

DLHS-4



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Government of India

# GOA

## 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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Ministry of Health and Family Welfare,  
Govt. of India

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Mumbai-400 088**

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For additional information, please contact:

**Director/Project Coordinator (DLHS-4)**  
**International Institute for Population Sciences**

Govandi Station Road, Deonar

Mumbai - 400 088 (India)

Telephone: 022-2556 3254/5/6, 022-4237 2465, 42372411

Fax: 022-25563257, 25555895

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

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

**Additional Director General (Stat.)**  
**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

Government of India

Nirman Bhavan

New Delhi 110 011

Telephone: 011 - 23061334

Fax: 011 - 23061334

Email: adg-mohfw@nic.in

**Chief Director (Stat.)**  
**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

Government of India

Nirman Bhavan

New Delhi 110 011

Telephone: 011 - 23062699

Fax: 011 - 23062699

Email: cdstat@nic.in

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

## **CONTRIBUTORS**

**Chander Shekhar  
T. V. Sekher  
Dnyaneshwar Kale  
Ragini Mishra**



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## ACRONYMS

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

## ACRONYMS

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



## **Preface and Acknowledgements**

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

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





## **1. INTRODUCTION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS**

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

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

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

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

and provided to the Field Agencies authorized to carry out the survey with the designated states. Each team was provided four CAPIs/Mini laptops, one for each investigator. Supervisors were responsible for directly uploading the completed PSU's data to the IIPS, FTP server located in Mumbai on day-to-day basis. The use of CAPI optimized resources were required for transferring the filled questionnaires from the field to the state office, data entries and received at IIPS. For the first time biomarkers were also used in DLHS-4. The village and health facility questionnaires were canvassed by using paper & pen method in DLHS-4. In the household questionnaire, information of all the members of the household and socio-economic characteristics of the household, the possessed assets, number of marriages, morbidities and deaths in the household since January 2008, and also drinking water, toilet, drainage and kitchen facilities data were collected. The ever-married women questionnaire contained information on women's characteristics, maternal care, immunization and childcare, contraception and fertility preferences, reproductive health including knowledge about HIV/AIDS. The village questionnaire contained information on the availability of health, education and other facilities in the village, and whether the facilities are accessible throughout the year. The health facility questionnaire contained information on human resources, infrastructure, equipments, drugs and services. For the first time, a population-linked facility survey has been conducted in DLHS-4. At the district level, all Community Health Centres, Sub-Divisional Hospitals and District Hospitals were covered. Further, all Sub-Health Centres and Primary Health Centres which cater to the needs of the population of the selected PSUs were also covered. Fieldwork in Goa for all the 4 districts was conducted during June to October 2013, gathering information from 2,488 households and 1,778 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 Goa. The Rural and urban areas of a district were considered as natural strata. Wherever applicable, urban population in a district was further stratified into million class cities and non-million class cities. For the purpose of sampling of the urban samples, two-stage sampling was used where the primary sampling unit (PSU) is the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks and second stage sampling unit (SSU) is the household. The urban PSUs are selected by equal probability without replacement and USU selected by process of circular systematic sampling. The allocation of PSUs to million and non-million class cities was proportional to relative sizes. Distribution of PSUs of a district is proportional to projected urban population of the district. For districts with less than projected 30 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 the district level demographic indicators, sample weight for household, women and children will be used. The weights for a particular district are based on three selection probabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where  $HR_i$  is the household response rate of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  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 Konkani and English languages.

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

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

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

**3.2 Ever Married Woman's Questionnaire:-** The respondents for the ever married woman's questionnaire are ever married women in 15-49 years of age living in the sampled households. Details on age, age at marriage, place of birth, educational attainment, number of biological children ever born and surviving by sex were collected. Accounts of ante-natal checks, experience of pregnancy related complications, place of delivery, delivery attendant and post-partum care, together with history of contraceptive use, sex preference of children and fertility intentions were recorded. For the recent births, immunizations status of children was collected

either from the immunization card or asking the mother about the status of immunization of the child. The other information collected includes knowledge and awareness about RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS by source and treatment seeking behavior of RTI/STI.

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

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

### **3.5 Sample Implementation**

The field implementation initiated with the preparation of location and layout maps of sampled PSUs in rural areas and obtaining map of sampled NSSO UFS blocks in urban areas. This is followed by the preparation of list of households which served as the sampling frame for selection of representative households and it involved mapping and listing of structures and households for each sampled primary sampling unit (PSU) following the preparation of location and layout maps. The mapping and listing was carried out for each PSU by a team comprising of

a mapper, a lister and a supervisor. A PSU in rural area is a village or part of a village or a group of small villages and it is NSSO UFS block in an urban area.

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

#### **4. DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND OF GOA**

Basic demographic indicators of Goa and its districts as of Census 2011 are shown in Table 1.1. The population of the state in Census 2011 is enumerated as 1,459 (in thousands). The decadal growth rate of the state during 2001-2011 Census is 8.23 percent. The sex ratio of the state is 973 females per 1000 males it is lowest 963 in North Goa and highest in South Goa district. The overall literacy rate is 88.7 percent and the gender gap in literacy rate is 92.6 percent for males and 84.7 percent for females.

##### **4.1 Sample Coverage**

DLHS-4 surveyed a total of 100 primary sampling units (PSUs) covering 2,488 households with 88.9 percent response rate and 1,778 ever married women in reproductive age 15-49 years with 94.6 percent response rate. Table 1.2 shows the number of PSUs, households and ever married women interviewed and corresponding response rates by districts. Household response rate in the districts varies from 88.4 in North Goa to 89.4 percent in South Goa while that for the ever married women varied from 94.4 in North Goa to 94.7 percent in South Goa.

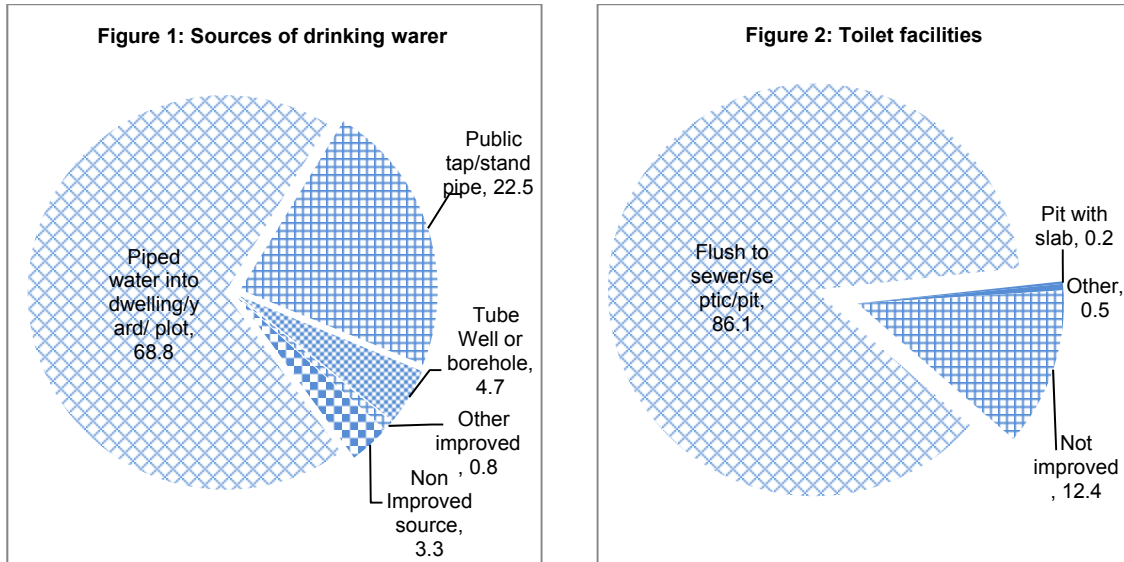
##### **4.2 Village Facilities**

Total number of PSUs surveyed in Goa is 100 and out of this 50 are rural PSUs. Most villages (98%) have a primary school in the village (Table 1.3). In 90 percent of the villages, there is Sub-Health Centre (SHC) (Table 1.4a). Out of total 50 villages 100 percent (50 villages) have beneficiaries of ICDS, while 98 percent have JSY beneficiaries and 76 percent have beneficiaries of JSSK (Table 1.4b). As can be seen from Table 1.15 almost all sampled villages (100%) have Anganwadi centre, 94 percent have access to any government health facility and 50 percent of the sampled villages have Primary Health Centre (PHC) and 76 percent of the villages have Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC).

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

As regards housing condition can be noted from table 1.6 (a), 42.4 percent of the surveyed households live in pucca houses, 9.7 percent in kachha houses and 47.2 percent in semi-pucca houses. As many as 98.9 percent of households have electricity connection, 13.2 percents of

households use woods for cooking while 84.2 percent use LPG, 91.4 percent of households have mobile, 90 percent owned Television, 9.3 percent owned bicycle while 63.5 percent owned motor cycle/ scooter and owned car/jeep/van is having 25.1 of households.



The sources of drinking water are shown in figure 1 and it is noted that 4.7 percent of households are using tube well or borehole water for drinking and 68.8 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 12.4 percent of the total surveyed households and 86 percent of the households have access to improved flush/septic/pit toilets.

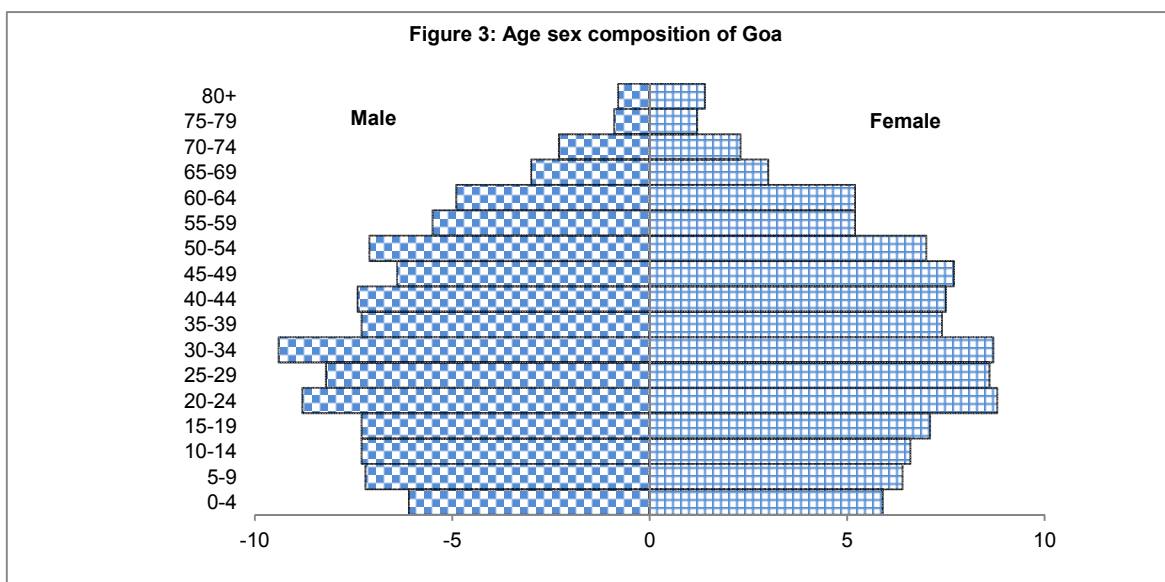


Table 1.6 (b) provides household access to electricity, drinking water, toilet and cooking gas and type of house by districts. The mean household size of the state is 3.9 and it is same for rural and urban area (Table 1.7). One member households constitute 4.9 percent of all surveyed households, 77.7 percent household heads are male, median age of household members is 58 years. Hindu 64.8 percent is the main religion of the state followed by 28 percent Christen and a least share 5.3 percent of the household heads are scheduled caste (SC) and 48.4 percent of household heads are from the general caste.

The age-sex composition of the population of Goa 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 are more widowed/divorced/separated among females than among males. The mean age at marriage for girls is 25.4 years while it is 29.6 years among boys. Mean age marriage for girls and boys by districts are shown in table 1.10. None of the marriage among girls is below the legal age of 18 years and 1.7 percent of the boys got married below the legal age of 21 years. Tables 1.11 through 1.13 provide details about years of schooling of sampled household members by age, sex, caste and religion by rural-urban residence. Among females 7 years and older 0.7 percent are non-literate and corresponding figure among males is 0.8 percent. More among females, 43.6 percent have 11 or more years of schooling as compared to 39.4 percent among males. Regardless of sex individuals about 18.4 percent of the literate population has less than five years of schooling. The non-literate persons are more in urban than in rural and more persons have 11 or more years of schooling than among rural residents. Table 1.14 provides rate of current school attendance by age, residence, religion and caste.

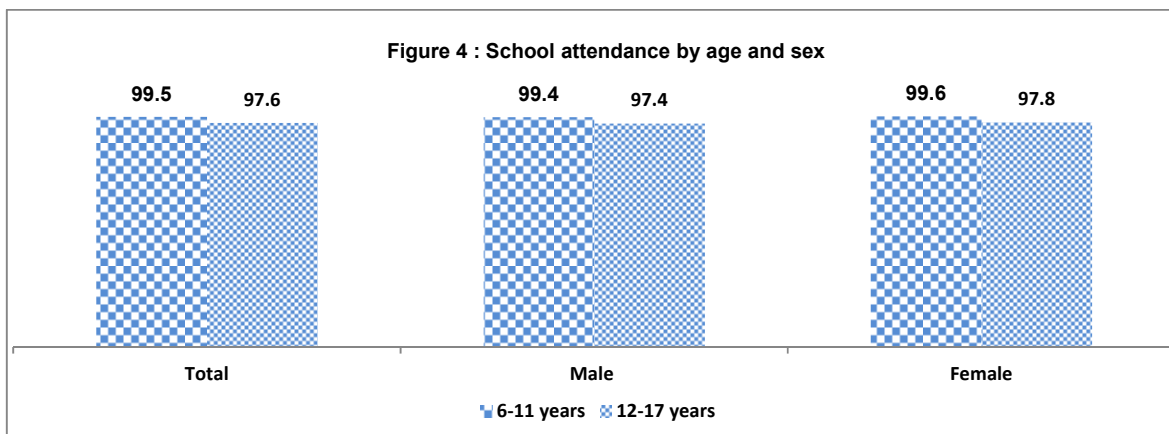


Figure 4 shows the school attendance by age, 6-11 years and 12-17 years, the stage of primary and secondary education respectively and sex. The state achieved 99.5 percent school attendance among 6-11 years children and 97.6 percent among 12-17 years suggesting the existence of



dropout at the secondary level. There is no evidence of sex differential in school attendance among 6-11 years and 12-17 years.

## **5. CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY**

Age at consummation of marriage is below 18 years for 10.6 percent of ever-married sampled women between 15-49 years irrespective of residence background. In rural, 7.1 percent of surveyed women reported their age at consummation of marriage below 18 years. In urban, 12.7 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 (12.1 percent) than in urban areas (10.5 percent). Non-literate husbands are less by 0.8 percentage points compared to non-literate wives/women in rural areas. Eleven percent of women are non-literate whereas 57.3 percent of women are educated at least for 10 years. The proportion of husbands with 10 years or more schooling is 61.3 percent. Nearly Forty one percent of the ever-married women (40.6 percent) were married for 15 years or more and the distribution of ever-married women in the categories of less than 5 years, 5-9 years and 10-14 years marital duration are almost uniform, with around 20.0 percent in each category.

The proportion of women belonging to Hindu has been highest and found to be 67.9 percent followed by 22.8 percent Christian. The proportion of Hindu women is slightly higher in urban area (68.5 %) as compared to rural (66.9 %). The percent distribution of women by caste/tribes is skewed towards 'Others' (79.1%) followed by women belonging to Other Backward Classes (12.6 percent) and scheduled tribes (6.5 percent). The percent of women who belong to 'Others' group is higher (82.1%) in urban than in the rural (74.3%).

Table 2.2 shows the distribution of years of schooling among surveyed women by background characteristics. The percentage of women who had 11 years or more schooling in the age groups 20-24 (43.5 percent) and 25-29 (41.5 percent) is relatively higher than the other age groups. The urban women had higher (38.9) percentage in education in the 11 more years of schooling s compared to rural women (24.7). It is to be noted that at least 20.0 percent of women with 0-5 years of schooling and 10.6 percent of 6-8 years of schooling reported that their husband is non-literate. The percentage of women possessing beyond 11 years of schooling is lowest among Muslim (17.5 percent). This proportion remains around 42.5 percent for women from Christian community, followed by Hindu (32.5). Similarly, the proportion of women educated beyond 11 years of schooling is also found to be dismal among schedule tribes (18.2 percent) and scheduled caste (26.3percent).

### **5.1 Birth Order**

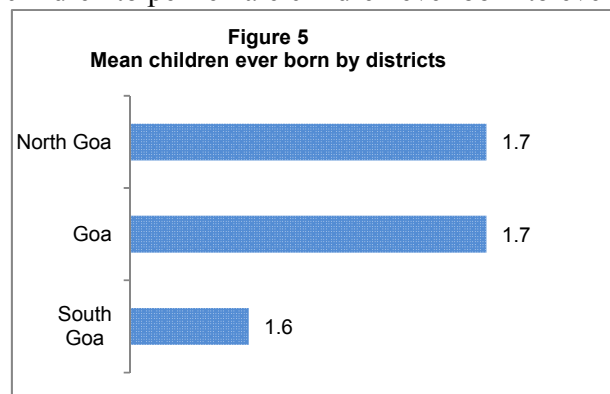
Out of the total births since January 1, 2008 to ever-married women, around 38.8 percent births comes from rural area and the rest 61.2 percent from urban area. Almost 35 percent of them belong to women in the age group 25-29 followed by 30.2 percent from women in the age group 30-34 (Table 2.3). The distribution of these births by religion shows that 70 percent births belong

to Hindu and 21.3 percent to Christian and rest belong to other than these two religions. The distribution of births by caste/tribes indicates highest (80.4%) among 'Others' followed by Other Backward Classes (11.5%). Out of the total births since January 1, 2008 to ever-married women, 51 percent were of second or higher order births and the corresponding figures are 76.9 percent and 71.1 percent respectively for non-literate and women with less than 5 years of schooling (Table 2.3).

The proportion of second and higher order births is same for rural and urban areas. The births of second and higher order are more in proportion among ever-married women aged 15-49 who are belonging to Hindu (54.4 %), belonging to other backward classes (56.6 %), and among 35-39 years or older women (73.9 %), compared to ever-married women educated at least up to 10 years (43.2%), and those belonging (41.9 %) to scheduled tribes (Table 2.3). Table 2.4 shows that the proportion of second and higher order births is the high in North Goa district (53.3 %) and low in district South Goa (47.9 %). The proportion of second and higher order birth at the state level is 51.1 percent. The proportion of first order birth is high in South Goa.

## 5.2 Mean Children Ever Born

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever-married women aged 15-49 years is 1.7 with marginal differential by residence, while it is 2.4 for non-literate and 1.4 percent 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. The differentials by caste/tribes have got disappeared in this fertility indicator. In contrast, there has been a visible difference in mean children even born to ever-married women aged 15-49 between Muslim (2.2) and Hindu (1.7). The state level estimates for mean children ever born by sex of children are also shown. It indicates that on average an excess of 0.1 male children to per female children ever born to ever-married women aged 15-49 years in the state as a whole. The sex differentials in mean children ever born to ever-married women aged 15-49 years is found to be higher for scheduled caste, women with less than 5 year of education 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 0.1. In this age group (40-49 years) of women, the gap between male and female mean children ever born to scheduled caste (0.94), other caste (0.11), and less than 5 years educated women (0.88) (Table 2.5).



The mean children ever born to ever-married women by district is shown in figure 5 it varies from 1.6 children in South Goa district to 1.7 children in North Goa district, while the state average is 1.7 children.

In Goa, most of the outcomes (92.5%) of pregnancies which occurred since January 1, 2008 to currently married women aged 15-49 years turned to be live birth. Percentage of pregnancies that resulted in induced abortion is less than one percent (0.7%) for the state as a whole. Interestingly, place of residence depict a large variation in the percentage of pregnancies resulted as spontaneous abortion. Age of women, sex composition of the child, women education depicts not much variation in the outcome of pregnancy in still birth and induced abortion. Only 6.2 percent of the pregnancies resulted in spontaneous abortion and it is (3.4%) in North Goa as compared to 8.4 percent in South Goa. As a result only 93.1 percent of pregnancies since Jan 1, 2008, are reported as live births (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, (45.7%) of women want a child soon (within the next two years) and 4.5 percent want a child two or more years later. Among the currently married women aged 15-49 with one living child, 8.2 percent of wanted an additional child soon i.e. within two years. Most of the currently married women with two living children are either sterilized (25.4 %) or want no more children (49.8%). In addition, not more than 2 percent of women desired another child once they attain two or more surviving children.

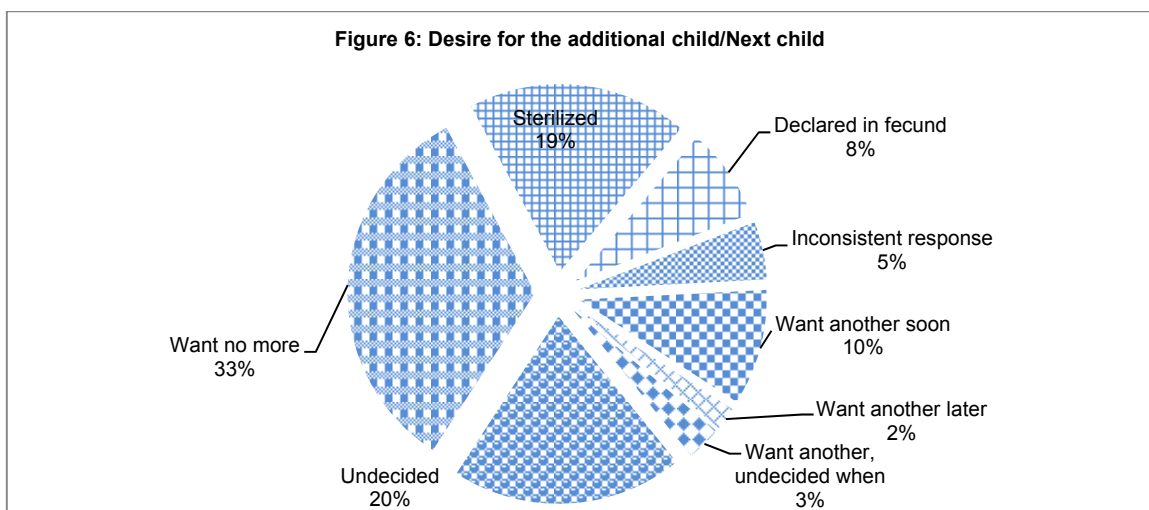


Figure 6 depicts the fertility preference of all currently married women regardless of number of living children. Thirty three percent of currently married women want no more children, ten percent want additional child soon, twenty percent is undecided about having and additional child and nineteen percent 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, 78.8 percent reported that sex of the child does not matter, 18.8 percent say it is up to God while 1.6 and 1.4 percent want to have an additional child as a

boy and a girl respectively. Among those who had at least two living child and wanted to have another child, the percentage of women who were able to tell about preferred sex of additional child is high (42.7% with preference of a male and 23.9% preferring female child). With increasing number of living children, longing for an additional male child becomes more and more magnified from 18.4 percent among currently married women with one child to 62 percent among currently married women with three 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 increases in the response categories of doesn't matter and up to God (Table 2.8).

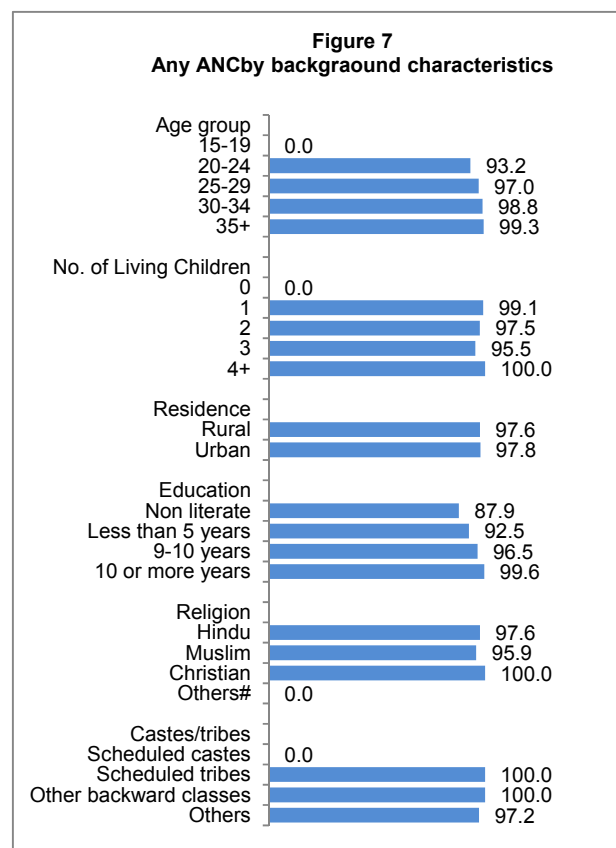
## 6. MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

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

### 6.1 ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

In Goa 97.7 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 government health facility for ANC care is more than 59 percent compare to 44.5 percent of private health facility (Table 3.1).

Any ANC coverage by selected background characteristics are illustrated in Figure 7. Any ANC received among the non-literate are 87.9 percent as against 99.6 percent among the women educated for 10 or more



years. There is marginal rural-urban gap of 0.2 percent (97.6% rural & 97.8% urban) in availing any ANC. Women who had received ANC with one living child is 99.1 percent, whereas women with 4 and above living children is 100 percent.

The coverage of any ANC is highest in South Goa district (98.2%) and lowest in North Goa district (97.3%). Majority of women from North Goa district are availed ANC care from government health facilities (66.6%) which is the highest in the state and 44.5 percent received it from private health facility. The lowest ANC coverage in government health facilities was in South Goa District (66.2%). The DLHS-4 data reveals that more women availed from government health facilities for ANC as compare to private health facilities.

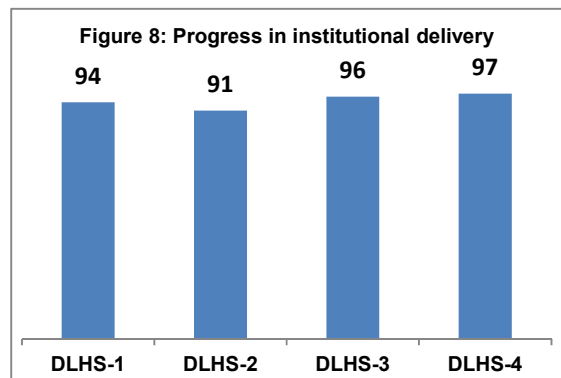
The specific components of ANC checkup which are supposed to be received by the women during the pregnancy were asked to response. The proportion of women who received weight, height and blood pressure measurement, blood and urine tested, abdomen examined and sonography/ ultrasound test done are 96.3, 67.0, 94.6, 85.3, 89.3, 82.9 & 92.8 percent respectively, (Table no. 3.3). One important features of ANC check up in Goa in case of ultrasound test done is high among women who are having two children than three or more living children (94.8% and 88.2% respectively), having ten years of education (95.3%), rural-urban residence (90.6% and 94.0% respectively), and Christian religion (97.7%). The women from other caste are the highest (92.8%) as compare to all others caste. The detail is shown in Table.3.3.

The proportion of women who had received at least three ANC (90.9 %) and the women who had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy (Table 3.5 A). The proportion of women who had three ANC are highest among women who have one living children (94.0%), having 10 years and above education (94.2%), urban residence (94.1%), Christian religion (95.1%), Schedule Tribe (100%). There is no much difference by age group between 15 - 35 years. The women who had full ANC (i.e. at least 3 ANC visits with 100+ IFA tablets/ Syrups consumed at least 1 TT) in Goa is 71 percent. But 91.1 percent of women had 2 TT+ injections against 75.2 percent who had consumed 100+ IFA tablets/Syrups. The proportion of women who had received full ANC is highest in North Goa district (68.6 %) and lowest is 68.1 percent in South Goa district (Table 3.6). The proportions of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets/syrup and received at least one TT injections are 75.2 percent and 96.9 percent respectively in Goa during DLHS-4 (Table 3.6).

## **6.2 Institutional Delivery**

In Goa, the institutional delivery increased from 94 percent in DLHS-1 (1998-99) to 91 percent in DLHS-2 (2002-04) to 96 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08) and further increased to 97 percent in DLHS-4 (2012-13). The institutional delivery in Goa is presented in the Figure 8.

Ninety Seven percent of deliveries in the three years period preceding the survey which results either in still or live births were in both government and private health facilities, (Table 3.7). The proportion of women having background of ten years or more education (99.7 %) and having one living child (99%) are going for institutional delivery. The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 97.7 percent in North Goa and 96.6 percent in South Goa districts (Table 3.9).



The home delivery cases (2.7 %) which are assisted by skilled persons is only 1.9 percent. The mean delivery cost in Goa ranges with a maximum of Rs. 27, 835 in North Goa district and minimum of Rs. 19, 047 in South Goa District. In Goa, all the districts are having the institutional delivery 90 percent & above.

In Goa, 8.6 percent of institutional delivery used ambulance and 61.5 percent jeep or car/van for transportation of delivery with an average cost of Rs.836. The used of ambulance and jeep or car for transportation for institutional delivery was low among women with background of having 4 or above children (7.1%), less than 5 years of education (0.0%), Christian (3.6%) and Schedule Tribe caste (5.2%). The mean delivery cost is Rs.10,850 in government health facilities and Rs.29,235 in private health facilities. There is a large variation of institutional delivery cost compare to government and private health facilities. There is a large variation of institutional delivery cost compared to government and private health facilities.

The JSY financial assistance for institutional delivery had benefitted to 3.5 percent and Home delivery 8.4 percent (Table 3.8). The highest benefitted women for institutional delivery are those in the age group of 20-24 years (14.7%), rural residence (4.6%), having 2 living children (6.2%), Hindu (4.6%) and scheduled tribe (6.3%).

