4	1.1	0.1	5662
Urban	66.0	65.1	4.3	57.3	1.5	3.4	2.1	2.9	4.4	0.8	2.0	0.7	0.0	5907
<b>Education</b>														
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	72.3	70.9	5.9	62.7	1.4	2.3	2.9	3.9	4.8	1.2	2.3	0.7	0.1	5645
Less than five years	70.5	69.6	6.9	63.5	1.4	2.8	2.4	3.3	2.6	0.5	1.7	0.5	0.0	803
5-9 years	67.5	65.5	4.4	58.0	1.4	3.3	2.0	2.8	4.0	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.2	1252
10 or more years	55.6	54.0	3.7	45.5	1.8	3.4	2.3	2.4	5.6	1.2	2.7	1.3	0.0	3869
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	67.2	65.6	5.1	57.5	1.4	2.6	2.6	3.2	4.8	1.1	2.2	1.0	0.1	9950
Muslim	60.1	59.2	5.8	51.8	2.0	4.6	2.4	3.9	4.6	1.2	2.8	0.5	0.0	1248
Christian	67.8	66.9	4.0	58.7	2.4	2.2	1.5	3.2	5.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	313
Others	75.7	70.6	2.1	56.9	7.8	6.1	1.7	6.3	9.9	1.7	5.1	1.7	0.0	46
<b>Caste/tribes</b>														
Scheduled Caste	64.1	62.2	4.4	53.9	1.8	2.6	2.2	3.2	4.5	1.0	2.4	0.8	0.1	3185
Scheduled tribes	62.2	61.0	6.0	52.7	1.3	2.2	3.5	4.1	5.4	0.8	1.7	0.7	0.0	1067
Other backward classes	68.9	67.4	5.2	59.6	1.4	2.9	2.9	3.3	4.9	1.3	2.4	1.1	0.1	6182
Others	65.4	64.6	6.4	55.9	1.4	3.1	1.1	2.3	4.8	0.7	1.7	0.7	0.0	1135
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>11569</b>

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill. <sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included, \*\* Unweighted cases.

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

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Others	Number of women**
<b>Age group</b>											
15 - 19	14.3	13.7	0.9	9.5	0.0	0.6	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	331
20 - 24	28.3	27.8	1.0	23.9	0.3	0.8	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	1822
25 - 29	55.6	55.1	2.1	51.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	2711
30 - 34	71.7	71.3	3.7	66.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	2009
35 - 39	77.0	76.9	4.4	71.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	2083
40 - 44	79.3	79.2	4.1	74.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1379
45 - 49	78.4	78.4	4.1	74.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1234
<b>No. of living children</b>											
No children	8.9	8.7	0.6	6.2	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1672
1 child											
1 son	35.5	34.5	1.5	29.7	0.6	0.7	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.1	1262
No son	27.0	26.6	2.0	20.8	0.3	0.9	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	941
2 children											
1 or more sons											
No sons	82.4	82.1	4.1	77.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	4150
3 children	73.3	72.9	3.6	68.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	808
1 or more sons											
No sons	85.0	85.0	3.8	80.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1764
4+ children	78.6	78.6	8.3	70.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	196
1 or more sons											
No sons	81.5	81.0	2.6	77.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	712
	74.8	73.5	3.8	69.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	64
<b>Residence</b>											
Rural	61.8	61.5	3.3	56.9	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	5662
Urban	61.8	61.4	2.5	57.4	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	5907
<b>Education</b>											
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	67.1	66.9	3.3	62.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	5645
Less than five years	68.3	67.8	3.8	63.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	803
5-9 years											
10 or more years	62.5	62.5	3.1	58.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1252
	51.3	50.6	2.3	45.6	0.2	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	3869
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	62.3	62.0	3.1	57.6	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	9950
Muslim	56.5	56.0	2.6	51.8	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	1248
Christian	64.4	63.6	2.9	58.7	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	313
Others	59.0	59.0	2.1	56.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46

Contd ...

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
<b>Caste/tribes</b>											
Scheduled caste	58.5	58.1	3.1	53.9	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	3185
Scheduled tribes	57.4	57.0	2.9	52.9	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	1067
Other backward classes	64.4	64.1	2.9	59.8	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	6182
Others	62.1	61.7	3.7	55.9	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	1135
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>11569</b>

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill. <sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included, \*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 5.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHODS**

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

Background characteristics	IUD				Number of IUD users**	Pill		Condom	
	< 6 months	6 months to 2 years	2-3 years	3 or more years		> 6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months	Number of condom users
<b>Age group</b>									
15 - 19	---	---	---	---	---	---	02	---	08
20 - 24	---	---	---	---	05	(15.4)	13	37.6	31
25 - 29	---	---	---	---	06	(0.0)	11	46.3	28
30 - 34	---	---	---	---	03	---	04	(23.1)	13
35 - 39	---	---	---	---	---	---	02	---	08
40 - 44	---	---	---	---	02	---	01	---	03
45 - 49	---	---	---	---	01	---	01	---	01
<b>No. of living children</b>									
0	---	---	---	---	01	(0.0)	10	53.5	22
1	(10.0)	(10.0)	10.0)	(0.0)	10	(16.7)	18	32.1	43
2	0.0	---	---	---	05	---	04	39.5	22
3	---	---	---	---	01	---	01	---	04
4+	---	---	---	---	---	---	01	---	01
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	---	---	---	---	08	(11.1)	18	26.2	38
Urban	---	---	---	---	09	(12.5)	16	51.0	54
<b>Education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	---	---	---	---	06	---	07	(21.1)	19
Less than five years	---	---	---	---	---	---	01	---	02
5-9 years	---	---	---	---	02	---	03	---	09
10 or more years	---	---	---	---	09	18.4	23	44.0	62
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	(7.1)	(14.3)	(7.1)	(7.1)	14	12.1	28	36.0	77
Muslim	---	---	---	---	02	---	06	---	10
Christian	---	---	---	---	01	---	---	---	05
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Caste/tribes</b>									
Scheduled caste	---	---	---	---	06	---	09	(27.8)	18
Scheduled tribes	---	---	---	---	---	---	05	---	06
Other backward classes	---	---	---	---	09	(12.5)	16	33.6	50
Others	---	---	---	---	02	---	04	(66.7)	18
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>92</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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 5.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION**

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

Background characteristics	Age at the time of sterilization						Total <sup>1</sup>	Mean age of sterilization	Number of women**
	<20	20 -24	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 +			
<b>Years since sterilization</b>									
<2	2.2	17.3	26.2	18.6	18.6	17.3	100.0	31.27	565
2-3	4.1	33.8	36.5	15.3	5.4	5.0	100.0	27.05	426
4-5	5.7	34.8	27.0	19.4	7.6	5.4	100.0	26.58	368
6-7	13.1	41.0	29.0	13.0	2.7	1.1	100.0	25.26	291
8-9	15.9	39.3	22.5	15.8	4.9	1.6	100.0	24.81	294
10+	20.7	39.6	26.6	9.8	3.3	0.0	100.0	23.39	1301
<b>No. of living children</b>									
0	8.2	23.9	19.0	13.2	8.7	26.9	100.0	30.91	118
1	6.2	16.0	20.3	14.0	16.0	27.5	100.0	32.12	598
2	7.0	22.7	25.7	16.5	14.1	13.9	100.0	29.41	3953
3	4.3	17.3	21.7	16.9	16.2	23.5	100.0	31.70	1651
4+	3.3	10.9	17.9	16.3	18.3	33.3	100.0	34.05	621
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	5.7	18.5	23.2	16.7	16.1	19.8	100.0	30.87	3404
Urban	6.4	21.7	23.9	15.7	13.6	18.7	100.0	30.40	3537
<b>Education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	5.6	16.9	19.6	15.9	17.3	24.7	100.0	31.88	3731
Less than five years	7.8	20.3	27.1	16.5	14.0	14.4	100.0	29.55	547
5-9 years	8.8	23.7	25.6	17.7	11.5	12.7	100.0	28.88	775
10 or more years	5.1	24.8	30.5	16.5	11.7	11.4	100.0	29.21	1888
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	6.0	19.9	23.4	16.1	15.1	19.6	100.0	30.66	6032
Muslim	5.9	18.2	23.0	19.0	15.2	18.7	100.0	30.75	685
Christian	5.6	23.4	24.6	16.1	14.0	16.4	100.0	29.83	190
Others	9.2	18.2	45.9	7.4	10.2	9.0	100.0	28.35	26
<b>Caste/tribes</b>									
Scheduled Caste	6.8	18.7	23.6	15.7	15.8	19.5	100.0	30.74	1809
Scheduled tribes	4.5	17.7	23.4	19.9	15.8	18.6	100.0	30.98	590
Other backward classes	6.0	20.9	24.1	16.1	14.4	18.6	100.0	30.31	3865
Others	5.0	18.9	19.8	15.8	16.1	24.4	100.0	31.90	677
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.63</b>	<b>6941</b>

Note: <sup>1</sup> Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'. <sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school are also included. \*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 5.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT**

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

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Adilabad	59.5	58.9	2.0	56.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	1641
Nizamabad	58.0	57.5	0.4	55.6	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	1138
Karimnagar	62.5	62.1	7.0	53.3	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	1101
Medak	53.2	52.9	2.9	49.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	1158
Hyderabad	65.3	64.5	0.7	63.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	926
Rangareddi	55.4	55.3	0.5	53.9	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1170
Mahbubnagar	65.1	65.1	0.4	63.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1112
Nalgonda	66.8	65.8	0.5	62.1	0.3	0.0	3.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	1043
Warangal	70.4	69.9	10.4	58.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	1241
Khammam	63.4	63.2	4.0	57.9	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	1039
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>11569</b>

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



**TABLE 5.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS**

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

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Government <sup>2</sup>	Private <sup>3</sup>	Other <sup>4</sup>	Total <sup>1</sup>		Government <sup>5</sup>	Private <sup>6</sup>	Other <sup>7</sup>	Total <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Age group</b>										
15 - 19	(40.0)	(30.0)	(30.0)	100.0	11	54.3	39.1	6.6	100.0	33
20 - 24	21.2	31.8	47.0	100.0	53	51.0	48.3	0.7	100.0	447
25 - 29	13.7	37.8	48.5	100.0	50	57.7	42.0	0.3	100.0	1427
30 - 34	20.5	31.5	48.0	100.0	24	55.7	44.3	0.0	100.0	1401
35 - 39	(30.0)	(20.0)	(50.0)	100.0	15	59.7	40.2	0.1	100.0	1582
40 - 44	---	---	---	---	08	56.1	43.9	0.1	100.0	1084
45 - 49	---	---	---	---	03	59.0	40.7	0.3	100.0	967
<b>No. of living children</b>										
0	14.1	26.9	59.0	100.0	36	40.7	53.3	6.1	100.0	118
1	28.2	29.0	42.8	100.0	79	52.4	47.0	0.6	100.0	598
2	13.9	42.2	44.0	100.0	39	55.4	44.5	0.1	100.0	3953
3	---	---	---	---	07	60.9	38.9	0.2	100.0	1651
4+	---	---	---	---	03	66.4	33.4	0.1	100.0	621
<b>Residence</b>										
Rural	30.0	23.9	46.1	100.0	75	64.1	35.6	0.3	100.0	3404
Urban	13.8	39.5	46.7	100.0	89	47.1	52.7	0.2	100.0	3537
<b>Education</b>										
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	36.3	16.1	47.6	100.0	40	65.6	34.2	0.1	100.0	3731
Less than five years	---	---	---	---	03	58.5	40.8	0.7	100.0	547
5-9 years	(22.2)	(33.3)	(48.1)	100.0	16	53.7	45.9	0.4	100.0	775
10 or more years	18.9	34.7	46.4	100.0	105	38.8	61.0	0.2	100.0	1888
										6941
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	20.8	30.8	48.4	100.0	137	57.8	42.0	0.2	100.0	6032
Muslim	17.0	45.0	38.0	100.0	21	47.2	52.5	0.3	100.0	685
Christian	---	---	---	---	06	68.7	31.3	0.0	100.0	190
Others	na	na	na	na	na	71.9	28.1	0.0	100.0	26
<b>Caste/tribes</b>										
Scheduled Caste	32.2	34.8	33.0	100.0	37	62.1	37.7	0.3	100.0	1809
Scheduled tribes	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	100.0	13	65.7	34.3	0.0	100.0	590
Other backward classes	20.5	29.8	49.8	100.0	87	54.7	45.0	0.3	100.0	3865
Others	5.5	34.0	60.5	100.0	27	49.4	50.6	0.0	100.0	677
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6941</b>

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

**TABLE 5.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION**

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

District	Cash benefits received				Total	Number of women**
	Received cash benefits	At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
Adilabad	32.8	68.1	19.6	12.3	100.0	957
Nizamabad	39.0	77.1	17.8	5.1	100.0	636
Karimnagar	35.2	81.9	16.5	1.6	100.0	663
Medak	29.9	69.8	25.9	4.2	100.0	614
Hyderabad	20.8	66.7	24.7	8.7	100.0	588
Rangareddi	32.3	88.3	7.0	4.7	100.0	633
Mahbubnagar	27.7	73.4	18.4	8.2	100.0	711
Nalgonda	43.6	82.0	14.9	3.1	100.0	649
Warangal	36.3	67.6	27.7	4.7	100.0	853
Khammam	40.7	88.8	7.9	3.4	100.0	637
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6941</b>

Note: \*\* Unweighted cases.

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

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using contraceptive method and who were informed about side effects, had side effects with the method, treatment taken for side effect with the method, Telangana, 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	13.7	---	---
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	4.7	---	---
<b>Number of current users**</b>	<b>6603</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Type of health problems/side effects<sup>1</sup></b>			
Weakness/inability to work	28.3	---	---
Body ache/ backache	0.0	---	---
Abdominal pain	31.7	---	---
Weight gain	26.5	---	---
Dizziness	9.1	---	---
Nausea/vomiting	3.4	---	---
Fever	11.2	---	---
Breast tenderness	1.1	---	---
Irregular periods	5.0	---	---
Excessive bleeding	7.2	---	---
Spotting	5.5	---	---
Amenorrhoea	5.6	---	---
Cramps	3.0	---	---
Decreased libido	3.0	---	---
Rashes/allergy	4.3	---	---
Infection	3.9	---	---
Others	1.6	---	---
<b>Number of users with side effects**</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>00</b>
<b>Percentage of women received treatment</b>	<b>57.2</b>	---	---
<b>Source of treatment</b>			
Government health facility	17.3	---	---
Private health facility	38.9	---	---
Other	0.3	---	---
<b>Number of women with treatment taken**</b>	<b>186</b>	---	---

Note: <sup>1</sup> Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.  
 \*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 5.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION**

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

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related <sup>1</sup>	Side effect related	Others <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Age group</b>				
15 - 19	31.5	35.8	32.8	24
20 - 24	34.2	31.0	34.8	121
25 - 29	21.0	29.0	50.0	144
30 - 34	12.8	44.3	42.9	94
35 - 39	6.3	42.3	51.4	94
40 - 44	4.0	45.9	50.1	66
45 - 49	1.6	45.9	52.5	61
<b>No. of living children</b>				
0	29.7	34.5	35.9	140
1	22.7	36.6	40.8	170
2	8.8	37.6	53.7	209
3	4.1	36.1	59.8	61
4+	3.9	66.4	29.7	24
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	17.9	44.7	37.4	324
Urban	14.8	25.8	59.4	280
<b>Education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	9.5	47.6	42.9	319
Less than five years	(10.5)	(57.9)	(31.6)	20
5-9 years	18.1	22.3	59.6	64
10 or more years	30.2	22.5	47.3	201
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	15.5	37.9	46.6	526
Muslim	16.1	42.5	41.4	57
Christian	(42.9)	(28.6)	(28.6)	14
Others	---	---	---	07
<b>Caste/tribes</b>				
Scheduled Caste	16.3	35.4	48.3	190
Scheduled tribes	16.6	57.2	26.2	61
Other backward classes	16.9	35.4	47.7	306
Others	18.3	35.1	46.6	47
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>604</b>

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included. <sup>1</sup> Wanted child, method failed/became pregnant, <sup>2</sup> Others include supply not available, difficult to get method, lack of pleasure, method was inconvenient, cost too much, family/husband opposed, not having sex, infrequent sex, husband away and others. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases,\*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 5.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE CONTRACEPTION**

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

Background Characteristics	Future intention to use		Want to use any family planning method <sup>1</sup>			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
<b>Age group</b>						
15 - 19	0.4	7.0	13.4	15.5	71.2	237
20 - 24	2.2	8.0	19.3	32.7	48.0	1103
25 - 29	1.8	9.1	25.3	26.6	48.1	1119
30 - 34	3.3	7.7	18.4	47.3	34.2	569
35 - 39	3.5	5.2	15.7	34.0	50.3	496
40 - 44	2.0	2.8	22.6	20.6	56.9	298
45 - 49	1.2	1.7	18.2	57.1	24.7	272
<b>No. of living children</b>						
0	1.5	3.2	21.1	18.3	60.6	1306
1	2.8	9.1	13.5	36.8	49.7	1353
2	2.6	8.9	29.7	34.7	35.6	962
3	1.3	8.8	30.9	36.6	32.5	319
4+	2.7	7.6	0.0	30.7	69.3	154
<b>Residence</b>						
Rural	1.9	6.3	20.3	36.5	43.3	2017
Urban	2.6	8.2	20.7	28.2	51.1	2077
<b>Education</b>						
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	2.2	4.9	20.2	39.2	40.6	1804
Less than five years	1.7	9.6	22.1	22.0	55.8	229
5-9 years	2.0	10.6	17.5	36.2	46.2	410
10 or more years	2.3	8.5	21.2	27.8	51.0	1651
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	2.3	7.0	22.1	31.3	46.6	3475
Muslim	1.5	8.2	10.5	40.9	48.5	488
Christian	1.2	7.1	5.6	34.6	59.8	107
Others	(11.1)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	18
<b>Caste/tribes</b>						
Scheduled Caste	2.8	5.9	27.3	25.8	46.9	1239
Scheduled tribes	2.2	6.7	17.6	29.7	52.7	425
Other backward classes	1.9	7.6	17.8	37.4	44.8	2022
Others	1.9	8.7	17.5	29.8	52.7	408
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>4094</b>

Note: Spacing method includes IUD, pills, condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting method includes male sterilization and female sterilization, <sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included, <sup>1</sup> 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. \*\* Unweighted cases

**TABLE 5.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE**

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

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method <sup>1</sup>	37.5	38.7	35.9
<b>Number of Non-users**</b>	<b>4094</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2077</b>
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	33.3	26.7	41.7
<b>Number of traditional method users**</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use</b>			
Female sterilization	20.0	(20.9)	(18.7)
Male sterilization	9.3	(10.4)	(8.3)
IUD	6.6	(7.9)	(5.5)
Pill(Daily/weekly)	12.3	(13.7)	(10.7)
Injectables	9.5	(8.6)	(10.5)
Condom	6.3	(5.1)	(8.0)
Female condom	1.3	(1.0)	(2.0)
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	3.2	(3.3)	(3.3)
Withdrawal	5.5	(5.3)	(5.6)
Others	0.5	(0.5)	(0.6)

Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy, <sup>1</sup> Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, *anganwadi* Worker and ASHA. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. \*\* Unweighted cases.

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

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

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			Number of women**
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	
<b>Age group</b>				
15 - 19	---	---	---	02
20 - 24	---	---	---	09
25 - 29	---	---	---	09
30 - 34	---	---	---	04
35 - 39	---	---	---	03
40 - 44	---	---	---	01
45 - 49	---	---	---	---
<b>No. of living children</b>				
0	---	---	---	04
1	(70.0)	(10.0)	(20.0)	13
2	---	---	---	07
3	---	---	---	01
4+	---	---	---	03
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	(80.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	12
Urban	(50.0)	(16.7)	(33.3)	16
<b>Education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	---	---	---	08
Less than five years	---	---	---	04
5-9 years	---	---	---	01
10 or more years	(66.7)	(8.3)	(25.0)	15
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	67.4	18.6	14.0	21
Muslim	---	---	---	05
Christian	---	---	---	02
Others	---	---	---	---
<b>Caste/tribes</b>				
Scheduled Caste	---	---	---	07
Scheduled tribes	---	---	---	04
Other backward classes	(54.5)	(27.3)	(18.2)	14
Others	---	---	---	03
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>28</b>

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school are also included.-- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. \*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 5.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES**

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

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing <sup>1</sup>	Limiting <sup>2</sup>	Total	
<b>Age group</b>				
15 - 19	42.1	7.6	49.7	331
20 - 24	34.4	8.3	42.7	1822
25 - 29	17.3	10.4	27.7	2711
30 - 34	8.4	10.3	18.7	2009
35 - 39	4.3	10.6	14.8	2083
40 - 44	4.1	9.6	13.7	1379
45 - 49	3.3	9.2	12.4	1234
<b>Number of living children</b>				
0	39.9	16.7	56.6	1672
1	32.3	8.9	41.2	2203
2	4.8	8.9	13.7	4958
3	2.4	8.4	10.8	1960
4+	2.7	10.1	12.8	776
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	12.9	10.1	23.0	5662
Urban	13.8	9.3	23.2	5907
<b>Education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	9.7	11.5	21.2	5645
Less than five years	10.1	7.5	17.6	803
5-9 years	12.9	7.9	20.8	1252
10 or more years	20.4	8.0	28.4	3869
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	13.3	9.6	22.9	9950
Muslim	13.7	12.4	26.1	1248
Christian	14.1	6.3	20.4	313
Others	4.9	11.8	16.6	46
<b>Caste/tribes</b>				
Scheduled Caste	14.3	11.5	25.8	3185
Scheduled tribes	13.5	14.7	28.2	1067
Other backward classes	12.6	7.8	20.5	6182
Others	13.7	10.1	23.9	1135
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>11569</b>

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing. <sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school are also included. <sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method. \*\* Unweighted cases.



**TABLE 5.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICT**

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

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing <sup>1</sup>	Limiting <sup>2</sup>	Total	
Adilabad	15.3	7.0	22.3	1641
Nizamabad	13.4	10.6	24	1138
Karimnagar	12.2	7.1	19.3	1101
Medak	12.3	22.5	34.8	1158
Hyderabad	15.8	5.3	21.1	926
Rangareddi	12.2	13.7	25.9	1170
Mahbubnagar	12.9	7.1	20	1112
Nalgonda	11.6	10.0	21.6	1043
Warangal	10.8	4.9	15.7	1241
Khammam	17.6	9.3	26.9	1039
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>11569</b>

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing. <sup>1</sup> 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. <sup>2</sup> Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method, \*\* Unweighted cases.



**REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND  
AWARENESS**

**TABLE 6.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS**

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

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women <sup>1</sup>	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	
<b>Age group</b>											
15-19	8.8	312	8.5	67.3	3.7	24.1	3.6	5.3	3.5	0.0	27
20-24	6.9	1681	15.1	64.1	10.5	24.1	10.9	4.4	0.0	1.0	114
25-29	9.0	2630	7.8	68.6	9.5	29.0	10.0	10.4	2.2	5.2	234
30-34	8.8	1969	5.3	66.8	7.3	24.7	15.8	9.1	4.2	2.2	176
35-39	8.9	2039	10.1	58.3	9.2	28.1	12.2	11.2	2.3	3.8	183
40-44	8.7	1292	7.5	51.6	10.7	30.8	16.6	9.8	4.3	3.7	110
45-49	6.9	1077	9.2	42.7	11.9	38.1	10.1	9.0	4.5	1.6	72
<b>Place of residence</b>											
Rural	8.6	5349	9.1	62.4	8.8	27.8	11.4	10.0	2.5	3.2	458
Urban	8.0	5651	8.3	60.1	10.1	28.8	13.6	8.0	3.2	3.2	458
<b>Age at consummation of marriage*</b>											
Below 18 years	10.3	3423	6.7	57.2	10.9	34.6	12.0	9.6	1.9	2.2	359
18 years & above	7.4	6908	10.5	64.5	8.8	23.2	12.0	9.3	3.7	4.2	506
<b>Marital duration*</b>											
0-4	6.4	1749	14.2	63.2	10.5	26.0	7.9	4.6	0.9	0.0	109
5-9	8.4	2056	7.4	70.6	8.0	20.1	9.2	8.5	1.2	5.1	168
10-14	9.5	2011	6.7	65.4	8.2	33.2	14.1	11.2	5.1	4.3	192
15+	8.7	4557	9.1	55.1	10.9	29.5	13.5	10.3	3.3	3.2	396
<b>Education</b>											
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	8.0	5364	9.3	63.2	10.5	31.7	12.7	10.9	2.8	2.6	426
Less than 5 yrs	9.8	215	(13.4)	(70.6)	(8.0)	(24.9)	(11.3)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	18
5-9 years	9.7	1742	8.4	65.4	8.2	26.3	7.7	10.1	3.0	3.3	172
10 or more years	8.1	3679	7.8	55.1	10.9	23.9	14.4	6.2	2.8	4.3	300
<b>Husband's education</b>											
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	8.2	4448	10.7	56.4	12.7	30.5	13.5	10.5	2.6	1.6	355
Less than 5 yrs	8.2	219	16.0	58.5	0.0	13.3	5.8	5.0	0.0	0.0	28
5-9 years	9.9	1601	10.2	70.2	2.2	26.7	9.3	9.4	1.6	5.3	143
10 or more years	8.2	4732	5.6	64.7	8.7	27.4	12.6	8.0	3.7	4.2	390
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	8.3	9444	9.0	61.5	9.1	29.6	11.8	9.0	2.4	3.4	781
Muslim	8.5	1200	9.5	61.2	13.1	14.4	14.3	10.7	2.8	0.0	98
Christian	10.2	302	4.2	57.9	2.5	34.5	18.3	8.6	12.2	7.1	32
Other	10.3	54	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	05

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**TABLE 6.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS—Continued**

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem	Total number of women <sup>1</sup>	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	
<b>Caste/Tribes</b>											
Scheduled Caste	8.8	3039	8.1	68.8	7.1	26.7	12.2	7.7	3.1	4.9	265
Scheduled Tribes	9.2	1014	8.6	58.3	9.4	36.6	8.6	12.6	2.0	2.7	91
Other Backward Classes	8.1	5870	8.1	58.4	10.5	29.6	12.9	9.5	2.8	2.6	477
Others	7.6	1077	15.8	57.6	10.1	14.1	12.9	8.1	2.5	1.9	83
<b>DLHS-4</b>	8.4	11000	8.8	61.5	9.3	28.2	12.2	9.2	2.8	3.2	916
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, *excluding missing cases, <sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included, <sup>1</sup> Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and ever menstruated women, -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ( )based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.											

**TABLE 6.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/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, Telangana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media <sup>1</sup>	Health personnel <sup>2</sup>	School/adult education programs <sup>3</sup>	Leaders/community meeting <sup>4</sup>	Husband	Relative / friends	Other	
<b>Age group</b>													
15-19	24.2	350	7.4	63.6	41.0	59.1	36.3	16.6	60.8	5.1	1.6	0.0	86
20-24	29.1	1863	5.4	63.2	37.3	65.8	35.0	18.5	54.5	2.6	4.6	0.0	554
25-29	26.7	2794	5.2	65.6	40.7	61.4	37.7	18.5	55.2	4.5	6.6	0.4	762
30-34	25.6	2124	6.9	63.2	36.1	66.1	38.2	22.0	52.8	6.0	7.4	0.9	564
35-39	23.0	2269	6.6	64.7	33.9	59.1	41.5	19.7	48.7	6.3	10.8	1.5	541
40-44	20.3	1592	10.1	64.4	30.1	66.1	40.5	20.5	51.1	6.0	11.4	0.2	342
45-49	19.5	1441	6.2	60.3	28.5	58.8	42.3	18.9	49.3	5.7	12.7	0.7	297
<b>Residence</b>													
Rural	21.6	6088	7.1	61.8	28.3	59.6	49.8	11.9	47.4	4.1	8.8	0.6	1314
Urban	28.8	6343	5.7	66.3	44.1	66.4	26.4	27.9	58.6	6.0	7.2	0.6	1832
<b>Age at consummation of marriage*</b>													
Below 18 years	22.1	4004	7.8	61.3	25.3	54.8	39.3	17.7	49.1	5.7	9.3	0.5	919
18 years & above	26.1	7665	5.7	65.3	40.9	66.3	38.0	21.1	54.7	4.7	6.8	0.6	2058
<b>Marital duration*</b>													
0-4	31.4	1956	4.7	63.8	44.8	67.0	31.9	20.4	57.3	2.9	3.5	0.5	627
5-9	26.1	2196	6.5	65.6	40.1	61.3	37.7	18.5	56.4	4.0	5.8	0.0	588
10-14	26.1	2129	5.7	63.2	33.5	60.5	40.5	19.9	52.7	6.8	8.6	0.7	574
15+	21.1	5385	7.5	63.9	30.3	62.1	41.2	20.8	49.0	5.7	10.2	0.8	1187
<b>Education</b>													
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	16.8	6161	7.6	59.6	16.4	56.4	50.8	12.4	44.1	5.5	11.9	1.0	1042
Less than 5 yrs	25.7	938	1.4	57.2	26.9	55.1	48.3	18.1	50.0	7.1	12.4	0.0	232
5-9 years	23.2	1315	6.3	61.4	33.6	63.9	36.0	17.5	45.4	4.4	6.3	0.2	311
10 or more years	38.8	4017	5.8	68.3	52.5	67.8	29.7	25.6	61.7	4.7	5.4	0.4	1561
<b>Husband's education</b>													
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	16.8	5097	7.9	58.3	19.5	58.6	49.8	10.6	45.0	4.8	11.8	0.9	861
Less than 5 years	24.8	903	0.0	58.3	21.2	66.6	57.3	11.4	45.7	8.7	12.6	0.0	207
5-9 years	22.7	1228	6.6	63.8	31.9	55.4	37.7	16.8	48.0	4.4	7.0	0.8	292
10 or more years	34.0	5203	5.8	67.3	47.5	67.0	31.8	25.6	58.6	5.2	5.9	0.4	1786
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	24.5	10687	6.3	63.7	35.6	62.9	39.8	18.8	51.7	5.0	8.2	0.5	2709
Muslim	24.7	1345	6.3	62.8	41.1	65.4	28.7	26.4	62.4	4.9	5.4	0.6	335
Christian	24.5	341	10.1	73.2	26.2	51.1	36.1	17.4	51.0	6.0	12.3	2.3	88
Others	20.8	58	(14.3)	(78.6)	(50.0)	(57.1)	(35.7)	(21.4)	(57.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14

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

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media <sup>1</sup>	Health personnel <sup>2</sup>	School/adult education programs <sup>3</sup>	Leaders/community meeting <sup>4</sup>	Husband	Relative/friends	Other	
<b>Caste/Tribes</b>													
Scheduled Caste	20.2	3437	5.2	61.8	34.7	61.1	39.8	16.3	49.1	4.7	8.8	0.6	716
Scheduled Tribes	19.1	1151	7.8	62.3	21.9	58.3	49.8	8.2	51.9	4.7	5.7	0.5	223
Other Backward Classes	26.6	6640	6.9	64.5	36.9	62.9	36.7	21.5	53.9	5.0	8.1	0.6	1824
Others	31.5	1203	5.6	66.6	42.8	69.0	38.1	23.8	54.9	6.0	7.6	0.8	383
<b>DLHS-4</b>	24.7	12432	6.4	63.9	35.9	62.8	38.6	19.5	52.7	5.0	8.0	0.6	3146

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, \*excluding missing cases, <sup>a</sup>Literate but did not attend school are also included. <sup>1</sup> Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters, <sup>2</sup> Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers, <sup>3</sup> Includes school/teacher, adult education programs. <sup>4</sup> Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ *Me/a.* ( ) Based on 10-20 nweighted cases.\*\* Unweighted cases.