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

Women who either do not take ANC or had an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Goa as much as 36.2 percent women who had still/live births in the three years preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy (Table 3.6). This is 38.8 percent women from North Goa faced high pregnancy complication as compared to 34.1 percent in South Goa district. Fifty percent who had complications during pregnancy sought treatment for the problem in Goa (Table 3.15).

Around 24.4 percent of women in Goa 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 prolong labour (56.7%), excessive bleeding (26.9%), premature labour (25.9%), convulsion or high blood pressure (22%) and obstructed labour (9.2%). Delivery complications are higher among who undergone by caesarean (30.2%)

compared to normal delivery (21.5%) (Table 3.11). The highest proportion of women had a delivery complication (24.6%) North Goa district and lowest (22.5%) in South Goa district (Table 3.15).

Women in Goa reported low post-delivery complications (14.7 %). The major problem during post delivery period is high fever (21.7%), lower abdominal pain (33.1 %) and followed by excessive bleeding 59.3 percent (Table 3.12). Among the women who had post-delivery complications 46.6 percent had sought treatment (Table 3.15). In South Goa district (51.2%) and in North Goa district (47.4%) women sought treatment for post delivery complications.

## **7. CHILD HEALTH AND IMMUNIZATION**

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, NHM/NRHM envisages new born care, breastfeeding initiation, infant food supplementation at the right time and a complete package of routine immunization for children. About sixty four percent of newborns were examined within 24 hours of birth (Table 4.1). In Goa, women who availed newborn care from private health facility constitute 47.5 percent as compared to 52.5 percent from government health facility. Utilization of government health facilities and private health facilities do not vary much according to place of residence (52% government and 48% private health facility). Majority of women educated 5 to 9 years of check-up in government health facilities (79%) than in the private health facilities (21%).

Majority (94%) of children under 3 years of age, born after January 1, 2008 were fed with colostrums and there is not much variation across selected background characteristics of women (Table 4.2). More than 90 percent of children being fed with colostrum in both the districts of Goa (Table 4.5).

In Goa, only 46 percent of women had initiated breastfeeding within one hour of the birth of the child. However, 91.1 percent of women in Goa initiated breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children. The proportion of women who initiated breastfeeding within one hour, within 24 hours and after 24 hours of birth are 46, 91 and 3 percent respectively.

Duration of exclusive breast feeding practiced is high (among infant under 2 to 5months old)and is ranged from 61 to 84 percent. The introduction of food supplementation with semi-solid and solid food started between the age 4 to 5 months along with breastfeeding. As the age increases the percentage of the breast feeding declines and 6.5 percent of children under 24 to 35 months were breast fed along with other fluids, semi solid and solid foods (Table 4.3).

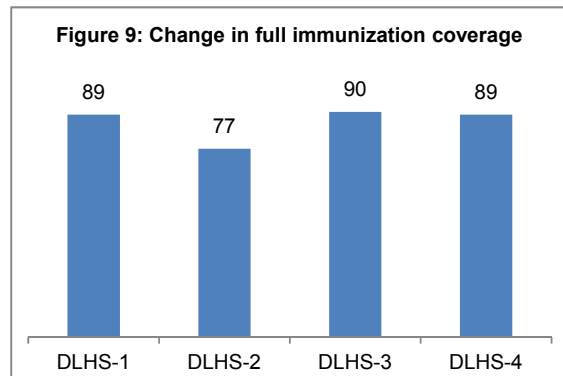
### **7.1 Immunization Coverage of Children (aged 12-23 Months)**

The immunization coverage of children (aged 12-23 months) has been recorded either from vaccination card or by asking the mother in case the card was not available. More than seventy three percent of children's immunization details was recorded from the card (Table 4.7). The full immunization coverage was 89.1 percent among children (aged 12-23 months). The full

immunization comprises of BCG, three doses of DPT & Polio and measles vaccines (Table 4.6). In Goa, the coverage of BCG and measles are 99.3 percent and 94.1 percent respectively. All of children received at least one dose of immunization.

In the districts of Goa, the coverage of full immunization was 93.7 percent in North Goa and 83.3 percent in South Goa. There are not much variations found in full immunization coverage according to background characteristics (Table 4.6).

The coverage of full immunization was declined from 89 percent in DLHS-1 to 77 percent DLHS-2, and increased in DLHS-3 (89.8%) and almost stagnant from DLHS-3 to DLHS-4 (89.1%) (Figure 9). The coverage of full immunization of children is above 83 percent in both district of Goa (Table 4.7).



With regard to the place of vaccination of children, it was reported that Aganwadi Centre (15.2%), Sub-Health Centre (34.7 %), Primary Health Centre (20.3%) , other government health facility (45.4%) and Private Health Sector (29.6%)(Table 4.8).

Children aged 9-35 months who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A supplement is 91.9 percent in the state (Table 4.9). In North Goa district 97.9 percent of children received at least one dose of Vitamin-A and in South Goa district 96.0 percent of children had received at least one dose of Vitamin-A (Table 4.7).

Majority (93.6%) of children in Goa had received Hepatitis-B injection. The marginal difference has been found in urban and rural areas, male and female and according to birth order.

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

The information on knowledge of diarrhoea and ARI management was collected from women respondents as part of assessment of child care knowledge. Majority (83.9%) of women have knowledge of diarrhoea management (Table 4.10) and more than 65 percent of the women are aware of danger signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

The common practice followed by women for treatment in case the children suffer from diarrhoea was to give ORS (71.5%), salt and sugar solution (35.9%), plenty of fluids (18.5%), continue normal food (5%) and continue breastfeeding (2.4%) (Table 4.10). The prevalence diarrhoea among children in the last two weeks prior to the survey in Goa is only 1.5 percent (Table 4.11).

In Goa, 65.8 percent of women are aware of danger signs of ARI. Among them, 47.3 percent of women knew that difficulty in breathing, 18.1 percent knew pain in chest and productive cough, 7.2 percent consider rapid breathing, 6.2 percent knew wheezing/whistling and 28.6 percent



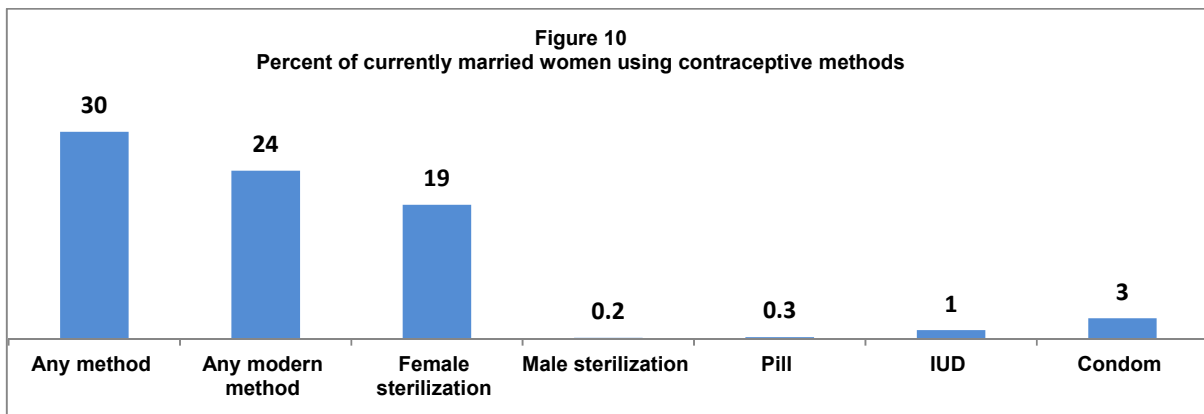
having knowledge of others signs of ARI. About 1.5 percent children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. (Table 4.12). The prevalence of ARI among children in North Goa district was about 2.1 percent and in South Goa district was about 1.4 percent (Table 4.13).

## 8. FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

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

There is awareness to the extent of 92 percent about female sterilization but male sterilization is known to only 59 percent of women. Modern method of contraception like Pill , Condom and IUD are known to 55 percent, 67 percent and 65 percent of currently married women respectively. However new methods on menu of Indian program/or in market like female condom is known only 13 percent among currently married women. Female sterilization is the predominant limiting method ever being used by 19 percent of currently married women in 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary method Condom is ever being used by 10 percent of husbands of currently married women. IUD and Oral pills are being ever used by 3 and 1 percent of women respectively. Among the currently married women the proportion ever using any modern method is 31 percent, while 44 percent of women ever used either modern or traditional methods. There is no substantial rural-urban difference in the ever use of any modern contraceptive use and it is respectively 32 percent for rural areas and 30 percent in urban areas. However, female sterilization among rural women is 18 percent that to 20 percent among urban women.

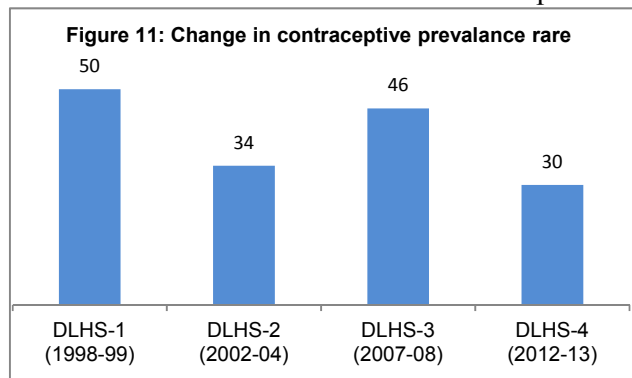
The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husband shows that 24 percent of them were using one or other modern method mostly female sterilization (19%) at the time of survey. Condom used by 3 percent of currently married women’s husbands. The female sterilizations are more among non-literate women(41%) compared to that among women educated for at least 10 or more years of schooling (12%).



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 4 percent of women in 20-24 years, nearly 12 percent of women in 25-29 years and about 20 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 34 years. Among the currently married women, proportion continuing IUD use for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 3 years are respectively 22, 18 and 42 percents respectively. Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 25 percent of the total pill users and 73 percent of condom users are continuing for longer than 6 months. It must be noted that the use of traditional methods has declined in Goa probably being replaced by more effective method of contraception.

Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for modern method is 24 percent. Out of the two districts one district of Goa i.e. North Goa has CPR modern 21 percent and other one has CPR modern 27 percent. The prevalence of female sterilization the two districts of Goa are 17 & 21 percent respectively. The use of condom in North Goa and South is 3 and 4 percent respectively.

The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptive is that 77 percent of sterilization has been done in government health facility and 23 percent have availed government health facility service for spacing methods. The high and low utilization rate of government health facility for limiting and spacing methods is true for both the districts of Goa. Nearly 40 percent of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men got monetary compensation for sterilization, with is same in both districts of Goa. As many as in 80 percent of sterilization cases monetary compensation is given at the time of discharge from health facility.



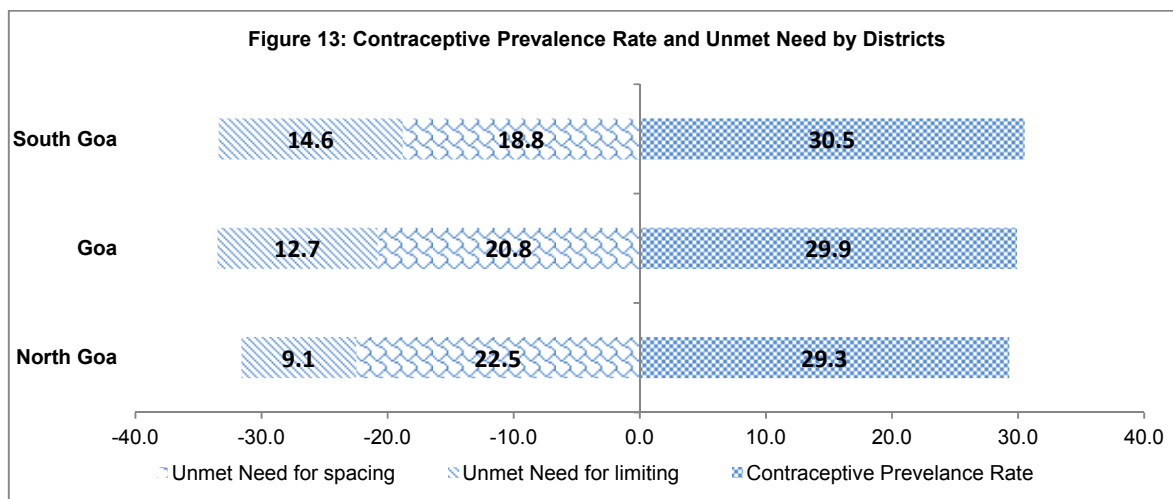
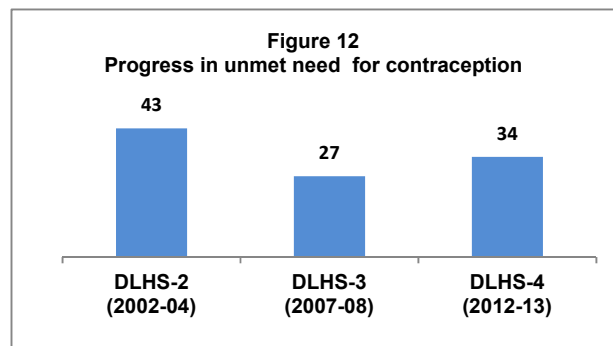
Nearly 21 percent of sterilized women, 32 percent users of IUD were informed about the side effects before the adoption and 5, 11 percents of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side effect or health problem. Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception the main reason cited is related to fertility (35%) while 13 percent mentioned side effects and 52 percent for other reason. For the younger women in 15-29 years, reason for discontinuation of contraception are mostly fertility related.

About 2.6 percent of currently married women aged 15-49 years, not using any contraception intend to adopt limiting method and 0.8 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 13, 24 and 63 percents respectively.

Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing. In Goa 21 percent of currently married women have unmet need for spacing. Unmet need for spacing is 39 percent for women with one living child and 28 & 33 percents for women aged 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 12.7 percent in the state.

Currently married women with unmet need for spacing is highest in North Goa district (23%) and 19 percent in South Goa district. On the other hand unmet need for limiting in South Goa (15%) and in North Goa it is 9 percent.

The total unmet need of contraceptive has not been constant in DLHS-2 to DLHS-3. It was 43 percent in 2002-04, 27 percent in 2007-08. In 2012-13 it increased to 34 percent. This is basically due to higher unmet need for spacing among the younger cohort, a sign of decline in the desire for large family size. District wise contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need are presented in figure 13.



## **9. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH**

Reproductive health addresses the issues of reproductive processes, functions and system at all stages of life. 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 to be informed of and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of fertility regulation of their choice, and the right of access to appropriate health care services that will enable women to go safely through pregnancy and childbirth and provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy infant. The burden of diseases among women is due to reproductive function and system. The five main causes of the disease burden among women in developing countries are maternal, Sexually transmitted disease, tuberculosis, HIV infection, Depressive disorders. DLHS-4 has obtained information on awareness and prevalence of RTI/STI, HIV/AIDS, information and ways to avoid AIDS.

### **9.1 Menstruation Related Problems**

The women reported to have menstruation related problems and have specific symptoms during three months preceding the survey by background characteristics is given in Table 6.1. Menstrual problems are experienced by 12 percent of women in Goa. The problems of painful periods (51%) and irregular period (39%) are the main menstrual problems experienced by women. The other problems reported are frequent or short periods (18%), prolonged bleeding (2%), scanty bleeding (4 %), absences of periods and blood clots/excessive bleeding (7%). The differentials in menstruation related problems are found by age, place of residences and education of both husband and the women. Women who had consummated their marriage below 18 years of age have had more menstruation related problems (13%). The related problems also increased with duration of marriage. More than 10 percent of women had reported to have menstrual problems whose marital duration was 10-14 years and was more than 15 years. The menstrual related problems did not differ by 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. Only 12 percent of women in Goa had heard of RTI/STI. The proportion of women who were aware of RTI/STI was comparatively higher in rural areas (15%) than in urban areas (11%). Awareness of RTI/STI was lower among women with low age at consummation of marriage, non-literate women, and Hindu women. Awareness of RTI/STI increases with education of women. 18 percent of women who had completed ten or more years of schooling were aware about RTI/STI.

Television is important source of knowledge about RTI/STI, 56 percent women reported they had heard about RTI/STI from TV. Another major important source of information about RTI/STI are Leaders/community meeting (52%), print media (46%), cinema (27%), Health personnel and School/adult education programs (15%) The sources of knowledge about RTI/STI differ by education of women and husband.

### **9.3 Knowledge Regarding Mode of Transmission of RTI/STI**

The knowledge regarding mode of transmission of RTI/STI was asked to women who had heard of RTI/STI (Table 6.3). Nearly one third percent of women reported unsafe IUD insertion, unsafe delivery, unsafe abortion, and more 45 percent women reported unsafe sex with sex workers, unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, and 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 7 percent of ever married women have reported having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. The women reported itching or irritation over vulva (2 %), pain in lower abdomen not related to menses (1%). About 57 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 (68%) from private health facility.

The women who have heard about RTI/STI 9 percent in North Goa district and 16 percent in South Goa district. Women reporting any abnormal vaginal discharge 5 percent in North Goa district and 1 percent in South Goa district. 34 percent of the women in North Goa district and 52 percent of the women in South Goa 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 82 percent of the women had heard about HIV/AIDS. Television is the one of the largest source of knowledge on HIV/AIDS. 77 percent women reported that TV is source of knowledge on HIV/AIDS, print media (48%), cinema (47 %), health personal (29%), 27 percent of women followed by leaders/community meetings, school adult education programs, Husband (12%), and radio (4%) (Table 6.7). More than fifty percent of women reported unsafe sex with sex worker thirty percent of the women reported unsafe sex with person having many partners, nearby 45 percent reported Unsafe sex with sex workers, 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. 56 percent women were of the view that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by avoiding risks of getting infected through blood. About

more than one third of women were of opinion that by using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse, having sex with one partner and avoid sex with homosexual can prevent HIV/AIDS. The differences in the preventing HIV/AIDS were found by residence, age at consummation of marriage, education of women and husband. The misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug reported was reported by 4 percent of women. The other misconception were Shaking hand, Hugging, Sharing clothes, sharing food nearby 1 percent, stepping on someone's urine/stool, sharing clothes 2 percent respectively.

The women who had heard about HIV/AIDS were asked the place to test the HIV/AIDS (Table 6.11). 70 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. Thirty six percent of women reported government hospital/dispensary and forty eight 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. Fifty one percent of women had undergone for the test of HIV/AIDS. The women who had undergone a test, 82 percent had undergone test before a year (Table 6.12). Comparison with district figures South Goa (55%) and North Goa(45%) of women has been tested for HIV/AIDS (Table 6.13).

## **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”, emphasizing 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 (24,311 men and 33,252 women).

## **10.2 Tobacco Use in Goa**

As shown in Table 7.1, overall 12 percent of adults in Goa use any kind of tobacco in one way or the other. However, tobacco use varies across the state by age, residence, region etc. The survey clearly indicates that tobacco use is highest and more likely among men (15%), older persons age 30 plus (over 10%), non literates (15%), rural residents (13%), and among schedule tribes (19%) etc.

In Goa, the adults are using more of the smokeless form of tobacco (8%) as compared to the smoking form (5%). Use of smoke tobacco is higher among men (8%) as compared with females (2%) and also more likely to be higher among the older adults age 30 and above (4-7%) and among non literates (5%). Education does not seem to impact much on the tobacco use among adults in Goa.

The pattern of using tobacco among adults shows an interesting scenario across the districts in Goa. Of the 2 districts in the state, one district, namely North Goa stands out as lower use of tobacco in the state (Table 7.4). Reporting of use of oral or smokeless form is highest in South Goa (18%), which is very less in North Goa (1%). South Goa also has a higher percent (7%) of adults who smoke than North Goa (3%).

The use of tobacco (all forms) among men is on the lower side in Goa (9% for oral or smokeless and 8%) for smoking). It is interesting to note that both forms of tobacco use is lowest among teenagers (5% for smokeless and 1% smoking), but increases from age 20 onwards (among youth) to older ages. Smokeless tobacco use is higher among men in rural areas (12%) than urban males (8%). The pattern of smoking is found to be almost similar among men in rural and urban areas (8%). The older males say age 25 and above are much more likely to use smokeless tobacco products than those aged less than 20. Both forms of tobacco use are observed to be higher among non literate men (17% for smokeless and 13% for smoking) and men with 'Other' religion (14% for smokeless and 21% for smoking).

In Goa, strictly speaking, use of both forms of tobacco among men is not very high (9% smokeless and 8% smoking). About 0.8 percent of adult men use tobacco with paan, and about



0.2 percent with guthka/pan masala. Use of other forms of tobacco among men is around 8 percent in Goa. Use of all forms of smokeless tobacco among men is higher in rural areas than urban areas (Table 7.5). About 3 percent of men are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) in Goa (Table 7.6).

Generally, use of tobacco is found to be very less among women, more so when compared with men. In Goa (Table 7.1), a small proportion of adult women reported using any kind of tobacco (9%). Among the women tobacco users, while only about 2 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 similar to that found among men. For instance, majority of women tobacco users prefer the smokeless form. The use smokeless tobacco among women is higher in rural areas (9%), non literates (11%) and Scheduled tribes (16%). Among those women who use non-smoke form/chew tobacco, below 1 percent use betel nut or paan, while 7 percent use other forms of tobacco (Table 7.5). Among women who smoke, just about 0.2 percent are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) (Table 7.6).

### **10.3 Use of Alcohol in Goa**

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 (2,372 men and 2,971 women).

As presented in Table 7.1, in Goa 8 percent of adults consume alcohol. In the state, the level of consumption is found higher among adults age above 35 (over 8%). Unlike use of tobacco, education does not make any impact on use of alcohol. Use of alcohol is observed to be highest among persons with 10 or more years of education (9%), as compared to the non literate persons (6%). The level of alcohol consumption by religious affiliation shows that the least consumption is among Muslims (6%) and highest among 'Others' (35%).

In Goa, alcohol consumption across the districts shows that in North Goa around 6 percent of adults consume alcohol, whereas this proportion is 10 percent in South Goa.

In Goa, consumption of alcohol is found more concentrated among males (14%) as compared with (3%) among females (Table 7.1). Men who are more likely to consume alcohol are those in their 30's and 40's (13-17%), who belong to 'Others' religion (43%) and scheduled caste (17%). The reporting of consumption of alcohol is seen among the teenagers (5%). Alcohol consumption among men is higher in urban areas (16%) as compared with rural areas (12%). In Goa, around 3 percent of men reported as being a usual drinker (Table 7.7).

Only about 3 percent of adult females reported consuming alcohol in Goa (Table 7.3). The consumption of alcohol increases by age, with higher intake among older females age 30 and above (about 2-4%). The consumption of alcohol is observed to be higher in Christian women (8%) and women with 'Other' caste (3%). A very small proportion (0.2%) of females in Goa reported as being a usual drinker and about 3 percent reported as being an occasional drinker.

## **11. MORBIDITY STATUS**

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

Depending on the nature and duration, all the illnesses or diseases are classified as (a) acute, and (b) chronic. Acute illness refers to those that occur suddenly with severe symptoms for short period during the last 15 days prior to the survey. Example includes diarrhoea, dysentery, acute respiratory tract infection (ARI), jaundice with fever, fever with chill/rigors/malaria, fever with rash, reproductive tract infections (RTI), etc. In case of chronic illness, those symptoms that persist for longer than one month in the past one year prior to the survey. The list provided includes both symptoms and associated diseases categories.

### **11.1 Disability and Injury**

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

As presented in Table 7.8, in Goa about 2 percent of the sample population reported suffering from any injury. The prevalence of any injury is slightly higher for rural areas (2.4%) than urban areas (1.9%). The prevalence of any injury shows no variation between males and females in the state.

About 2 percent of the injuries reported were treated in intensive care. However, 19 percent of injuries were treated as in-patient with stay for less than a week, and 18 percent reported they treated as in-patient with stay for more than 2 weeks. Interestingly, in Goa, about 55 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 males are treated as in-patient with stay less than 1 week (20%) as compared with females (18%), while women are more likely (19%) to be treated as in-patient with stay more than 2 weeks. Treatment as in-patient with stay less than 1 week is found to be higher in rural areas (23% against 15% in urban areas), whereas treatment as in-patient with stay more than two weeks is found to be higher in urban areas (24%) as compared with rural areas (12%).

In Goa, among the five disabilities, the prevalence of hearing disability is a little higher (0.3%) as compared to other disabilities. Visual, mental and speech disabilities are the other disabilities reported in Goa (0.2%, 0.2% and 0.1% respectively). The prevalence of all the disabilities is little higher in rural areas than in 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 Goa is 2 percent. The differential in the prevalence of acute illness by residence shows little variation (2% in rural areas as compared with 1% in urban areas).

About 2 percent of household members reported suffering from any acute illness in Goa. Same proportion (2%) of men and women reported to have suffered from any acute illness. Among the prevailing acute illnesses, fever (other than those with rash or jaundice) is reported by nearly 38 percent, followed by diarrhoea/dysentery (14%), fever with rashes (8%) and acute respiratory tract infection (ARTI) (6%). Diarrhoea/dysentery, other type of fever and malaria are found to be higher in rural areas than in urban areas, whereas acute respiratory tract infection, jaundice with fever and fever with rashes is observed to be higher in urban areas. Interestingly, for most of the acute illnesses reported, more women suffered from most acute illnesses than men. The prevalence of other acute illnesses is observed to be around 30 percent.

Nearly everyone who had suffered from any acute illness sought treatment. Among those who had sought treatment, 52 percent preferred treatment at private facility mainly in a dispensary/clinic (36%). About 34 percent of those who had sought treatment were treated in a government facility mainly in a sub health centre (16%), followed by government hospitals (15%). Around 10 percent have reported of accessing the other health facilities (such as DOT centre/at home) for the treatment of the acute illness, which is observed to be higher in rural

areas (14%) than urban areas (6%). In Goa, a higher proportion of men (54%) are treated in private facilities than women (50%).

### **Chronic Illnesses**

Survey results of chronic illnesses described pertain to prevalence, type, and source of treatment by sex and residence. In Goa about 11 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). The prevalence of chronic illnesses is higher among women (11% against 10% among men) and in urban areas (12% against 9% in rural areas). As shown in Table 7.13, reporting by symptoms of chronic illnesses suffered by household members is highest for diseases of cardiovascular system (16%), followed by respiratory system (14%) and gastrointestinal system (12%). Interestingly, reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases other than the twelve identified diseases account for 51 percent.

In Goa, 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 disease of cardiovascular system (18% as compared with 15% among females). In contrast, females reported more of symptoms of skin diseases (3% compared to 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 (18%) and gastrointestinal system (13%) than rural residents. In case of rural areas, much higher reporting related to diseases of respiratory system (17%) and central nervous system (3%) is observed.

Household respondents were also asked about the nature and source of treatment for chronic illnesses suffered by any of their household member. In Goa, 91 percent of those who suffered from chronic illnesses have details of diagnosis or treatment. About 6 percent have no details of diagnosis or treatment, and about 3 percent do not sought treatment at all. The proportion with no details of treatment (6%) is more in the rural areas as compared to urban areas (2%). Overall, 88 percent of rural residents and 92 percent of urban residents have details of diagnosis or treatment for the chronic illnesses. It is also observed that both males and females have more or less equal accessibility to health care services for chronic diseases (Table 7.13).

Interestingly, in Goa most people who suffered from chronic illnesses sought treatment at private facility (60%), even among rural residents (55%), and the proportion is 61 percent among urban residents. About 40 percent were treated at private facility (44% in rural areas and 38% in urban areas).

Persons who sought treatment for chronic illnesses were also asked about the details of the diagnoses at the facility. In Goa, diabetes (43%) and hypertension (37%) are the most commonly

diagnosed chronic illnesses, followed by diseases related to heart (6%) and asthma or chronic respiratory failure (2%). Goitre accounts for about below 1 percent of the diagnosed chronic illnesses. As expected, the proportion diagnosed with these chronic illnesses is much higher in urban areas, particularly diabetes. In case of rural areas, higher prevalence is observed for diseases related to heart (8% against 5% in urban areas). The results show that more males suffered from diabetes (49% against 37% among females) and diseases related to heart (7% against 5% among females). In contrast, women are more suffered by hypertension (42% against 32% in males) and asthma or chronic respiratory failure (3% against 2% in males) (Table 7.14).

Contrast to situation in the general population, among the older persons age 60 and above the prevalence of most chronic illnesses is much higher. For instance, about 39 percent of older persons were diagnosed with diabetes, 43 percent with hypertension and about 6 percent with diseases related to heart (Table 7.15). The prevalence of some of these chronic illnesses indicates that higher proportion of older persons in urban areas suffered from hypertension (43% as compared with 42% in rural areas) and diabetes (41% against 36% in rural areas). Disease related to heart (9%), TB (1%) and stroke (2%) is observed to be higher in rural areas than urban areas. Among the older persons it is found that more females are diagnosed with hypertension (46% as compared with 39% among males) and asthma/chronic respiratory failure (4% as compared with 1% among males), whereas diabetes (43% as compared with 36% among females) and disease related to heart (8% as compared with 5% among females) are observed to be higher among males.

### **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 Goa, below 1 percent of the household population diagnosed with TB, which is found to be higher in rural areas.

## **12. NUTRITION AND HEALTH**

The DLHS-4 collected data on the nutritional status of children by measuring the height and weight of all children under age five in the selected households. The nutritional status assessment

helps to identify sub groups of child population that face increase risk of faltered growth and potential health risks and vulnerabilities. The nutritional status of children in the survey population is compared with WHO child growth standards , which are based on an international sample of ethnically, culturally and genetically diverse healthy children living under optimum condition that are conducive to achieving a Child's full genetic growth potential (WHO, 2006)<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 593 children from Goa for whom complete and erodible anthropometric and age data are available.