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

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

Background characteristics	knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI								Number of women heard of RTI/STI **
	Heard of RTI/STI	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
<b>Age group</b>									
15-19	24.2	29.8	42.5	25.2	44.7	57.5	42.3	0.0	86
20-24	29.1	29.1	40.8	30.8	49.6	61.4	47.7	0.0	554
25-29	26.7	32.6	41.0	30.0	42.0	53.5	49.3	0.0	762
30-34	25.6	31.0	40.7	30.0	45.7	62.4	50.2	0.3	564
35-39	23.0	30.8	39.6	30.0	42.2	59.0	50.3	0.5	541
40-44	20.3	31.8	40.5	31.0	43.4	57.4	44.6	0.0	342
45-49	19.5	28.0	38.8	27.5	39.5	61.9	42.9	0.0	297
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	21.6	26.9	35.6	24.5	42.7	56.6	49.8	0.2	1314
Urban	28.8	35.1	45.7	35.7	45.6	61.1	46.1	0.1	1832
<b>Age at consummation of marriage*</b>									
Below 18 years	22.1	29.0	36.1	24.8	39.2	52.9	45.6	0.0	919
18 years & above	26.1	31.9	42.4	32.0	46.2	61.1	48.8	0.2	2058
<b>Marital duration*</b>									
0-4	31.4	31.2	42.9	30.8	46.8	58.9	46.6	0.2	627
5-9	26.1	33.6	42.4	30.4	44.6	58.5	50.1	0.0	588
10-14	26.1	30.2	38.5	31.6	44.9	57.8	50.0	0.2	574
15+	21.1	29.9	39.0	27.9	41.7	58.6	46.2	0.1	1187
<b>Education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	16.8	23.6	32.4	26.4	40.1	56.6	45.2	0.0	1059
Less than 5 yrs	25.7	35.3	41.5	22.9	32.7	57.4	46.5	0.0	69
5-9 years	23.2	33.0	39.3	20.2	36.8	55.0	42.1	0.0	457
10 or more years	38.8	35.5	46.9	35.8	49.9	61.6	52.1	0.3	1561
<b>Husband's education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	16.8	22.4	33.7	27.3	41.4	56.9	45.1	0.0	874
Less than 5 years	24.8	28.4	27.1	24.1	38.5	57.3	50.4	0.0	67
5-9 years	22.7	33.6	37.7	22.2	38.0	51.3	44.9	0.0	419
10 or more years	34.0	34.9	45.5	33.5	47.3	61.7	50.4	0.2	1786
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	24.5	30.7	40.2	30.1	43.8	58.1	48.3	0.1	2709
Muslim	24.7	30.2	40.5	28.9	47.0	64.1	49.5	0.0	335
Christian	24.5	34.5	47.8	25.0	40.9	62.4	34.8	0.0	88
Others	(24.1)	(50.0)	(35.7)	(42.9)	(42.9)	(50.0)	(42.9)	(0.0)	14
<b>Caste/Tribes</b>									
Scheduled Caste	20.2	24.7	35.0	24.5	48.2	59.9	54.2	0.5	716
Scheduled Tribes	19.1	30.2	40.4	24.4	43.0	55.1	42.1	0.0	223
Other Backward Classes	26.6	31.8	41.4	32.5	42.6	58.5	46.1	0.0	1824
Others	31.5	38.5	46.7	31.4	43.7	60.2	49.5	0.0	383
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3146</b>

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, \*excluding missing cases, <sup>a</sup>Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ( )based on 10-20 unweighted cases. \*\* Unweighted cases.



<b>TABLE 6.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
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, Telangana, 2012-13.										
Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms <sup>1</sup>	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI <sup>1</sup>							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 <sup>2</sup>	Spotting after sexual intercourse <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Age group</b>										
15-19	4.8	16.1	1.8	2.0	9.0	1.8	0.6	2.8	1.2	350
20-24	5.0	15.2	2.7	1.9	7.6	2.0	0.7	3.5	1.6	1863
25-29	5.8	15.4	2.6	2.3	7.1	2.1	1.0	1.9	1.0	2794
30-34	6.1	16.6	2.9	2.8	9.0	2.5	1.1	1.4	0.5	2124
35-39	6.2	17.8	2.7	3.4	9.6	2.7	1.7	2.1	1.0	2269
40-44	4.7	17.9	2.8	3.2	8.7	3.0	1.7	2.4	1.1	1592
45-49	3.3	14.7	2.9	2.0	6.3	2.9	0.9	1.2	0.5	1441
<b>Residence</b>										
Rural	5.7	16.4	2.9	3.4	8.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	1.2	6088
Urban	4.9	16.1	2.4	1.3	7.5	2.0	0.9	2.0	0.6	6343
<b>Age at consummation of marriage*</b>										
Below 18 years	7.4	14.8	1.8	3.3	8.1	2.4	1.8	1.5	0.6	4004
18 years & above	4.3	17.5	3.3	2.3	8.3	2.6	0.8	2.6	1.2	7665
<b>Marital duration*</b>										
0-4	4.4	15.0	2.5	1.7	7.4	1.6	0.6	3.8	1.7	1956
5-9	5.5	15.5	2.8	2.0	7.3	2.3	0.8	2.2	1.0	2196
10-14	6.7	17.3	2.9	2.7	9.0	2.5	1.3	1.1	0.5	2129
15+	5.2	17.3	2.8	3.2	8.6	2.9	1.5	2.1	0.9	5385
<b>Education</b>										
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	4.8	17.6	3.1	3.1	8.7	4.0	1.5	1.8	0.9	6161
Less than 5 yrs	10.0	18.3	2.9	4.0	7.9	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.0	938
5-9 years	6.1	13.9	2.2	1.9	7.3	0.7	1.0	1.8	0.8	1315
10 or more years	5.6	14.5	2.3	1.9	7.6	0.8	0.7	2.9	1.2	4017
<b>Husband's education</b>										
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	5.2	18.2	3.3	3.3	9.0	4.2	1.7	1.7	1.0	5097
Less than 5 years	7.5	15.5	1.6	3.7	9.2	0.7	1.0	1.7	0.4	903
5-9 years	5.7	15.4	2.6	2.7	8.1	1.6	0.8	1.6	0.5	1228
10 or more years	5.3	14.0	2.2	1.7	7.0	0.9	0.8	2.8	1.2	5203
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	5.4	16.3	2.7	2.6	8.2	2.5	1.1	2.2	1.0	10687
Muslim	4.7	15.6	3.2	2.8	6.8	2.1	1.3	1.6	0.9	1345
Christian	6.4	17.4	3.0	1.4	9.9	2.1	1.4	0.7	0.4	341
Others	4.6	13.9	5.7	3.2	6.7	2.9	0.0	3.1	0.0	58

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

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms <sup>1</sup>	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI <sup>1</sup>							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 <sup>2</sup>	Spotting after sexual intercourse <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Caste/Tribes</b>										
Scheduled Caste	5.1	16.8	2.9	2.7	8.5	2.8	1.2	1.6	0.9	3437
Scheduled Tribes	6.1	21.7	4.8	4.3	11.6	3.8	0.8	0.9	0.5	1151
Other Backward Classes	5.1	15.1	2.1	2.1	7.4	2.0	1.3	2.7	1.2	6640
Others	7.1	15.6	3.5	3.1	7.0	2.5	1.0	1.7	0.8	1203
<b>DLHS-4</b>	5.3	16.3	2.7	2.6	8.1	2.5	1.2	2.1	1.0	12432

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases. \*excluding missing cases, <sup>a</sup>Literate but did not attend school, are also included, <sup>1</sup> Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem, <sup>2</sup>Only for currently married women, \*\* Unweighted cases.

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

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

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/partner <sup>1</sup>	Women sought treatment <sup>1</sup> for RTI/STI problems	Number of women having any RTI/STI <sup>1</sup>	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
<b>Age group</b>							
15-19	41.1	26.3	55	(7.1)	(92.9)	(0.0)	14
20-24	38.9	25.8	289	38.4	61.6	0.0	70
25-29	37.4	29.4	441	29.1	70.9	0.0	124
30-34	44.5	30.4	359	20.6	79.4	0.0	111
35-39	35.7	24.8	409	30.4	68.6	1.0	102
40-44	37.8	26.8	297	25.3	74.0	0.8	81
45-49	28.2	24.3	211	32.0	66.7	1.3	52
<b>Residence</b>	39.6	26.3	1023	32.0	68.0	0.0	259
Rural	34.9	28.5	1038	22.8	76.3	1.0	295
Urban							
<b>Age at consummation of marriage*</b>							
Below 18 years	47.1	24.6	590	22.9	76.2	0.8	147
18 years & above	35.3	28.6	1364	29.8	69.9	0.3	382
<b>Marital duration*</b>							
0-4	41.6	27.2	299	30.7	69.3	0.0	77
5-9	37.7	28.8	346	29.3	70.7	0.0	96
10-14	39.0	30.0	377	27.3	72.7	0.0	113
15+	38.3	25.7	944	26.3	72.7	0.9	245
<b>Education</b>							
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	32.9	21.1	1135	35.8	64.0	0.2	232
Less than 5 yrs	42.4	34.9	47	(31.3)	(68.8)	(0.0)	16
5-9 years	43.2	33.1	279	25.0	74.2	0.7	96
10 or more years	45.9	37.1	600	20.0	79.5	0.5	210
<b>Husband's education</b>	29.8	18.1	978	38.2	61.5	0.3	169
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	41.8	28.5	42	(34.9)	(65.1)	(0.0)	12
Less than 5 years	42.4	35.4	289	24.0	76.0	0.0	102
5-9 years	47.9	37.4	752	22.1	77.3	0.6	271
10 or more years							
<b>Religion</b>	37.2	26.9	1787	27.3	72.2	0.5	478
Hindu	43.3	28.4	203	25.1	74.9	0.0	56
Muslim	34.2	31.1	62	(55.6)	(44.4)	(0.0)	18
Christian	--	--	09	--	--	--	02
Others							
<b>Caste/Tribes</b>	30.5	22.1	585	41.2	58.4	0.4	128
Scheduled Caste	24.4	17.3	257	36.1	63.9	0.0	43
Scheduled Tribes	46.6	32.9	1025	23.2	76.3	0.5	334
Other Backward Classes	32.5	27.1	194	17.7	82.3	0.0	49
Others							
<b>DLHS-4</b>	37.7	27.2	2061	28.1	71.5	0.4	554

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

**TABLE 6.6 RTI/STI INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS**

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who reported RTI/STI problem during three months prior to the survey and among them percentage sought treatment for the problem, by districts, Telangana, 2012-13.

Districts	Who heard about RTI/STI	Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge	Who have any other symptoms of RTI/STI <sup>1</sup>	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for any RTI/STI <sup>2</sup>	Number of women having any RTI/STI <sup>2</sup>
Adilabad	17.1	7.9	11.7	1778	28.1	215
Nizamabad	28.9	4.1	6.6	1229	37.2	80
Karimnagar	29.0	9.6	19.4	1178	45.8	230
Medak	19.3	1.6	8.8	1255	10.2	108
Hyderabad	34.2	9.4	15.6	983	26.0	163
Rangareddy	19.5	0.6	18.1	1244	23.7	230
Mahbubnagar	18.6	1.0	18.5	1203	16.4	221
Nalgonda	31.9	4.3	12.1	1103	45.6	139
Warngal	19.8	6.8	34.0	1334	27.5	465
Khammam	42.4	7.2	18.3	1126	16.4	210
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>12433</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>2061</b>

Note<sup>1</sup> Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge, <sup>2</sup> 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, Telangana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**	
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media <sup>1</sup>	Health person nel <sup>2</sup>	School/ adult education programs <sup>3</sup>	Leaders/ community meetings <sup>4</sup>	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other		
<b>Age group</b>														
15-19	79.1	350	8.4	71.7	40.6	57.5	36.1	12.5	68.1	3.6	2.9	0.0	279	
20-24	80.6	1863	7.2	64.4	35.7	62.4	39.4	12.2	56.5	2.3	4.7	0.1	1512	
25-29	77.1	2794	5.4	68.8	36.6	61.6	40.9	13.5	55.1	4.2	7.4	0.2	2190	
30-34	75.4	2124	7.0	68.6	34.9	62.1	39.7	16.1	56.7	5.2	8.0	0.5	1626	
35-39	72.7	2269	6.9	68.1	29.0	56.9	39.7	15.1	53.0	4.8	9.9	0.4	1677	
40-44	70.4	1592	9.0	66.8	28.8	56.0	35.6	14.5	53.7	5.9	12.2	0.6	1142	
45-49	66.8	1441	8.4	65.2	25.7	56.6	38.3	12.2	53.4	4.6	10.2	1.0	982	
<b>Residence</b>	70.3	6090	7.7	64.2	25.8	56.2	47.0	8.8	48.4	2.9	8.9	0.2	4281	
Rural	80.8	6343	6.3	71.5	41.9	64.1	29.2	20.5	64.0	6.3	7.3	0.7	5127	
Urban														
<b>Age at consummation of marriage*</b>														
Below 18 years	75.2	3991	6.0	67.9	28.1	55.3	38.7	13.0	53.0	3.5	10.3	0.3	3042	
18 years & above	74.5	7632	7.7	67.7	36.2	62.7	39.5	15.4	57.1	4.9	6.3	0.4	5783	
<b>Marital duration*</b>														
0-4	82.5	1957	6.9	67.8	41.7	63.2	37.5	14.1	61.3	3.3	3.8	0.2	1629	
5-9	77.2	2196	6.3	66.7	36.0	63.4	40.5	13.1	55.0	3.3	5.6	0.2	1722	
10-14	75.5	2129	6.2	67.2	33.0	59.2	41.6	15.1	54.6	5.1	8.4	0.4	1637	
15+	70.6	5386	8.0	68.6	28.7	57.5	38.5	15.1	53.9	5.0	10.1	0.5	3868	
<b>Education</b>														
Non-literatea	64.4	6235	7.3	61.1	17.8	54.1	41.9	11.0	46.0	4.0	10.7	0.4	4049	
Less than 5 yrs	82.2	250	4.9	71.6	21.1	56.9	37.3	13.7	55.4	7.4	11.8	0.5	204	
5-9 years	83.3	1931	6.4	70.8	34.6	61.2	34.2	15.1	57.5	4.2	6.0	0.2	1612	
10 or more years	87.7	4017	7.1	74.1	54.8	67.9	34.0	20.4	69.7	5.9	6.0	0.6	3543	
<b>Husband's education</b>														
Non-literatea	63.9	5151	7.9	60.5	19.4	54.3	42.3	9.4	45.6	3.7	11.0	0.5	3312	
Less than 5 years	75.1	263	3.5	70.9	27.1	57.3	45.2	12.6	48.2	7.5	8.0	0.0	199	
5-9 years	78.7	1816	6.1	68.6	30.3	59.6	35.6	13.5	55.1	5.6	9.2	0.2	1437	
10 or more years	85.1	5203	6.9	73.0	47.8	65.7	34.2	20.4	66.7	5.4	5.7	0.5	4460	
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	74.0	10689	7.1	67.0	32.1	59.4	40.3	13.2	54.7	4.1	8.5	0.4	8036	
Muslim	77.9	1345	6.3	68.9	38.9	61.6	29.5	20.2	61.1	5.4	4.0	0.4	1050	
Christian	84.8	341	7.0	71.4	34.7	60.5	40.1	14.3	52.8	8.5	14.4	0.7	289	
Other	53.0	58	24.2	84.8	48.5	63.6	36.4	24.2	57.6	9.1	0.0	0.0	24	

Contd....

**TABLE 6.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS**

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media <sup>1</sup>	Health personnel <sup>2</sup>	School/ adult education programs <sup>3</sup>	Leaders/ community meetings <sup>4</sup>	Husband	Relatives/ Friends	Other	
<b>Caste/Tribes</b>													
Scheduled Caste	70.5	3438	7.3	64.6	33.4	56.9	39.1	11.5	53.4	4.9	9.7	0.4	2449
Scheduled Tribes	57.5	1151	7.9	60.5	22.7	54.3	46.8	13.4	49.5	4.7	12.3	0.7	667
Other Backward Classes	78.6	6641	6.9	68.7	33.1	61.5	38.1	15.0	56.7	4.0	7.6	0.3	5290
Others	82.4	1203	6.9	73.3	38.2	61.5	39.4	15.2	57.5	5.3	4.6	0.7	1002
<b>DLHS-4</b>	74.5	12432	7.0	67.9	34.7	60.6	37.5	15.3	57.1	4.8	8.1	0.5	9408

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, \*excluding missing cases, <sup>a</sup>Literate but did not attend school, are also included, <sup>1</sup> Includes News papers/books/magazines//slogans/pamphlets and posters, <sup>2</sup> Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers, <sup>3</sup> Includes school/teacher, adult education programs, <sup>4</sup> Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ *Mela*, \*\* Unweighted cases

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

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

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who reported mode of transmission as							Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with 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	
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	19.1	55.4	45.8	36.8	55.7	68.5	59.2	279
20-24	19.3	51.8	45.3	40.0	54.9	67.3	55.7	1512
25-29	19.9	53.0	46.1	38.4	54.2	68.0	57.7	2190
30-34	20.2	52.3	43.3	39.1	54.5	67.5	57.3	1626
35-39	19.1	53.8	41.8	36.0	49.0	63.2	54.2	1677
40-44	17.6	51.3	40.7	32.0	47.9	60.4	53.8	1142
45-49	19.0	51.8	42.8	34.1	45.4	56.6	48.8	982
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	16.9	52.1	44.0	36.3	46.0	60.5	48.9	4281
Urban	22.4	53.2	43.5	38.1	59.2	70.5	63.5	5127
<b>Age at consummation of marriage*</b>								
Below 18 years	15.9	53.7	45.6	36.8	46.6	61.6	51.7	3042
18 years & above	21.6	52.3	42.7	37.5	55.5	67.2	57.9	5783
<b>Marital duration*</b>								
0-4	21.1	53.3	45.7	41.3	57.6	70.6	61.8	1629
5-9	19.4	51.6	45.8	37.4	55.7	68.4	56.5	1722
10-14	20.1	53.5	43.5	40.0	53.1	64.9	55.1	1637
15+	18.8	52.9	42.1	34.3	48.2	61.6	53.0	3868
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	15.0	50.6	41.7	33.6	43.0	54.7	44.5	4049
Less than 5 yrs	14.2	47.7	47.3	39.9	47.6	63.8	59.8	204
5-9 years	18.2	46.8	38.0	31.1	48.3	65.1	56.1	1612
10 or more years	25.9	58.3	49.0	44.4	65.3	78.2	68.9	3543
<b>Husband's Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	14.5	51.3	43.2	34.3	43.2	54.8	44.2	3312
Less than 5 years	15.9	51.6	43.6	40.4	42.2	56.5	49.9	199
5-9 years	17.2	46.8	37.3	31.2	49.0	63.9	54.9	1437
10 or more years	24.4	55.7	46.5	41.3	60.7	74.3	65.4	4460
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	19.2	52.3	43.8	37.3	51.1	64.5	54.6	8036
Muslim	20.5	54.5	41.0	37.0	57.7	69.7	61.8	1050
Christian	16.9	54.4	49.2	33.0	53.3	63.1	55.7	289
Other	41.4	61.3	52.4	36.7	41.7	47.8	57.1	33
<b>Caste/Tribes</b>								
Scheduled Caste	19.3	49.0	45.8	32.4	48.6	61.9	53.8	2449
Scheduled Tribes	19.0	54.2	38.8	36.2	49.7	62.4	53.2	667
Other Backward Classes	18.7	54.1	44.4	38.7	52.3	65.4	54.9	5290
Others	23.2	52.4	38.6	41.6	59.3	72.0	63.8	1002
<b>DLHS-4</b>	19.3	52.6	43.8	37.1	51.8	64.9	55.4	9408

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, \*excluding missing cases, <sup>a</sup>Literate but did not attend school are also included. \*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 6.9 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV PREVENTION METHODS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS**

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

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					
	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner	avoid homosexual <sup>1</sup>	Avoid risks getting infected through bloods <sup>2</sup>	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
<b>Age group</b>						
15-19	21.0	40.0	21.4	68.8	5.1	279
20-24	18.9	38.5	22.3	63.8	5.2	1512
25-29	19.2	39.2	22.0	65.4	6.6	2190
30-34	19.5	39.4	22.9	64.6	6.5	1626
35-39	19.6	38.5	19.7	61.3	5.7	1677
40-44	18.8	38.2	17.7	57.8	5.6	1142
45-49	19.1	36.6	18.7	54.9	4.6	982
<b>Residence</b>						
Rural	17.9	36.5	18.6	56.8	4.2	4281
Urban	21.0	41.3	23.8	69.5	7.9	5127
<b>Age at consummation of marriage*</b>						
Below 18 years	16.7	38.3	17.4	59.3	4.9	3042
18 years & above	21.1	39.4	22.8	64.5	6.4	5783
<b>Marital duration*</b>						
0-4	21.2	41.3	24.3	68.6	6.4	1629
5-9	18.5	38.0	21.6	64.3	5.8	1722
10-14	19.1	39.1	21.0	62.8	6.6	1637
15+	19.4	38.3	19.1	59.2	5.4	3868
<b>Education</b>						
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	16.1	35.8	16.9	51.6	3.4	4049
Less than 5 yrs	15.1	41.3	19.4	61.7	4.5	204
5-9 years	16.0	34.4	19.4	63.2	5.0	1612
10 or more years	25.3	44.2	26.9	76.1	9.5	3543
<b>Husband's education</b>						
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	16.3	35.7	17.8	51.3	3.3	3312
Less than 5 years	15.3	41.7	21.4	56.9	5.5	199
5-9 years	15.0	34.0	18.4	61.4	5.2	1437
10 or more years	23.5	42.5	24.4	72.5	8.3	4460
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	19.3	38.1	20.7	61.7	5.8	8036
Muslim	19.4	41.5	23.8	67.1	6.1	1050
Christian	18.5	41.7	17.0	65.7	5.3	289
Other	27.0	42.2	24.1	52.9	10.2	33
<b>Caste/Tribes</b>						
Scheduled Caste	19.0	36.2	20.3	59.7	5.6	2449
Scheduled Tribes	18.6	39.1	19.1	60.5	3.1	667
Other Backward Classes	19.6	39.5	20.9	63.1	6.0	5290
Others	18.8	39.9	23.9	66.9	7.6	1002
<b>DLHS-4</b>	19.6	38.6	20.9	62.4	5.8	9408

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, \*excluding missing cases, <sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included, <sup>1</sup> Includes sex with one partner, Limit number of sexual partner, Avoid sex with sex workers and avoids sex with homosexuals. <sup>2</sup> Includes avoid sex with who inject drugs, use tested blood, use only new/ sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid razors/blades, \*\* Unweighted cases.



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

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Telangana, 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	
<b>Age group</b>							
15-19	3.0	2.9	3.8	5.0	3.4	5.5	279
20-24	3.6	3.0	4.0	3.7	4.5	7.6	1512
25-29	4.4	4.3	4.9	5.6	6.8	8.6	2190
30-34	3.9	4.9	4.7	6.1	7.0	10.4	1626
35-39	4.9	5.6	7.0	8.3	8.3	10.4	1677
40-44	6.5	6.7	6.0	8.1	8.3	11.6	1142
45-49	4.5	5.7	6.3	8.2	6.6	10.7	982
<b>Residence</b>							
Rural	4.6	5.7	6.4	7.8	8.2	10.9	4281
Urban	4.4	3.7	4.0	4.6	5.0	7.9	5127
<b>Age at consummation of marriage*</b>							
Below 18 years	4.1	4.8	5.7	7.2	7.6	11.0	3042
18 years & above	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.8	6.3	8.5	5783
<b>Marital duration*</b>							
0-4	3.5	2.4	3.4	3.3	3.9	7.0	1629
5-9	4.0	4.6	4.6	5.2	6.2	8.4	1722
10-14	4.6	5.0	5.9	6.7	7.2	10.2	1637
15+	5.1	5.7	6.2	7.9	8.0	10.4	3868
<b>Education</b>							
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	4.9	6.7	7.5	9.4	9.1	11.3	4049
Less than 5 yrs	4.1	5.8	7.2	7.4	9.9	11.3	204
5-9 years	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.9	7.2	11.7	1612
10 or more years	3.7	2.1	2.7	2.7	3.4	6.2	3543
<b>Husband's education</b>							
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	4.3	6.1	6.9	8.7	8.6	10.6	3312
Less than 5 years	4.8	6.0	7.2	8.8	10.2	11.9	199
5-9 years	5.6	6.1	6.0	6.9	8.1	11.6	1437
10 or more years	4.2	3.2	3.7	4.1	4.6	7.9	4460
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	4.3	4.7	5.4	6.4	6.8	9.4	8036
Muslim	4.4	4.8	4.6	5.4	5.9	8.8	1050
Christian	7.4	7.6	6.7	9.0	7.2	15.0	289
Other	26.5	12.3	12.3	24.0	28.1	20.3	33
<b>Caste/Tribes</b>							
Scheduled Caste	6.7	6.7	6.9	8.2	9.1	11.9	2449
Scheduled Tribes	5.9	5.4	7.0	7.8	8.2	9.4	667
Other Backward Classes	3.5	4.2	4.6	5.6	5.9	9.0	5290
Others	2.8	2.9	4.2	5.0	4.4	6.6	1002
<b>DLHS-4</b>	4.5	4.8	5.3	6.4	6.8	9.6	9408

\*excluding missing cases, <sup>a</sup>Literate but did not attend school, are also included, \*\* Unweighted cases.

<b>TABLE 6.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE</b>										
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, Telangana 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/PH C/Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICT C/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/Clinic	VCTC/ICT C/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
<b>Age Group</b>										
15-19	64.6	279	11.2	14.2	17.9	0.8	48.4	7.5	0.0	183
20-24	70.8	1512	17.4	12.6	14.2	1.1	47.9	6.3	0.1	1070
25-29	69.9	2190	17.3	13.6	11.7	0.6	48.4	7.6	0.2	1546
30-34	66.2	1626	16.5	14.4	11.4	1.0	48.3	7.4	0.4	1087
35-39	59.8	1677	18.3	14.0	12.7	0.8	46.6	7.1	0.1	1022
40-44	55.7	1142	18.9	17.3	11.6	1.1	42.8	7.1	0.4	642
45-49	51.8	982	13.9	15.4	12.5	0.2	49.6	7.4	0.1	525
<b>Residence</b>										
Rural	61.7	4281	19.4	16.1	14.8	0.7	43.2	5.2	0.1	2643
Urban	66.7	5127	14.3	12.0	9.8	0.9	52.6	9.4	0.3	3432
<b>Age at consummation of marriage*</b>										
Below 18 years	58.4	3042	19.3	13.6	11.9	0.6	46.1	7.5	0.4	1793
18 years & above	67.5	5783	15.6	14.4	12.5	0.9	48.9	7.0	0.2	3939
<b>Marital Duration*</b>										
0-4	72.1	1629	15.5	11.4	15.1	1.1	50.3	6.4	0.1	1183
5-9	70.9	1722	16.1	14.5	12.3	0.3	48.3	7.5	0.3	1229
10-14	67.2	1637	17.6	15.0	9.5	1.1	48.1	7.8	0.3	1107
15+	56.8	3868	17.4	14.9	12.3	0.9	46.6	7.0	0.2	2233
<b>Education</b>										
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	53.6	4049	19.9	18.9	12.1	0.7	43.4	4.2	0.1	2176
Less than 5 yrs	64.5	204	16.9	10.7	13.6	1.5	52.3	4.9	0.0	135
5-9 years	66.5	1612	20.2	12.1	10.5	1.1	49.2	6.4	0.2	1073
10 or more years	76.0	3543	13.1	11.0	13.7	0.8	50.4	10.4	0.3	2691
<b>Husband's Education</b>										
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	53.1	3312	20.1	19.6	12.0	0.7	42.5	4.3	0.1	1761
Less than 5 years	69.5	199	12.4	14.2	17.3	1.2	49.1	5.8	0.0	138
5-9 years	63.8	1437	21.7	10.3	10.2	1.0	49.0	6.8	0.2	918
10 or more years	72.9	4460	13.9	12.0	13.3	0.8	50.1	9.2	0.3	3258
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	63.6	8036	16.5	14.5	12.8	0.8	47.5	7.1	0.2	5165
Muslim	66.0	1050	19.4	13.7	11.2	1.0	47.4	7.0	0.1	700
Christian	65.6	289	23.8	7.6	9.0	2.5	49.8	7.0	0.4	190
Other	66.1	33	(10.0)	(10.0)	(15.0)	(0.0)	(40.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	20