### **12.1 Height-for-Age (Stunting)**

Height-for-age measures linear growth. A child who is more than two standard deviations below the median (-2SD) of the WHO reference population in terms of height-for-age is considered short for his or her age are stunted. This condition reflects the cumulative effect of chronic malnutrition. If a child is below three standard deviations (-3SD) from the reference median, he or she is considered to be severely stunted. In Goa 19 percent children under age five are stunted and 8 percent are severely stunted. Variation in the prevalence of stunting by age group shows that stunting is highest (31%) in children age 19-24 months, followed by those in age 25-35 months and 36 months and above (22% each) and the lowest (8%) in children below age 6 months. Prevalence of sever stunting shows a similar pattern, with the height proportion of sever stunting in children age 19-24 months (17%), followed by among those age 36 months an above (11%). Sex differential in the prevalence of stunting is not much pronounced as male children are equally likely to be stunted (19%) but in case of severe stunting it varies from 7 percent for male

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

children to 10 percent for female children. Children under age five belongs to Muslim family and coming from scheduled tribe's families as more likely to be stunted than others.

The prevalence of stunting is not uniform across different districts in Goa. Stunting is the lowest in North Goa district (18%), while, the prevalence of stunting is the highest in South Goa (20%). On the other hand, South Goa portrays the highest prevalence of stunting in case of sever stunting.

### **12.2 Weight-for-Height (Wasting)**

Weight-for-height describes the current nutritional status. A child who is more than two standard deviations below (-2SD) the reference median for weight-for-height is considered to be too thin for his or her height, or wasted. This condition reflects acute or recent nutritional deficit. As with stunting, wasting is considered sever if the child is more than three standard deviations below the reference median. Overall 28 percent children in Goa are wasted and 16 percent are severely wasted. Analysis by age group shows that wasting rages from a minimum 24 percent in children age 25-35 months to the maximum 40 percentage in children in age 07-12 months. Wasting is not pronounced by sex differential. Children belong to rural area, Christian families and from scheduled & scheduled tribes are more likely to be wasted than their respective counterparts. Variations by district portray that wasting is lowest in South Goa with 25 percent and highest in North Goa with 31 percent.

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

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

Table 8.1 reveals that 30 percent of children under age 5 are underweight and 7 percent are severely underweight. The proportion of underweight children is the highest (56%) among children age 19-24 months and the lowest (17%) among children age 13-18 months. Sex differential in the proportion of underweight children is little more pronounced as male children (32%) are more likely to be underweight than female children (27%). No differential in the proportion of underweight has been found by place of residence. Children from scheduled tribe are relatively more likely to be underweight than their counterpart. By districts, underweight in children ranges from 26 percent in South Goa to 32 percent in North Goa.

### **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 Goa were obtained for 967 women age 15-49 years who were present in the sample households at the time of survey. Table 8.3 presents percentage of women age 15-49 by their BMI. The mean BMI is 23.4, which falls in the normal BMI classification. Over two-fifth (47%) of women age 15-49 have a normal BMI, 18 percent are undernourished or thin (BMI less than 18.5) and 35 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 (44 %) than women in other age cohorts. Rural women are more likely to be thin or undernourished (22 %) than their urban counterpart (16 %), whereas urban women are 1.4 times more likely to be overweight or obese as compared to rural women (27 and 38 % respectively). Among women who are non literate, nearly 18 percent of them are thin or underweight. Women from scheduled tribe households, having larger potential to have food insecurity, are much more likely to be thin in comparison to other caste-groups. Proportion of women who are thin or underweight is not uniform across districts of Goa. It ranges from the minimum of 14 percent in South Goa to 20 percent in North Goa. On the other hand, proportion of women who are overweight or obese is the highest in South Goa (40 %) and lowest in North Goa 30 percent.

### **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 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

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



isopropyl alcohol and allowed to dry. In case of those children where blood droplets were not possible from middle or ring finger, heel pricking was practiced and DBS were prepared.

Table 8.5 shows the anemia status of children age 6-59 months by some selected background characteristics. Almost seven-tenth (73%) of children age 6-59 months suffer from some level of anemia (Hb <11.0g/dl), 18 percent of children have mild anemia and 38 percent have moderate anemia (Hb 7.0-9.9g/dl). Over 17 percent of children age 6-59 months have severe anemia (Hb <7.0 g/dl). The prevalence of any anemia varies significantly by place of residence and sex of the child (Table 8.5). ). Of course, children from others caste are more likely to suffer from anemia than from scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and OBC caste- groups.

The prevalence of any anemia among school going population age 6-19 years is 60 percent. The proportions of school going population age 6-19 years who suffer from mild and moderate anemia are 18 and 34 percent respectively. The pattern in decline in any anemia with increasing age is linear in nature with the maximum (67%) among those in the age-group 6 to 10 years and minimum (49%) 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. Scheduled tribes are also 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 about three-fifth (58%) of adult age 20 years and above are anemic in Goa. Adult women are approximate 1.3 times more likely to be anemic than their male counterparts. Unlike to the school age population (age 6-19), years adults population doesn't show any pattern of anemia with increasing age groups, and this remains same for adult men and women. There is no significance variation has been found to be anemic by place of residence. Increasing years of schooling shows linear decline in the prevalence of anemia. The pattern is similar for men but not for women. Non SC/ST/OBC portrays a distinct pattern with relatively higher prevalence of anemia even among adult age 20 years and above, which may have definite implication for the food security scheme in the state.

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 over three-fifths (61%) of pregnant women in Goa are anemic. About 16 percent of them have mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl), 39 percent have moderate anemia and 6 percent have severe anemia. Pregnant women in Goa who are younger in age (specifically age 30-39), those living in rural areas, non-literate and coming from other backward caste households are more likely to be anemic than their counterparts.

## 12.6 Prevalence of Diabetes

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

Table 8.10 and 8.12 present data on random blood glucose values for men and women age 18 and above from the sample households included in DLHS-4. Data shows that 10 percent of men age 18 and above and 9 percent of women age 18 and above in Goa suffer from diabetics as the level of blood glucose among those have been 160mg/dL or higher. Another 8 percent of men and 7 percent of women age 18 and above in Goa are pre-diabetic. However, over four-fifth of men as well as women have normal level or even lower level of blood glucose.

Prevalence of diabetes increases linearly with increasing age among men as well as among women age 18 years and above. Men age 60 & above are over 9 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 0.8 percent in the age group 18-29 years and 18.9 percent in age 60 years & above (Table 8.12). Men and women age 18 and above who reside in urban areas are more likely to suffer from diabetes than their rural counterparts (1.2 times). Non-literate men and women are more likely to suffer from diabetes than those who have ever attended schools. 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 Christian families are more likely to suffer from diabetes than the adult men and women who belongs to other religion. Cast differentials in prevalence of diabetes in profound as other caste are more likely to be anemic than remaining caste group.

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 Goa Between both of districts, men in

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

South Goa have the highest prevalence of diabetes (10%). The pattern remains same even if we analyze the prevalence of diabetes among adult women in different districts of Goa. The prevalence is the highest among adult women in South Goa (10 %) and lowest in North Goa.

### **12.7 Prevalence of Hypertension**

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

Two measurements of both systolic and diastolic blood pressure were taken during the survey at approximately ten minutes interval and the average measurement was used to report respondent's blood pressure values. Tables 8.14 and 8.16 present the information on blood pressure values for men and women age 18 years and above by some selected background characteristics. In the table the blood pressure level has been defined into six categories depending upon various combinations of systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP). The value of SBP greater than 140 mmHg or DBP greater than 90 mmHg is defined as hypertensive with elevated blood pressure, which may have implications for need for medication on a priority basis (AHA, 2003)<sup>4</sup>. In DLHS-4 we have taken SBP 130-139 or DBP 85-89 as the pre-hypertension. It is evident from Tables 8.14 and 8.16 that 16 percent of men and 11 percent of women age 18 years and above in Goa are in the stage of pre-hypertension, while 28 percent men and 24 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 rural areas are found to be hypertensive (32% and 27% respectively) than those living in urban areas (26 % and 22 % 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 Goa are not uniform. Among men age 18 years and above, prevalence of pre-hypertension ranges from a minimum in South Goa (14.5 %) and maximum in North Goa (19%). In case of hypertension, the prevalence ranges from a minimum in North Goa (24%) and maximum in South Goa. (35%).

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

In case of women age 18 years and above, the prevalence of pre-hypertension is the lowest in South Goa (10 %) and highest in North Goa (13 %). 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 North Goa and the highest proportion in South Goa.

### **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 iodine (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 84 percent of household in Goa and 49 percent households were found to use salt with adequate iodine contain. Another 34 percent households were found to use salt with iodine but the proportion of iodine contain was not adequate. There is variation in use of iodized salt by rural and urban area (42% and 53% 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 minimum in South Goa (40%) and minimum in North Goa (63%).

## **13. HEALTH FACILITIES**

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

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

In Goa, the average sampled rural population served per Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC are 5,790; 47,904 and 51,799 respectively (Table 9.1). In total, villages were surveyed in DLHS-4 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 47 Sub-Centres, 17 PHCs and 04 CHCs.

Out of the 47 Sub-Health Centres functioning in government building, 86.7 percent have regular electricity (Table 9.2). All the surveyed Sub-Health Centres had labor rooms; and out of this none of these were not currently in use. Toilet facility is available in 100 percent of the sampled Sub-Health Centre located in government buildings. And, 100 percent of these Sub-Health Centres running in government buildings have provision for water.

Citizen's charter is displayed in 19.2 percent of the sampled 47 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 100.0 percent and 74.5 percent respectively.

Eight five percent of Sub-Health Centers are Auxiliary Nurse Mid Wife (ANM). Additional ANM available at SHCs is 2.5 percent in Goa. Sixty six percent of the SHCs are having Male Health Worker (MHW).

In Goa, out of 17 sampled PHCs, 100 percent of the PHCs are having MOs. Other human resources of LMOs, AYUSH Doctors, and Pharmacists are available in 70.6 percent, 82.4 percent and 100 percent PHCs respectively (Table 9.5)..

Only 47.1 percent of the 17 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for MO (Table 9.6). Sixty five percent of the sampled PHCs are functioning on a 24 hour basis. Provision of four beds are available in 91.7 percent of the sampled PHCs. About 76.5 percent of the PHCs have regular power supply. Out of 17 PHCs, 88.2 percent have functional vehicles. Newborn care services are available in 81.8 percent of the sampled PHCs, 27.3 percent provide referral services for delivery case, and 45.5 percent have conducted at least 10 deliveries (Table 9.7).

Untied fund received and utilized by all the surveyed PHCs for previous financial year (Table 9.8). Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) has been constituted in 17.7 percent of the sampled 17 PHCs and the Citizen's Charter displayed in 47.1 percent of sampled PHCs.

Only one district had Obstetric Gynecologist at the time of the survey (Table 9.9). Out of total 04 have Anesthetist and Public Health Manager is 2 and 01 CHC respectively.

For the state as a whole, 1 have blood storage facility. All 4 CHCs are designated as First Referral Units (FRUs). Out of the 04 sampled CHCs, 02 having functional Operation Theatres and all 4 CHCs are having newborn care services. Out of 04 CHCs, 03 have utilized untied fund (Table 9.11). Citizen's charter displayed at 3 CHCs. RKS constituted in 1 CHC.

In Goa, at the time of the survey, there was only one Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH).

Two District Hospitals surveyed in Goa at the time of the facility survey. Both DHs are having Pediatricians and Radiographers. No DHs had 2D Echo facility. Ultra Sound facility is available in all DHs. Critical care area is available in 1 DH. Suggestion and Complaint boxes are available in both the DHs.

## **BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS**



**TABLE 1.1 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS**

Basic demographic indicators of Goa 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
North Goa	818	60.3	+8.73	963	93.4	85.6	89.6
South Goa	641	64.6	+7.84	986	91.7	83.5	87.6
<b>Goa</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>+8.23</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>88.7</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Series 20, Census of India, 2011. <sup>1</sup> 2001-2011. <sup>2</sup> Female per 1,000 males.

**TABLE 1.2 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, EVER-MARRIED WOMEN**

Number of households and ever-married women interviewed by district, Goa, 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
North Goa	25	25	1,237	627	610	88.4	863	441	422	94.7
South Goa	25	25	1,251	625	626	89.4	915	431	484	94.4
<b>Goa</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2,488</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>94.6</b>

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, Goa, 2012-13

Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Total percent (100%)
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Middle school	86.0	8.0	6.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary school	80.0	8.0	8.0	4.0	100.0
Higher secondary school	65.1	4.7	16.3	14.0	100.0
College	35.0	5.0	10.0	50.0	100.0
Madrassa	19.2	3.8	15.4	61.5	100.0

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

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

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

Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village <sup>1</sup>			
		Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km	More than 10km
Sub Health Centre	90.0	94.0	96.0	96.0	4.0
Primary Health Centre	50.0	58.0	70.0	82.0	18.0
Community Health Centre	24.0	30.0	38.0	64.0	36.0
District/Govt. Hospital	14.0	16.0	18.0	38.0	62.0
Government Dispensary	22.0	26.0	38.0	60.0	42.0
Private Clinic	60.0	64.0	80.0	88.0	12.0
Private Hospital	48.0	54.0	62.0	76.0	24.0
AYUSH Health Facility <sup>2</sup>	10.0	22.0	26.0	54.0	46.0

<sup>1</sup> Including facilities within village. <sup>2</sup> AYUSH-Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy



<b>TABLE 1.4(b) Programmes beneficiaries</b>		
Percentage villages having any beneficiaries from selected programs , Goa, 2012-13		
<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Percentage of villages</b>	<b>Number of villages</b>
Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	98.0	49
Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)	76.0	38
Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	100.0	50
Total number of villages		50

<b>TABLE 1.5 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL</b>									
Percentage of household population aged 6 to 17 years who dropped out of school by main reasons, Goa, 2012-13									
Reason	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
School too far	4.8	0.0	3.0	7.8	0.0	6.1	--	--	--
Further education not necessary	0.0	9.6	3.7	--	--	--	--	13.2	7.1
Required for work in household activities/ farm family/business	4.6	27.2	13.2	7.4	0.0	5.8	0.0	37.5	20.3
Required for outside work	0.0	10.1	3.9	--	--	--	0.0	13.9	7.5
Not interested in studies	23.1	0.0	14.2	14.6	0.0	11.4	36.8	0.0	16.9
Cost too much	12.8	13.7	13.1	7.0	0.0	5.5	22.3	18.9	20.4
Repeated failures	11.2	8.6	10.2	5.3	31.4	10.9	20.9	0.0	9.6
Got married	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Others	43.5	30.8	38.6	57.9	68.6	60.2	20.1	16.5	18.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	17	09	26	12	03	15	05	06	11

Note: \*\*Unweighted cases. -- No cases.

**TABLE 1.6(a) HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD ASSETS**

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

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
<b>Electricity</b>			
Having electricity	98.9	98.6	99.1
<b>Source of drinking water</b>			
<b>Improved source<sup>1</sup></b>	96.7	94.8	97.9
<b>Sanitation facility</b>			
<b>Improved sanitation<sup>2</sup></b>	87.6	83.5	89.1
<b>Fuel used for cooking</b>			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)			
Electricity	84.2	73.6	90.8
Kerosene	0.9	0.6	1.2
Wood	1.4	0.9	1.8
Others	13.2	24.6	6.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Type of house</b>			
Kachha			
Semi - pucca	9.7	10.4	9.2
Pucca	47.2	57.3	40.9
	42.4	31.8	49.1
<b>Number of rooms</b>			
1	3.7	3.0	4.1
2	10.3	8.1	11.6
3+	86.1	88.8	84.3
<b>Household assets</b>			
Radio/transistor	7.0	7.8	6.5
Television	90.0	87.1	91.8
Computer/ laptops without internet	13.5	11.3	15.0
Computer/ laptops with internet	15.6	8.3	20.2
Telephone only	17.6	14.7	19.5
Mobile only	91.4	90.8	91.8
Washing Machine	42.0	28.5	50.4
Refrigerator	71.4	61.9	77.3
Sewing machine	22.6	19.2	24.7
Watch/ clock	89.7	90.2	89.4
Bicycle	9.3	12.0	7.6
Motor cycle/ scooter	63.5	57.3	67.4
Car / Jeep/van	25.1	20.4	28.0
Tractor	0.3	0.3	0.3
Water pump/tube well	1.6	2.6	1.0
Cart driven by animal	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cart driven by Machine	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other cart	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooler/AC	8.9	4.2	11.8
<b>Number of households**</b>	2,488	1,252	1,236

<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> Includes flush to sewer/septic/twin pit, pit with slab, pit ventilated improved, Other. \*\* Unweighted cases.

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

Percentage of households with selected characteristics by district, Goa, 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 pucca house	Having BPL card
North Goa	98.0	93.9	87.4	84.2	36.9	12.3
South Goa	99.7	98.8	86.6	80.1	43.9	4.5
<b>DLHS-4</b>	98.9	96.7	87.6	84.2	42.5	7.7
<b>DLHS-3</b>	97.5	86.4	77.3	60.3	39.7	9.8

<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.

<b>TABLE 1.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
Percentage of the households by selected characteristics of the household head, household size and residence, Goa, 2012-13			
Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	77.7	76.1	78.7
Female	22.3	23.9	21.3
<b>Age</b>			
< 30	2.8	2.4	3.1
30-44	24.2	23.6	24.6
45-59	38.3	37.3	38.8
60+	34.7	36.6	33.5
<b>Median age</b>	58.0	54.0	53.0
<b>Religion</b>			
Hindu	64.8	63.1	64.9
Muslim	6.7	3.2	8.9
Christian	28.0	32.2	24.9
Others	0.5	1.5	1.3
<b>Caste/Tribe</b>			
Scheduled caste	5.3	8.7	2.8
Scheduled tribes	13.6	20.1	8.9
Other backward classes	32.8	31.6	33.6
Others	48.4	39.5	54.6
<b>Number of usual members</b>			
1	4.9	6.0	4.2
2	14.3	12.1	15.6
3	23.0	21.5	23.9
4	28.4	28.9	28.1
5	14.9	16.0	14.1
6	6.7	7.9	6.0
7	3.7	3.7	3.6
8	1.9	1.7	2.0
9+	2.3	2.1	2.4
<b>Total percent</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Mean household size</b>	3.9	3.9	3.9
<b>Number of households**</b>	2,488	1,252	1,236
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, Goa, 2012-13

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2
1-4	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.1	5.0	5.2	5.7	4.7
5-9	6.8	7.2	6.4	6.6	7.3	6.0	6.8	7.1	6.6
10-14	7.0	7.3	6.6	7.3	7.4	7.2	6.8	7.3	6.2
15-19	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.7	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.2
20-24	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.1	8.9	9.2	8.6	8.7	8.5
25-29	8.4	8.2	8.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.9	8.6	9.2
30-34	9.1	9.4	8.7	8.9	9.3	8.6	9.2	9.5	8.8
35-39	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.3	6.9	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.2
40-44	7.4	7.4	7.5	8.1	8.3	7.9	7.0	6.9	7.2
45-49	7.0	6.4	7.7	7.0	6.6	7.4	7.1	6.3	7.9
50-54	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.4	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1
55-59	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.8	5.3
60-64	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.9	4.8	4.8	4.8
65-69	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.9
70-74	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.0
75-79	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.5
80+	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.6
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Persons**	9,947	4,925	5,012	5,034	2,477	2,553	4,913	2,448	2,459
Sex ratio at birth <sup>1</sup>	104.8	na	na	94.8	na	na	114.5	na	na
Sex ratio 0-4 <sup>1</sup>	97.2	na	na	84.3	na	na	109.3	na	na

Note: Table is based on the *de facto* population, i.e. persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors). <sup>1</sup> Females per 1000 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, Goa, 2012-13

Age group	Marital status				Total percent	Number of persons**
	Never married	Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	Currently Married	Widowed/ divorced/ separated		
Total						
10-14	99.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	702
15-19	98.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	718
20-24	83.6	0.5	15.9	0.0	100.0	868
25-29	49.9	0.2	48.9	1.0	100.0	810
30-44	15.0	0.2	82.1	2.6	100.0	2,381
45-49	3.1	0.4	90.0	6.5	100.0	695
50-54	4.7	0.0	85.8	9.6	100.0	706
55-59	1.7	0.0	84.7	13.3	100.0	513
60+	1.9	0.1	62.0	35.9	100.0	1,249
Total	34.3	0.2	57.4	8.1	100.0	8,642
Male						
10-14	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	365
15-19	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	364
20-24	95.3	0.6	4.1	0.0	100.0	424
25-29	68.8	0.3	30.8	0.2	100.0	393
30-44	22.4	0.2	76.7	0.5	100.0	1,190
45-49	5.1	0.9	93.5	0.6	100.0	319
50-54	5.1	0.0	92.5	2.4	100.0	353
55-59	0.9	0.0	96.9	2.1	100.0	261
60+	2.3	0.2	85.5	11.8	100.0	589
Total	40.2	0.3	57.3	2.2	100.0	4,258
Female						
10-14	99.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	337
15-19	97.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	354
20-24	72.1	0.3	27.6	0.0	100.0	442
25-29	32.3	0.1	65.8	1.8	100.0	417
30-44	7.6	0.1	87.5	4.8	100.0	1190
45-49	1.5	0.0	87.1	11.5	100.0	376
50-54	4.2	0.0	79.0	16.8	100.0	351
55-59	2.5	0.0	71.9	25.0	100.0	252
60+	1.5	0.0	41.1	57.4	100.0	660
Total	28.6	0.1	57.4	13.9	100.0	4,379

\*\*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 Goa, 2012-13.

Place of residence/ district	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage		Currently married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 years
	Boys	Girls	Boys (<21 years)	Girls (<18 years)	
North Goa	30.1	25.2	1.6	0.0	34.1
South Goa	29.2	25.5	2.2	0.0	17.7
Rural	29.9	25.1	2.1	0.0	7.6
Urban	29.4	25.6	1.4	0.0	13.2
<b>DLHS-4</b>	29.6	25.4	1.7	0.0	11.1
<b>DLHS-3</b>	29.6	25.1	2.7	3.0	NA

Note: Reference period: January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2008 to survey date. NA Not available.

**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 Goa, 2012-13

	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	0.0	96.4	3.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	406
10-14	0.3	46.6	49.4	2.8	0.6	0.3	100.0	702
15-19	0.0	3.1	21.8	30.1	44.8	0.2	100.0	718
20-29	0.2	7.8	14.6	19.3	58.0	0.0	100.0	1,678
30-39	0.3	10.5	16.9	25.9	46.4	0.1	100.0	1,625
40-49	0.4	11.8	20.1	28.1	39.7	0.0	100.0	1,451
50+	2.1	18.6	14.1	19.9	45.3	0.0	100.0	2,468
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	0.8	17.5	19.0	23.3	39.4	0.0	100.0	4,471
Female	0.7	19.3	17.9	18.4	43.6	0.1	100.0	4,572
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	0.8	20.0	17.9	20.2	41.1	0.1	100.0	5,948
Muslim	0.7	22.9	27.8	15.9	32.5	0.2	100.0	656
Christian	0.7	13.2	17.1	23.7	45.3	0.1	100.0	2,403
Others	0.0	12.7	17.9	23.5	45.9	0.0	100.0	41
<b>Caste</b>								
Scheduled Caste	1.0	17.1	27.5	20.2	34.2	0.0	100.0	192
Scheduled Tribes	1.0	18.2	23.0	19.5	38.0	0.2	100.0	601
Other Backward Classes	0.6	22.4	17.7	21.1	38.2	0.1	100.0	1,195
Others	0.8	17.8	18.0	20.9	42.5	0.0	100.0	7,060
<b>Total</b>	0.8	18.4	18.4	20.8	41.5	0.1	100.0	9,048

\*\* 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 Goa, 2012-13

	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>Rural</b>								
<b>Age</b>								
7-9	0.0	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	202
10-14	0.3	49.8	46.3	2.8	0.2	0.4	100.0	366
15-19	0.0	3.2	27.5	31.2	38.1	0.0	100.0	364
20-29	0.1	6.1	17.8	23.6	52.4	0.0	100.0	829
30-39	0.2	10.6	20.3	31.1	37.7	0.1	100.0	810
40-49	0.4	15.7	23.9	27.7	32.3	0.0	100.0	755
50+	2.1	20.5	15.6	17.3	44.5	0.0	100.0	1,269
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	0.8	19.4	21.9	24.6	33.3	0.0	100.0	2,261
Female	0.7	19.9	20.2	19.1	40.0	0.1	100.0	2,331
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	0.9	21.9	20.9	20.7	35.6	0.0	100.0	3,038
Muslim	1.2	24.7	24.5	18.8	30.7	0.0	100.0	165
Christian	0.3	13.9	20.9	24.4	40.3	0.1	100.0	1,385
Others	0.0	16.4	16.4	49.3	17.8	0.0	100.0	07
<b>Caste</b>								
Scheduled Caste	1.5	12.6	32.3	19.7	33.8	0.0	100.0	143
Scheduled Tribes	0.5	19.8	23.4	20.1	36.2	0.0	100.0	418
Other Backward Classes	0.6	25.9	18.9	18.1	36.4	0.2	100.0	633
Others	0.7	18.8	20.6	22.8	37.0	0.0	100.0	3,401
Total	0.7	19.7	21.0	21.8	36.7	0.1	100.0	4,595
** 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, Goa, 2012-13.

	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>Urban</b>								
<b>Age</b>								
7-9	0.0	96.1	3.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	204
10-14	0.3	44.4	51.4	2.8	0.8	0.2	100.0	336
15-19	0.0	3.0	18.1	29.4	49.2	0.3	100.0	354
20-29	0.2	8.9	12.7	16.7	61.5	0.0	100.0	849
30-39	0.4	10.4	14.7	22.6	51.8	0.0	100.0	815
40-49	0.4	9.1	17.5	28.3	44.7	0.0	100.0	696
50+	2.1	17.4	13.2	21.6	45.8	0.0	100.0	1,199
<b>Sex*</b>								
Male	0.9	16.2	17.1	22.4	43.4	0.0	100.0	2,210
Female	0.7	18.9	16.5	17.9	45.9	0.1	100.0	2,241
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	0.7	18.7	15.8	19.9	44.8	0.1	100.0	2,910
Muslim	0.6	22.5	28.6	15.3	32.9	0.2	100.0	491
Christian	1.0	12.6	14.0	23.0	49.3	0.0	100.0	1,018
Others	0.0	12.0	18.1	19.2	50.6	0.0	100.0	34
<b>Caste</b>								
Scheduled Caste	0.0	25.7	18.3	21.1	34.9	0.0	100.0	49
Scheduled Tribes	1.7	15.8	22.4	18.7	40.8	0.6	100.0	183
Other Backward Classes	0.6	19.9	16.8	23.2	39.6	0.0	100.0	562
Others	0.8	17.2	16.5	19.7	45.8	0.0	100.0	3,659
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,453</b>
* Total number will not match because of missing cases. ** Unweighted cases.								



**TABLE 1.14 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL**

Percentage of household population (aged 6 to 17 years) attending school/college , Goa, 2012-13

	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
<b>Age</b>									
6-10	100.0	99.2	99.5	100.0	99.2	99.5	100.0	99.3	99.5
11-13	97.9	99.6	98.9	97.1	100.0	98.9	98.5	99.2	98.9
14-17	97.1	97.0	97.0	95.7	97.3	96.7	98.6	96.6	97.4
6-11	99.7	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.4	100.0	99.4	99.6
12-17	97.3	97.8	97.6	96.2	98.2	97.4	98.4	97.4	97.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>98.6</b>
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	98.4	98.3	98.3	97.2	98.2	97.8	99.7	98.4	98.9
Muslim	97.9	98.4	98.3	96.1	100.0	99.1	100.0	97.1	97.6
Christian	97.8	100.0	99.0	98.1	100.0	99.1	97.4	100.0	98.8
Others	0.0	100.0	93.6	0.0	100.0	90.4	0.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>98.8</b>
<b>Caste/Tribe</b>									
Scheduled Caste	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Scheduled Tribes	100.0	93.6	97.7	100.0	91.3	97.4	100.0	95.0	98.0
Other Backward Classes	97.4	100.0	99.0	94.8	100.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Others	97.9	98.7	98.4	97.0	98.9	98.2	98.8	98.5	98.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>98.8</b>

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

Percentage of villages with facility and health personnel by district, Goa, 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	
North Goa	100.0	88.0	40.0	92.0	100.0	92.0	25
South Goa	100.0	92.0	60.0	96.0	100.0	60.0	25
<b>Goa</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>50</b>

Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes Sub-Health Centre, Primary Health Centre (including Block PHC), Community Health Centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village. VHNSC = Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee

**TABLE 1.16 BIRTH REGISTRATION**

Proportion of children below age 5 years who have registered the birth with civil authority and received birth certificate, by background characteristics, Goa, 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	93.7	97.9	97
1 to 2 years	93.1	97.0	128
3-4 years	93.3	96.6	235
<b>Sex of the children</b>			
Male	92.4	95.6	261
Female	96.2	98.3	278
<b>Place of residence</b>			
Rural	94.6	96.6	262
Urban	94.2	97.2	277
<b>Religion</b>			
Hindu	94.8	97.3	381
Muslim	92.2	94.0	46
Christian	93.5	96.9	112
Others	--	--	--
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>			
Scheduled caste	90.5	100.0	08
Scheduled tribes	86.0	95.1	37
Other backward classes	94.2	98.0	70
Others	95.0	96.9	424
Total	94.3	96.9	539

<sup>1</sup> Out of those registered. -- Percentage not shown, because of less than 10 unweighted cases. \*\* 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, Goa, 2012-13.

Districts	Birth Registered			Received birth certificate <sup>1</sup>			Number of children below 5 years**
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
North Goa	97.7	95.4	94.6	97.3	99.1	96.6	298
South Goa	89.9	92.8	94.1	95.4	95.0	97.2	241
<b>Goa</b>	94.5	93.9	94.3	96.3	97.2	96.9	539

<sup>1</sup> Out of those registered. \*\* Unweighted cases.