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<b>TABLE 6.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE</b>										
Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC /Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC / RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICT C/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
<b>Caste/Tribes</b>										
Scheduled Caste	62.1	2449	18.8	15.4	11.0	1.0	47.4	5.7	0.1	1533
Scheduled Tribes	58.5	667	14.6	19.0	12.8	1.0	48.2	3.6	0.0	392
Other Backward Classes	65.0	5290	17.5	14.1	12.7	0.7	46.6	7.7	0.2	3482
Others	66.8	1002	11.8	8.6	15.2	1.0	52.1	10.4	0.4	668
<b>DLHS-4</b>	63.9	9408	17.0	14.2	12.5	0.8	47.5	7.2	0.2	6075
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, ( )based on 10-20 unweighted cases, *excluding missing cases, <sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included, ** 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, Telangana, 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	
<b>Age group</b>					
15-19	38.5	279	58.7	41.3	107
20-24	63.4	1512	43.3	56.7	956
25-29	64.4	2190	22.3	77.7	1422
30-34	49.4	1626	13.5	86.5	813
35-39	37.5	1677	11.7	88.3	632
40-44	29.5	1142	11.2	88.8	337
45-49	23.3	982	13.8	86.2	236
<b>Residence</b>					
Rural	46.8	4281	25.4	74.6	2000
Urban	48.8	5127	21.3	78.7	2503
<b>Age at consummation of marriage*</b>					
Below 18 years	43.5	3042	15.7	84.3	1313
18 years & above	51.9	5783	27.4	72.6	3023
<b>Marital duration*</b>					
0-4	56.3	1629	51.5	48.5	922
5-9	70.7	1722	23.9	76.1	1222
10-14	55.7	1637	12.3	87.7	917
15+	33.0	3868	11.9	88.1	1285
<b>Education</b>					
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	37.8	4049	18.5	81.5	1512
Less than 5 yrs	45.1	204	22.1	77.9	91
5-9 years	51.5	1612	21.3	78.7	793
10 or more years	59.9	3543	28.6	71.4	2107
<b>Husband's education</b>					
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	37.1	3312	20.6	79.4	1216
Less than 5 years	48.4	199	13.1	86.9	97
5-9 years	51.7	1437	26.4	73.6	721
10 or more years	55.6	4460	24.8	75.2	2469
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	47.3	8036	23.6	76.4	3812
Muslim	50.8	1050	23.0	77.0	540
Christian	47.1	289	24.5	75.5	135
Other	48.9	33	(12.5)	(87.5)	16
<b>Caste/Tribes</b>					
Scheduled Caste	46.3	2449	25.0	75.0	1140
Scheduled Tribes	46.2	667	21.4	78.6	304
Other Backward Classes	48.3	5290	23.9	76.1	2570
Others	48.8	1002	19.2	80.8	489
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>9408</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>4503</b>

\*excluding missing cases, <sup>a</sup>Literate but did not attend school, are also included, ( )based on 10-20 unweighted cases. \*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 6.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS**

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

Districts	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condom	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby	Who know the places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS	Who ever been tested for HIV/AIDS (%)	Who underwent HIV/AIDS test in the past 12 months among ever tested
Adilabad	62.2	21.7	51.0	64.9	53.1	18.3
Nizamabad	72.2	14.1	46.7	71.5	56.6	32.8
Karimnagar	81.3	29.1	68.4	72.9	46.3	22.7
Medak	81.0	10.9	29.0	38.7	47.1	16.8
Hyderabad	83.8	24.4	71.9	61.8	51.6	14.5
Rangareddy	71.3	8.3	38.8	74.5	39.5	42.6
Mahbubnagar	69.0	13.1	50.7	77.0	39.0	24.2
Nalgonda	79.6	19.1	63.8	73.4	53.1	28.3
Warngal	78.7	29.4	61.3	59.0	44.9	20.2
Khammam	86.0	23.8	53.2	55.7	47.1	15.7
<b>DLHS-4</b>	74.7	19.6	52.0	64.4	47.9	23.1

# **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, Telangana, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Percentage of persons			No. of persons**
	Percentage who use any kind of tobacco <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who use any kind of smoking	Percentage who Consume alcohol	
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	7.8	5.2	8.1	7914
25-29	16.5	11.8	17.4	4588
30-34	20.2	15.0	22.7	3628
35-39	23.1	15.5	23.4	3819
40-44	25.2	18.1	26.3	2787
45-49	27.4	19.8	26.3	2624
50+	29.4	18.5	24.9	9116
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	33.3	26.3	36.7	16185
Female	9.0	2.6	4.4	18031
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	24.0	15.4	21.1	17749
Urban	14.7	11.5	17.9	16727
<b>Education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	25.7	15.9	21.4	13732
Less than 5 years	27.9	19.5	24.6	1168
5-9 years	18.7	13.9	20.1	5572
10 or more years	15.1	11.4	17.8	14004
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	21.2	14.4	20.5	29708
Muslim	17.8	11.8	16.5	3631
Christian	16.3	11.3	17.0	959
Others	5.1	3.7	6.7	112
<b>Caste/tribes</b>				
Scheduled Caste	20.4	13.3	18.2	9644
Scheduled tribes	23.8	14.3	21.3	3157
Other backward classes	20.7	14.5	20.8	18227
Others	18.6	13.3	19.9	3448
<b>DLHS-4</b>	20.7	14.0	20.0	34476*

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend the school are also included. \*Missing cases are excluded. <sup>1</sup>Includes smoking.\*\*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, Telangana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage of men			Total number of Men covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
<b>Age of the men</b>				
15-19	3.3	4.7	6.7	1762
20-24	9.2	14.4	23.2	1888
25-29	15.9	23.9	35.7	1993
30-34	18.8	28.9	42.8	1730
35-39	21.4	29.9	43.4	1785
40-44	21.7	31.7	46.7	1417
45 years and above	23.2	33.9	43.6	5610
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	21.0	28.4	38.0	8383
Urban	12.2	22.4	34.4	7802
<b>Education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	25.1	36.1	45.8	4890
Less than 5 years	29.2	35.9	46.1	549
5-9 years	17.4	25.7	36.9	2754
10 or more years	11.8	18.5	29.1	7992
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	18.0	27.0	37.5	13954
Muslim	18.5	22.0	31.5	1702
Christian	15.1	21.9	31.3	437
Others	5.7	7.1	13.0	60
<b>Caste/tribes</b>				
Scheduled Caste	17.3	25.0	34.2	4430
Scheduled tribes	23.4	26.0	36.6	1526
Other backward classes	17.5	27.4	38.1	8571
Others	16.5	24.5	37.0	1658
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>16185*</b>

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend 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, Telangana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage of women			Total number of women covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
<b>Age of the women</b>				
15-19	2.1	0.7	0.9	1877
20-24	3.4	1.5	2.1	2331
25-29	3.7	2.0	2.6	2563
30-34	4.9	1.7	3.3	1871
35-39	7.1	1.8	4.5	2002
40-44	8.7	2.9	3.6	1343
45 years and above	13.8	4.3	7.5	6044
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	10.6	3.4	5.5	9217
Urban	2.8	1.3	2.6	8814
<b>Education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	12.1	3.8	6.9	8739
Less than 5 years	6.9	2.6	2.3	613
5-9 years	3.6	1.3	2.2	2777
10 or more years	2.4	1.2	1.4	5902
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	8.2	2.7	4.7	15542
Muslim	5.1	2.1	2.1	1895
Christian	5.5	1.5	3.8	512
Others	3.1	0.0	0.0	50
<b>Caste/tribes</b>				
Scheduled Caste	8.8	3.0	4.1	5142
Scheduled tribes	11.1	3.1	6.6	1598
Other backward classes	7.2	2.4	4.4	9525
Others	4.4	2.3	3.3	1766
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>18031*</b>

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend the school are also included. \*Missing cases are excluded. \*\*Unweighted cases.

**Table 7.4 PERSONAL HABITS**

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

Districts	Percentage of all persons			Total number of all persons covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Adilabad	18.1	11.2	17.3	4631
Nizamabad	11.5	13.5	20.7	3293
Karimnagar	6.6	15.6	18.5	3014
Medak	8.0	10.1	13.8	3634
Hyderabad	11.2	13.0	19.1	2373
Rangareddy	13.2	13.8	19.6	3592
Mahbubnagar	8.6	12.3	22.3	3578
Nalgonda	4.7	15.0	21.3	3240
Warangal	20.9	17.7	24.1	3870
Khammam	6.1	14.3	18.5	3251
<b>DLHS-4</b>	12.7	14.0	20.0	34476

\*\*Unweighted cases.

**Table 7.5 PERSONAL HABITS TOBACCO**

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

Tobacco use	Tobacco chewing						Total
	Women			Men			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
<b>Use of Tobacco</b>							
Pan with tobacco	3.3	1.0	2.5	8.6	3.6	6.8	4.6
Guthaka/ Pan masala with tobacco	1.7	0.2	1.2	2.8	1.8	2.4	1.8
Other forms of tobacco	5.5	1.7	4.2	9.7	6.8	8.6	6.3
Non-user	74.1	82.6	77.1	68.2	76.3	71.0	74.2
Not known	15.4	14.5	15.1	10.8	11.5	11.1	13.2
<b>DLHS-4</b>	10.6	2.8	7.8	21.0	12.2	17.9	12.7

**Table 7.6 PERSONAL HABITS SMOKE**

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

Smoking habits	Smoking						Total
	Women			Men			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Usual smoker*	1.7	0.8	1.4	17.8	12.6	16.0	8.4
Occasional smoker	1.7	0.5	1.3	10.6	9.8	10.3	5.6
Ex-smoker	1.3	0.3	0.9	5.6	4.1	5.1	2.9
Non smoker	79.5	85.1	81.5	56.9	64.5	59.5	70.9
Not known	15.9	13.3	15.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	12.1
<b>DLHS-4</b>	3.4	1.3	2.6	28.4	22.4	26.3	14.0

\* At least once every day

<b>Table 7.7 PERSONAL HABITS DRINK ALCOHOL</b>							
Percentage of men and women age 15 years having habits of drinking alcohol, Telangana, 2012-13.							
	Drinking alcohol						
Smoking habits	Women			Men			Total
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Usual drinker*	2.1	1.2	1.8	21.1	17.1	19.7	10.4
Occasional drinker	3.4	1.4	2.7	16.8	17.3	17.0	9.6
Ex-drinker	1.4	0.4	1.0	5.3	4.1	4.9	2.9
Non drinker	77.4	84.5	79.9	48.0	53.8	50.1	65.5
Not known	15.7	12.6	14.6	8.7	7.7	8.3	11.6
<b>DLHS-4</b>	5.5	2.6	4.4	38.0	34.4	36.7	20.0

\* At least once every week

<b>Table 7.8 MORBIDITY DETAILS</b>			
Prevalence of any injury, acute illness and chronic illness according to place of residence, Telangana, 2012-13.			
Morbidity	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
<b>Prevalence Rate of Any Injury<sup>1</sup></b>			
Male	4.5	4.8	4.1
Female	4.2	4.6	3.6
Total	4.4	4.7	3.8
<b>Prevalence Rate of Acute Illness<sup>2</sup></b>			
Male	6.7	7.8	4.9
Female	7.2	8.2	5.7
Total	7.0	8.0	5.3
<b>Prevalence Rate of Chronic Illness<sup>1</sup></b>			
Male	6.9	6.8	7.0
Female	7.9	7.7	8.3
Total	7.4	7.3	7.7

<sup>1</sup> During last one year, <sup>2</sup> During last fifteen days

<b>Table 7.9 MORBIDITY DETAILS</b>									
Percentage of household population having any form of disability as on the day of survey, Telangana, 2012-13.									
Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mental Disability	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Visual Disability	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.5
Hearing Disability	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Speech Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Number of persons**	29558	30059	59617	14642	14898	29540	14916	15161	30077

\*\*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, Telangana, 2012-13.

Type of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Treated in intensive care unit for any time	5.5	6.9	6.0	5.4	6.5	5.8	5.8	7.8	6.5
Treated as in-patient with stay <1 week	18.2	16.6	17.6	18.3	16.5	17.7	18.1	16.9	17.6
Treated as in-patient with stay 1-2 week	11.8	14.7	12.8	11.0	13.7	11.9	13.9	18.1	15.3
Treated as in-patient with stay >2 week	22.5	19.0	21.3	22.7	18.0	21.0	21.9	21.7	21.8
Other treatment*	42.0	42.7	42.3	42.6	45.2	43.5	40.3	35.5	38.7
Number of persons**	1074	587	1661	665	368	1033	409	219	628

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

**Table 7.11 MORBIDITY DETAILS**

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

Type of acute illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diarrhea/ Dysentery	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.5	6.6	5.6	4.8	5.2
Acute respiratory tract infection	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.0	2.4
Jaundice with fever	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.8	2.5	3.1
Malaria	6.4	7.0	6.7	6.8	7.6	7.2	5.1	5.8	5.5
Fever of short duration with rashes	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.9
Reproductive tract infection	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.1	1.3
Other type of fever	58.0	61.4	59.8	58.4	61.7	60.1	56.8	60.7	58.9
Other	13.7	11.5	12.6	12.8	9.9	11.3	16.2	15.3	15.7
Number of persons**	1875	2063	3938	1136	1203	2339	739	860	1599

\*\*Unweighted cases &amp; 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, Telangana, 2012-13.

Place of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Government health facility</b>									
Sub Health Centre	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.9	1.1	1.0
Primary health centre	6.0	5.9	6.0	7.0	7.3	7.1	3.4	2.7	3.0
Community Health centre	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.9
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.5
Dispensary/ clinic	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Hospital	17.0	16.8	16.9	18.7	19.1	18.9	12.5	11.6	12.0
AYUSH hospital/clinic	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
<b>Private health facility</b>									
Dispensary/ clinic	18.8	21.8	20.4	18.2	21.7	20.0	20.5	22.2	21.4
Hospital	45.0	42.0	43.4	43.4	38.6	40.9	49.3	50.2	49.8
AYUSH hospital/clinic	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3
NGO/ trust hospital	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other*	6.0	6.5	6.2	5.7	6.4	6.1	6.7	6.5	6.6
Number of persons**	1841	2038	3879	1118	1191	2309	723	847	1570

\* DOT centre and at home. \*\*Unweighted cases &amp; 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, Telangana, 2012-13.