# **CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY**



<b>TABLE 2.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN</b>			
Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics, and place of residence, Goa, 2012-13			
Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Age Group</b>			
15-19	0.6	0.4	0.7
20-24	6.1	5.5	6.4
25-29	15.1	12.2	16.9
30-34	20.8	21.7	20.3
35-39	18.3	19.9	17.3
40-44	18.8	20.2	17.9
45-49	20.4	20.1	20.6
<b>Consummation of marriage</b>			
Below 18 years	10.6	7.1	12.7
18 years & above	89.4	92.9	87.3
<b>Marital Duration</b>			
Less than 5 years	20.2	21.6	19.4
5-9 years	19.0	18.8	19.1
10-14 years	20.2	20.0	20.3
15 or more years	40.6	39.7	41.1
<b>Woman's education</b>			
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	11.1	12.1	10.5
Less than 5 years	3.0	2.9	3.0
5-9 years	28.6	32.9	25.9
10 or more years	57.3	52.2	60.5
<b>Husband's education</b>			
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	9.8	11.3	8.8
Less than 5 years	2.5	2.8	2.4
5-9 years	26.4	31.4	23.3
10 or more years	61.3	54.4	65.5
<b>Religion</b>			
Hindu	67.9	66.9	68.5
Muslim	8.9	4.7	11.5
Christian	22.8	28.2	19.6
Others	0.4	0.3	0.4
<b>Castes/tribes</b>			
Scheduled caste	1.8	2.8	1.1
Scheduled tribes	6.5	10.1	4.3
Other backward classes	12.6	12.8	12.5
Others	79.1	74.3	82.1
<b>DLHS-4**</b>	1,778	872	906
<b>DLHS-3**</b>	1,457	693	764

<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 age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and years of schooling, Goa, 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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
20-24	13.5	0.0	18.4	26.8	16.3	25.0	100.0	104
25-29	10.3	0.0	10.4	17.0	18.7	43.5	100.0	260
30-34	8.2	0.0	11.7	14.8	23.7	41.5	100.0	373
35-39	11.9	0.0	12.3	15.5	26.5	33.8	100.0	331
40-44	11.4	0.0	13.4	23.7	21.4	30.0	100.0	343
45-49	13.2	0.3	16.4	18.1	27.9	24.0	100.0	358
<b>Place of residence</b>								
Rural	12.1	0.2	15.1	20.5	27.5	24.7	100.0	872
Urban	10.5	0.0	12.1	16.9	21.6	38.9	100.0	906
<b>Husband's education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	55.8	0.4	20.0	11.2	8.8	3.1	100.0	180
Less than 5 years	19.4	0.0	61.0	16.5	1.4	1.7	100.0	43
5-9 years	11.9	0.1	26.2	37.2	18.1	6.4	100.0	485
10 or more years	3.1	0.0	4.7	11.3	29.7	51.2	100.0	1070
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	12.4	0.0	15.5	18.3	21.1	32.5	100.0	1196
Muslim	17.6	0.4	18.6	29.5	16.4	17.5	100.0	147
Christian	4.7	0.0	3.7	14.1	35.1	42.5	100.0	428
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
<b>Castes/tribes</b>								
Scheduled caste	20.7	0.0	13.1	21.1	18.8	26.3	100.0	36
Scheduled tribes	23.6	0.0	17.7	22.0	18.6	18.2	100.0	125
Scheduled tribes	7.2	0.0	15.7	18.9	21.4	36.7	100.0	223
Other backward classes	10.5	0.1	12.5	17.8	24.8	34.3	100.0	1394
Others	11.1	0.1	13.2	18.3	23.9	33.4	100.0	1778
<b>Goa</b>								

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.-- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. \*\* Unweighted cases

<b>TABLE 2.3 BIRTH ORDER</b>								
Percent distribution of births <sup>###</sup> among ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, Goa, 2012-13								
Background characteristics	Distributi on of births	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above		
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	06
20-24	16.3	52.5	38.5	9.1	0.0	47.5	100.0	52
25-29	35.0	57.3	27.2	12.8	2.8	42.7	100.0	109
30-34	30.2	48.1	39.4	11.0	1.5	51.9	100.0	108
35-39	13.5	26.1	54.3	12.7	6.9	73.9	100.0	46
40-45	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	08
45-49	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	01
<b>Place of residence</b>								
Rural	38.8	48.8	35.7	12.3	3.2	51.2	100.0	165
Urban	61.2	49.1	38.0	10.4	2.5	50.9	100.0	165
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	8.1	23.1	31.6	39.6	5.6	76.9	100.0	26
Less than 5 years	4.1	(28.9)	(22.6)	(21.8)	(26.7)	(71.1)	(100.0)	12
5-9 years	21.4	38.4	47.3	12.0	2.2	61.6	100.0	72
10 or more years	66.4	56.8	35.4	6.7	1.1	43.2	100.0	220
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	69.4	45.6	40.2	10.2	4.0	54.4	100.0	224
Muslim	9.1	52.4	33.8	13.7	0.0	47.6	100.0	29
Christian	21.3	58.9	28.8	12.3	0.0	41.1	100.0	76
Others	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	01
<b>Caste/tribes</b>								
Scheduled caste	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	03
Scheduled tribes	7.2	58.1	29.0	9.9	3.0	41.9	100.0	26
Other backward classes	11.5	43.4	43.9	7.6	5.1	56.6	100.0	38
Others	80.4	49.1	36.6	11.9	2.4	50.9	100.0	263
<b>Goa</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>330</b>

<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.

<b>TABLE 2.4 BIRTH ORDER BY DISTRICTS</b>								
Percent distribution of births <sup>###</sup> among ever married women age 15-49 years by birth order and districts, Goa, 2012-13								
Districts	Distributi on of births	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above		
North Goa	57.8	46.7	38.0	13.0	2.2	53.3	100.0	189
South Goa	42.2	52.1	35.2	9.0	3.6	47.9	100.0	141
<b>Goa</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>330</b>

<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, Goa, 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	--	--	--	9	na	na	na	na
20-24	0.90	0.46	0.44	104	na	na	na	na
25-29	1.32	0.70	0.62	260	na	na	na	na
30-34	1.46	0.81	0.65	373	na	na	na	na
35-39	1.81	0.91	0.90	331	na	na	na	na
40-44	2.00	1.02	0.98	343	2.00	1.02	.98	343
45-49	2.04	1.10	0.94	358	2.04	1.10	.94	358
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	1.66	0.86	0.81	872	2.02	1.06	0.96	350
Urban	1.69	0.90	0.79	906	2.02	1.06	0.96	351
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	2.42	1.28	1.14	201	2.73	1.43	1.30	89
Less than 5 years	2.27	1.41	0.86	51	2.17	1.53	0.65	24
5-9 years	1.94	1.04	0.90	524	2.21	1.15	1.06	237
10 or more years	1.38	0.71	0.67	1002	1.72	0.89	0.83	351
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	1.67	0.86	0.80	1196	2.01	1.03	0.98	462
Muslim	2.23	1.13	1.11	147	2.62	1.32	1.29	46
Christian	1.50	0.84	0.67	428	1.86	1.04	0.81	190
Others	--	--	--	6	2.65	--	--	3
<b>Castes/tribes</b>								
Scheduled caste	1.97	1.18	0.80	36	(2.72)	(1.83)	(0.89)	11
Scheduled tribes	1.87	0.88	0.99	125	2.74	1.24	1.49	44
Other backward classes	1.53	0.83	0.69	223	1.78	0.97	0.80	93
Others	1.69	0.89	0.80	1394	1.99	1.05	0.94	553
<b>Goa</b>	1.68	0.89	0.80	1778	2.02	1.06	0.96	701

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

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



**TABLE 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, Goa, 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	9	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	06
20-24	104	13.5	93.7	2.4	2.0	1.9	100.0	56
25-29	251	11.1	88.6	0.7	0.9	9.8	100.0	119
30-34	358	7.8	94.6	0.0	0.0	5.4	100.0	114
35-39	314	5.0	94.1	0.0	0.0	5.9	100.0	48
40-44	319	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	08
45-49	315	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	01
<b>Place of resident</b>								
Urban	813	7.6	96.0	0.7	0.9	2.5	100.0	172
Rural	857	5.6	90.4	0.6	0.5	8.5	100.0	180
<b>Sex-composition of living children</b>								
One son only	281	5.3	96.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	67
One daughter only	213	6.0	97.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	81
One son, one daughter only	362	3.4	95.2	1.2	0.0	3.6	100.0	70
Two sons only	153	0.8	97.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	42
Three sons only	29	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	03
Three daughters only	24	14.0	--	--	--	--	--	08
Four and above	80	0.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	11
<b>Woman's Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	169	5.8	96.0		4.0	0.0	100.0	27
Less than 5 years	46	11.6	(100.0)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	12
5-9 years	487	5.4	93.2	(0.0)	1.6	3.4	100.0	76
10 or more years	968	6.6	91.4	1.8	0.0	8.2	100.0	237
<b>Husband's education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	127	6.3	100.0		0.0	0.0	100.0	27
Less than 5 years	42	4.5	--	0.0	--	--	--	08
5-9 years	460	6.2	93.4	--	1.3	5.3	100.0	87
10 or more years	1041	6.5	90.9	0.0	0.5	7.6	100.0	230
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	1125	6.9	93.5		1.0	5.5	100.0	235
Muslim	139	5.5	92.4	0.0	0.0	7.6	100.0	31
Christian	399	5.4	89.2	0.0	0.0	7.9	100.0	85
Others	6	0.0	--	2.9	--	--	--	01
<b>Castes/tribes</b>								
Scheduled caste	33	3.6	--		--	--	--	03
Scheduled tribes	114	9.4	93.7	--	0.0	6.3	100.0	27
Other backward classes	214	4.6	87.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	100.0	42
Others	1309	6.4	93.0	0.0	0.8	5.4	100.0	280
<b>Goa</b>	1670	6.3	92.5	0.6	0.7	6.2	100.0	352

<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 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, Goa, 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>	45.7	8.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	9.8
Want another later <sup>2</sup>	4.5	4.2	.3	0.0	0.0	2.0
Want another, undecided when	12.9	3.0	.5	0.0	0.0	3.0
Undecided	16.0	35.1	15.7	4.9	6.0	19.7
Want no more	1.8	24.0	49.8	40.6	36.1	33.1
Sterilized <sup>3</sup>	.6	4.3	25.4	45.3	53.9	19.4
Declared in fecund	17.5	7.8	5.1	6.8	2.5	7.9
Inconsistent response	1.0	13.3	2.1	1.1	1.5	5.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	252	494	625	219	80	1670
<b>Preferred sex of additional/ next child</b>						
Boy	1.6	18.4	42.7	62.0	100.0	13.4
Girl	1.4	22.2	23.9	38.0	0.0	12.8
Doesn't matter	78.8	46.1	18.8	0.0	0.0	58.4
Up to God	18.2	13.4	14.6	0.0	0.0	15.5
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women <sup>4**</sup>	165	149	26	05	01	346

<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, Goa, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Any antenatal check-up <sup>1</sup>	Place of antenatal check-up				Number of women <sup>**</sup>
		Government Health facility	health facility <sup>2</sup> ICDS/Mobile unit	Private health facility <sup>3</sup>	Others <sup>4</sup>	
<b>Age group</b>						
15-19	--	--	--	--	--	5
20-24	93.2	75.2	3.9	27.2	0.0	55
25-29	97.0	64.4	8.1	40.3	0.6	131
30-34	98.8	56.1	9.3	46.5	0.9	162
35+	99.3	48.4	4.8	55.3	0.0	122
<b>No. of Living Children</b>						
0	--	--	--	--	--	3
1	99.1	50.3	7.8	51.8	0.3	212
2	97.5	60.5	7.2	43.5	0.0	183
3	95.5	78.8	6.1	30.6	2.7	63
4+	(100.0)	(64.3)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(0.0)	14
<b>Residence</b>						
Rural	97.6	59.4	10.8	42.4	1.3	223
Urban	97.8	58.7	5.0	45.6	0.0	252
<b>Education</b>						
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	87.9	84.1	4.4	12.5	3.4	28
Less than 5 years	(92.5)	(100.0)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	13
9-10 years	96.5	72.9	3.6	34.0	0.7	115
10 or more years	99.6	50.5	8.5	52.4	0.2	319
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	97.6	66.6	8.6	36.4	0.5	332
Muslim	95.9	61.1	2.3	38.9	0.0	44
Christian	100.0	31.2	4.0	75.1	0.7	98
Others	--	--	--	--	--	1
<b>Castes/tribes</b>						
Scheduled caste	--	--	--	--	--	6
Scheduled tribes	100.0	77.8	2.8	27.2	0.0	35
Other backward classes	100.0	61.8	13.6	46.4	0.0	61
Others	97.2	56.8	6.2	45.8	0.6	373
<b>DLHS-4</b>						
	97.7	59.0	7.1	44.5	0.5	475
<b>DLHS-3</b>	99.0	44.5	0.2	57.5	-	408

<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> Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home. <sup>b</sup> Among those who had received any ANC those who had received any ANC. <sup>2</sup> Includes sub-health centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary. <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. <sup>\*\*</sup> 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, Goa, 2012-13

District	Any ANC Check up	Place of antenatal check-up				Number of Women <sup>**</sup>
		Government <sup>1</sup> health facility	Private <sup>2</sup> health facility	Others <sup>3</sup>		
North Goa	97.3	Health Facility	ICDS/Mobile Unit			265
South Goa	98.2	66.6	13.4	36.1	0.8	210
		49.5	0.4	54.2	0.4	
<b>DLHS-4</b>	97.7	59.0	7.1	44.5	0.5	475
	99.0	44.5	0.2	57.5	-	408

<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-health centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary. <sup>2</sup> Includes Private hospital/clinic. <sup>3</sup> Includes own home, parents home, other home and others. <sup>\*\*</sup> 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, Goa, 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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
20-24	93.2	58.5	87.5	80.0	88.8	77.0	87.7	55
25-29	95.1	59.6	92.7	86.0	89.3	79.1	92.1	131
30-34	96.0	74.2	96.8	84.5	89.4	83.1	93.8	162
35+	99.3	70.5	98.1	88.0	90.0	89.0	94.5	122
<b>No. of Living Children</b>								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
1	98.0	71.0	97.8	87.1	92.4	86.8	93.6	212
2	97.0	64.3	94.8	85.0	89.1	83.1	94.8	183
3	91.2	67.6	89.3	82.3	84.3	75.2	88.2	63
4+	(100.0)	(57.1)	(92.9)	(85.7)	(92.9)	(78.6)	(92.9)	14
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	95.6	71.6	95.9	86.5	91.1	82.3	90.6	223
Urban	96.6	64.4	93.8	84.4	88.3	83.2	94.0	252
<b>Education</b>								
Non- literate <sup>a</sup>	83.5	52.5	80.7	69.4	74.5	64.9	74.5	28
Less than five years	(84.6)	(46.2)	(84.6)	(69.2)	(84.6)	(69.2)	(84.6)	13
5-9 years	95.0	67.8	93.7	84.0	91.0	81.6	92.2	115
10 or more years	98.5	69.0	96.7	88.0	90.5	85.8	95.3	319
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	96.1	67.7	94.7	83.8	89.3	82.4	92.7	332
Muslim	91.9	64.0	91.9	87.3	83.9	78.6	85.2	44
Christian	100.0	66.3	96.0	89.6	92.6	87.3	97.7	98
Others <sup>#</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
<b>Castes/tribes</b>								
Scheduled Caste	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Scheduled Tribes	100.0	58.7	100.0	83.7	91.0	76.8	98.0	35
Backward Classes	96.6	75.8	97.9	90.5	82.2	84.9	89.4	61
Others	95.9	66.5	93.5	84.2	90.4	83.0	92.8	373
<b>DLHS-4</b>	96.3	67.0	94.6	85.3	89.3	82.9	92.8	475
<b>DLHS-3</b>	98.1	66.9	97.8	97.0	97.5	95.9	89.9	408

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

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

**TABLE 3.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CARE**Percentage of women (aged 15-49)<sup>##</sup> who received advice on different components, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
20-24	42.2	44.1	20.5	68.1	79.3	54.7	44.3	55
25-29	51.2	37.2	21.6	70.7	76.0	43.0	31.2	131
30-34	53.2	44.6	14.9	71.9	73.9	45.3	38.0	162
35+	53.4	51.3	9.5	76.7	85.5	54.4	33.4	122
<b>No. of Living Children</b>								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
1	56.2	49.9	23.0	75.9	76.4	47.9	40.5	212
2	49.1	40.8	10.3	72.6	83.0	49.8	28.3	183
3	39.4	43.8	13.4	63.9	72.0	48.3	43.1	63
4+	(50.0)	(28.6)	(0.0)	(64.3)	(78.6)	(28.6)	(28.6)	14
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	54.8	44.6	20.0	68.9	80.8	47.4	37.8	223
Urban	49.2	45.0	13.9	74.9	76.9	48.4	34.3	252
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	22.3	30.5	18.3	64.9	60.5	48.5	38.0	28
Less than 5 years	(50.0)	(33.3)	(8.3)	(75.0)	(91.7)	(25.0)	(16.7)	13
5-9 years	52.5	43.3	11.2	59.2	76.5	49.4	37.4	115
10 or more year	53.2	46.9	18.0	77.9	79.8	48.7	35.5	319
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	46.8	45.0	15.5	73.8	77.2	47.5	35.0	332
Muslim	57.3	44.8	19.0	78.0	78.1	54.4	42.7	44
Christian	63.5	44.2	16.8	66.2	82.6	46.8	33.8	98
Others <sup>#</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
<b>Castes/tribes</b>								
Scheduled caste	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Scheduled Tribes	55.3	31.3	11.2	58.2	68.8	44.7	28.7	35
Other backward classes	54.9	52.3	9.7	67.4	82.4	48.6	30.7	61
Others	50.3	44.6	17.6	74.8	78.2	48.1	32.7	373
<b>DLHS-4</b>	51.2	44.8	16.1	72.7	78.3	48.1	35.5	475
<b>DLHS-3</b>	79.2	80.0	63.9	77.3	81.6	56.9	50.1	408

<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 based on less than 10 cases. \*\* Unweighted cases.



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

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)<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, Goa, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of ANC Check up				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up <sup>b</sup>			Number of Women**
	No Check up	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
20-24	15.1	--	0.0	84.9	64.8	10.5	4.0	55
25-29	8.5	--	0.0	91.5	76.8	6.4	5.6	131
30-34	6.7	--	0.0	93.3	78.0	5.4	5.5	162
35+	9.1	--	1.1	89.8	79.8	4.9	6.9	122
<b>No. of Living Children</b>								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
1	5.4	--	0.6	94.0	77.7	6.6	7.2	212
2	10.1	--	0.0	89.9	75.6	5.9	5.6	183
3	13.6	--	0.0	86.4	84.3	6.8	1.2	63
4+	(14.3)	--	(0.0)	(85.7)	(57.1)	(0.0)	(7.1)	14
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	15.1	--	0.0	84.9	72.3	4.4	8.2	223
Urban	5.5	--	0.4	94.1	79.0	7.1	4.2	252
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate	29.3	--	0.0	70.7	60.8	13.9	2.7	28
Less than 5 years	(15.4)	--	(0.0)	(84.6)	(53.8)	(23.1)	(0.0)	13
5-9 years	12.3	--	0.0	87.7	75.3	4.6	4.5	115
10 or more year	5.4	--	0.4	94.2	79.6	5.2	6.6	319
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	9.9	--	0.4	89.7	73.5	7.5	6.8	332
Muslim	8.8	--	0.0	91.2	79.2	2.4	1.6	44
Christian	4.9	--	0.0	95.1	86.8	3.2	3.8	98
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
<b>Castes/tribes</b>								
Scheduled caste	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Scheduled Tribes	0.0	--	0.0	100.0	78.9	6.2	14.9	35
Other backward classes	4.8	--	2.0	93.1	76.3	3.2	14.6	61
Others	10.5	--	0.0	89.5	76.3	6.6	3.3	373
<b>DLHS-4</b>								
DLHS-4	8.9	--	0.3	90.9	76.7	6.1	5.7	475
<b>DLHS-3</b>								
DLHS-3	3.0	--	1.2	95.8	89.6	8.1	0.7	408

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. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown based on less than 10 cases. \*\* Unweighted cases.

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

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)<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, Goa, 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	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
20-24	6.8	7.5	85.7	0.0	80.1	74.0	55
25-29	4.5	8.0	87.5	2.6	67.0	63.4	131
30-34	2.9	3.6	93.5	1.4	78.4	74.4	162
35+	0.7	4.9	94.4	1.3	77.5	72.5	122
<b>No. of Living Children</b>							
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
1	2.2	4.7	93.0	2.0	78.3	74.5	212
2	2.9	6.1	91.0	1.7	71.5	67.0	183
3	4.5	7.0	88.5	0.0	75.5	70.7	63
4+	(0.0)	(7.1)	(92.9)	(0.0)	(78.6)	(71.4)	14
<b>Residence</b>							
Rural	3.8	8.6	87.6	1.4	64.3	56.8	223
Urban	2.9	3.9	93.2	1.6	81.2	78.6	252
<b>Education</b>							
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	12.1	6.3	81.6	0.0	57.5	49.8	28
Less than 5 years	(7.7)	(23.1)	(69.2)	(0.0)	(76.9)	(69.2)	13
5-9 years	4.1	7.9	88.0	2.0	66.6	60.4	115
10 or more years	1.7	4.0	94.3	1.6	79.8	76.5	319
<b>Religion</b>				1.5			
Hindu	2.6	5.5	91.9	0.0	77.1	71.6	332
Muslim	6.6	8.4	85.0	2.5	64.7	64.7	44
Christian	3.0	4.7	92.3	--	74.1	71.6	98
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
<b>Castes/tribes</b>							
Scheduled caste	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	6
Scheduled tribes	0.0	5.3	94.7	6.3	89.9	89.9	35
Other backward classes	1.1	2.0	96.8	0.6	78.8	73.1	61
Others	3.9	6.1	90.0		73.2	68.6	373
<b>DLHS-4</b>	3.2	5.6	91.1	1.5	75.2	71.0	475
<b>DLHS-3</b>	1.9	6.4	89.9	4.2	81.8	90.9	408

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. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown based on less than 10 cases. \*\* Unweighted cases..

**TABLE 3.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND PREGNACY COMPLICATIONS**

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)<sup>###</sup> who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by districts, Goa, 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**
North Goa	75.7	86.4	96.6	75.4	68.6	38.8	265
South Goa	76.0	94.1	96.7	70.6	68.1	34.1	210
<b>DLHS-4</b>	76.7	90.9	96.9	75.2	71.0	36.2	475
<b>DLHS-3</b>	89.6	95.8	98.0	93.8	90.9	64.3	408

<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, Goa, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Institutional delivery			Home delivery 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	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
20-24	66.6	26.6	93.2	6.8	6.8	100.0	55
25-29	45.6	47.6	93.2	6.2	3.6	96.7	131
30-34	48.2	51.4	99.6	0.4	0.0	99.6	162
35+	37.8	62.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	122
<b>No. of Living Children</b>							
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
1	38.5	60.5	99.0	1.0	0.7	99.7	212
2	50.6	45.8	96.4	3.6	2.6	99.0	183
3	62.2	31.3	93.5	5.2	4.1	97.6	63
4+	(71.4)	(21.4)	(92.8)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(92.9)	14
<b>Residence</b>							
Rural	50.3	47.5	97.8	1.7	0.5	98.3	223
Urban	45.8	50.9	96.7	3.3	2.6	99.3	252
<b>Education</b>							
Non literate	73.6	3.1	76.7	20.4	9.0	85.6	28
Less than 5 years	(84.6)	(0.0)	(84.6)	(15.4)	(7.7)	(92.3)	13
5-9 years	64.7	32.4	97.1	3.0	3.0	100.0	115
10 or more years	37.3	62.4	99.7	0.3	0.3	100.0	319
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	53.9	42.4	96.3	3.5	2.6	98.9	332
Muslim	57.3	41.2	98.5	1.5	0.0	98.5	44
Christian	19.9	80.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
<b>Castes/tribes</b>							
Scheduled caste	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Scheduled tribes	69.7	30.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	35
Other backward classes	41.3	58.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	61
Others	46.5	49.8	96.3	3.5	2.3	98.6	373
<b>DLHS-4</b>	47.4	49.7	97.1	2.7	1.9	99.0	475
<b>DLHS-3</b>	NA	NA	96.4	3.6	0.2	96.6	408

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 based on less than 10 cases. NA: Not available\*\* Unweighted cases

**TABLE 3.8 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION USED FOR DELIVERY AND ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)<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, Goa, 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	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	0	4500	10000	3
20-24	7.3	38.3	33.0	14.7	4.0	0.0	55	0	7250	20400	15
25-29	10.4	56.5	20.8	5.4	5.4	13.0	131	1029	10316	27800	54
30-34	9.8	63.1	26.1	0.6	3.3	0.0	162	660	14250	30902	55
35+	6.1	74.1	18.5	1.3	1.7	--	122	600	11429	31142	40
<b>No. of Living Children</b>											
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	0	10000	--	1
1	7.8	68.5	20.8	1.9	2.4	0.0	212	900	11000	31243	85
2	8.6	58.8	23.3	5.7	6.2	0.0	183	760	11065	25579	61
3	11.6	50.1	29.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	63	700	11857	28222	16
4+	(7.1)	(35.7)	(35.7)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	14	0	4000	35000	4
<b>Residence</b>											
Rural	10.5	62.3	23.1	1.9	4.6	0.0	223	650	14340	31582	76
Urban	7.5	61.0	23.3	4.9	2.9	10.9	252	1083	7360	27421	91
<b>Education</b>											
Non literate	20.4	9.8	42.6	3.9	6.0	0.0	28	0	9500	15000	3
Less than 5	(0.0)	(23.1)	(38.5)	(23.1)	(18.2)	(50.0)	13	0	5000	0	1
5-9 years	18.0	37.8	36.0	5.2	3.3	0.0	115	700	13048	23294	39
10 or more years	4.6	76.6	16.1	2.4	2.9	0.0	319	846	9404	30471	124
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	9.5	55.6	27.2	4.0	4.4	9.4	332	1022	11226	30591	116
Muslim	12.3	51.0	26.6	8.6	0.0	0.0	44	0	9750	22664	15
Christian	3.6	88.0	7.4	1.0	2.2	--	98	500	8000	28359	36
others	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	1	--	--	--	--
<b>Castes/tribes</b>											
Scheduled Caste	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	500	1500	70000	2
Scheduled Tribes	5.2	74.8	17.2	2.8	6.3	--	35	1067	11000	35786	17
Other backward classes	7.0	62.0	25.8	5.1	1.2	--	61	500	14833	35263	25
Others	9.0	60.2	23.4	3.8	3.4	8.4	373	834	10364	27000	123
<b>DLHS-4</b>	8.6	61.5	23.2	3.8	3.5	8.4	475	836	10850	29235	167
<b>DLHS-3</b>	4.2	62.7	5.9	26.6	3.6	--	408	330	3720	11313	202

<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>b</sup> Percentage women who got JSY assistance. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown based on less than 10 cases. \*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 3.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT**Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)<sup>###</sup> according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by districts, Goa, 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 <sup>2</sup> Delivery	Mean Delivery cost	Number of Women**
North Goa	97.7	1.9	1.2	98.9	27835	265
South Goa	96.6	3.4	2.1	98.7	19047	210
<b>DLHS-4</b>	97.1	2.7	1.9	99.0	23731	475
<b>DLHS-3</b>	96.4	3.6	0.2	96.6	-	408

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, Goa, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Reasons									Number of women**	
	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Customary	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of knowledge		Other
<b>DLHS-4</b>				(18.2)	(18.2)	(27.3)	(9.1)	(9.1)	(9.1)	(9.1)	11
<b>DLHS-3</b>				13.5	20.7	27.6	6.4	15.0	8.4	8.4	11

<sup>###</sup> Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. There are only 11 cases because of that background characteristics has been removed \*\* 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, Goa, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Any delivery complication	Type of delivery complications						Number of Women**
		Premature labour	Excessive bleeding	Prolonged labour	obstructed labour	Breech presentation	Convulsion/ high BP	
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
20-24	32.4	19.4	20.4	65.3	0.0	0.0	22.4	55
25-29	23.8	33.3	24.5	54.9	6.1	0.0	22.8	131
30-34	27.2	22.3	23.3	56.6	14.3	0.0	17.9	162
35+	17.9	23.7	40.0	55.2	12.0	6.1	29.5	122
<b>No. of Living Children</b>								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
1	23.2	31.8	27.6	53.9	8.5	0.0	20.3	212
2	24.8	17.5	29.7	59.7	11.8	2.9	15.5	183
3	23.4	28.0	19.9	44.1	0.0	0.0	58.6	63
4+	(35.7)	(20.0)	(20.0)	(80.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	20.1	46.0	32.9	43.2	7.6	0.0	18.7	223
Urban	26.8	17.4	24.4	62.4	9.9	1.6	23.4	252
<b>Number of ANC Visits</b>								
0	21.5	16.5	23.3	27.3	0.0	0.0	47.3	45
1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-
2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
3+	24.8	26.7	27.2	59.3	10.0	1.2	19.8	429
<b>Delivery</b>								
Normal	21.5	20.8	28.9	62.8	3.1	0.0	22.6	324
Caesarean	30.2	34.3	21.9	49.1	18.6	2.8	18.8	149
By Instrument or Assisted	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
<b>Place of Delivery</b>								
Government facility	23.0	32.2	32.6	65.3	8.0	0.0	13.8	231
Private facility	26.5	21.5	23.1	48.4	10.4	2.1	29.3	231
Home	(9.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
<b>DLHS-4</b>	24.4	25.9	26.9	56.7	9.2	1.1	22.0	475
<b>DLHS-3</b>	35.5	25.3	24.4	29.8	29.9	11.6	7.5	406

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 based on 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, Goa, 2012 -13

Background characteristics	Any post delivery complication	Type of post delivery complication				Number of women**
		High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	
<b>Age group</b>						
15-19	--	--	--	--	--	5
20-24	20.4	23.9	48.0	10.7	82.5	55
25-29	12.2	14.4	38.0	19.9	64.6	131
30-34	13.9	30.7	26.7	9.9	55.0	162
35+	16.3	16.5	27.0	4.4	45.5	122
<b>No. of Living Children</b>						
0	--	--	--	--	--	3
1	14.4	20.4	38.1	14.2	56.0	212
2	15.9	25.6	32.1	11.2	54.2	183
3	8.1	0.0	11.5	0.0	71.5	63
4+	(21.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	14
<b>Residence</b>						
Rural	12.5	25.4	48.3	8.6	32.9	223
Urban	15.8	20.0	26.3	12.0	71.0	252
<b>Delivery</b>						
Normal	11.6	19.0	27.4	8.3	62.8	324
Caesarean	20.5	25.8	37.1	14.6	57.5	149
By Instrument or Assisted	--	--	--	--	--	1
<b>Place of Delivery</b>						
Government facility	12.1	21.8	31.6	8.2	67.2	231
Private facility	17.5	22.2	34.9	13.0	53.0	231
Home	(9.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	11
Others	--	--	--	--	--	1
<b>Who Conducted the Last Delivery</b>						
Doctor	--	--	--	-	--	--
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	--	--	--	-	--	1
Dai	--	--	--	-	--	8
Relatives/Friends	--	--	--	--	--	4
None	--	--	--	--	--	0
<b>DLHS-4</b>	14.7	21.7	33.1	11.0	59.3	475
<b>DLHS-3</b>	26.8	27.2	52.3	10.1	26.8	406

<sup>##</sup> Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008.. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown based on less than 10 cases. \*\* Unweighted cases

<b>TABLE 3.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERY</b>					
Percentage of women (aged 15-49) <sup>###</sup> whether received any check-up after delivery according to background characteristics, Goa, 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	--	--	--	--	05
20-24	93.2	--	93.2	93.2	55
25-29	93.5	0.0	95.0	95.0	131
30-34	99.6	20.9	99.6	99.6	162
35+	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	122
<b>No. of Living Children</b>					
0	--	--	--	--	03
1	99.0	0.0	99.0	99.0	212
2	95.7	0.0	96.9	96.9	183
3	96.2	55.0	96.2	96.2	63
4+	(92.9)	(0.0)	(92.9)	(92.9)	14
<b>Residence</b>					
Rural	98.7	22.5	99.2	99.2	223
Urban	96.3	10.9	96.7	96.7	252
<b>Education</b>					
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	82.5	30.6	82.5	82.5	28
Less than 5 years	(84.6)	(0.0)	(84.6)	(84.6)	13
5-9 years	97.0	0.0	97.0	97.0	115
10 or more years	99.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	319
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	96.5	9.4	97.1	97.1	332
Muslim	98.5	--	98.5	98.5	44
Christian	99.0	--	99.0	99.0	98
Others	--	--	--	--	01
<b>Castes/tribes</b>					
Scheduled caste	--	--	--	--	06
Scheduled tribes	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	35
Other backward classes	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	61
Others	96.4	13.5	97.0	97.0	373
<b>DLHS-4</b>					
	97.2	13.5	97.6	97.6	475
<b>DLHS-3</b>					
	96.6	--	91.7	-	406

<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 based on 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, Goa, 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	--	--	--	--	--	5
20-24	38.3	39.1	32.4	20.4	48.6	55
25-29	32.6	55.3	23.8	12.2	47.0	131
30-34	38.3	46.8	27.2	13.9	45.5	162
35+	37.6	56.7	17.9	16.3	46.6	122
<b>No. of living Children</b>						
0	--	--	--	--	--	3
1	34.7	46.0	23.2	14.4	40.5	212
2	40.2	56.5	24.8	15.9	59.7	183
3	29.8	62.0	23.4	8.1	56.5	63
4+	(35.7)	(20.0)	(35.7)	(21.4)	(0.0)	14
<b>Residence</b>						
Rural	39.4	52.2	20.1	12.5	60.5	223
Urban	34.4	50.1	26.8	15.8	40.5	252
<b>Education</b>						
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	6.9	43.4	7.9	6.2	0.0	28
Less than five years	(38.5)	(0.0)	(46.2)	(30.8)	(0.0)	13
5-9 years	42.1	54.0	32.8	21.9	57.6	115
10 or more years	36.7	52.1	22.0	12.3	45.0	319
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	31.3	53.5	20.9	12.7	44.6	332
Muslim	49.6	42.7	32.6	28.0	48.0	98
Christian	47.1	49.4	33.1	14.6	50.3	45
Others	--	--	--	--	--	1
<b>Castes/tribes</b>						
Scheduled caste	--	--	--	--	--	6
Scheduled tribes	33.8	57.1	20.8	9.7	0.0	35
Other backward classes	37.4	51.0	32.0	20.1	37.6	61
Others	36.4	50.9	23.8	14.3	51.7	373
<b>DLHS-4</b>	36.2	50.9	24.4	14.7	46.6	475
<b>DLHS-3</b>	64.3	88.9	35.5	26.8	77.2	406

<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 based on 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, Goa, 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**
North Goa	38.8	55.7	24.6	15.5	47.4	265
South Goa	34.1	44.5	22.5	12.6	51.2	210
<b>DLHS-4</b>	36.2	50.9	24.4	14.7	46.6	475
<b>DLHS-3</b>	64.3	88.9	35.5	26.8	77.2	406

<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, Goa, 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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
20-24	18.2	10.2	2.4	2.5	3.2	31.9	38.4	55
25-29	14.2	10.4	3.7	16.7	3.3	22.4	35.8	131
30-34	10.8	7.6	3.6	16.9	4.0	26.6	41.2	162
35+	9.7	6.4	1.7	11.9	3.2	22.2	35.1	122
<b>Children ever born</b>								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
1	16.4	9.3	3.6	18.8	4.2	26.6	42.5	212
2	10.2	7.7	3.6	10.4	3.5	26.1	38.2	183
3	7.2	9.5	0.0	8.7	1.8	20.9	23.1	63
4+	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(35.7)	14
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	12.7	12.0	4.0	18.5	3.5	19.7	37.1	223
Urban	12.4	6.3	2.4	11.3	3.4	28.1	38.5	252
<b>Education</b>								
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	6.6	6.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	17.1	17.3	28
Less than 5 years	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(30.8)	(30.8)	13
9-10 years	9.1	9.6	2.0	9.3	2.4	22.8	30.8	115
10 or more years	14.8	8.4	3.7	17.2	4.3	26.4	42.9	319
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	13.2	7.9	2.0	14.2	3.7	24.7	40.6	332
Muslim	2.4	10.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	35.0	25.3	44
Christian	15.3	8.6	7.1	20.0	4.4	21.6	35.4	98
Others <sup>#</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
<b>Castes/tribes</b>								
Scheduled caste	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Scheduled tribes	5.7	2.3	1.6	7.8	0.0	12.0	30.4	35
Other backward classes	9.3	8.2	2.8	22.5	2.0	23.7	42.1	61
Others	13.4	9.0	3.2	13.0	4.0	26.2	38.0	373
<b>DLHS-4</b>								
DLHS-4	12.5	8.4	3.0	13.9	3.5	25.1	38.0	475
<b>DLHS-3</b>								
DLHS-3	24.9	18.5	14.0	25.7	19.5	27.8	51.6	406

<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.



# **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, Goa, 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	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	3
20-24	45.7	48	82.2	17.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	24
25-29	59.7	103	47.7	52.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	65
30-34	76.9	103	49.4	50.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	78
35-39	66.9	46	49.4	50.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	32
40-44	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	5
45-49	--	1	na	na	na	na	na	00
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	76.8	154	52.0	48.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	116
Urban	55.9	160	53.0	47.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91
<b>Mother's education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	(42.1)	21	--	--	--	--	--	8
Less than 5 years	(72.7)	11	--	--	--	--	--	8
5-9 years	68.9	68	79.2	20.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	50
10 or more years	64.5	214	39.6	60.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	141
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	62.6	211	60.6	39.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	138
Muslim	52.2	28	(84.6)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	15
Christian	72.6	74	20.8	79.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	54
Others	--	1	na	na	na	na	na	00
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>								
Scheduled Caste	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	2
Scheduled Tribes	70.9	25	(50.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	17
Other Backward Classes	68.3	39	38.2	61.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	27
Others	62.4	247	53.0	47.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	161
<b>DLHS-4</b>	64.0	314	52.5	47.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	207
<b>DLHS-3</b>	96.4	200	41.4	58.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	190

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

**TABLE 4.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING**

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

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/Khees <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	--	--	--	--	5
20-24	93.8	39.3	90.2	3.6	48
25-29	90.8	41.4	88.4	3.5	103
30-34	95.3	54.9	92.4	2.9	103
35-39	93.9	48.8	92.6	1.3	46
40-44	--	--	--	--	8
45-49	--	--	--	--	1
<b>Residence</b>					
Rural	96.2	50.5	93.2	3.0	154
Urban	91.9	43.3	89.8	2.8	160
<b>Mother's education</b>					
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	94.7	39.5	94.7	0.0	21
Less than 5 years	(100.0)	(63.6)	(100.0)	(0.0)	11
5-9 years	97.0	53.3	94.7	2.4	68
10 or more years	92.0	43.5	89.1	3.5	214
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	94.5	44.4	92.9	2.2	211
Muslim	95.8	53.7	95.8	0.0	28
Christian	89.5	47.0	83.4	6.1	74
Others	--	--	--	--	1
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>					
Scheduled Caste	--	--	--	--	3
Scheduled Tribes	84.7	58.3	84.7	0.0	25
Other Backward Classes	94.8	50.8	92.0	2.8	39
Others	94.1	44.2	91.4	3.2	247
<b>DLHS-4</b>	93.5	46.0	91.1	2.9	314
<b>DLHS-3</b>	85.8	60.9	84.2	15.8	200

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

**TABLE 4.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS**

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

Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status <sup>1</sup>				Number of children**
		Other fluids	Semisolid food	Solid food	Solid/semi-solid food	
<2	(61.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	13
2-3	(84.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	19
4-5	(75.0)	(6.3)	(12.5)	(6.3)	(12.5)	16
6-8	28.1	8.9	28.6	9.2	28.6	25
9-11	15.8	14.4	63.7	12.8	63.7	23
12-17	16.9	18.3	63.5	39.5	66.7	59
18-23	13.0	29.3	65.2	54.9	70.4	58
24-35	6.5	37.6	73.1	65.4	81.6	101
6-9	27.7	6.5	31.9	9.1	31.9	35
6-35 <sup>2</sup>	13.1	26.6	64.1	47.1	69.1	266

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, Goa, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
<b>Age group</b>		
15-19	--	2
20-24	--	7
25-29	(66.7)	15
30-34	(92.9)	14
35-39	--	6
40-44	--	1
45-49	--	--
<b>Residence</b>		
Rural	87.8	25
Urban	(70.0)	20
<b>Mother's education</b>		
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	--	2
Less than 5 years	--	1
5-9 years	--	9
10 or more years	80.2	33
<b>Religion</b>		
Hindu	77.7	31
Muslim	--	4
Christian	(80.0)	10
Others	na	0
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>		
Scheduled Caste	--	1
Scheduled Tribes	--	2
Other Backward Classes	--	7
Others	79.5	35
<b>DLHS-4</b>	77.9	45
<b>DLHS-3</b>	43.6	30

<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 4.5 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, Goa, 2012-13

Districts	Children received Colostrum/ <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	
North Goa	95.7	54.1	94.2	2.0	177
South Goa	91.8	37.1	87.7	4.1	137
<b>DLHS-4</b>	93.5	46.0	91.1	2.9	314
<b>DLHS-3</b>	85.8	60.9	84.2	15.8	200

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 Goa, 2012-13

Background characteristics	BCG	DPT			Polio				Measles	Full vaccination <sup>1</sup>	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
<b>Residence</b>													
Rural	98.3	100.0	96.5	92.9	6.5	98.4	96.7	94.6	96.4	89.3	0.0	76.3	57
Urban	100.0	98.4	98.4	94.8	5.4	98.4	98.4	94.8	92.5	89.0	0.0	70.0	55
<b>Sex of child</b>													
Male	98.8	100.0	98.7	98.7	5.3	100.0	100.0	98.7	96.4	95.1	0.0	71.3	61
Female	100.0	97.8	96.3	88.2	6.5	96.3	94.8	89.6	91.1	81.5	0.0	73.9	51
<b>Birth order</b>													
1	100.0	98.2	95.6	92.3	4.0	98.2	96.9	93.5	94.1	88.2	0.0	67.2	60
2	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1	4.9	98.1	98.1	98.1	97.8	95.9	0.0	85.0	40
3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56.6	9
4+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	66.1	3
<b>Mother's education</b>													
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Less than 5 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
5-9 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	6.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.4	88.4	0.0	87.7	25
10 or more years	100.0	98.6	96.6	93.2	5.5	97.7	96.7	94.1	96.1	90.8	0.0	69.5	78
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	99.0	98.5	98.5	93.1	7.3	97.5	97.5	94.6	92.5	87.2	0.0	70.6	73
Muslim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Sikh	100.0	100.0	97.2	97.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	97.2	100.0	97.2	0.0	81.4	29
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	1
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>													
Scheduled Caste	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Scheduled Tribes	(100.0)	(90.9)	(90.9)	(81.8)	(5.1)	(81.8)	(81.8)	(81.8)	(90.9)	(81.8)	(0.0)	(81.8)	11
Other Backward Classes	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(94.4)	(4.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(94.4)	(94.4)	(88.9)	(0.0)	(66.7)	18
Others	(99.1)	(100.0)	(98.1)	(95.8)	6.9	100.0	99.1	96.6	94.3	90.1	0.0	71.6	82
<b>DLHS-4</b>													
DLHS-4	99.3	99.0	97.6	94.1	5.8	98.4	97.7	94.7	94.1	89.1	0.0	72.5	112
<b>DLHS-3</b>													
DLHS-3	98.4	95.8	95.8	91.5	2.5	100.0	100.0	94.1	94.1	89.8	0.0	81.1	115

Note. Table based on last survived child born since 01.01.2008. <sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included. <sup>1</sup> BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and vaccine against measles. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. \*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 4.7 STATUS OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS**

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

Districts	Vaccination card seen	Vaccination Status						Percentage received at least one dose of Vitamin-A <sup>2</sup>	Number of children**
		BCG	DPT3	Polio 3	Measles	Full <sup>1</sup>	None		
North Goa	76.1	100.0	95.4	96.8	96.8	93.7	0.0	97.9	64
South Goa	69.4	98.0	91.8	91.9	91.5	83.3	0.0	96.0	48
<b>DLHS-4</b>	72.5	99.0	94.1	94.7	94.1	89.1	0.0	97.1 <sup>#</sup>	112
<b>DLHS-3</b>	81.0	95.8	91.5	94.1	94.1	89.8	0.0	87.6	115

Note: Table based on last survived 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. # Percentage in fact sheet age group of children is 9-35 months. \*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 4.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION**

Percentage of children aged 3 years received vaccination by place of vaccination, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Place of vaccination						Number of children**
	Aganwadi Centre	Government health sector			Private health sector <sup>1</sup>	Others	
		Sub- Health Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility			
<b>Residence</b>							
Rural	19.5	38.5	27.9	39.8	27.1	0.0	148
Urban	12.4	32.3	15.6	48.9	31.1	0.0	148
<b>Sex of the child</b>							
Male	12.4	37.5	22.8	38.1	33.3	0.0	144
Female	17.9	32.0	17.9	52.5	25.9	0.0	152
<b>Birth order</b>							
1	14.8	37.6	21.1	36.4	33.0	0.0	142
2	13.9	28.6	20.3	53.1	27.2	0.0	110
3	22.5	43.7	10.8	53.2	26.7	0.0	35
4+	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
<b>Mother's education</b>							
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	14.2	37.0	18.3	50.1	14.0	0.0	21
Less than 5 years	(18.2)	(36.4)	(18.2)	(81.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
5-9 years	17.0	39.8	25.7	70.2	12.2	0.0	65
10 or more years	14.5	33.0	18.8	34.6	38.6	0.0	199
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	17.1	37.6	21.5	48.4	23.4	0.0	202
Muslim	12.4	16.5	13.3	62.9	16.7	0.0	27
Sikh	10.3	33.7	18.8	28.2	55.8	0.0	66
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>							
Scheduled Caste	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Scheduled Tribes	12.2	34.1	19.6	59.5	15.8	0.0	23
Other Backward Classes	12.5	52.0	20.1	35.2	29.7	0.0	36
Others	15.7	32.6	20.7	45.8	30.6	0.0	234
<b>DLHS-4</b>	15.2	34.7	20.3	45.4	29.6	0.0	296
<b>DLHS-3</b>	NA	14.3	27.7	41.8	23.2	0.0	311

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 non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. \*\* Unweighted cases.

<b>TABLE 4.9 VITAMIN-A AND HEPATITIS-B SUPPLEMENTATION FOR CHILDREN</b>				
Percentage of children aged 9-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A and Hepatitis-B injection, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 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>				
9-23 months	87.4	27.5	92.1	134
24-35 months	98.0	69.7	95.6	99
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	93.9	46.1	91.8	114
Urban	90.6	46.8	94.7	119
<b>Sex of the child</b>				
Male	90.7	50.6	94.5	113
Female	93.0	42.7	92.6	120
<b>Birth order</b>				
1	94.7	24.6	50.8	122
2	90.6	14.1	31.0	76
3	80.2	5.5	8.7	28
4+	--	--	--	7
<b>Mother's education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	82.1	39.6	75.3	18
Less than 5 years	--	--	--	9
5-9 years	87.8	49.4	89.9	49
10 or more years	94.2	46.0	96.9	157
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	91.9	47.8	92.8	158
Muslim	94.4	48.7	95.0	21
Sikh	90.7	42.2	95.3	53
Others	--	--	--	1
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>				
Scheduled Caste	--	--	--	1
Scheduled Tribes	93.9	43.6	100.0	21
Other Backward Classes	96.0	43.1	95.4	27
Others	91.0	47.6	92.7	184
<b>DLHS-4</b>				
	91.9	46.5	93.6	233
<b>DLHS-3</b>				
	87.6	24.4	88.4	216

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008. <sup>a</sup>Literate but 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, Goa, 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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
20-24	67.4	58.4	33.0	5.1	1.1	10.0	2.6	104
25-29	80.1	68.0	33.4	5.7	3.8	16.7	3.5	251
30-34	88.2	76.3	36.7	4.4	1.0	20.2	3.5	358
35-39	87.6	76.6	37.5	6.8	3.5	20.5	1.8	314
40-44	82.7	69.3	34.9	4.0	2.4	21.1	2.7	319
45-49	84.8	70.6	36.9	4.3	2.0	16.7	5.2	315
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	83.0	69.1	29.5	6.3	3.3	17.0	2.9	813
Urban	84.4	73.0	39.7	4.3	1.8	19.5	3.6	857
<b>Mother's education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	66.0	48.6	36.3	2.7	1.8	11.4	6.0	169
Less than 5 years	51.5	43.4	23.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	3.9	46
5-9 years	80.3	64.6	32.2	5.0	2.2	17.9	4.3	487
10 or more years	90.1	80.1	38.2	5.7	2.7	20.6	2.3	968
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	82.8	69.1	37.0	4.6	2.7	19.5	3.5	1125
Muslim	82.2	72.1	32.8	8.5	2.2	13.0	5.9	139
Sikh	87.9	78.7	34.2	5.1	1.7	17.9	1.9	399
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>								
Scheduled Caste	91.6	76.4	36.3	4.8	1.9	28.5	3.3	33
Scheduled Tribes	76.7	63.7	28.0	1.7	0.7	18.0	9.5	114
Other Backward Classes	85.0	71.2	34.4	3.8	5.9	20.4	1.9	214
Others	84.1	72.1	36.7	5.5	2.0	18.1	3.0	1309
<b>DLHS-4</b>	83.9	71.5	35.9	5.0	2.4	18.5	3.3	1670
<b>DLHS-3</b>	82.8	75.4	29.6	1.2	2.8	6.9	24.5	1457

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

**TABLE 4.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA**

Percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and sought advice/ treatment according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 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	0.9	73	--	--	--	--	--	1
25-29	1.3	162	--	--	--	--	--	2
30-34	1.2	173	--	--	--	--	--	2
35-39	2.0	90	--	--	--	--	--	2
40-49	5.0	26	--	--	--	--	--	2
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	2.9	251	--	--	--	--	--	7
Urban	0.7	273	--	--	--	--	--	2
<b>Mother's education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	0.0	40	--	--	--	--	--	0
Less than 5 years	0.0	20	--	--	--	--	--	0
5-9 years	0.8	129	--	--	--	--	--	1
10 or more years	2.1	335	--	--	--	--	--	8
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	1.1	373	--	--	--	--	--	5
Muslim	0.0	46	--	--	--	--	--	0
Sikh	3.9	103	--	--	--	--	--	4
Others	0.0	2	--	--	--	--	--	0
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>								
Scheduled Caste	0.0	5	--	--	--	--	--	0
Schedule Tribes	0.0	37	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Backward Classes	0.7	71	--	--	--	--	--	1
Others	1.8	411	--	--	--	--	--	8
<b>DLHS-4</b>	1.5	524	--	--	(14.6)	(76.3)	--	9
<b>DLHS-3</b>	6.6	470	69.9	69.2	--	--	--	21

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women*	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) <sup>1</sup>					Children suffered from ARI <sup>3</sup>	Number of children**
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing / whistling	Rapid breathing	Other Signs <sup>2</sup>		
<b>Age group</b>									
15-19	--	9	50.9	39.5	0.0	19.3	37.5	0.0	6
20-24	55.9	104	43.3	10.8	2.6	6.9	24.0	0.9	67
25-29	66.9	251	49.7	13.4	5.9	6.7	29.5	1.9	162
30-34	68.2	358	46.6	22.0	7.8	5.4	29.6	1.0	173
35-39	68.4	314	48.4	23.2	5.7	7.1	29.4	1.9	90
40-44	62.5	319	44.9	15.7	6.8	9.6	25.9	4.4	20
45-49	66.0	315	48.5	17.0	6.1	7.3	29.7	0.0	6
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	63.4	813	45.4	18.3	6.8	7.5	24.4	2.9	251
Urban	67.2	857	48.4	18.0	5.9	7.1	31.1	0.7	273
<b>Mother's education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	46.2	169	35.8	6.2	2.6	5.6	24.6	1.6	40
Less than 5 years	42.2	46	28.6	9.9	4.1	4.0	11.0	0.0	20
5-9 years	57.3	487	39.9	14.1	5.5	5.8	19.8	0.5	129
10 or more years	74.3	968	53.7	22.5	7.3	8.4	34.3	2.0	335
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu									
Muslim	62.8	1125	45.7	16.9	5.0	7.0	28.0	1.3	373
Christian	60.5	139	46.2	15.0	7.9	7.1	19.8	1.3	46
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	76.4	399	51.7	23.4	9.1	8.3	33.7	2.4	103
Others	76.6	7	76.6	0.0	17.0	0.0	28.1	0.0	2
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>									
Scheduled Caste	82.8	33	60.3	17.9	5.4	6.4	41.0	19.4	5
Scheduled Tribes	56.2	114	42.8	12.5	7.5	6.8	24.3	5.3	37
Other Backward Classes	71.6	214	48.7	24.5	5.9	2.7	30.3	1.2	71
Others	65.2	1309	47.1	17.6	6.2	8.0	28.4	1.1	411
<b>DLHS-4</b>	65.8	1670	47.3	18.1	6.2	7.2	28.6	1.5	524
<b>DLHS-3</b>	48.6	1457	75.3	26.9	9.5	32.7	34.9	8.1	470

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. Due to less number of cases place of treatment not shown.<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. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. \*\*Unweighted cases.**TABLE 4.13 AWARENESS OF ORS AND ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) BY DISTRICTS**

Percentage of women by awareness of ORS and percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and ARI and sought advice/treatment by districts, Goa, 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>	
North Goa	71.2	2.4	100.0	2.1	82.1	295
South Goa	70.2	0.9	48.3	1.4	100.0	229
<b>DLHS-4</b>	71.5	1.5	90.1	1.5	89.4	524
<b>DLHS-3</b>	75.4	6.6	69.2	8.1	89.3	470

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/diarrhoea 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, Goa, 2012-13

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	99.5	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.6
Any modern method <sup>1</sup>	98.3	98.7	98.1	98.5	98.9	98.3
Female sterilization	91.8	92.5	91.4	92.1	92.6	91.8
Male sterilization	57.0	52.5	59.7	58.7	54.1	61.4
Intra Uterine Device	63.6	58.9	66.5	65.1	60.8	67.6
Pill	53.9	61.7	49.1	55.0	63.7	49.7
Emergency contraceptive pill	29.1	34.8	25.5	29.9	36.0	26.1
Injectables	12.6	15.7	10.7	12.5	16.4	10.2
Condom	66.1	64.0	67.4	67.3	65.7	68.3
Female condom	12.0	12.7	11.6	11.8	12.5	11.4
Rhythm method	28.0	28.7	27.6	28.5	29.4	27.9
Withdrawal method	27.2	25.4	28.4	27.8	26.1	28.8
Contraceptive herbs	7.9	10.5	6.3	8.0	10.7	6.4
Lactational Amenorrhoea Method(LAM)	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Others	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.8	0.1	1.1
<b>Number of women**</b>	<b>1778</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>1670</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>857</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, Goa, 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	100.0	99.3	51.3	87.1	55.6	42.1	24.5	13.4	69.6	13.8	26.4	24.2	6.3	1.1	1.8	113
25-29	100.0	98.6	58.7	93.6	63.7	49.7	28.4	13.6	68.7	15.9	25.8	31.3	5.1	1.9	1.4	251
30-34	98.8	97.4	61.5	87.7	64.3	55.8	35.6	11.1	70.9	8.8	30.9	26.5	10.2	1.1	0.0	358
35-39	99.7	98.6	56.2	93.3	65.6	60.0	35.0	12.2	69.0	12.3	29.6	31.7	9.4	0.4	0.7	314
40-49	99.8	98.9	59.6	94.4	67.6	56.6	25.7	12.9	63.4	11.2	28.0	25.8	7.6	0.6	0.7	634
<b>No. of living children</b>																
0	98.8	97.3	54.5	84.7	60.8	52.0	33.9	14.8	72.4	14.0	26.3	26.9	7.6	1.2	0.9	252
1	99.3	98.1	56.8	90.7	67.8	59.4	31.9	16.2	70.8	13.3	30.9	27.8	7.5	0.6	0.3	494
2	100.0	98.8	62.3	94.1	67.4	55.4	30.8	10.3	65.9	9.8	31.3	29.7	8.4	1.0	0.7	625
3	100.0	99.5	55.4	97.1	58.7	52.1	21.1	9.5	64.6	11.4	22.3	25.7	7.7	0.8	1.5	219
4+	100.0	100.0	63.8	94.2	60.0	41.0	21.8	8.5	48.5	12.0	14.8	20.5	10.7	1.6	1.6	80
<b>Residence</b>																
Rural	99.7	98.9	54.1	92.6	60.8	63.7	36.0	16.4	65.7	12.5	29.4	26.1	10.7	0.9	0.1	813
Urban	99.6	98.3	61.4	91.8	67.6	49.7	26.1	10.2	68.3	11.4	27.9	28.8	6.4	0.9	1.1	857
<b>Education</b>																
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	98.7	97.4	45.7	91.5	44.3	20.7	11.8	5.1	40.2	7.6	9.5	21.2	3.4	0.0	0.5	169
Less than five years	100.0	99.0	56.5	94.0	62.3	54.2	26.5	6.8	57.6	6.8	16.6	21.6	13.9	0.0	1.5	217
5-9 years	99.6	99.0	54.0	91.6	66.0	57.5	22.8	13.5	68.3	9.6	24.4	21.0	9.4	1.6	2.0	316
10 or more years	99.7	98.5	62.8	92.0	68.9	60.1	35.8	14.7	73.6	14.3	35.5	32.3	7.1	1.0	0.3	968
<b>Religion</b>																
Hindu	99.8	99.1	59.5	92.7	66.4	56.0	26.2	12.1	64.5	8.6	22.3	25.1	9.4	0.8	0.8	1125
Muslim	98.4	98.0	50.0	92.3	59.1	41.6	28.4	11.5	72.2	16.8	21.3	25.2	9.5	1.7	2.4	139
Christian	99.7	97.2	59.4	90.5	64.6	58.0	41.2	14.4	73.5	18.9	49.3	36.2	3.4	1.1	0.0	399
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	06
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>																
Scheduled caste	100.0	100.0	49.2	90.2	57.7	54.1	22.7	8.6	47.5	3.3	13.3	14.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	33
Scheduled tribes	100.0	98.1	51.6	93.8	61.5	49.8	30.3	14.2	69.3	7.2	18.5	28.5	8.0	0.0	1.9	114
Other backward caste	99.5	99.2	59.3	94.6	72.1	63.0	28.4	10.0	64.2	5.7	29.4	24.6	16.0	1.8	1.2	214
Others	99.6	98.4	59.3	91.6	64.4	54.1	30.2	12.9	68.1	13.3	29.5	28.5	6.8	0.9	0.6	1309
<b>DLHS-4</b>																
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1670</b>
<b>DLHS-3</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1356</b>

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill; LAM = Lactational Amenorrhoea Method. NA: Not available.