Place of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Prevalence Of Chronic Illness</b>									
Disease of respiratory system	6.6	5.2	5.9	6.2	5.5	5.8	7.2	4.9	5.9
Disease of cardiovascular system	12.1	10.2	11.1	10.9	7.4	9.0	13.9	14.4	14.2
Disease of central nervous system	4.1	5.0	4.6	3.7	5.3	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.7
Disease of musculoskeletal system	18.4	21.8	20.2	21.7	23.6	22.7	13.3	19.0	16.4
Disease of gastrointestinal system	5.2	4.1	4.6	5.6	4.2	4.9	4.5	3.7	4.1
Disease of genitourinary system	3.8	2.4	3.0	3.6	2.2	2.9	4.0	2.7	3.3
Skin disease	3.4	2.6	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.8	3.7	2.8	3.2
Goitre	0.8	4.2	2.6	0.8	2.6	1.8	0.8	6.7	4.0
Elephantiasis	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.4
Eye problem	7.1	8.5	7.8	8.1	10.3	9.3	5.4	5.9	5.6
ENT problem	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.7
Mouth and dental problem	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8
Other	35.0	32.6	33.7	32.3	32.8	32.6	39.5	32.4	35.6
<b>Sought Medical Care</b>									
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment available	70.9	64.4	67.4	68.6	59.8	63.9	74.4	71.1	72.6
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment not available	17.6	19.6	18.7	19.9	22.8	21.5	14.0	15.1	14.6
Not at all	11.5	16.0	13.9	11.5	17.5	14.7	11.7	13.8	12.8
<b>Source of Treatment</b>									
At government health facility	23.7	21.0	22.3	28.3	24.8	26.5	16.9	16.1	16.5
At private health facility	73.4	75.6	74.6	68.0	70.4	69.2	81.5	82.7	82.2
At home	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.7	4.3	4.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Other	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.6

**Table 7.14 MORBIDITY DETAILS**

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

Diagnosed chronic illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diabetes	16.6	10.7	13.4	12.3	7.1	9.5	23.3	16.1	19.4
Hypertension	18.9	21.8	20.5	17.0	21.1	19.2	21.9	22.9	22.5
Disease related to heart*	5.9	3.7	4.7	5.7	2.9	4.2	6.1	5.0	5.5
Epilepsy	3.3	1.6	2.4	3.6	1.4	2.4	2.9	1.8	2.3
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.3	2.1	2.7	2.5
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	0.9	4.1	2.6	0.9	2.5	1.8	0.9	6.4	3.9
Tuberculosis	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2
Leprosy	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.5	1.4

\* 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, Telangana, 2012-13.

Diagnosed chronic illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diabetes	19.3	13.6	16.4	15.6	9.5	12.5	27.9	22.4	25.2
Hypertension	25.1	30.7	27.9	23.7	30.1	26.9	28.4	32.5	30.5
Disease related to heart*	5.0	3.4	4.2	4.3	2.1	3.2	6.6	6.1	6.3
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	2.4	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.4	1.3	1.6	1.5
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.6	1.7	0.8	1.3
Tuberculosis	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.2
Leprosy	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.6
Cataract	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	2.8	2.1
Stroke	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.6

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

**Table 7.16 TUBERCULOSIS**

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

Background characteristics	Number of persons suffering from tuberculosis			Number of persons**
	Rural	Urban	Total	
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	00	00	00	5404
20-34	03	00	03	16804
35-44	03	02	05	8178
45-59	05	01	06	8823
60 and above	06	01	07	5914
<b>Education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	14	04	18	23635
Less than 5 years	00	01	01	4486
5-9 years	02	00	02	11556
10 or more years	01	00	01	19969
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	16	03	19	50652
Muslim	01	02	03	6920
Christian	00	00	00	1673
Others	00	00	00	235
<b>Caste/tribes</b>				
Scheduled Caste	03	02	05	16529
Scheduled tribes	04	00	04	5529
Other backward classes	09	03	12	31582
Others	01	00	01	6006
<b>DLHS-4</b>	17	05	22	59646

<sup>a</sup> 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, Telangana, 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)	
<b>Age group (month)</b>													
0-6	5.3	9.4	90.6	55.9	23.0	29.9	70.1	14.0	8.7	13.0	87.0	47.2	563
7-12	12.1	19.6	80.4	31.2	18.6	25.0	75.0	13.5	13.8	25.4	74.6	14.0	435
13-18	12.2	23.0	77.0	43.2	16.7	27.6	72.4	16.1	10.1	25.8	74.2	20.8	562
19-24	23.7	36.2	63.8	23.5	13.3	21.0	79.0	10.2	18.3	38.1	61.9	4.7	294
25-35	12.7	23.7	76.3	38.1	19.7	32.0	68.0	12.0	13.9	31.0	69.0	11.3	742
36 and above	14.0	26.2	73.8	25.6	17.9	32.0	68.0	7.2	13.8	32.3	67.7	7.3	1671
<b>Sex of child</b>													
Male	15.4	26.5	73.5	32.9	18.1	31.9	68.1	10.5	14.8	31.2	68.8	13.3	2209
Female	11.1	20.9	79.1	34.2	18.5	27.0	73.0	11.2	11.5	27.7	72.3	14.5	2116
<b>Place of residence</b>													
Rural	12.9	20.8	79.2	39.7	20.9	32.0	68.0	14.9	15.6	31.7	68.3	15.9	2159
Urban	13.8	27.0	73.0	26.6	16.0	27.2	72.8	7.7	10.6	27.1	72.9	11.6	2166
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	13.6	24.0	76.0	33.5	18.0	29.7	70.3	10.5	13.5	29.4	70.6	13.3	3583
Muslim	12.1	21.1	78.9	36.1	17.3	23.7	76.3	14.3	11.1	27.8	72.2	19.7	593
Christian	10.8	26.9	73.1	25.6	26.0	40.0	60.0	7.4	12.7	38.1	61.9	9.3	134
Other	0.0	28.6	71.4	29.3	40.0	40.0	60.0	21.0	16.7	33.3	66.7	1.8	13
<b>Caste/Tribes</b>													
Scheduled Caste	12.7	23.9	76.1	35.7	18.1	27.5	72.5	13.4	13.1	31.5	68.5	14.1	1173
Scheduled tribes	11.9	18.9	81.1	45.6	17.3	32.7	67.3	7.4	11.0	26.7	73.3	18.6	407
Other backward classes	13.7	24.2	75.8	31.9	19.3	31.4	68.6	10.2	13.5	29.6	70.4	13.7	2378
Others	14.0	25.8	74.2	24.1	14.4	22.7	77.3	9.8	13.7	24.8	75.2	8.9	367
<b>Telangana</b>	13.3	23.8	76.2	33.5	18.3	29.5	70.5	10.8	13.2	29.5	70.5	13.9	4,325

Note: reference period: January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2008 to survey date. \* +2SD includes Don't know. \*\* 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, Telangana 2012-13.

Districts	Height for Age				Weight for Height				Weight for Age				Number of eligible children**
	below -3SD	below -2SD	above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	below -3SD	below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Percentage above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Adilabad	11.4	20.6	79.4	42.6	18.1	31.6	68.4	10.2	9.8	22.4	77.6	19.5	795
Nizamabad	21.4	33.2	66.8	29.7	10.7	20.7	79.3	15.4	20.3	45.1	54.9	11.0	379
Karimnager	13.4	23.0	77.0	27.2	21.1	36.8	63.2	8.9	15.5	32.8	67.2	10.6	347
Medak	13.0	20.5	79.5	32.7	26.0	37.3	62.7	11.4	17.5	36.8	63.2	12.1	470
Hyderabad	14.4	29.4	70.6	27.0	6.9	12.9	87.1	3.9	8.1	19.1	80.9	14.7	356
Rangareddy	14.8	26.6	73.4	29.0	21.5	27.3	72.7	8.1	12.0	31.4	68.6	10.1	461
Mahbubnagar	16.7	33.6	66.4	35.8	8.0	17.5	82.5	13.2	12.1	25.7	74.3	16.3	429
Nalgonda	10.7	18.0	82.0	30.0	20.3	31.5	68.5	12.5	14.4	29.4	70.6	13.1	364
Warangal	4.7	11.7	88.3	44.4	25.0	42.1	57.9	10.5	12.4	27.0	73.0	18.0	396
Khammam	12.9	21.7	78.3	27.2	23.4	35.2	64.8	12.3	11.0	29.3	70.7	8.9	328
<b>Telangana</b>	13.3	23.8	76.2	33.5	18.3	29.5	70.5	10.8	13.2	29.5	70.5	13.9	4,325

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

**TABLE 8.3 BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) OF WOMEN**

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

Background characteristics	Mean Height	Mean BMI	18.5-24.9 (normal)	Body Mass Index (BMI) in kg/m <sup>2</sup>						Total number of Women **
				Thin		Overweight/Obese				
				<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0 - 29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	150.11	19.84	46.4	48.2	19.6	28.2	5.4	3.5	1.9	1,251
20-29	152.50	21.60	54.6	31.0	14.1	16.2	14.4	10.2	4.0	3,203
30-39	152.70	23.49	53.5	20.8	9.0	11.4	25.7	17.7	7.7	2,680
40-49	152.57	24.30	55.3	16.7	7.2	9.1	28.0	18.2	9.8	1,799
<b>Place of residence</b>										
Rural	151.36	21.54	52.6	33.0	13.6	18.8	14.4	10.0	4.3	4,240
Urban	153.04	23.30	54.2	20.0	9.8	9.8	25.8	17.4	8.2	4,693
<b>Education</b>										
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	151.67	22.76	54.0	28.3	12.2	15.6	17.7	12.4	5.1	3,184
Less than 5 years	152.37	22.09	53.6	25.6	10.2	15.4	20.7	14.0	6.7	310
5-9 years	151.76	22.00	52.5	25.1	10.8	13.5	22.4	15.6	6.7	1,645
10 or more years	152.91	22.45	52.9	28.1	12.5	15.1	19.0	12.5	6.4	3,794
<b>Religion</b>										7,620
Hindu	152.09	22.42	53.6	28.2	12.2	15.4	18.2	12.5	5.5	
Muslim	153.48	22.92	51.2	22.0	10.2	11.2	26.9	16.9	9.8	1,009
Christian	151.17	21.97	49.4	29.0	11.9	16.8	21.6	14.4	7.3	260
Others	155.34	24.07	62.2	6.1	3.3	2.8	31.7	23.1	8.6	26
<b>Caste/Tribes</b>										
Scheduled Caste	151.27	22.60	53.7	27.8	12.6	14.7	18.4	12.4	5.9	2,558
Scheduled tribes	150.99	21.58	57.3	26.9	12.1	14.3	15.7	10.2	5.2	756
Other backward classes	152.62	22.41	52.6	28.4	11.9	16.0	18.9	13.2	5.6	4,774
Others	154.06	23.14	51.1	22.1	10.4	10.9	26.8	17.4	9.3	845
<b>Telangana</b>	152.2	22.5	53.3	27.5	12.0	15.0	19.2	13.1	6.0	8,933

Note: reference period: January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2008 to survey date. <sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included. \*\* unweighted cases

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

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

Districts	Mean Height	Mean BMI	18.5-24.9 (normal)	Body Mass Index (BMI) in kg/m <sup>2</sup>						Total number of Women**
				Thin			Overweight/Obese			
				<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Adilabad	149.61	22.26	57.3	24.4	10.4	13.3	18.4	12.6	5.5	1,379
Nizamabad	151.58	22.85	49.3	29.6	12.1	16.6	21.1	12.7	8.0	935
Karimnagar	151.77	22.50	47.6	28.2	13.9	14.1	24.2	18.3	5.6	1041
Medak	152.31	24.31	53.3	34.2	11.9	21.2	12.5	8.0	4.3	778
Hyderabad	152.41	23.83	55.7	13.5	7.9	5.4	30.9	19.5	11.2	696
Rangareddy	153.25	22.27	49.5	29.0	14.1	14.0	21.5	13.8	7.7	672
Mahbubnagar	155.62	21.14	50.8	34.1	15.2	18.0	15.1	10.6	4.5	714
Warangal	152.75	21.79	55.3	24.4	11.2	12.9	20.3	14.6	5.6	991
Nalgonda	152.27	21.33	56.8	27.0	11.9	14.9	16.1	10.9	5.3	859
Warangal	151.84	22.72	56.7	18.5	8.0	10.5	24.8	17.2	7.3	868
<b>Telangana</b>	<b>152.2</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>8,933</b>

\*\* unweighted cases

**Table 8.5 PREVELANCE OF ANEMIA AMONG CHILDREN**

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

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of children <5 years**
	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	
<b>Sex of Child</b>					
Male	16.1	42.6	12.8	71.4	966
Female	15.0	41.6	14.0	70.6	877
<b>Place of residence</b>					
Rural	16.9	42.3	13.1	72.3	918
Urban	13.5	41.9	13.7	69.1	925
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	15.2	42.2	13.5	70.9	1,557
Muslim	17.9	38.4	12.3	68.5	209
Christian	16.8	50.7	12.3	79.9	70
Others	--	--	--	--	02
<b>Caste/tribes</b>					
Scheduled Caste	15.6	41.3	16.7	73.6	536
Scheduled tribes	16.1	43.5	13.6	73.2	163
Other backward classes	16.0	41.9	11.1	69.1	982
Others	11.7	45.1	15.2	72.0	162
<b>Telangana</b>	15.6	42.1	13.3	71.0	1,843

Note: reference period: January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2008 to survey date. \*\* Unweighted cases

**TABLE 8.6 ANAEMIA AMONG SCHOOL GOING/ADOLESCENT POPULATION**

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

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of school going population (age 6-19 years)**
	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	
<b>Age</b>					
6 yrs - 10 yrs	17.7	33.4	7.2	58.3	2,430
11 yrs - 14 yrs	19.2	29.7	4.9	53.8	2,107
15yrs – 16 yrs	16.1	30.8	5.6	52.5	1,121
17yrs – 19 yrs	16.8	27.0	6.3	50.1	1,820
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	17.0	27.2	5.3	49.4	3,738
Female	18.4	33.6	6.9	58.9	3,736
<b>Residence</b>					
Rural	17.4	29.5	6.2	53.0	3,878
Urban	18.2	32.0	5.9	56.0	3,600
<b>Education</b>					
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	17.1	34.5	7.8	59.4	828
Less than 5 years	19.1	33.1	6.9	59.1	1,503
5-9 years	17.6	30.1	5.6	53.3	2,940
10 or more years	16.9	27.4	5.6	49.8	2,207
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	17.9	30.1	5.9	54.0	6,311
Muslim	15.1	32.4	7.0	54.4	889
Christian	19.7	33.7	7.6	61.0	230
Others	17.0	11.5	6.7	35.2	27
<b>Caste/tribes</b>					
Scheduled Caste	17.0	30.2	8.3	55.5	2,094
Scheduled tribes	17.8	30.3	5.6	53.8	764
Other backward classes	17.9	30.4	5.0	53.3	3,946
Others	18.2	31.4	5.5	55.2	674
<b>Telangana</b>	17.7	30.4	6.1	54.2	7,478

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included. \*\*unweighted cases