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

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

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by district, Goa, 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**
North Goa	99.6	98.2	62.4	92.0	67.1	68.1	30.4	12.8	58.4	9.8	28.6	26.1	16.8	1.1	1.1	813
South Goa	99.7	99.0	53.5	92.4	61.6	45.5	31.5	13.6	75.2	14.0	28.6	28.8	0.5	0.7	0.2	857
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1670</b>
<b>DLHS-3</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1356</b>

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill; LAM =Lactational Amenorrhoea Method. NA: Not available

\*\* 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, Goa, 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	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	09
20 - 24	26.3	13.9	0.0	4.3	3.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	8.0	7.3	0.0	104
25 - 29	38.8	27.7	0.7	11.7	2.4	1.0	1.8	0.0	13.1	0.0	4.7	11.2	0.0	251
30 - 34	45.2	30.1	0.4	14.8	2.8	1.3	2.3	0.0	11.6	0.3	11.5	10.1	0.0	358
35 - 39	47.0	31.7	0.0	19.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	0.0	10.3	0.0	13.0	9.6	0.0	314
40 - 44	46.9	34.4	0.0	26.6	2.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	7.5	0.0	9.0	9.1	0.0	319
45 - 49	48.1	36.3	0.0	28.1	3.8	1.1	1.2	0.0	7.4	0.3	9.0	10.8	0.0	315
<b>No. of living children</b>														
0	14.9	10.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	9.4	0.0	3.6	3.9	0.0	252
1	36.1	20.8	0.1	4.0	4.3	2.6	1.5	0.0	12.8	0.0	10.7	9.4	0.0	494
2	53.0	36.3	0.2	25.1	3.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	9.4	0.3	12.3	13.3	0.0	625
3	62.0	51.6	0.5	45.3	1.3	0.3	2.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	8.1	9.0	0.0	219
4+	63.6	58.0	0.0	53.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.6	6.7	0.0	80
<b>Residence</b>														
Rural	42.5	32.0	0.3	17.8	1.7	2.2	1.9	0.0	11.0	0.2	9.7	7.2	0.0	813
Urban	45.0	30.2	0.1	20.1	3.2	0.8	1.1	0.0	8.6	0.1	9.3	11.5	0.0	857
<b>Education</b>														
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	51.7	45.9	0.7	40.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.9	6.3	0.0	169
Less than five years	45.4	38.0	0.4	33.3	1.1	0.9	1.9	0.0	4.0	0.0	2.8	7.2	0.0	217
5-9 years	42.0	29.3	0.2	20.9	2.3	1.0	1.2	0.0	6.8	0.0	8.4	7.9	0.0	316
10 or more years	43.1	27.3	0.1	12.0	3.3	1.7	1.6	0.0	12.6	0.2	12.5	11.7	0.0	968
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	43.8	33.6	0.1	22.0	3.3	1.0	0.6	0.0	9.1	0.1	4.8	10.0	0.0	1125
Muslim	42.0	34.7	0.7	25.3	2.3	1.1	2.6	0.0	6.5	0.0	4.5	9.3	0.0	139
Christian	44.8	20.5	0.2	7.8	0.9	2.1	2.6	0.0	11.6	0.3	25.5	9.7	0.0	399
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	06
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>														
Scheduled caste	61.1	56.3	0.0	40.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	33
Scheduled tribes	35.1	31.3	0.0	20.3	1.8	1.3	0.7	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	114
Other backward caste	41.1	27.6	0.0	19.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	7.4	9.5	0.0	214
Others	44.8	30.8	0.2	18.6	2.9	1.6	1.7	0.0	9.8	0.2	10.7	10.2	0.0	1309
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1670</b>
<b>DLHS-3</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1356</b>

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill. . <sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.\*\* 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, Goa, 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	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	09
20 - 24	13.7	9.6	0.0	4.3	3.4	1.9	0.0	1.9	2.1	0.0	104
25 - 29	25.3	20.4	0.7	11.7	2.4	0.0	5.6	1.0	3.9	0.0	251
30 - 34	27.1	20.7	0.4	14.8	1.5	0.5	3.5	3.1	3.1	0.2	358
35 - 39	33.7	26.8	0.0	20.1	1.4	0.4	4.8	4.8	2.1	0.0	314
40 - 44	35.3	29.3	0.0	26.6	0.7	0.3	1.8	3.6	2.3	0.0	319
45 - 49	33.3	29.1	0.0	28.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.9	2.3	0.0	315
<b>No. of living children</b>											
No children	3.9	3.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	252
1 child											
1 son	21.9	15.0	0.0	5.1	3.5	0.5	5.9	2.9	4.1	0.0	281
No son	14.5	10.3	0.3	2.8	1.0	1.3	4.8	2.6	1.7	0.0	213
2 children											
1 or more sons	38.6	31.5	0.3	27.6	1.6	0.0	2.0	3.6	3.5	0.0	515
No sons	28.8	16.9	0.0	14.2	1.0	0.0	1.8	5.0	6.0	0.8	110
3 children											
1 or more sons	56.4	52.1	0.6	49.1	0.6	0.4	1.4	2.2	2.1	0.0	195
No sons	28.9	14.8	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	0.0	0.0	24
4+ children											
1 or more sons	56.6	53.9	0.0	53.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.8	0.0	72
No sons	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	08
<b>Residence</b>											
Rural	30.7	24.3	0.3	17.9	0.9	0.7	4.5	3.3	3.0	0.1	813
Urban	29.2	24.1	0.1	20.1	1.6	0.1	2.1	2.6	2.5	0.0	857
<b>Education</b>											
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	43.7	42.8	0.7	40.9	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	169
Less than five years	40.4	34.7	0.4	33.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.8	3.9	0.0	217
5-9 years	32.3	25.3	0.2	21.2	1.9	0.4	1.6	4.4	2.6	0.0	316
10 or more years	24.3	18.4	0.1	12.0	1.6	0.5	4.3	3.1	2.8	0.1	968
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	32.0	27.5	0.1	22.1	1.6	0.3	3.3	1.2	3.2	0.1	1125
Muslim	33.6	30.6	0.7	25.3	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.2	0.0	139
Christian	21.3	11.1	0.2	7.8	0.4	0.2	2.6	8.3	1.8	0.0	399
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	06

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>Castes/Tribes</b>											
Scheduled caste	51.0	44.5	0.0	40.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	6.5	0.0	33
Scheduled tribes	27.9	25.0	0.0	20.3	1.8	0.5	2.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	114
Other backward caste	30.6	23.7	0.0	19.4	0.6	0.0	3.7	4.2	2.3	0.4	214
Others	29.3	23.7	0.2	18.7	1.5	0.4	2.9	2.9	2.6	0.0	1309
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1670</b>
<b>DLHS-3</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1356</b>

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

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

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using spacing method by duration of use according to selected background characteristics, Goa , 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	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	01
20 - 24	---	---	---	---	03	---	03	---	---
25 - 29	---	---	---	---	05	---	02	(75.0)	16
30 - 34	---	---	---	---	04	---	01	(69.2)	13
35 - 39	---	---	---	---	05	---	01	(70.6)	17
40 - 44	---	---	---	---	02	---	---	---	07
45 - 49	---	---	---	---	01	---	---	---	02
<b>No. of living children</b>									
0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	08
1	(10.0)	(10.0)	(30.0)	(40.0)	10	---	05	67.0	30
2	---	---	---	---	09	---	---	(80.0)	15
3	---	---	---	---	01	---	01	---	03
4+	---	---	---	---	---	---	01	---	---
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	---	---	---	---	07	---	06	64.8	37
Urban	14.7	14.3	(15.8)	(32.6)	13	---	01	(84.2)	19
<b>Education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	---	---	---	---	01	---	---	---	01
Less than five years	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	02
5-9 years	---	---	---	---	05	---	01	---	06
10 or more years	16.1	7.5	18.0	40.6	14	---	06	69.8	47
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	13.5	6.3	11.5	47.7	16	---	04	73.1	41
Muslim	---	---	---	---	02	---	02	---	03
Christian	---	---	---	---	02	---	01	64.0	12
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>									
Scheduled caste	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	02
Scheduled tribes	---	---	---	---	02	---	01	---	03
Other backward caste	---	---	---	---	01	---	---	---	09
Others	(11.8)	(11.8)	(23.5)	(47.1)	17	---	06	77.0	42
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>DLHS-3</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>109</b>

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device .<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. NA:Not available. \*\* 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, Goa, 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	(0.0)	(10.5)	(21.1)	(26.3)	(36.8)	(5.3)	100.0	31.3	19
2-3	0.0	27.3	36.1	22.2	14.3	0.0	100.0	28.0	29
4-5	0.0	17.5	34.8	22.7	3.4	21.6	100.0	30.8	30
6-7	(0.0)	(17.6)	(47.1)	(11.8)	(11.8)	(11.8)	100.0	29.2	17
8-9	0.0	13.5	18.9	29.4	31.0	7.3	100.0	31.5	22
10+	3.3	23.9	41.5	19.9	11.5	0.0	100.0	27.7	72
<b>No. of living children</b>									
0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	02
1	0.0	11.4	12.9	22.4	6.3	47.0	100.0	36.1	23
2	0.0	10.8	19.6	16.5	20.6	32.5	100.0	34.7	155
3	1.0	13.0	30.8	14.5	11.1	29.6	100.0	32.7	97
4+	2.8	14.5	26.5	17.9	21.6	16.7	100.0	31.7	43
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	0.0	9.0	22.7	21.0	18.3	29.1	100.0	33.8	147
Urban	1.1	13.6	23.9	13.9	15.9	31.7	100.0	33.8	173
<b>Education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	0.0	22.3	26.1	11.4	14.3	26.0	100.0	31.9	68
Less than five years	1.5	14.8	27.9	16.7	18.8	20.3	100.0	32.1	76
5-9 years	1.8	12.6	18.2	20.4	12.3	34.7	100.0	34.2	65
10 or more years	0.0	3.9	22.2	16.9	19.4	37.6	100.0	36.0	111
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	0.9	11.9	24.4	16.4	15.1	31.2	100.0	33.7	246
Muslim	0.0	18.8	29.7	18.0	19.4	14.1	100.0	31.1	37
Christian	0.0	4.9	10.2	16.2	20.2	48.5	100.0	37.2	34
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	03
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>									
(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.4)	(27.3)	(18.2)	(18.2)		100.0	33.0	11
Scheduled caste	0.0	17.8	7.9	15.0	25.0	34.3	100.0	34.9	22
Scheduled tribes	0.0	5.0	18.1	18.6	18.8	39.6	100.0	36.2	41
Other backward caste	0.9	13.1	25.4	15.6	15.5	29.4	100.0	33.4	246
Others									
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>320</b>
<b>DLHS-3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>346</b>

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



**TABLE 5.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT**

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

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of Women**
North Goa	29.3	21.4	0.1	16.9	1.5	0.1	2.7	4.1	3.8	0.0	813
South Goa	30.5	26.9	0.3	21.1	1.1	0.7	3.8	1.8	1.7	0.1	857
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1670</b>
<b>DLHS-3</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1356</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, Goa, 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	---	---	---	---	01	---	---	---	---	---
20 - 24	---	---	---	---	06	---	---	---	---	05
25 - 29	28.0	59.4	12.6	100.0	21	80.7	19.3	0.0	100.0	31
30 - 34	(33.3)	(60.0)	(6.7)	100.0	19	79.2	20.8	0.0	100.0	54
35 - 39	9.0	76.9	14.2	100.0	23	71.4	28.6	0.0	100.0	61
40 - 44	(25.0)	(50.0)	(25.0)	100.0	10	76.7	23.3	0.0	100.0	80
45 - 49	---	---	---	---	03	78.1	21.9	0.0	100.0	89
<b>No. of living children</b>										
0	---	---	---	---	08	---	---	---	---	02
1	13.7	66.1	20.2	100.0	45	57.1	42.9	0.0	100.0	23
2	42.7	51.2	6.1	100.0	24	75.8	24.2	0.0	100.0	155
3	---	---	---	---	05	77.4	22.6	0.0	100.0	97
4+	---	---	---	---	01	89.4	10.6	0.0	100.0	43
<b>Residence</b>										
Rural	19.1	66.5	14.4	100.0	50	81.5	18.5	0.0	100.0	147
Urban	28.1	61.3	10.5	100.0	33	74.5	25.5	0.0	100.0	173
<b>Education</b>										
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	---	---	---	---	02	92.9	7.1	0.0	100.0	68
Less than five years	---	---	---	---	02	85.3	14.7	0.0	100.0	76
5-9 years	(42.9)	(42.9)	(14.3)	100.0	12	82.1	17.9	0.0	100.0	65
10 or more years	18.2	70.8	11.0	100.0	67	59.8	40.2	0.0	100.0	111
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	25.3	59.3	15.4	100.0	61	78.9	21.1	0.0	100.0	246
Muslim	---	---	---	---	07	79.7	20.3	0.0	100.0	37
Christian	(16.7)	(83.3)	(0.0)	100.0	15	60.2	39.8	0.0	100.0	34
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	03
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>										
Scheduled caste	---	---	---	---	02	(72.7)	(27.3)	(0.0)	100.0	11
Scheduled tribes	---	---	---	---	06	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	22
Other backward caste	(44.4)	(44.4)	(11.1)	100.0	10	78.8	21.2	0.0	100.0	41
Others	21.1	64.9	14.0	100.0	65	74.9	25.1	0.0	100.0	246
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>320</b>
<b>DLHS-3</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>347</b>

Note: Spacing method includes – pill (Daily/Weekly), condom (Male/Female), and Injectables and 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 '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.

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

<b>TABLE 5.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION</b>						
Percent distribution of currently married women and wives of sterilized men who received cash benefits after sterilization, by districts, Goa , 2012-13						
District	Received cash benefits	Cash benefits received			Total (100%)	Number of women**
		At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
North Goa	40.1	82.1	7.1	10.7	100	137
South Goa	40.1	78.7	16.0	5.3	100	183
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>320</b>
<b>DLHS-3</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>347</b>

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<b>TABLE 5.10 HEALTH PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION AND TREATMENT RECEIVED</b>			
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, Goa, 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	<b>20.6</b>	<b>32.2</b>	---
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	<b>5.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	---
<b>Number of current users**</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>06</b>
<b>Type of health problems/side effects<sup>1</sup></b>			
Weakness/inability to work	22.2	---	---
Body ache/ backache	22.2	---	---
Abdominal pain	11.1	---	---
Weight gain	11.1	---	---
Dizziness	5.6	---	---
Nausea/vomiting	5.6	---	---
Fever	16.7	---	---
Breast tenderness	0.0	---	---
Irregular periods	11.1	---	---
Excessive bleeding	11.1	---	---
Spotting	0.0	---	---
Amenorrhoea	0.0	---	---
Cramps	0.0	---	---
Decreased libido	0.0	---	---
Rashes/allergy	0.0	---	---
Infection	16.7	---	---
Others	5.6	---	---
<b>Number of users with side effects**</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>00</b>
<b>Percentage of women received treatment</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>66.7</b>	---
<b>Source of treatment</b>			
Government health facility	(44.4)	---	---
Private health facility	(22.2)	---	---
Other	(0.0)	---	---
<b>Number of women with treatment taken**</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>02</b>	---

1 Total percentage may not add up to 100 percent. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. \*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 5.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION**

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are past users (currently non-users) by reason for discontinuation of the contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 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	---	---	---	01
20 - 24	(66.7)	(0.0)	(33.3)	12
25 - 29	52.1	3.8	44.1	33
30 - 34	38.4	10.4	51.2	59
35 - 39	29.3	18.5	52.2	38
40 - 44	15.9	22.6	61.5	29
45 - 49	17.6	20.1	62.3	30
<b>No. of living children</b>				
0	82.4	3.4	14.2	26
1	40.7	9.2	50.1	76
2	22.6	20.6	56.8	81
3	(0.0)	(14.3)	(85.7)	14
4+	---	---	---	05
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	35.6	15.9	48.4	75
Urban	34.3	12.4	53.3	127
<b>Education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	(8.3)	(25.0)	(66.7)	12
Less than five years	---	---	---	09
5-9 years	34.5	10.0	55.6	27
10 or more years	37.9	13.2	48.9	154
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	33.1	13.2	53.7	116
Muslim	(9.1)	(9.1)	(81.8)	11
Christian	40.3	15.0	44.8	74
Others	---	---	---	01
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>				
Scheduled caste	---	---	---	05
Scheduled tribes	---	---	---	07
Scheduled tribes	46.1	8.5	45.4	22
Other backward caste	32.5	14.3	53.1	168
Others	---	---	---	---
	<b>34.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>146</b>
<b>DLHS-3</b>				
<p><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 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases</p>				

**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, Goa, 2012-13

Background Characteristics	Future intention to use <sup>1</sup>		Want to use any family planning method			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
<b>Age group</b>						
15 - 19	0.0	0.0	---	---	---	08
20 - 24	2.5	7.5	12.1	41.4	46.5	75
25 - 29	2.5	5.1	4.1	26.4	69.5	163
30 - 34	0.9	3.2	21.0	10.5	68.4	242
35 - 39	0.0	2.3	11.2	21.8	67.0	200
40 - 44	0.0	0.8	40.5	0.0	59.5	205
45 - 49	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	209
<b>No. of living children</b>						
0	2.1	1.8	16.6	27.8	55.6	203
1	0.9	3.3	0.0	27.4	72.6	372
2	0.2	2.5	15.0	12.6	72.4	384
3	0.0	3.1	57.0	43.0	0.0	108
4+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35
<b>Residence</b>						
Rural	0.7	3.2	10.1	31.0	58.9	522
Urban	0.8	2.3	15.8	17.3	66.9	580
<b>Education</b>						
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	96
Less than five years	0.0	3.5	32.0	24.1	43.9	123
5-9 years	0.4	2.2	13.2	22.4	64.4	202
10 or more years	1.1	2.4	11.2	27.4	61.4	681
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	0.7	3.1	18.2	18.3	63.5	715
Muslim	0.0	4.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	88
Christian	1.0	0.4	0.0	34.7	65.3	295
Others	---	---	---	---	---	03
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>						
(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	19
Scheduled caste	0.0	3.0	35.0	0.0	65.0	74
Scheduled tribes	0.4	3.7	20.9	31.7	47.4	142
Other backward caste	0.9	2.5	10.4	23.8	65.7	867
Others						
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>1102</b>
<b>DLHS-3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>738</b>

Note: Spacing method includes IUD, pills, condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting method includes male sterilization and female sterilization. (Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases').

<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 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.\*\* Unweighted cases

**TABLE 5.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE**

Percentage of currently married women 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, Goa, 20012-13

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method <sup>1</sup>	37.0	32.0	39.8
<b>Number of Non-users**</b>	<b>1102</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>580</b>
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	36.1	41.2	32.7
<b>Number of traditional method users**</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use</b>			
Female sterilization	24.2	24.7	23.9
Male sterilization	3.9	5.1	3.2
IUD	13.2	11.3	14.4
Pill(Daily/weekly)	4.3	6.4	3.1
Injectables	1.4	1.6	1.3
Condom	8.1	6.0	9.4
Female condom	1.0	0.9	1.1
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	7.4	6.7	7.8
Withdrawal	6.0	3.5	7.5
Others	0.1	0.2	---

Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.  
<sup>1</sup> Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, *anganwadi* Worker and ASHA. \*\* Unweighted cases.

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

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using rhythm or withdrawal method by reasons for not using modern contraceptive method, according to selected background characteristics , Goa, 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	---	---	---	---
20 - 24	---	---	---	04
25 - 29	---	---	---	08
30 - 34	(73.7)	(10.5)	(15.8)	19
35 - 39	56.7	28.3	15.1	21
40 - 44	(81.3)	(18.8)	(0.0)	17
45 - 49	(61.5)	(23.1)	(15.4)	14
<b>No. of living children</b>				
0	---	---	---	01
1	67.2	18.2	14.6	25
2	62.3	15.5	22.2	46
3	75.8	24.2	0.0	09
4+	31.3	68.7	0.0	02
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	73.5	11.6	14.9	45
Urban	59.1	23.7	17.2	38
<b>Education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	---	---	---	02
Less than five years	---	---	---	08
5-9 years	91.7	0.0	8.3	22
10 or more years	53.3	28.0	18.7	51
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	77.3	1.9	20.8	45
Muslim	---	---	---	04
Christian	48.8	40.6	10.6	34
Others	---	---	---	---
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>				
Scheduled caste	---	---	---	01
Scheduled tribes	---	---	---	02
Scheduled tribes	(91.7)	(8.3)	(0.0)	14
Other backward caste	58.5	21.3	20.2	66
Others	---	---	---	---
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>DLHS-3</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>117</b>

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing <sup>1</sup>	Limiting <sup>2</sup>	Total	
<b>Age group</b>	---	---	---	09
15 - 19	40.4	5.7	46.1	104
20 - 24	28.2	9.5	37.7	251
25 - 29	32.5	9.4	41.9	358
30 - 34	19.9	15.1	35.0	314
35 - 39	9.3	19.1	28.3	319
40 - 44	5.4	13.5	18.9	315
45 - 49				
<b>Number of living children</b>				
0	24.9	0.6	25.5	252
1	39.2	9.9	49.0	494
2	13.8	18.3	32.1	625
3	3.6	15.1	18.7	219
4+	2.9	10.7	13.6	80
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	20.1	7.4	27.5	813
Urban	21.2	15.9	37.1	857
<b>Education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	18.9	12.2	31.1	169
Less than five years	12.4	7.3	19.7	217
5-9 years	17.2	12.8	30.0	316
10 or more years	24.1	13.9	38.0	968
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	21.3	12.8	34.1	1125
Muslim	17.0	10.9	27.9	139
Christian	21.1	13.3	34.4	399
Others	20.8	12.1	32.9	06
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>				
Scheduled caste	20.9	10.0	31.0	33
Scheduled tribes	19.9	11.2	31.2	114
Other backward caste	21.8	9.7	31.5	214
Others	20.7	13.4	34.1	1309
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>1670</b>
<b>DLHS-3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>1356</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 or had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years nor later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.<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. Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included. \*\* 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, Goa, 2012-13

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing <sup>1</sup>	Limiting <sup>2</sup>	Total	
North Goa	22.5	9.0	31.5	813
South Goa	18.8	14.5	33.4	857
<b>DLHS-4</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>1670</b>
<b>DLHS-3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>1356</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, Goa, 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	--	09	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	00
20-24	8.7	89	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	08
25-29	9.8	237	0.0	52.2	5.3	37.8	0.0	4.5	8.4	13.1	23
30-34	8.9	354	0.0	49.7	13.9	52.9	4.3	10.5	0.0	6.5	30
35-39	13.4	316	0.0	73.4	15.7	20.3	3.4	2.5	0.0	5.1	43
40-44	12.7	325	0.0	47.6	26.6	39.4	0.0	4.2	0.0	3.0	42
45-49	14.9	303	8.5	34.7	24.1	45.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	10.3	44
<b>Place of residence</b>											
Rural	12.7	806	2.0	59.0	20.4	33.7	2.6	1.7	0.0	6.7	102
Urban	11.1	827	2.0	45.7	15.9	43.0	1.3	5.2	1.8	7.1	88
<b>Age at consummation of marriage*</b>											
Below 18 years	13.0	158	0.0	58.8	0.0	48.5	6.6	0.0	0.0	9.9	23
18 years & above	11.5	1385	2.4	49.8	19.0	39.0	1.3	4.5	1.3	6.5	157
<b>Marital duration*</b>											
0-4	8.9	304	0.0	47.7	11.3	46.2	0.0	9.6	7.6	16.3	25
5-9	8.5	299	0.0	60.4	4.9	31.7	2.3	4.2	0.0	3.4	28
10-14	10.0	326	0.0	50.0	19.9	41.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	33
15+	15.3	616	4.1	48.9	20.5	40.9	3.1	2.6	0.0	7.6	93
<b>Education</b>											
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	7.0	177	0.0	(71.4)	(7.1)	(28.6)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(14.3)	14
Less than 5 yrs	19.1	47	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	09
5-9 years	14.9	484	0.0	48.3	19.0	38.6	3.1	3.9	0.0	3.7	71
10 or more years	10.6	925	3.9	51.6	17.3	39.4	1.3	4.4	2.0	7.4	96
<b>Husband's education</b>											
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	10.7	163	(0.0)	(50.0)	(27.8)	(44.4)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(5.6)	18
Less than 5 yrs	18.1	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
5-9 years	13.6	448	2.3	50.0	16.5	36.1	2.4	3.6	3.4	8.3	62
10 or more years	10.7	980	2.3	51.4	16.0	40.9	1.9	3.1	0.0	6.0	102
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	12.5	1090	2.2	48.0	20.4	39.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	7.6	140
Muslim	14.1	138	0.0	(65.0)	(5.0)	(45.0)	(10.0)	(15.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	20
Christian	8.0	398	3.0	53.6	15.2	39.1	2.0	0.0	6.7	6.7	28
Other	--	07	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02

Contd...

**TABLE 6.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMSBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS**

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>Castes/Tribes</b>											
Scheduled Caste	--	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	04
Scheduled Tribes	(10.0)	110	( 0 .0)	(54.5)	(9.1)	(36.4)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Other Backward Classes	(9.7)	207	( 0 .0)	(40.0)	(15.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20
Others	12.1	1283	2.5	53.0	18.4	37.9	2.2	3.9	1.3	8.4	155
<b>DLHS-4</b>	11.7	1633	2.0	51.2	17.7	39.1	1.8	3.7	1.1	6.9	190
<b>DLHS-3</b>	30.6	1207	1.7	58.4	6.5	27.4	5.2	12.7	1.4	7.9	367

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. ( )based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- percent not shown for less than 10 cases \*\* Unweighted cases.

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

Percentage of ever married women aged 15- 49 years who have heard about RTI/STI, among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 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	
<b>Age group</b>												
15-19	--	09	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	00
20-24	4.4	104	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	05
25-29	16.5	260	0.0	50.1	27.6	42.5	8.4	10.9	58.2	2.8	11.2	43
30-34	14.9	373	5.4	58.6	28.2	41.2	11.5	10.6	43.8	10.1	14.8	58
35-39	14.5	331	0.0	50.5	24.2	43.4	21.5	15.9	57.7	10.0	10.9	47
40-44	9.2	343	4.4	59.4	25.5	54.4	26.2	16.7	56.4	5.0	11.2	31
45-49	10.2	358	0.0	61.8	30.6	53.4	12.7	22.1	40.2	9.3	6.5	39
<b>Residence</b>												
Rural	15.4	872	1.3	57.2	29.6	49.6	13.4	18.1	58.7	8.2	8.1	133
Urban	10.5	906	2.6	55.0	25.1	42.6	17.2	11.7	45.0	6.9	13.6	90
<b>Age at consummation of marriage*</b>												
Below 18 years	5.5	170	(0.0)	(27.3)	(27.3)	(36.4)	(0.0)	(18.2)	(63.6)	(9.1)	(0.0)	11
18 years & above	12.9	1510	1.8	55.6	28.3	48.5	16.1	14.5	51.1	8.2	11.1	196
<b>Marital duration*</b>												
0-4	16.5	345	2.5	47.0	23.3	37.7	6.4	13.1	55.6	3.5	18.4	59
5-9	13.8	315	3.6	53.9	37.6	53.9	12.7	14.1	55.8	8.3	3.6	43
10-14	11.6	343	0.0	66.4	23.5	44.2	14.4	4.9	44.6	18.5	9.6	40
15+	9.3	679	0.8	54.2	28.3	55.1	25.5	23.1	48.1	5.7	9.2	65
<b>Education</b>												
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	3.5	201	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	07
Less than 5 yrs	1.0	51	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01
5-9 years	6.1	524	7.9	72.3	26.6	39.1	7.8	21.4	46.4	6.8	11.4	33
10 or more years	17.7	1002	0.8	52.9	28.1	48.3	16.5	13.2	52.5	7.6	11.4	182
<b>Husband's education</b>												
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	5.7	180	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Less than 5 years	2.7	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01
5-9 years	5.7	485	0.0	50.7	10.6	42.3	8.8	18.8	50.8	13.6	2.9	27
10 or more years	16.6	1070	1.9	54.6	30.7	47.1	15.2	13.9	52.2	7.1	11.6	185
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	8.5	1196	2.7	55.7	24.7	44.1	19.0	8.7	52.5	9.5	16.8	100
Muslim	12.2	147	(5.6)	(72.2)	(11.1)	(56.6)	(22.2)	(5.6)	(55.6)	(11.1)	(5.6)	18
Christian	23.3	428	0.0	54.7	34.1	47.7	9.5	21.8	50.8	5.0	5.6	103
Others	--	07	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02

Contd...

**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	
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>												
Scheduled Caste	11.4	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	05
Scheduled Tribes	7.7	125	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Other Backward Classes	6.5	223	(0.0)	(66.7)	(40.0)	(33.3)	(26.7)	(6.7)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(26.7)	15
Others	13.7	1394	1.8	53.5	26.7	49.2	15.0	15.3	51.5	7.7	10.2	193
<b>DLHS-4</b>	12.3	1778	2.0	56.1	27.2	45.9	15.4	14.7	51.5	7.5	11.0	223
<b>DLHS-3</b>	35.3	1457	4.1	62.1	0.6	34.8	22.2	6.8	5.5	3.3	26.8	514
<p>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/ <i>Mela</i>. -- percent age not shown for less than 10 cases cases.( )based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.</p>												



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

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of RTI/STI and among them, who have knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	00
20-24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	05
25-29	16.5	32.8	32.5	49.8	32.9	40.5	42.8	2.1	43
30-34	14.9	40.1	30.4	32.1	43.4	38.9	41.1	0.0	58
35-39	14.5	21.3	26.5	42.0	49.2	52.0	49.4	2.2	47
40-44	9.2	43.1	45.9	28.4	46.0	59.4	47.6	3.1	31
45-49	10.2	24.7	26.1	38.9	56.8	49.5	61.7	0.0	39
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	15.4	31.7	25.8	39.5	49.3	41.3	61.5	1.9	133
Urban	10.5	32.5	36.3	38.6	43.8	51.3	37.6	0.8	90
<b>Age at consummation of marriage*</b>									
Below 18 years	(6.5)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(27.3)	(72.7)	(63.6)	(62.7)	(0.0)	11
18 years & above	12.9	35.6	32.1	38.8	44.7	46.5	47.8	1.5	196
<b>Marital duration*</b>									
0-4	16.5	37.5	43.3	47.6	40.0	38.3	40.5	1.6	59
5-9	13.8	34.1	28.4	46.2	45.9	42.8	49.1	0.0	43
10-14	11.6	25.9	6.6	29.3	38.5	53.2	46.2	2.7	40
15+	9.3	36.6	36.9	28.7	56.2	54.9	56.1	1.5	65
<b>Education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	07
Less than 5 yrs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01
5-9 years	6.1	36.7	27.4	33.2	58.2	43.3	51.7	0.0	33
10 or more years	17.7	32.0	33.3	40.3	44.4	47.4	47.3	1.6	182
<b>Husband's education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Less than 5 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01
5-9 years	5.7	24.4	27.3	20.9	27.8	27.4	43.7	0.0	27
10 or more years	16.6	34.6	32.2	41.2	45.9	47.4	49.4	1.6	185
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	8.5	36.1	33.6	51.1	43.9	40.9	46.7	1.9	100
Muslim	(12.2)	(22.2)	(16.7)	(27.8)	(61.1)	(61.1)	(50.0)	(0.0)	18
Christian	23.3	30.0	30.1	30.3	45.4	49.9	51.6	1.0	103
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>									
Scheduled Caste	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	05
Scheduled Tribes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Other Backward Classes	(6.7)	(26.7)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(46.7)	(46.7)	(13.3)	(0.0)	15
Others	14.0	33.1	31.7	39.4	46.4	46.5	50.9	1.5	193
<b>DLHS-4</b>	12.3	32.1	31.3	39.0	46.4	46.6	48.9	1.3	223
<b>DLHS-3</b>	35.3	12.8	7.7	5.6	11.0	75.5	21.6	6.2	514

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. -- percent age not shown for less than 10 cases.

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

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

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had reported abnormal vaginal discharge, other RTI/STI symptoms during three months prior to survey according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	09
20-24	3.2	10.3	2.4	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	104
25-29	3.7	3.8	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	260
30-34	3.1	7.2	1.9	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	373
35-39	3.8	3.8	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	331
40-44	3.3	6.9	1.3	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	343
45-49	2.2	8.8	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	358
<b>Residence</b>											
Rural	4.0	5.4	2.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	872
Urban	2.6	7.1	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	906
<b>Age at consummation of marriage*</b>											
Below 18 years	3.7	10.5	3.4	1.3	0.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	170
18 years & above	3.3	6.0	1.4	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	1510
<b>Marital duration*</b>											
0-4											
5-9	4.0	5.8	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.6	0.6	345
10-14	1.9	4.5	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	315
15+	3.8	5.7	2.3	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	343
	3.4	8.0	1.8	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	679
<b>Education</b>											
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	2.8	6.3	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	201
Less than 5 yrs	.0	9.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	5.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	51
5-9 years	4.5	7.4	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	524
10 or more years	2.8	5.9	1.4	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1002
<b>Husband's education</b>											
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	1.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	180
Less than 5 years	2.0	5.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43
5-9 years	5.9	10.2	2.7	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	485
10 or more years	2.2	5.1	1.2	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1070
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	3.4	6.3	1.5	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	1196
Muslim	2.3	7.5	2.2	1.5	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	147
Christian	2.4	6.5	1.5	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	428
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	07

Contd...

**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>Castes/Tribes</b>										
Scheduled Caste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36
Scheduled Tribes	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125
Other Backward Classes	2.7	8.9	2.2	0.5	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.6	0.0	223
Others	3.2	6.5	1.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	1394
<b>DLHS-4</b>	3.2	6.5	1.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	1778
<b>DLHS-3</b>	9.0	18.2	4.3	1.1	4.3	0.1	--	0.7	--	1457

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. -- percent age not shown for less than 10 cases cases. ( )based on 10-20 unweighted cases. \*\* Unweighted cases.

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

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years discussed RTI /STI problem with husband/partner and sought treatment among who reported any RTI/STI<sup>1</sup> problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 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	--	--	00	--	--	--	00
20-24	--	--	10	--	--	--	04
25-29	--	--	08	--	--	--	04
30-34	58.7	42.6	26	--	--	--	10
35-39	(72.7)	(63.6)	11	--	--	--	07
40-44	55.6	44.9	22	--	--	--	10
45-49	48.7	26.2	31	--	--	--	08
<b>Residence</b>							
Rural	61.4	36.4	48	(23.5)	(70.6)	(5.9)	17
Urban	55.5	44.0	60	33.4	66.6	0.0	26
<b>Age at consummation of marriage*</b>							
Below 18 years	(64.7)	(58.8)	17	--	--	--	10
18 years & above	61.0	39.3	85	24.3	73.6	2.1	32
<b>Marital duration*</b>							
0-4	(64.7)	(41.2)	17	--	--	--	07
5-9	(73.3)	(53.3)	15	--	--	--	08
10-14	(66.7)	(50.0)	18	--	--	--	09
15+	54.7	34.6	52	(38.9)	(55.6)	(5.6)	18
<b>Education</b>							
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	(50.0)	(41.7)	12	--	--	--	05
Less than 5 yrs	--	--	05	--	--	--	01
5-9 years	47.2	34.7	35	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	12
10 or more years	64.6	46.8	56	25.2	72.1	2.6	25
<b>Husband's education</b>							
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	--	--	09	--	--	--	00
Less than 5 years	--	--	03	--	--	--	00
5-9 years	54.4	42.2	46	(44.4)	(55.6)	(0.0)	18
10 or more years	70.5	50.5	50	--	--	--	25
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	57.2	42.0	72	36.3	63.7	0.0	30
Muslim	(63.6)	(54.5)	11	--	--	--	06
Christian	59.1	29.0	24	--	--	--	06
Others	--	--	01	--	--	--	01
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>							
Scheduled Caste	--	--	00	--	--	--	00
Scheduled Tribes	--	--	03	--	--	--	02
Other Backward Classes	(57.9)	(31.6)	19	--	--	--	06
Others	57.6	42.7	86	23.9	74.3	1.9	35
<b>DLHS-4</b>	57.7	41.5	108	30.1	68.4	1.5	43
<b>DLHS-3</b>	66.9	48.5	333	28.6	70.7	0.7	163

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> Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge or other RTI/STI problem) -- percent age not shown for less than 10 cases. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. \*\* Unweighted cases.

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

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who reported RTI/STI problem during three months prior to the survey and among them percentage sought treatment for the problem, by district, Goa, 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>
North Goa	9.3	5.4	8.1	863	33.8	67
South Goa	16.3	1.4	4.6	915	52.1	41
<b>DLHS-4</b>	12.3	3.2	6.5	1778	40.7	108
<b>DLHS-3</b>	35.3	9.0	18.2	1457	48.5	333

<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.

<b>TABLE 6.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS</b>													
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, Goa, 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 personnel <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	--	09	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	08
20-24	75.9	104	3.8	70.0	43.8	37.5	27.5	28.8	58.8	13.8	0.0	1.3	80
25-29	83.2	260	3.3	77.7	47.0	46.5	29.3	28.8	59.5	8.8	2.8	0.9	215
30-34	84.0	373	4.2	79.7	48.7	49.4	32.9	25.8	52.9	11.0	4.2	0.6	310
35-39	85.6	331	5.4	74.2	48.0	53.8	25.4	29.4	59.9	13.6	1.8	0.4	279
40-44	81.5	343	4.3	78.5	50.9	44.1	29.7	25.4	54.5	12.9	5.0	0.7	279
45-49	78.4	358	4.0	75.2	43.5	47.1	27.0	26.3	54.0	12.2	3.2	0.7	278
<b>Residence</b>													
Rural	79.0	872	2.3	74.2	45.0	46.7	20.4	28.1	53.5	15.2	3.3	0.9	691
Urban	84.0	906	6.1	78.9	49.6	48.5	37.1	26.3	58.2	9.0	3.2	0.5	758
<b>Age at consummation of marriage*</b>													
Below 18 years	71.2	170	3.4	68.1	33.6	45.4	40.3	32.8	45.4	9.2	3.4	0.8	119
18 years & above	84.0	1510	4.3	77.6	49.6	47.9	29.1	27.3	56.8	11.9	3.0	0.6	1259
<b>Marital duration*</b>													
0-4	85.3	345	3.7	75.2	48.0	41.5	30.6	27.6	60.2	12.2	3.4	1.0	294
5-9	81.1	315	5.9	79.4	51.0	52.6	29.6	30.8	59.3	9.5	4.0	1.2	253
10-14	86.2	343	4.1	76.3	51.2	50.5	31.3	25.8	54.3	10.3	0.7	0.3	291
15+	80.3	679	3.7	76.7	45.5	47.1	29.2	27.7	52.9	12.9	3.7	0.6	541
<b>Education</b>													
Non-literatea	47.5	201	3.2	52.6	26.3	37.9	36.8	21.1	35.8	10.5	3.2	1.1	94
Less than 5 yrs	66.8	51	2.8	66.7	41.7	38.9	19.4	25.0	63.9	2.8	5.6	0.0	170
5-9 years	76.8	524	4.8	76.6	40.1	44.3	25.9	26.7	49.4	11.6	2.0	0.3	264
10 or more years	92.2	1002	4.2	79.6	53.0	50.5	30.1	28.0	60.6	12.6	3.7	0.9	921
<b>Husband's education</b>													
Non-literatea	55.5	180	3.1	54.1	32.7	48.0	27.6	19.4	42.9	8.2	3.1	1.0	94
Less than 5 years	62.8	43	3.7	77.8	44.4	51.9	25.9	18.5	55.6	11.1	3.7	0.0	147
5-9 years	75.1	485	6.3	75.5	39.4	42.4	27.3	26.7	48.5	12.1	3.9	0.6	247
10 or more years	90.2	1070	3.6	79.4	52.0	49.5	30.1	28.3	60.1	12.3	3.0	0.7	961
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	80.8	1196	4.3	78.0	49.3	49.3	31.7	24.9	57.9	8.5	3.7	0.3	958
Muslim	76.4	147	8.8	73.7	40.4	46.5	37.7	26.3	47.4	14.9	2.6	0.9	114
Christian	88.2	428	2.7	74.7	44.9	43.5	20.2	32.8	53.5	20.2	2.4	1.6	372
Other	--	07	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	05

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	Relative s/ Friends	Other	
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>													
Scheduled Caste	72.1	36	4.0	76.0	60.0	48.0	36.0	44.0	60.0	12.0	4.0	0.0	25
Scheduled Tribes	63.2	125	0.0	70.5	41.0	32.1	26.9	15.4	64.1	9.0	5.1	1.3	78
Other Backward Classes	85.5	223	3.2	83.4	49.7	41.2	29.9	22.5	57.2	5.9	4.3	0.0	187
Others	83.4	1394	4.7	76.0	42.2	49.8	29.0	28.3	55.1	13.1	2.9	0.8	1159
<b>DLHS-4</b>	82.1	1778	4.3	76.7	47.4	47.7	29.1	27.1	56.0	11.9	3.2	0.7	1449
<b>DLHS-3</b>	90.0	1457	7.2	85.0	9.8	33.0	23.0	4.2	7.0	4.2	28.4	13.3	1311

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*. -- percent age not shown for less than 10 cases \*\* Unweighted cases.

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

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge of mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard about HIV/AIDS according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 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 person having many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of infected blood	Sharing of injection/ Needles	
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	08
20-24	36.6	40.5	61.6	31.7	32.4	23.4	16.6	80
25-29	37.2	47.1	60.0	51.3	50.5	51.4	42.9	215
30-34	28.0	44.8	51.0	51.2	53.1	46.5	43.5	310
35-39	24.1	42.1	53.5	46.5	47.7	49.2	42.5	279
40-44	28.1	47.3	48.0	42.3	44.3	45.2	38.1	279
45-49	32.6	37.4	56.3	40.8	45.1	39.1	36.5	278
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	23.2	30.5	45.9	41.5	47.9	51.3	48.6	691
Urban	34.0	51.1	58.8	48.3	46.9	41.1	33.7	758
<b>Age at consummation of marriage*</b>								
Below 18 years	23.1	40.0	53.3	39.2	40.9	32.4	27.6	119
18 years & above	30.6	44.4	54.1	47.0	48.2	46.1	40.5	1259
<b>Marital duration*</b>								
0-4	32.6	45.4	55.4	48.5	51.8	49.3	42.3	294
5-9	35.4	47.7	57.1	50.5	53.3	46.7	41.2	253
10-14	25.1	44.2	55.2	46.2	47.2	44.7	38.8	291
15+	28.5	41.3	51.1	43.3	42.5	41.3	37.1	541
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	14.7	28.2	52.7	38.1	44.4	39.9	30.0	94
Less than 5 yrs	29.2	18.8	44.6	33.1	59.5	35.6	23.6	170
5-9 years	23.1	38.5	41.4	36.4	38.0	37.0	35.0	264
10 or more years	34.6	48.0	59.8	50.9	50.9	48.9	42.4	921
<b>Husband's Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	18.2	33.1	51.8	34.6	37.5	34.4	18.5	94
Less than 5 years	31.6	13.4	31.9	33.0	59.2	42.9	29.4	147
5-9 years	22.9	38.5	38.4	36.6	39.3	40.4	38.6	247
10 or more years	33.8	47.2	60.5	50.6	50.8	47.5	41.6	961
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	28.5	43.6	52.6	45.8	46.8	44.3	38.8	958
Muslim	33.5	45.6	51.5	40.5	50.8	39.9	33.5	114
Christian	33.4	43.0	58.8	47.9	47.8	48.1	41.5	372
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	05
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>								
Scheduled Caste	34.7	54.9	64.2	70.4	64.8	61.0	45.5	25
Scheduled Tribes	29.3	33.0	52.4	38.6	55.8	47.2	36.9	78
Other Backward Classes	22.7	43.3	47.1	42.6	43.8	43.6	43.2	187
Others	31.2	44.0	55.1	46.3	46.9	44.5	38.5	1159
<b>DLHS-4</b>	30.1	43.5	54.1	45.8	47.3	44.8	39.1	1449
<b>DLHS-3</b>	5.2	76.9	26.4	34.9	37.5	63.2	22.4	1311

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



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

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

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner	avoid homosexual <sup>1</sup>	Avoid risks getting infected through bloods <sup>2</sup>	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	
<b>Age group</b>						
15-19	--	--	--	--	--	09
20-24	38.4	33.4	33.8	41.2	8.3	82
25-29	42.7	29.5	28.1	64.1	12.8	223
30-34	36.9	33.8	29.9	60.5	17.3	310
35-39	33.4	30.4	28.7	54.1	18.0	277
40-44	29.7	31.1	26.3	55.0	9.1	271
45-49	31.9	25.5	30.8	51.5	13.1	283
<b>Residence</b>						
Rural	27.6	21.5	22.4	58.7	17.7	533
Urban	39.2	35.6	33.1	54.3	11.6	922
<b>Age at consummation of marriage*</b>						
Below 18 years	32.8	30.0	25.4	45.4	8.2	126
18 years & above	35.7	31.2	29.3	57.5	14.7	1258
<b>Marital duration*</b>						
0-4	36.9	32.9	31.8	61.1	16.0	289
5-9	41.3	31.3	30.3	60.3	17.1	258
10-14	35.4	33.4	27.2	54.4	13.3	292
15+	32.1	28.6	27.6	52.8	12.0	546
<b>Education</b>						
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	19.4	21.3	27.3	47.6	5.9	93
Less than 5 yrs	35.9	11.8	31.2	49.1	20.6	34
5-9 years	26.4	25.3	22.1	50.3	12.0	390
10 or more years	40.0	34.1	32.3	59.3	15.2	938
<b>Husband's education</b>						
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	25.4	18.7	27.8	42.0	1.6	97
Less than 5 years	22.9	8.9	12.0	52.8	34.3	26
5-9 years	27.2	26.4	18.8	52.5	12.7	352
10 or more years	39.0	33.6	33.5	58.5	14.9	980
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	36.3	29.6	28.8	54.9	14.8	972
Muslim	30.1	31.5	30.5	54.9	6.7	120
Christian	33.5	32.7	29.7	59.3	13.7	357
Other	--	--	--	--	--	05
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>						
Scheduled Caste	40.1	27.7	48.5	69.6	14.5	23
Scheduled Tribes	28.5	12.8	28.4	67.3	16.0	73
Other Backward Classes	30.7	33.6	24.6	50.9	25.4	190
Others	35.9	31.0	29.6	55.7	11.8	1169
<b>DLHS-4</b>	33.7	30.4	29.2	55.9	13.9	1455
<b>DLHS-3</b>	39.2	NA	NA	50.1	8.2	1311

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. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. NA: not available. \*\* Unweighted cases.

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

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Goa, 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	--	--	--	--	--	--	08
20-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.2	80
25-29	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.8	3.5	215
30-34	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.0	2.5	3.7	310
35-39	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.6	1.9	4.2	279
40-44	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.7	1.6	3.9	279
45-49	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	2.1	3.7	278
<b>Residence</b>							
Rural	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.8	4.1	5.3	691
Urban	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.6	2.9	758
<b>Age at consummation of marriage*</b>							
Below 18 years	1.5	0.6	1.9	1.1	1.4	3.8	119
18 years & above	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.8	1.9	3.7	1259
<b>Marital duration*</b>							
0-4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6	2.8	3.4	294
5-9	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.7	1.6	3.1	253
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	3.8	291
15+	1.4	0.4	1.6	0.8	2.2	4.2	541
<b>Education</b>							
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	2.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.2	94
Less than 5 yrs	0.0	2.3	3.9	0.0	2.3	2.5	170
5-9 years	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.0	2.4	5.3	264
10 or more years	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.7	3.4	921
<b>Husband's education</b>							
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	4.9	94
Less than 5 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	147
5-9 years	1.4	0.2	2.0	1.6	3.6	5.6	247
10 or more years	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.3	3.1	961
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.7	2.9	958
Muslim	1.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.6	3.6	114
Christian	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.8	2.7	5.9	372
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	05
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>							
Scheduled Caste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25
Scheduled Tribes	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.2	3.9	6.0	78
Other Backward Classes	1.9	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.7	4.1	187
Others	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.8	3.6	1159
<b>DLHS-4</b>	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.9	3.7	1449
<b>DLHS-3</b>	5.2	6.2	7.6	9.9	7.4	30.9	1311

\*excluding missing cases. <sup>a</sup>Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases\*\* Unweighted cases.

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

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

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS						Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private		
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre	VCTC/IC TC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/N GO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	
<b>Age Group</b>									
15-19	--	08	--	--	--	--	--	--	06
20-24	74.1	80	49.3	15.6	0.0	0.0	34.1	1.0	59
25-29	78.4	215	36.2	11.3	0.5	0.0	47.4	2.6	166
30-34	78.5	310	33.6	6.6	2.7	0.0	50.8	4.1	238
35-39	69.3	279	33.1	12.0	1.0	0.0	48.6	3.3	190
40-44	63.5	279	30.8	8.4	1.3	0.7	55.2	2.9	174
45-49	57.8	278	40.0	12.2	0.8	0.0	42.9	3.3	162
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	67.4	691	27.9	13.0	1.9	0.0	53.3	2.6	464
Urban	70.9	758	40.2	8.6	0.9	0.2	45.0	3.4	531
<b>Age at consummation of marriage*</b>									
Below 18 years	60.9	119	47.3	11.8	1.4	0.0	37.2	0.7	74
18 years & above	71.6	1259	34.9	10.0	1.3	0.1	48.6	3.5	886
<b>Marital Duration*</b>									
0-4	79.0	294	34.9	10.7	1.4	0.0	48.5	4.3	228
5-9	77.8	253	33.4	9.5	2.2	0.0	48.3	1.3	192
10-14	75.5	291	40.2	9.1	1.3	0.0	44.5	4.0	214
15+	59.8	541	35.3	10.6	0.7	0.4	49.0	3.2	325
<b>Education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	43.6	94	58.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	28.9		40
Less than 5 yrs	55.2	170	58.9	7.7	0.0	0.0	26.3	7.1	99
5-9 years	62.2	264	35.8	15.8	0.4	0.0	45.3	2.2	165
10 or more years	75.8	921	34.0	8.2	1.7	0.2	50.5	3.5	691
<b>Husband's Education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	46.1	94	59.1	14.3	2.0	0.0	21.3	1.6	41
Less than 5 years	72.5	147	57.7	14.8	0.0	0.0	15.3	12.2	92
5-9 years	62.2	247	34.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	46.4	2.0	155
10 or more years	74.5	961	34.4	8.1	1.7	0.2	50.9	3.3	707
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	69.8	958	37.5	10.2	1.5	0.0	46.3	3.1	661
Muslim	68.9	114	39.5	10.1	0.0	0.0	44.1	4.9	78
Christian	69.8	372	30.0	10.0	1.2	0.0	53.6	2.7	254
Other	--	05	--	--	--	--	--	--	02

Contd...

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

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS						Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government			Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC /Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC / RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>									
Scheduled Caste	(76.0)	25	(32.7)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(59.2)	(0.0)	19
Scheduled Tribes	65.5	78	41.6	2.8	5.5	0.0	48.5	0.0	51
Other Backward Classes	72.2	187	33.7	11.7	3.8	0.9	45.0	2.7	134
Others	69.3	1159	35.9	10.3	0.6	0.0	42.2	3.4	791
<b>DLHS-4</b>	69.6	1449	35.9	10.1	1.3	0.1	48.0	3.1	995
<b>DLHS-3</b>	75.1	1089	59.6	14.9	0.8	NA	19.4	1.1	983
<p>Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.            CHC= Community Health Centre; PHC= Primary Health Centre; VCTC/ICTC= voluntary/Integrated counseling and testing centre, NGO= Non Governmental Organization.            *excluding missing cases. <sup>a</sup>Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- percent age not shown for less than 10 cases.( )based on 10-20 unweighted cases. NA: Not available. ** Unweighted cases.</p>									

**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, Goa, 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	--	08	--	--	05
20-24	60.0	80	39.3	60.7	48
25-29	66.2	215	30.8	69.2	141
30-34	66.0	310	16.7	83.3	203
35-39	53.5	279	11.0	89.0	142
40-44	38.4	279	10.0	90.0	102
45-49	29.3	278	4.8	95.2	81
<b>Residence</b>					
Rural	44.7	691	21.0	79.0	308
Urban	54.7	758	16.5	83.5	414
<b>Age at consummation of marriage*</b>					
Below 18 years	52.2	119	20.0	80.0	63
18 years & above	52.6	1259	17.9	82.1	644
<b>Marital duration*</b>					
0-4	57.0	294	40.0	60.0	167
5-9	75.4	253	13.2	86.8	186
10-14	62.1	291	11.5	88.5	172
15+	34.1	541	10.3	89.7	182
<b>Education</b>					
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	36.5	94	6.9	93.1	33
Less than 5 yrs	52.9	170	27.6	72.4	63
5-9 years	41.4	264	19.6	80.4	114
10 or more years	56.4	921	17.8	82.2	512
<b>Husband's education</b>					
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	35.7	94	22.7	77.3	33
Less than 5 years	59.3	147	4.8	95.2	64
5-9 years	41.8	247	21.7	78.3	101
10 or more years	55.6	961	17.0	83.0	524
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	51.1	958	16.8	83.2	473
Muslim	54.3	114	26.9	73.1	63
Christian	50.5	372	17.8	82.2	186
Other	--	05	--	--	00
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>					
Scheduled Caste	(52.0)	25	(23.1)	(76.9)	13
Scheduled Tribes	59.3	78	25.7	74.3	46
Other Backward Classes	47.2	187	18.3	81.7	88
Others	51.1	1159	17.0	83.0	575
<b>DLHS-4</b>	51.0	1449	17.9	82.1	722
<b>DLHS-3</b>	37.0	1311	26.2	73.7	483

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

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

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS, know HIV/AIDS prevention, transmission, places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS and who have been tested for HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months, by districts, Goa, 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
North Goa	84.8	31.4	50.5	74.5	44.6	16.3
South Goa	78.5	36.0	44.1	63.8	55.4	20.2
<b>DLHS-4</b>	82.6	33.7	47.4	69.2	49.9	18.4
<b>DLHS-3</b>	90.0	39.2	37.5	75.1	37.0	26.2

## **PERSONAL HABITS & 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, Goa, 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	9.4	2.6	3.6	905
25-29	9.3	2.5	7.7	495
30-34	10.1	3.9	7.3	594
35-39	11.4	5.2	8.1	515
40-44	13.9	4.8	8.8	515
45-49	14.1	6.6	11.2	554
50+	12.4	5.6	9.0	1806
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	15.2	8.0	14.0	2372
Female	8.6	1.9	3.0	2971
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	12.9	4.7	7.4	2700
Urban	10.7	4.5	8.2	2684
<b>Education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	15.0	5.3	6.1	787
Less than 5 years	8.5	4.0	6.0	447
5-9 years	10.1	4.3	7.3	1288
10 or more years	11.8	4.6	8.9	2862
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	12.1	4.2	6.3	3714
Muslim	10.1	4.7	5.9	362
Christian	10.1	5.4	12.7	1284
Others	27.7	19.5	34.9	22
<b>Castes/tribes</b>				
Scheduled caste	14.2	4.8	8.9	110
Scheduled tribes	19.2	5.3	7.1	368
Other backward classes	9.8	3.8	6.5	766
Others	11.2	4.7	8.2	4140
<b>DLHS-4</b>	11.6	4.6	7.9	5384*

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

**TABLE 7.2 PERSONAL HABITS-MEN**

Percentage of Men (age 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by selected background characteristics, Goa, 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	4.5	1.4	4.9	215
20-24	7.4	4.7	6.8	207
25-29	10.1	5.4	15.7	205
30-34	9.7	7.1	12.5	266
35-39	6.0	9.8	17.1	202
40-44	11.1	9.7	16.0	225
45 years and above	10.9	10.0	16.5	1052
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	12.1	8.0	11.7	1192
Urban	7.7	7.9	15.5	1180
<b>Education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	16.9	12.6	15.3	197
Less than 5 years	8.1	9.4	11.9	184
5-9 years	8.6	7.5	13.1	557
10 or more years	8.9	7.4	14.4	1434
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	10.4	7.6	12.2	1664
Muslim	7.3	7.9	12.0	148
Christian	6.7	8.5	19.4	545
Others <sup>#</sup>	(14.3)	(21.4)	(42.9)	14
<b>Castes/tribes</b>				
Scheduled caste	14.6	8.2	16.9	52
Scheduled tribes	16.3	9.4	13.0	169
Other backward classes	7.7	7.0	12.5	338
Others	9.0	8.0	14.3	1813
<b>DLHS-4</b>	9.4	8.0	14.0	2372*

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend the school are also included. \*Missing cases are excluded. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases.

\*\*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, Goa, 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	9.3	1.9	0.5	207
20-24	9.8	2.3	2.2	273
25-29	6.6	0.4	2.1	289
30-34	5.6	1.3	3.1	323
35-39	8.1	2.2	2.1	308
40-44	10.0	1.0	3.3	285
45 years and above	6.8	2.4	4.0	1286
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	8.9	2.1	4.1	1489
Urban	6.7	1.8	2.4	1482
<b>Education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	10.8	2.9	3.0	583
Less than 5 years	3.7	0.3	2.0	257
5-9 years	6.5	1.9	2.8	725
10 or more years	7.5	1.8	3.3	1406
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	8.8	1.3	1.4	2021
Muslim	5.4	2.4	1.5	210
Christian	4.7	3.1	7.9	731
Others	--	--	--	8
<b>Castes/tribes</b>				
Scheduled caste	11.0	1.7	1.4	56
Scheduled tribes	16.2	1.7	2.1	196
Other backward classes	6.7	1.3	1.6	422
Others	7.0	2.0	3.4	2297
<b>DLHS-4</b>	7.5	1.9	3.0	2971*

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend the school are also included. \*Missing cases are excluded.–Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. \*\*Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 7.4 PERSONAL HABITS**

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

Districts	Percentage of all persons			Total number of all persons covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
North Goa	1.3	3.0	5.6	2924
South Goa	17.6	6.5	10.4	2460
<b>DLHS-4</b>	8.4	4.6	7.9	5384

\*\*Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 7.5 PERSONAL HABITS TOBACCO**

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

Tobacco use	Tobacco chewing						Total
	Women			Men			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
<b>Use of Tobacco</b>							
Pan with tobacco	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.7
Guthaka/ Pan masala with tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other forms of tobacco	8.0	6.2	6.9	10.7	7.0	8.4	7.6
Non-user	90.7	92.9	92.1	87.8	92.3	90.5	91.4
Not known	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
<b>DLHS-4</b>	8.9	6.7	7.5	12.1	7.7	9.4	8.4

**TABLE 7.6 PERSONAL HABITS SMOKE**

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

Smoking habits	Smoking						Total
	Women			Men			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Usual smoker*	0.4	0.0	0.2	2.6	2.3	2.5	1.2
Occasional smoker	1.7	1.8	1.7	5.4	5.6	5.5	3.4
Ex-smoker	1.9	5.4	4.1	4.5	6.4	5.7	4.8
Non smoker	95.8	92.5	93.8	87.2	85.4	86.1	90.4
Not known	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>DLHS-4</b>	2.1	1.8	1.9	8.0	7.9	8.0	4.6

\* At least once every day

**TABLE 7.7 PERSONAL HABITS DRINK ALCOHOL**

Percentage of men and women age 15 years having habits of drinking alcohol, Goa, 2012-13.

Drinking habits	Drinking alcohol						Total
	Women			Men			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Usual drinker*	0.4	0.1	0.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	1.4
Occasional drinker	3.6	2.4	2.8	8.7	12.6	11.1	6.5
Ex-drinker	1.6	5.3	3.9	3.9	6.4	5.4	4.5
Non drinker	94.0	92.2	92.9	84.3	77.8	80.3	87.3
Not known	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
<b>DLHS-4</b>	4.1	2.4	3.0	11.7	15.5	14.0	7.9

\* At least once every week

**TABLE 7.8 MORBIDITY DETAILS**

Prevalence of any injury, acute illness and chronic illness according to place of residence, Goa, 2012-13.