**TABLE 8.7 ANAEMIA AMONG POPULATION AGED 20 YEARS AND ABOVE**

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

Background characteristics	Male				Female				Total			
	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)
<b>Age</b>												
20yrs - 29 yrs	13.6	20.7	3.7	38.1	18.2	34.3	6.3	58.8	16.2	28.4	5.1	49.8
30 yrs - 39 yrs	13.3	19.4	4.3	37.0	18.7	32.2	5.9	56.9	16.2	26.2	5.2	47.5
40 yrs - 49 yrs	15.3	21.4	4.0	40.7	17.5	33.4	6.0	56.9	16.4	27.2	5.0	48.6
50 yrs and above	15.9	24.9	4.4	45.3	19.0	32.7	5.8	57.5	17.5	29.0	5.1	51.7
<b>Residence</b>												
Rural	14.9	21.6	3.9	40.4	18.2	32.4	5.7	56.2	16.6	27.3	4.8	48.8
Urban	14.1	22.3	4.5	40.8	18.9	34.7	6.6	60.2	16.6	28.8	5.6	51.0
<b>Education</b>												
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	15.4	23.3	4.7	43.3	18.3	32.9	5.6	56.6	17.2	29.4	5.3	51.9
Less than 5 years	14.5	19.4	2.2	36.1	21.7	29.5	4.3	55.5	18.1	24.5	3.2	45.9
5-9 years	13.0	22.9	3.7	39.6	17.5	33.1	7.5	58.0	15.2	28.0	5.6	48.8
10 or more years	14.5	20.4	4.0	38.8	18.8	34.4	6.3	59.5	16.2	26.0	4.9	47.0
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	14.3	21.7	4.0	40.1	18.4	33.2	5.8	57.4	16.5	27.8	5.0	49.3
Muslim	16.0	22.8	5.6	44.4	18.6	33.9	7.1	59.6	17.4	28.6	6.4	52.4
Christian	17.9	23.8	3.0	44.6	19.1	33.4	7.4	60.0	18.6	29.2	5.4	53.2
Others	13.2	12.2	1.7	27.1	10.2	17.6	3.9	31.7	11.8	14.7	2.7	29.2
<b>Caste/tribes</b>												
Scheduled Caste	14.7	23.2	4.4	42.4	18.6	34.9	6.4	60.0	16.8	29.6	5.5	51.9
Scheduled tribes	16.6	22.9	4.1	43.6	16.8	32.9	6.2	55.9	16.7	28.1	5.2	50.0
Other backward classes	14.2	20.6	3.9	38.6	18.5	32.0	5.5	56.1	16.5	26.6	4.7	47.8
Others	14.9	23.2	4.9	42.4	18.9	34.7	7.2	60.9	16.7	29.2	6.1	51.9
<b>Telangana</b>	14.6	21.8	4.1	40.5	18.4	33.2	6.0	57.6	16.6	27.9	5.1	49.6

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

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

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

Districts	Children		Adolescents		Aged 20 years and above	
	Any anemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anemia(< 7g/dl)
Adilabad	71.0	14.6	52.5	6.7	45.1	4.1
Nizamabad	74.6	15.0	47.5	3.5	43.4	1.9
Karimnagar	71.8	7.9	54.1	2.8	47.5	2.6
Medak	68.1	7.2	50.1	7.0	43.6	5.5
Hyderabad	68.1	16.3	56.3	6.2	51.0	6.8
Rangareddy	64.7	7.9	58.0	5.3	51.6	5.4
Mahbubnagar	63.6	17.7	53.5	8.4	49.8	6.5
Nalgonda	71.4	11.3	56.8	4.4	51.3	4.2
Warngal	79.9	9.7	52.3	4.1	52.6	4.1
Khammam	80.4	26.1	65.7	11.5	63.7	11.5
<b>Telangana</b>	71.0	13.3	54.2	6.1	49.6	5.1

**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, Telangana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of Pregnant Women**
	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	
<b>Age group (years)</b>					
15-19	20.9	33.0	7.1	61.1	67
20-29	20.3	34.4	7.4	62.1	708
30-39	19.0	33.6	6.7	59.3	146
40-49	27.0	30.7	8.6	66.3	54
<b>Residence</b>					
Rural	18.2	34.0	6.8	59.0	571
Urban	25.6	34.1	8.4	68.1	404
<b>Woman's Education</b>					
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	18.2	36.2	5.6	60.1	286
Less than 5 years	12.6	18.8	4.1	35.5	29
5-9 years	20.6	32.6	10.5	63.7	184
10 or more years	22.7	33.9	7.4	64.0	476
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	21.7	33.3	6.9	61.8	849
Muslim	13.2	40.2	12.6	66.0	90
Christian	9.6	32.5	7.5	49.6	30
Others	--	--	--	--	04
<b>Caste/tribes</b>					
Scheduled Caste	20.6	32.7	6.3	59.6	310
Scheduled tribes	20.6	36.7	8.5	65.8	90
Other backward classes	20.5	33.3	7.0	60.8	513
Others	20.5	42.5	14.5	77.5	62
<b>Telangana</b>	20.6	34.0	7.3	61.9	975

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.\*\* 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, Telangana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested**
	Below (<140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
<b>Age group</b>				
18 - 29	97.9	1.0	1.1	4,306
30 - 39	95.5	2.2	2.2	3,341
40 - 49	90.7	3.7	5.6	2,636
50 - 59	87.6	5.4	7.1	1,806
60 +	88.0	6.0	5.9	2,284
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	94.0	3.0	3.0	7,392
Urban	91.5	3.5	5.1	6,981
<b>Education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	92.5	3.9	3.6	4,594
Less than 5 years	91.6	5.1	3.4	501
5-9 years	92.8	2.8	4.4	2,318
10 or more years	93.8	2.5	3.7	6,960
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	93.4	3.0	3.6	12,417
Muslim	91.4	3.8	4.8	1,469
Christian	91.8	4.5	3.7	401
Others	91.0	1.5	7.5	57
<b>Caste/tribes</b>				
Scheduled Caste	93.4	2.9	3.7	3,905
Scheduled tribes	95.5	2.3	2.2	1,322
Other backward classes	93.0	3.3	3.8	7,680
Others	90.6	4.2	5.3	1,466
<b>Telangana</b>	93.1	3.2	3.7	14,373

<sup>a</sup> 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, Telangana, 2012-13.

districts	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested**
	Below (<140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Adilabad	94.5	3.0	2.4	1965
Nizamabad	90.7	3.7	5.6	1323
Karimnager	91.5	3.0	5.5	1174
Medak	94.9	2.7	2.5	1491
Hyderabad	93.6	2.3	4.1	1047
Rangareddy	91.5	3.8	4.7	1460
Mahbubnagar	92.5	3.5	4.0	1565
Nalgonda	92.5	3.4	4.1	1419
Warangal	92.9	3.1	4.0	1528
Khammam	92.2	3.6	4.2	1401
<b>Telangana</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>14,373</b>

\*\* 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, Telangana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of women Tested**
	Below (<140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
<b>Age group</b>				
18 - 29	98.1	1.2	0.6	5,408
30 - 39	95.7	2.7	1.6	3,737
40 - 49	92.6	3.6	3.8	2,521
50 - 59	89.8	4.0	6.2	2,434
60 +	86.6	6.5	6.9	2,137
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	94.3	3.0	2.7	8,320
Urban	93.1	3.2	3.7	7,917
<b>Education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	92.3	3.8	3.9	8,356
Less than 5 years	93.1	3.5	3.4	569
5-9 years	94.8	2.4	2.8	2,405
10 or more years	96.6	1.8	1.6	4,907
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	94.2	3.0	2.8	14,045
Muslim	91.2	3.4	5.4	1,644
Christian	92.2	3.3	4.4	468
Others	87.9	4.6	7.5	49
<b>Caste/tribes</b>				
Scheduled Caste	93.5	3.2	3.3	4,606
Scheduled tribes	95.4	2.7	1.9	1,439
Other backward classes	93.9	3.0	3.1	8,618
Others	92.9	3.6	3.5	1,574
<b>Telangana</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>16,237</b>

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included. \*\* Unweighted cases

**TABLE 8.13 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES**

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

Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of women Tested**
	Below 140	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Adilabad	94.1	3.2	2.7	2135
Nizamabad	92.6	3.9	3.6	1660
Karimnager	94.1	2.1	3.8	1514
Medak	94.9	2.9	2.2	1594
Hyderabad	93.7	2.7	3.6	1142
Rangareddy	93.3	3.6	3.1	1609
Mahbubnagar	93.5	2.6	3.9	1602
Nalgonda	93.8	3.2	3.0	1574
Warangal	94.4	2.9	2.7	1823
Khammam	92.5	3.7	3.8	1584
<b>Telangana</b>	93.9	3.1	3.1	16,237

\*\* Unweighted cases

**TABLE 8.14 BLOOD PRESSURE**

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

Background characteristics	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of men blood pressure measured**	Number of men Covered**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
<b>Age group</b>								
18 - 29	78.8	10.3	9.2	1.2	0.2	0.3	4,535	4,597
30 - 39	66.8	12.5	15.8	3.0	1.0	0.9	3,474	3,515
40 - 49	60.9	13.0	18.4	4.7	1.9	1.2	2,729	2,748
50 - 59	57.2	12.8	20.5	6.0	2.1	1.3	1,865	1,882
60 +	54.2	12.0	20.1	8.0	3.7	1.9	2,383	2,397
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	67.3	11.6	15.2	3.7	1.3	0.8	7,722	7,819
Urban	64.5	12.2	15.9	4.3	1.8	1.3	7,264	7,320
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	64.1	12.2	16.6	4.4	1.7	1.0	4,794	4,843
Less than 5 years	60.6	13.4	17.9	5.8	1.4	0.8	534	540
5-9 years	66.2	11.5	15.4	4.3	1.5	1.0	2,392	2,410
10 or more years	68.7	11.6	14.3	3.2	1.3	1.0	7,266	7,346
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	66.7	11.9	15.2	3.9	1.4	0.9	12,935	13,065
Muslim	64.2	11.0	17.4	3.8	2.5	1.1	1,560	1,575
Christian	65.2	12.4	15.6	4.1	1.0	1.7	406	412
Others	49.5	8.2	28.3	6.5	4.7	2.9	57	58
<b>Caste/tribes</b>								
Scheduled Caste	69.3	10.6	14.7	3.3	1.0	1.1	4,081	4,130
Scheduled tribes	69.7	12.3	12.7	3.8	1.1	0.5	1,391	1,406
Other backward classes	65.3	12.2	15.4	4.3	1.7	1.0	7,971	8,040
Others	59.8	12.9	20.9	3.6	1.9	0.9	1,543	1,563
<b>Telangana</b>	66.4	11.8	15.4	3.9	1.5	1.0	14,986	15,139

<sup>a</sup> 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, Telangana, 2012-13.

Districts	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of men blood pressure measured**	Number of men aged 18 years & above**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Adilabad	69.8	12.5	13.2	3.4	0.7	0.5	2052	2071
Nizamabad	67.3	9.5	14.9	4.9	2.3	1.2	1344	1352
Karimnagar	65.9	11.7	13.2	5.5	2.3	1.3	1225	1236
Medak	67.6	9.4	16.4	3.7	1.4	1.5	1627	1665
Hyderabad	62.1	14.4	15.9	5.2	1.6	0.8	1075	1077
Rangareddy	60.3	16.8	16.8	3.3	1.8	1.0	1552	1576
Mahbubnagar	65.9	12.1	15.5	3.6	1.7	1.2	1631	1642
Nalgonda	70.5	9.3	14.7	3.8	0.9	0.8	1429	1439
Warngal	59.4	13.1	20.3	4.0	2.0	1.2	1634	1645
Khammam	70.9	9.8	13.5	3.5	1.2	1.1	1417	1436
<b>Telangana</b>	66.4	11.8	15.4	3.9	1.5	1.0	14,986	15,139

\*\* 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, Telangana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of women blood pressure measured**	Number of women aged 18 year & above**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
<b>Age group</b>								
18 - 29	87.9	6.0	4.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	5,653	5,693
30 - 39	79.1	8.4	10.4	1.4	0.5	0.3	3,859	3,873
40 - 49	70.1	10.0	14.7	3.1	0.9	1.1	2,594	2,611
50 - 59	62.8	10.6	18.1	5.7	2.2	0.7	2,526	2,544
60 +	53.5	12.2	20.5	7.7	4.0	2.1	2,214	2,232
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	75.5	8.5	11.5	2.8	1.1	0.6	8,624	8,683
Urban	74.7	8.8	11.6	3.0	1.3	0.6	8,222	8,270
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	69.6	9.9	14.2	3.8	1.6	0.9	8,640	8,699
Less than 5 years	72.1	8.6	13.6	4.4	1.1	0.2	590	596
5-9 years	78.7	7.5	10.5	2.1	0.7	0.5	2,490	2,501
10 or more years	84.7	6.7	6.6	1.3	0.5	0.2	5,126	5,157
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	75.3	8.5	11.5	2.9	1.2	0.6	14,555	14,637
Muslim	75.0	9.1	11.6	3.0	0.6	0.7	1,733	1,750
Christian	76.2	8.9	10.8	2.3	1.2	0.5	478	485
Others	57.7	12.7	22.9	4.7	2.0	0.0	49	49
<b>Caste/tribes</b>								
Scheduled Caste	78.4	7.9	10.1	1.9	1.1	0.5	4,795	4,823
Scheduled tribes	76.9	7.8	11.4	2.6	0.8	0.6	1,482	1,495
Other backward classes	73.9	8.9	11.9	3.4	1.2	0.6	8,906	8,962
Others	70.7	9.9	13.9	3.1	1.4	1.0	1,663	1,673
<b>Telangana</b>	75.2	8.6	11.5	2.9	1.2	0.6	16,846	16,953

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.\*\* unweighted

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

**TABLE 8.17 BLOOD PRESSURE**

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

Districts	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of women blood pressure measured **	Number of women aged 18 years & above**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Adilabad	77.3	8.4	10.5	2.7	0.6	0.4	2211	2227
Nizamabad	76.8	6.8	11.5	2.7	1.2	0.9	1682	1693
Karimnager	78.0	6.5	10.7	3.2	1.1	0.6	1572	1580
Medak	73.4	8.2	13.4	2.6	1.3	1.1	1713	1729
Hyderabad	72.8	9.8	12.3	3.2	1.2	0.6	1165	1168
Rangareddy	69.9	12.6	13.0	3.0	1.0	0.4	1714	1737
Mahbubnagar	73.7	10.1	11.1	2.7	1.9	0.5	1672	1677
Nalgonda	78.5	7.5	10.4	2.3	0.7	0.6	1588	1590
Warangal	72.4	9.4	12.8	3.8	1.2	0.4	1930	1940
Khammam	78.3	6.7	9.5	2.9	1.8	0.8	1599	1612
<b>Telangana</b>	75.2	8.6	11.5	2.9	1.2	0.6	16,846	16,953

\*\* unweighted cases

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

**TABLE 8.18 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLD**

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

Background Characteristics	Iodine content of salt				Number of Households**
	None 0 ppm	Inadequate ( < 15 ppm )	Adequate ( 15 + ppm )	Not Tested*	
<b>Age of head of Household</b>					
Less than 30	25.4	24.4	46.9	3.4	1264
30 - 44	17.2	17.6	62.5	2.8	5225
45 - 59	17.8	22.3	56.3	3.6	4378
60 +	15.1	35.2	47.3	2.4	3059
<b>Residence</b>					
Rural	18.3	26.5	51.9	3.2	6918
Urban	16.5	19.0	60.8	2.7	7009
<b>Education of head of Household</b>					
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	17.4	26.6	52.8	3.2	6194
Less than 5 years	22.1	26.3	49.9	1.7	647
5-9 years	19.1	22.1	56.1	2.7	2204
10 or more years	16.6	19.4	60.9	3.1	4882
<b>Religion</b>		23.9			
Hindu	18.0	20.5	54.8	3.2	12100
Muslim	15.2	25.0	62.7	1.6	1387
Christian	14.8	27.7	59.2	1.0	393
Others	8.5		63.8	--	47
<b>Caste/Tribes</b>					
Scheduled Caste	17.4	24.6	56.4	1.6	3813
Scheduled tribes	16.3	25.0	53.8	4.9	1310
Other backward classes	17.3	23.2	56.4	3.1	7392
Others	21.8	22.4	51.4	4.5	1412
<b>Telangana</b>	17.7	23.7	55.7	3.0	13927

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.  
 Note; PPM: parts per million. \* includes salt not at home, salt not tested, refused and missing cases. \*\* unweighted cases

**TABLE 8.19 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLD**

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

Districts	Iodine content of salt				Number of Households**
	None 0 ppm	Inadequate ( < 15 ppm )	Adequate ( 15 + ppm )	Not Tested/Missing*	
Adilabad	12.4	12.2	65.0	10.5	1,835
Nizamabad	14.1	30.4	54.8	0.6	1,280
Karimnager	14.0	21.6	63.4	0.9	1,268
Medak	34.9	17.8	46.1	1.1	1,320
Hyderabad	14.4	20.7	60.6	4.3	1,180
Rangareddy	18.7	22.7	56.9	1.7	1,317
Mahbubnagar	15.4	20.5	64.0	0.1	1,320
Nalgonda	11.5	26.6	58.5	3.4	1,298
Warangal	15.8	28.6	55.4	0.3	1,818
Khammam	24.9	28.5	42.2	4.4	1,291
<b>Telangana</b>	17.7	23.7	55.7	3.0	13,927

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



# HEALTH FACILITY

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

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Centre	PHC	CHC
Adilabad	5072	38327	94657
Nizamabad	5868	47818	104061
Karimnagar	5141	42688	114634
Medak	5062	58726	95908
Hyderabad	NA	NA	NA
Rangareddy	6662	73266	153272
Mahbubnagar	5703	55099	71282
Nalgonda	5355	35075	83625
Warngal	4795	44543	52695
Khammam	4506	50110	99822
Telangana	5290	48795	96110

PHC= Primary Health Centre; CHC= Community Health Centre. \* CHC is not there, NA: Not applicable

**TABLE 9.2: STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT SUB-HEALTH CENTRE FUNCTIONING IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING BY DISTRICTS, TELANGANA, 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 <sup>1</sup>		
Adilabad	40.0	40.0	66.7	26.7	50.0	15	42
Nizamabad	16.7	33.3	66.7	16.7	0.0	6	24
Karimnagar	36.4	63.6	18.2	27.3	66.7	11	25
Medak	22.2	0.0	22.2	33.3	0.0	9	25
Hyderabad	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rangareddy	0.0	54.6	36.4	0.0	NA	11	25
Mahbubnagar	0.0	38.5	53.9	0.0	NA	13	25
Nalgonda	12.5	37.5	37.5	12.5	0.0	8	25
Warngal	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	2	44
Khammam	11.1	44.4	77.8	0.0	NA	9	25
Telangana	17.9	40.5	47.6	15.5	30.8	84	260

-- Not calculated because there are no cases. # Includes piped, bore well, well hand pump and other source of water  
<sup>1</sup> Percentage calculated from number of labor room available, NA: Not applicable.

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

District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Centres
Adilabad	78.6	90.5	85.7	42
Nizamabad	91.7	100.0	91.7	24
Karimnagar	60.0	76.0	92.0	25
Medak	92.0	100.0	96.0	25
Hyderabad	NA	NA	NA	00
Rangareddy	60.0	81.8	80.0	25
Mahbubnagar	92.0	100.0	88.0	25
Nalgonda	92.0	95.7	92.0	25
Warngal	95.5	100.0	95.5	44
Khammam	92.0	100.0	84.0	25
Telangana	84.2	93.9	89.6	260

VHSC= Village Health and Sanitation Committee, \*Based on availability of VHSC, NA: Not applicable.

**TABLE 9. 4: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT SUB-HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, TELANGANA, 2012-13.**

District	Human resources Status of Sub Health Centre			Total number of SHCs
	ANM	MHW	Additional ANM	
Adilabad	100.0	28.6	69.1	42
Nizamabad	100.0	8.3	66.7	24
Karimnagar	100.0	44.0	80.0	25
Medak	96.0	12.0	87.5	25
Hyderabad	NA	NA	NA	00
Rangareddy	100.0	20.0	32.0	25
Mahbubnagar	96.0	20.0	79.2	25
Nalgonda	95.8	16.0	65.2	25
Warngal	90.9	43.2	87.5	44
Khammam	100.0	20.0	92.0	25
Telangana	97.3	25.4	73.8	260

ANM= Auxiliary Nurse Midwife. MHW= Male health Worker, NA: Not applicable.

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

District	Human resources Status of PHC				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer**	AYUSH Doctor**	Pharmacist	
Adilabad	92.9	42.3	19.2	67.9	28
Nizamabad	85.7	33.3	66.7	78.6	14
Karimnagar	95.5	47.6	47.6	59.1	22
Medak	91.3	38.1	38.1	56.5	23
Hyderabad	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rangareddy	88.9	68.8	68.8	66.7	18
Mahbubnagar	100.0	43.5	39.1	56.5	23
Nalgonda	90.0	27.8	50.0	55.0	20
Warngal	96.7	37.9	27.6	73.3	30
Khammam	100.0	52.6	36.8	57.9	19
Telangana	93.9	43.2	40.5	63.5	197

\*\* Out of total medical officer. NA: Not applicable.

**TABLE 9.6: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, TELANGANA, 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	
Adilabad	32.1	57.1	92.3	75.0	57.1	28
Nizamabad	21.4	69.2	85.7	64.3	7.1	14
Karimnagar	9.1	59.1	95.5	86.4	27.3	22
Medak	30.4	56.5	95.5	87.0	21.7	23
Hyderabad	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rangareddy	38.9	55.6	94.1	33.3	27.8	18
Mahbubnagar	8.7	63.6	95.7	30.4	13.0	23
Nalgonda	10.0	40.0	100.0	40.0	20.0	20
Warngal	13.3	44.4	89.7	27.6	20.0	30
Khammam	36.8	64.7	100.0	73.7	31.6	19
Telangana	21.8	55.8	94.2	57.1	26.4	197

MO= Medical Officer. NA: Not applicable.

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

District	Percentage of PHCs having			Total number of PHCs
	New born care services*	Referral services for delivery**	Conducted at least 10 deliveries	
Adilabad	73.3	56.3	28.6	28
Nizamabad	90.0	88.9	50.0	14
Karimnagar	100.0	76.9	18.2	22
Medak	83.3	84.6	21.7	23
Hyderabad	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rangareddy	100.0	80.0	50.0	18
Mahbubnagar	100.0	78.6	52.2	23
Nalgonda	70.0	37.5	15.0	20
Warngal	90.0	75.0	13.3	30
Khammam	100.0	72.7	31.6	19
Telangana	90.2	72.6	29.4	197

\* Services based on during last one month. \*\* Based on PHC functioning on 24 hours basis  
NA: Not applicable.

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

District	Percentage of PHCs having				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund*	Utilized untied fund**	
Adilabad	67.9	53.6	85.7	95.8	28
Nizamabad	100.0	71.4	92.9	92.3	14
Karimnagar	81.8	22.7	100.0	100.0	22
Medak	95.7	65.2	100.0	95.7	23
Hyderabad	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rangareddy	83.3	50.0	88.9	100.0	18
Mahbubnagar	91.3	52.2	95.7	100.0	23
Nalgonda	75.0	65.0	100.0	100.0	20
Warngal	93.3	50.0	96.7	89.7	30
Khammam	94.7	73.7	94.7	94.4	19
Telangana	86.3	54.8	94.9	96.3	197

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.\* Untied fund for previous financial year \*\* it includes full and partial utilization of fund  
NA: Not applicable.

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

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Public Health Manager	
Adilabad	00	05	00	00	10
Nizamabad	02	03	05	01	14
Karimnagar	02	03	03	00	08
Medak	04	04	07	00	08
Hyderabad	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rangareddy	05	07	05	00	08
Mahbubnagar	03	04	04	01	12
Nalgonda	04	03	06	00	08
Warngal	04	04	05	01	08
Khammam	00	00	00	00	12
Telangana	24	33	35	03	88

NA: Not applicable.

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

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Functional OT	Designated as FRU	New born care services <sup>1</sup>	Blood storage facility	
Adilabad	06	10	10	01	10
Nizamabad	08	09	09	03	14
Karimnagar	04	07	05	01	08
Medak	07	08	06	02	08
Hyderabad	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rangareddy	07	08	06	02	08
Mahbubnagar	05	12	10	03	12
Nalgonda	08	07	04	02	08
Warngal	04	08	06	03	08
Khammam	09	12	11	02	12
Telangana	58	81	67	19	88

OT= Operation Theatre; FRU= First Referral Unit. -- No cases, <sup>1</sup> Based on last one month services NA: Not applicable.

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

District	Number of CHCs having				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitored regularly*	Utilized untied fund**	
Adilabad	05	03	03	01	10
Nizamabad	08	14	13	13	14
Karimnagar	07	08	06	08	08
Medak	07	03	03	06	08
Hyderabad	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rangareddy	07	01	01	02	08
Mahbubnagar	12	07	07	10	12
Nalgonda	08	01	01	08	08
Warngal	06	02	02	08	08
Khammam	08	03	03	09	12
Telangana	68	42	39	65	88

\*RKS monitored regularly is from number of RKS constituted.\*\* Including full and partial utilization. NA: Not applicable.

**TABLE 9.12: HUMAN RESOURCES & OTHER SERVICES AVAILABLE AT SUB-DIVISIONAL HOSPITALS BY DISTRICTS, TELANGANA, 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	
Adilabad	02	01	NA	01	03	01	03	03
Nizamabad	02	00	NA	02	02	01	02	02
Karimnagar	02	01	NA	02	03	02	00	03
Medak	04	00	NA	02	04	03	04	04
Hyderabad	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rangareddy	03	00	NA	04	04	02	03	04
Mahbubnagar	02	00	NA	04	04	04	02	04
Nalgonda	05	00	NA	03	06	06	06	06
Warngal	02	01	NA	02	02	02	01	02
Khammam	02	00	NA	04	05	04	02	05
Telangana	24	03	NA	24	33	25	23	33

A: Not applicable.

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

District	Number of DHs having:							Total number of DHs
	Pediatrician	Radiographer	2D Echo facility	Ultrasound facility	three phase connection	critical care area	suggestion and complaint box	
Adilabad	01	01	01	01	01	01	00	01
Nizamabad	01	00	00	01	01	01	00	01
Karimnagar	01	01	00	01	01	00	00	01
Medak	01	00	00	01	01	01	01	01
Hyderabad	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rangareddy	00	00	00	01	01	01	01	01
Mahbubnagar	00	01	00	01	01	01	00	01
Nalgonda	01	01	00	01	01	01	01	01
Warngal	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Khammam	01	00	00	01	01	01	01	01
Telangana	07	05	02	09	09	08	05	9

NA: Not applicable.



## APPENDIX - A

### LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

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<b>Dr. T. V. Sekher</b>	Professor, Department of Population Policies & Programmes, International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai 400 088
<b>Dr. Akash Wankhede</b>	Project Coordinator, DLHS-4, International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai 400 088
<b>Mr. Dnyaneshwar Kale</b>	IT Manager, DLHS-4, International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

## APPENDIX - B

### FIELD AGENCY INVOLVED IN DATA COLLECTION OF DLHS-4 IN TELANGANA

GfK Mode Services Pvt. Ltd., Social Research	Lower Ground Floor, 2 Balbir Saxena Marg, AADI Foundation, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016
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## APPENDIX - C

### EXTERNAL MONITORING AGENCY FOR DLHS-4 IN TELANGANA

Population Research Centre	Andhra University of Visakhapatnam -530003,
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## APPENDIX - D

### AGENCY DEVELOPED CAPI SOFTWARE FOR DLHS-4

Tech Mahindra Limited	Satyam Infocity, Unit-12, Plot 35/36, Hi-Tech City Layout, Survey No 64, Madhapur, Hyderabad-500081.
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## APPENDIX - D

### MEMBER OF COORDINATION COMMITTEE FOR DLHS-4

Addl. DG,	Statistics Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi, Chairman
Chief Director	Statistics Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi
Representative	Office of Registrar General
Prof. F. Ram,	Director & Senior Professor, IIPS, Mumbai
Coordinators	DLHS-4, IIPS, Mumbai
Representative	NIHFW, New Delhi
Director	Statistics Division, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi, Member Secretary

## 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
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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 Sathyanarayanan,	Sr. NPO, UNFPA, New Delhi
Dr. S. C. Agrawal,	AD, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi

#### APPENDIX -F

#### MEMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF DLHS-4

Addl. Secretary	&	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Chairman
Financial Advisory		
Addl. DG		Statistics Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Chief Director		Statistics Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Dy. Secretary (IFD)		Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Director		IIPS, Mumbai
Coordinators		DLHS-4, IIPS, Mumbai
Director		Statistics Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Member Secretary

#### APPENDIX - G

#### 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 -H

#### MEMBERS OF TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (TAC) FOR DLHS-4

Dr. N. S. Shastry,	Former DG & CEO, NSSO, Govt. of India, New Delhi, Chairman
Addl. DG	Statistics Division, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Prof. Arvind Pandey,	Director, NIMS, ICMR, New Delhi
P. M. Kulkarni	JNU, New Delhi

DG	National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)
Chief Director	Statistics Division, Ministry of Health Family Welfare
DDG	Statistics Division, Ministry of Health Family Welfare
Programme Officer	Ministry of Health Family Welfare
Representative	Office of Registrar General, GOI
Representative	Ministry of Women & Child Development
Prof. F. Ram,	Director Senior Professor, IIPS, Mumbai
Coordinator	DLHS-4, IIPS, Mumbai
Representatives	World Bank, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, DFID and USAID
Shri Rajesh Bhatia,	Former Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi, Member Secretary

#### **APPENDIX - I**

##### **MEMBERS OF SUB-COMMITTEE TO TAC OF DLHS-4 TO EXAMINE THE DATA**

Dr. N. S. Shastry,	Former DG & CEO, NSSO, Govt. of India, New Delhi, Chairman
Dr. Rattan Chand,	Chief Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Representative	Office of Registrar General
Prof. P. M. Kulkarni	JNU, New Delhi
Prof. F. Ram,	Director & Senior Professor, IIPS, Mumbai
Director	NIHFW, New Delhi
Representative	USAID
Representative	UNFPA
Representative	UNICEF
Director	Statistics Division, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi, Member Secretary

#### **APPENDIX - J**

##### **CAB COMPONENTS NODAL AGENCY OF DLHS-4**

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

## APPENDIX-K

### LIST OF PARTNER INSTITUTES FOR CAB COMPONENTS IN DLHS-4

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

## APPENDIX - L

### PROCUREMENT OF CAB EQUIPMENTS FOR DLHS-4

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

## APPENDIX - M

### STAFF INVOLVED IN DLHS-4

#### International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai

##### Coordinators

Prof. F. Ram  
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Prof. B. Paswan  
Prof. S. K. Singh  
Prof. H. Lhungdim  
Prof. T. V. Sekher  
Prof. P. K. Murthy  
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##### IT & Data Managers

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**Project Officers (Office)**

Mr. L. Priyananda Singh (IT)	Mr. Mahadev Digambar Bhise
Mr. Ashish Kumar Upadhyay	Mr. Ashish Pardhi
Mr. Imran Ahmad	Mr. Junaid Khan
Mr. Mohd Usman	Mr. N. Brahmanandam
Mr. Mukesh Ranjan	Ms. Rati Parihar
Ms. Ragini Mishra	Ms. Swati Srivastava
Mr. Santosh Bhagwanrao Phad	Mr. Raj Kr. Verma
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TELANGANA