Morbidity	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
<b>Prevalence Rate of Any Injury<sup>1</sup></b>			
Male	2.2	2.5	2.0
Female	2.1	2.4	1.8
Total	2.1	2.4	1.9
<b>Prevalence Rate of Acute Illness<sup>2</sup></b>			
Male	1.8	2.2	1.5
Female	1.8	2.6	1.3
Total	1.8	2.4	1.4
<b>Prevalence Rate of Chronic Illness<sup>1</sup></b>			
Male	10.2	8.5	11.4
Female	11.3	9.2	12.6
Total	10.8	8.8	12.0

<sup>1</sup> During last one year, <sup>2</sup> During last fifteen days**TABLE 7.9 MORBIDITY DETAILS**

Percentage of household population having any form of disability as on the day of survey, Goa, 2012-13.

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mental Disability	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Visual Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Hearing Disability	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Speech Disability	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Number of persons**	4925	5012	9937	2477	2553	5030	2448	2459	4907

\*\*Unweighted cases &amp; missing/others cases are excluded.

**TABLE 7.10 MORBIDITY DETAILS**

Percentage of household population having any injury and received treatment during last one year, Goa, 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	1.9	2.1	2.0	3.6	2.4	3.1	0.0	1.9	1.0
Treated as in-patient with stay <1 week	20.0	17.9	19.0	21.8	24.4	22.9	17.6	13.0	15.2
Treated as in-patient with stay 1-2 week	9.5	3.2	6.5	10.9	4.9	8.3	7.8	1.9	4.8
Treated as in-patient with stay >2 week	17.1	18.9	18.0	9.1	14.6	11.5	25.5	22.2	23.8
Other treatment*	51.4	57.9	54.5	54.5	53.7	54.2	49.0	61.1	55.2
Number of persons**	110	98	208	69	54	123	41	44	85

\*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, Goa, 2012-13.

Type of acute illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diarrhea/ Dysentery	12.8	15.4	14.1	12.5	15.7	14.3	10.9	15.4	12.9
Acute respiratory tract infection	4.7	6.6	5.6	5.0	3.9	4.4	6.5	10.3	8.2
Jaundice with fever	1.2	2.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	5.1	3.5
Malaria	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.9	3.3	2.2	0.0	1.2
Fever of short duration with rashes	7.0	8.8	7.9	10.0	5.9	7.7	6.5	12.8	9.4
Reproductive tract infection	1.2	0.0	0.6	2.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other type of fever	39.5	36.3	37.9	42.5	43.1	42.9	37.0	25.6	31.8
Other	31.4	28.6	29.9	25.0	27.5	26.4	34.8	30.8	32.9
Number of persons**	89	100	189	53	68	121	36	32	68

\*\*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, Goa, 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	8.4	23.3	16.0	12.5	30.6	22.5	6.8	13.5	9.9
Primary health centre	4.8	1.2	3.0	0.0	2.0	1.1	9.1	0.0	4.9
Community Health centre	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dispensary/ clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hospital	15.7	15.1	15.4	15.0	8.2	11.2	15.9	27.0	21.0
AYUSH hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Private health facility</b>									
Dispensary/ clinic	39.8	32.6	36.1	35.0	30.6	32.6	43.2	35.1	39.5
Hospital	13.3	17.4	15.4	17.5	16.3	16.9	9.1	16.2	12.3
AYUSH hospital/clinic	1.2	0.0	0.6	2.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
NGO/ trust hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other*	12.0	8.1	10.1	15.0	12.2	13.5	9.1	2.7	6.2
Number of persons**	85	94	179	52	64	116	33	30	63

\* 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, Goa, 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	13.5	13.7	13.6	18.8	15.1	16.8	11.1	13.1	12.1
Disease of cardiovascular system	17.7	14.7	16.1	10.0	12.3	11.2	21.3	15.7	18.3
Disease of central nervous system	1.8	2.1	2.0	3.1	2.8	2.9	0.9	1.8	1.4
Disease of musculoskeletal system	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.4	2.1
Disease of gastrointestinal system	11.7	12.4	12.1	11.9	8.4	10.0	11.7	14.4	13.1
Disease of genitourinary system	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Skin disease	1.2	2.5	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.2	2.9	2.1
Goitre	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1
Elephantiasis	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.4
Eye problem	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
ENT problem	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mouth and dental problem	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.6
Other	50.6	50.8	50.7	51.3	57.0	54.3	50.4	48.2	49.2
<b>Sought Medical Care</b>									
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment available	91.3	89.8	90.5	88.0	88.7	88.4	92.8	90.5	91.6
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment not available	6.3	6.1	6.2	7.6	4.5	6.0	5.7	6.8	6.3
Not at all	2.4	4.1	3.3	4.4	6.8	5.7	1.5	2.6	2.1
<b>Source of Treatment</b>									
At government health facility	39.2	40.7	40.0	41.9	46.0	44.1	38.0	38.4	38.2
At private health facility	60.3	58.7	59.5	57.4	53.4	55.3	61.7	61.1	61.4
At home	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4

**TABLE 7.14 MORBIDITY DETAILS**

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

Diagnosed chronic illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diabetes	48.8	37.4	42.7	40.6	33.7	37.0	52.3	39.2	45.3
Hypertension	31.9	41.5	37.0	30.0	41.4	36.1	32.7	41.5	37.4
Disease related to heart*	6.7	4.5	5.5	9.4	6.1	7.6	5.4	3.7	4.5
Epilepsy	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	1.6	2.7	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.9	2.3
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.0	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.6
Tuberculosis	0.8	0.0	0.4	2.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leprosy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

\* 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, Goa, 2012-13.

Diagnosed chronic illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diabetes	43.1	36.4	39.4	38.6	34.1	36.1	45.3	37.4	41.0
Hypertension	39.0	45.5	42.5	38.6	44.7	41.9	39.2	45.8	42.8
Disease related to heart*	7.8	4.5	6.0	11.4	7.1	9.0	6.1	3.4	4.6
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	1.4	3.8	2.7	2.9	3.5	3.2	0.7	3.9	2.4
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6
Tuberculosis	0.9	0.0	0.4	2.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leprosy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cataract	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stroke	0.9	1.1	1.0	2.9	1.2	2.0	0.0	1.7	0.9

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

**TABLE 7.16 TUBERCULOSIS**

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

Background characteristics	Number of persons suffering from tuberculosis			Number of persons**
	Rural	Urban	Total	
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	00	00	00	718
20-34	01	00	01	2570
35-44	00	00	00	1489
45-59	02	00	02	1914
60 and above	02	00	02	1249
<b>Education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	00	00	00	1925
Less than 5 years	01	00	01	1053
5-9 years	03	00	03	2447
10 or more years	01	00	01	4522
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	05	00	05	6562
Muslim	00	00	00	735
Christian	00	00	00	2594
Others	00	00	00	36
<b>Castes/tribes</b>				
Scheduled caste	00	00	00	209
Scheduled tribes	00	00	00	666
Other backward classes	01	00	01	1309
Others	04	00	04	7763
<b>DLHS-4</b>	05	00	05	9947

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



## **HEALTH & 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, Goa, 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	2.6	7.9	92.1	22.2	19.0	38.1	61.9	15.3	8.7	21.7	78.3	14.3	66
7-12	5.9	11.8	88.2	27.5	33.3	38.9	61.1	6.9	4.8	42.9	57.1	1.6	50
13-18	4.1	10.2	89.8	27.4	10.7	32.1	67.9	8.6	3.3	16.7	83.3	5.1	75
19-24	16.7	30.6	69.4	17.8	17.6	29.4	70.6	1.7	11.1	55.6	44.4	1.5	48
25-35	7.6	21.5	78.5	15.3	12.2	24.4	75.6	13.4	9.3	27.9	72.1	6.1	118
36 and above	10.6	21.9	78.1	10.3	14.8	24.7	75.3	4.1	6.9	27.6	72.4	1.7	223
<b>Sex of child</b>													
Male	7.1	18.5	81.5	16.0	15.7	28.4	71.6	7.4	7.1	31.9	68.1	2.5	290
Female	9.5	19.0	81.0	17.1	16.5	28.4	71.6	7.9	7.0	27.2	72.8	5.9	303
<b>Place of residence</b>													
Rural	7.0	15.5	84.5	16.9	22.7	31.8	68.2	7.1	6.6	29.7	70.3	1.7	298
Urban	9.6	21.6	78.4	16.4	11.4	26.0	74.0	8.0	7.4	29.4	70.6	5.9	295
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	7.3	16.8	83.2	13.4	15.9	26.1	73.9	7.8	6.0	29.2	70.8	3.4	415
Muslim	16.2	27.0	73.0	32.9	13.3	33.3	66.7	8.1	5.9	29.4	70.6	7.4	52
Christian	8.5	22.0	78.0	20.6	17.9	35.9	64.1	6.6	11.9	31.0	69.0	6.3	126
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>													
Scheduled caste	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	09
Scheduled tribes	3.0	15.2	84.8	22.4	8.3	33.3	66.7	1.6	0.0	25.0	75.0	1.8	45
Other backward classes	9.8	19.6	80.4	11.5	40.7	51.9	48.1	1.4	6.9	41.4	58.6	1.6	73
Others	8.9	19.4	80.6	16.5	12.9	24.6	75.4	9.0	7.6	28.1	71.9	4.8	466
<b>Goa</b>	8.4	18.8	81.2	16.6	16.1	28.4	71.6	7.6	7.0	29.5	70.5	3.8	593

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, Goa 2012-13.

Districts	Height for Age				Weight for Height				Weight for Age				Number of eligible children**
	below -3SD	below -2SD	above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	below -3SD	below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	
North Goa	8.1	17.6	82.4	10.6	19.5	30.5	69.5	6.2	5.9	31.9	68.1	3.1	299
South Goa	8.7	20.1	79.9	23.8	10.8	25.3	74.7	9.8	8.7	26.1	73.9	5.9	294
Goa	8.4	18.8	81.2	16.6	16.1	28.4	71.6	7.6	7.0	29.5	70.5	3.8	593

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, Goa, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Mean Height	Mean BMI	Body Mass Index (BMI) in kg/m <sup>2</sup>							Total number of Women**
			Thin			Overweight/Obese				
			18.5-24.9 (normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	151.6	20.0	47.7	43.5	15.4	28.1	8.7	5.5	3.2	89
20-29	153.3	22.2	53.5	22.6	10.7	11.2	23.8	16.7	7.1	256
30-39	153.8	23.7	46.5	13.5	6.1	7.0	40.0	31.1	8.9	312
40-49	153.7	24.9	43.2	9.3	3.8	5.2	47.5	30.5	14.9	310
<b>Place of residence</b>										
Rural	152.6	22.5	51.1	21.5	10.2	10.7	27.4	20.4	6.5	379
Urban	154.2	23.8	45.9	15.7	6.3	9.1	38.4	26.4	11.2	588
<b>Education</b>										
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	152.1	22.4	50.7	18.0	7.2	9.8	31.2	22.6	7.4	87
Less than 5 years	153.6	21.8	52.8	21.7	11.1	10.6	25.5	20.7	4.8	59
5-9 years	152.4	23.4	47.2	17.2	7.9	9.3	35.6	25.7	8.9	257
10 or more years	154.1	23.6	46.5	17.1	7.0	9.5	36.4	24.9	11.0	564
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	153.1	22.9	49.2	19.1	8.6	10.3	31.7	22.5	8.8	714
Muslim	154.2	24.2	41.8	17.5	6.0	10.6	40.8	26.9	11.7	95
Christian	154.0	24.9	44.2	8.7	3.5	4.4	47.1	32.5	13.4	155
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>										
Scheduled caste	152.3	22.2	50.6	22.8	16.3	6.5	26.6	26.6	0.0	15
Scheduled tribes	151.2	21.4	38.9	35.8	20.0	14.1	25.3	16.3	7.0	52
Other backward classes	153.0	22.6	50.2	21.8	8.5	12.4	28.1	19.8	8.3	150
Others	153.7	23.7	47.4	15.2	6.2	8.7	37.3	26.2	10.5	750
<b>Goa</b>	153.4	23.4	47.4	17.5	7.5	9.6	35.1	24.6	9.8	967

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

<b>Table 8.4 BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) OF WOMEN (new)</b>										
Percentage of women age 15-49 average body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, by district, Goa, 2012-13										
District	Mean Height	Mean BMI	Body Mass Index (BMI) in kg/m <sup>2</sup>							Total number of Women**
			Thin				Overweight/Obese			
			18.5-24.9 (normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
North Goa	153.9	23.0	49.2	20.4	9.5	10.6	30.4	22.0	8.4	621
South Goa	152.8	23.9	45.7	13.8	5.0	8.2	40.4	27.6	11.0	346
Goa	153.4	23.4	47.4	17.5	7.5	9.6	35.1	24.6	9.8	967

\*\* unweighted cases

<b>Table 8.5 PREVELANCE OF ANEMIA AMONG CHILDREN</b>					
Percentage of children age ( 6-59 months) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by selected background characteristics, Goa, 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	16.5	33.4	17.5	67.3	105
Female	19.7	43.1	15.0	78.8	105
<b>Place of residence</b>					
Rural	14.9	40.9	13.0	68.8	80
Urban	19.3	37.1	17.9	74.3	130
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	15.9	39.1	16.8	71.7	154
Muslim	21.2	32.1	17.7	71.0	28
Christian	25.8	39.2	14.5	79.5	28
Others	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Castes/tribes</b>					
Scheduled caste	--	--	--	--	04
Scheduled tribes	(5.9)	(58.8)	(0.0)	(64.7)	17
Other backward classes	16.5	29.4	15.4	61.2	26
Others	19.4	38.7	17.9	76.1	163
<b>Goa</b>	18.1	38.1	16.6	72.7	210

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, Goa, 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	18.4	36.9	11.7	67.0	313
11 yrs - 14 yrs	19.0	36.9	6.2	62.1	274
15yrs – 16 yrs	20.2	29.7	10.2	60.1	130
17yrs – 19 yrs	15.9	28.0	5.2	49.0	247
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	19.8	31.3	7.3	58.4	487
Female	16.5	36.1	9.2	61.8	477
<b>Residence</b>					
Rural	17.4	34.0	5.9	57.3	440
Urban	18.6	33.5	9.5	61.6	524
<b>Education</b>					
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	14.5	40.6	10.8	65.9	93
Less than 5 years	18.6	39.2	10.0	67.8	212
5-9 years	19.8	32.3	8.3	60.5	395
10 or more years	16.7	29.0	5.8	51.5	264
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	18.9	33.3	7.1	59.3	713
Muslim	14.7	36.2	21.2	72.0	80
Christian	16.6	33.9	7.1	57.6	166
Others	--	--	--	--	3
<b>Castes/tribes</b>					
Scheduled caste	(8.6)	(56.9)	(6.0)	(71.5)	17
Scheduled tribes	19.0	35.6	13.3	68.0	83
Other backward classes	20.5	36.8	2.7	60.0	145
Others	17.8	32.4	8.9	59.0	719
<b>Goa</b>	18.2	33.7	7.9	60.1	964

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

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

Percentage of population (age 20 years and above) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and selected background characteristics, Goa, 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	17.5	26.2	5.3	49.1	20.7	36.3	6.0	63.0	19.3	31.9	5.7	56.9
30 yrs - 39 yrs	16.2	26.3	4.1	46.5	21.0	33.5	8.2	62.8	18.9	30.3	6.4	55.7
40 yrs - 49 yrs	16.6	29.1	7.8	53.4	19.8	37.2	7.0	64.1	18.4	33.8	7.3	59.6
50 yrs and above	18.9	27.3	6.0	52.2	22.3	37.3	6.7	66.3	20.8	32.6	6.4	59.8
<b>Residence</b>												
Rural	18.8	26.6	5.3	50.7	21.6	36.8	5.7	64.1	20.4	32.3	5.5	58.2
Urban	16.8	27.6	6.2	50.6	20.8	35.9	7.8	64.5	19.0	32.2	7.1	58.3
<b>Education</b>												
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	14.3	35.0	5.8	55.1	19.4	40.4	8.7	68.5	18.1	39.0	8.0	65.2
Less than 5 years	20.9	26.4	7.0	54.4	22.4	31.4	7.6	61.4	21.7	29.3	7.3	58.4
5-9 years	16.4	26.8	5.2	48.4	20.5	38.1	6.5	65.1	18.7	33.2	6.0	57.9
10 or more years	18.0	26.5	5.9	50.4	22.0	34.5	6.3	62.8	20.0	30.4	6.1	56.5
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	16.5	27.0	5.4	48.9	19.9	37.1	7.2	64.2	18.4	32.5	6.4	57.3
Muslim	14.1	29.0	8.4	51.4	20.6	35.4	7.3	63.2	17.7	32.6	7.8	58.1
Christian	22.3	26.9	6.9	56.1	25.1	33.4	6.3	64.8	24.0	30.8	6.5	61.2
Others	14.8	42.7	0.0	57.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	10.7	58.5	0.0	69.2
<b>Castes/tribes</b>												
Scheduled caste	11.3	21.0	7.2	39.5	19.7	24.8	6.0	50.6	15.5	22.7	6.5	44.7
Scheduled tribes	19.1	30.0	5.3	54.5	13.7	31.9	10.3	55.9	16.3	31.0	7.9	55.2
Other backward classes	18.7	27.5	3.6	49.8	22.0	34.5	5.7	62.2	20.6	31.5	4.8	56.8
Others	17.4	27.1	6.3	50.7	21.6	37.2	7.0	65.7	19.7	32.7	6.7	59.1
<b>Goa</b>	17.6	27.2	5.8	50.6	21.1	36.2	7.0	64.3	19.6	32.2	6.3	58.3

<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, Goa, 2012-13.

District	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)
North Goa	70.8	14.5	57.6	7.7	58.4	6.2
South Goa	74.0	18.2	62.0	8.0	58.0	6.4
Goa	72.7	16.6	60.1	7.9	58.3	6.3

**TABLE 8.9 ANAEMIA AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN**

Percentage of pregnant men (age 15-49 years) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and by selected background characteristics and residence, Goa, 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 anemia <11.0 g/dl	
<b>Age group</b>					
15-19	--	--	--	--	03
20-29	13.3	38.2	7.4	58.9	30
30-39	12.4	45.1	6.1	63.7	39
40-49	--	--	--	--	05
<b>Residence</b>					
Rural	18.4	40.2	6.0	64.6	37
Urban	14.9	38.3	5.9	59.1	40
<b>Woman's Education</b>					
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	--	--	--	--	04
Less than 5 years	--	--	--	--	04
5-9 years	18.6	30.8	6.3	55.7	14
10 or more years	18.1	40.2	4.1	62.5	55
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	16.0	33.5	6.6	56.2	55
Muslim	--	--	--	--	05
Christian	22.8	51.0	5.5	79.3	17
Others	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Castes/tribes</b>					
Scheduled caste	--	--	--	--	01
Scheduled tribes	--	--	--	--	05
Other backward classes	25.4	44.3	9.1	78.8	11
Others	16.3	35.9	6.0	58.2	60
<b>Goa</b>	16.2	39.0	5.9	61.1	77

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases

\*\* Un weighted cases.

<b>Table 8.10 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES</b>				
Percentage of men (age 18 years and above) classified as having Sugar by selected background characteristics and residence, Goa, 2012-13.				
<b>Background characteristics</b>	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	94.3	3.4	2.3	477
30 - 39	86.6	7.8	5.6	449
40 - 49	81.7	8.2	10.0	428
50 - 59	74.7	11.1	14.2	381
60 +	67.2	13.0	19.8	423
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	82.0	9.2	8.9	1,081
Urban	81.4	8.0	10.6	1,077
<b>Education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	73.6	12.6	13.8	185
Less than 5 years	78.5	8.8	12.7	176
5-9 years	83.2	7.8	9.0	482
10 or more years	82.5	8.1	9.4	1,315
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	82.5	8.0	9.5	1,539
Muslim	82.0	8.4	9.7	122
Christian	78.1	9.9	12.0	483
Others	(93.3)	(6.7)	(0.0)	13
<b>Castes/tribes</b>				
Scheduled caste	80.7	10.1	9.2	48
Scheduled tribes	85.6	5.3	9.0	160
Other backward classes	81.4	9.5	9.1	308
Others	81.3	8.5	10.2	1,642
<b>Goa</b>	81.6	8.4	9.9	2,158

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

<b>Table 8.11 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES</b>				
Percentage of men aged 18 years and above classified with level of any type of blood sugar by districts, Goa, 2012-13.				
<b>districts</b>	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested*
	Below (140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
<b>North Goa</b>	82.7	8.1	9.2	1,180
<b>South Goa</b>	80.4	9.2	10.4	978
<b>Goa</b>	81.6	8.4	9.9	2,158

\*\* Unweighted cases

<b>TABLE 8.12 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES</b>				
Percentage of Women (age 18 years and above) classified as having Sugar by selected background characteristics and residence, Goa, 2012-13.				
<b>Background characteristics</b>	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	95.8	3.5	0.8	615
30 - 39	90.6	5.0	4.4	600
40 - 49	81.1	8.8	10.1	594
50 - 59	76.4	10.6	12.9	442
60 +	70.8	10.3	18.9	474
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	85.3	7.1	7.5	1,363
Urban	83.2	7.4	9.4	1,362
<b>Education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	76.9	8.5	14.5	555
Less than 5 years	84.5	8.6	6.9	244
5-9 years	84.8	7.2	8.0	651
10 or more years	86.3	6.6	7.0	1,275
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	86.5	6.5	7.0	1,882
Muslim	83.5	5.9	10.6	170
Christian	77.1	9.9	13.0	666
Others	--	--	--	6
<b>Castes/tribes</b>				
Scheduled caste	93.3	6.7	0.0	54
Scheduled tribes	91.5	5.5	3.0	179
Other backward classes	87.5	7.0	5.5	397
Others	82.6	7.5	9.9	2,095
<b>Goa</b>	84.0	7.3	8.7	2,725

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

<b>TABLE 8.13 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES</b>				
Percentage of women aged 18 years and above classified with level of any type of blood Sugar by districts, Goa, 2012-13.				
<b>Districts</b>	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of women Tested**
	Below 140	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
<b>North Goa</b>	86.5	6.4	7.1	1,521
<b>South Goa</b>	81.5	8.3	10.2	1,204
<b>Goa</b>	84.0	7.3	8.7	2,725

\*\* Unweighted cases

**TABLE 8.14 BLOOD PRESSURE**

Percentage of men (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by selected background characteristics, Goa, 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	69.6	17.3	10.2	2.5	0.3	0.2	499	503.0
30 - 39	58.3	19.1	18.3	2.8	0.6	1.0	464	468.0
40 - 49	55.1	18.2	20.7	3.5	1.6	0.9	439	441.0
50 - 59	42.1	12.8	32.9	8.4	2.2	1.7	394	396.0
60 +	49.7	13.8	23.7	9.0	2.7	1.2	440	440.0
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	49.9	18.5	23.5	5.2	1.8	1.1	1,125	1,129.0
Urban	59.6	15.0	18.5	5.0	1.2	0.8	1,111	1,119.0
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	51.2	14.0	24.6	7.0	1.9	1.3	193	194.0
Less than 5 years	56.4	17.5	18.4	3.7	2.3	1.7	181	183.0
5-9 years	51.9	15.9	22.2	7.1	1.3	1.7	503	507.0
10 or more years	57.8	16.7	19.5	4.2	1.2	0.5	1,359	1,364.0
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	58.0	16.1	18.8	4.9	1.3	1.0	1,569	1,575.0
Muslim	49.2	19.6	26.4	4.1	0.8	0.0	141	142.0
Christian	51.1	16.5	23.4	5.8	2.1	1.2	511	516.0
Others	(61.5)	(7.7)	(22.9)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14	14
<b>Castes/tribes</b>								
Scheduled caste	46.8	18.0	19.3	14.4	0.0	1.4	48	48
Scheduled tribes	58.0	15.9	22.0	3.5	0.5	0.0	163	163
Other backward classes	54.6	17.3	20.0	4.3	3.0	0.8	319	320
Others	56.1	16.2	20.4	5.0	1.2	1.0	1,706	1,717
<b>Goa</b>	55.8	16.4	20.4	5.0	1.4	0.9	2,236	2,248

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.\*\* unweighted cases**TABLE 8.15 BLOOD PRESSURE**

Percentage of men (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by districts, Goa, 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		
North Goa	57.9	18.7	17.0	4.5	1.1	0.9	1,207	1,211
South Goa	50.8	14.5	26.0	5.7	1.9	1.1	1,029	1,037
<b>Goa</b>	55.8	16.4	20.4	5.0	1.4	0.9	2,236	2,248

\*\* 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, Goa, 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	82.5	9.4	6.5	1.2	0.4	0.0	646.0	649
30 - 39	74.7	11.5	11.4	1.9	0.1	0.4	628.0	631
40 - 49	62.1	11.0	19.2	5.6	1.4	0.6	616.0	619
50 - 59	51.3	13.7	23.1	8.1	3.0	0.8	458.0	458
60 +	41.0	11.7	26.3	12.8	6.6	1.6	492.0	494
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	61.2	12.0	18.6	5.5	1.8	0.9	1,422.0	1,427
Urban	67.5	10.8	14.3	5.0	2.0	0.4	1,418.0	1,424
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	51.3	13.4	21.3	8.8	3.7	1.6	576.0	580
Less than 5 years	55.5	12.1	20.7	8.1	3.7	0.0	255.0	255
5-9 years	62.2	13.5	15.8	6.3	1.6	0.6	681.0	681
10 or more years	73.4	9.2	13.2	2.8	1.1	0.3	1,328.0	1,335
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	67.3	10.7	14.5	4.9	1.9	0.6	1,931.0	1,936
Muslim	67.3	13.5	14.9	4.3	.0	0.0	197.0	198
Christian	58.0	12.2	20.3	6.1	2.8	0.7	704.0	709
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	07
<b>Castes/tribes</b>								
Scheduled caste	63.8	5.6	23.0	4.6	1.7	1.4	55.0	55
Scheduled tribes	61.7	13.1	17.0	6.2	0.7	1.3	183.0	183
Other backward classes	65.3	13.3	14.9	5.1	1.0	0.5	405.0	407
Others	65.3	10.8	15.9	5.1	2.2	0.6	2,197.0	2,206
<b>Goa</b>	64.3	11.2	16.0	5.2	1.9	0.6	2,840.0	2,851

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

**TABLE 8.17 BLOOD PRESSURE**

Percentage of women (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by districts, Goa, 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		
North Goa	64.0	12.8	14.5	5.4	2.4	0.9	1,557	1,561
South Goa	64.7	9.6	19.0	5.0	1.3	0.3	1,283	1,290
<b>Goa</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2,840</b>	<b>2,851</b>

\* unweighted cases

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

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

Districts	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>			38.0	22.5	66
Less than 30	1.4	38.1	44.0	14.8	603
30 - 44	0.7	40.6	50.6	14.8	947
45 - 59	1.4	33.2	52.2	15.7	872
60 +	1.9	30.1	59.4	14.3	
<b>Residence</b>					
Rural	1.3	24.5	42.3	16.7	496
Urban	1.4	39.6	52.7	16.5	297
<b>Education of head of Household</b>					
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	1.5	29.4	64.1	10.8	546
Less than 5 years	1.2	23.8	53.1	14.6	1149
5-9 years	1.6	30.7	41.9	17.6	1252
10 or more years	1.3	39.2	50.0	11.5	1236
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	0.7	37.8	50.0	11.5	1604
Muslim	1.7	31.0	49.4	17.9	155
Christian	3.0	25.8	47.8	23.4	719
Others	0.0	57.7	16.7	5.0	10
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>			57.9		
Scheduled caste	1.9	25.7	34.5	14.5	56
Scheduled tribes	1.7	52.1	54.1	11.6	136
Other backward classes	0.0	36.0	48.8	9.9	304
Others	1.6	32.5		17.2	1992
<b>Goa</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>2488</b>

<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. \*\* 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, Goa, 2012-13

Districts	Iodine content of salt				Number of Households**
	None 0 ppm	Inadequate (< 15 ppm)	Adequate ( 15 + ppm )	Not Tested *	
<b>North Goa</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1237</b>
<b>South Goa</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>1251</b>
<b>Goa</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>2488</b>

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

# **HEALTH FACILITY**





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

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Health Centre	PHC	CHC
North Goa	5993	48218	55460
South Goa	5579	47458	48139
Goa	5790	47904	51799

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

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

District	Number of Sub-Health Centres				Labor room in current use <sup>1</sup>	Number of Sub-Health Centres with govt. Building	Total number of Sub-Health Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water#	Toilet	Labor room			
North Goa	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	09	24
South Goa	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	06	23
Goa	86.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	15	47

# Includes piped, bore well, well hand pump and other source of water .<sup>1</sup> Percentage calculated from number of labor room available. -- No cases

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

District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Health Centres
North Goa	20.8	100.0	62.5	24
South Goa	17.4	100.0	87.0	23
Goa	19.2	100.0	74.5	47

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

**TABLE 9.4: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT SUB-HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, GOA, 2012-13, DLHS-4**

District	Human resources Status of Sub-Health Centre			Total number of SHCs
	ANM	MHW	Additional ANM	
North Goa	95.8	62.5	4.4	24
South Goa	73.9	69.6	0.0	23
Goa	85.1	66.0	2.5	47

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

**TABLE 9.5: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, GOA, 2012-13, DLHS-4**

District	Human resources Status of PHC				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer**	AYUSH Doctor**	Pharmacist	
North Goa	100.0	60.0	80.0	100.0	10
South Goa	100.0	85.7	85.7	100.0	07
Goa	100.0	70.6	82.4	100.0	17

\*\* Out of total medical officer

<b>TABLE 9.6: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, GOA, 2012-13.</b>						
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	
North Goa	60.0	80.0	100.0	80.0	90.0	10
South Goa	28.6	42.9	75.0	71.4	85.7	07
Goa	47.1	64.7	91.7	76.5	88.2	17

MO= Medical Officer.

<b>TABLE 9.7 SPECIFIC HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, GOA, 2012-13.</b>					
District	Percentage of PHCs having				Total number of PHCs
	New born care services*	Referral services for delivery**	Conducted at least 10 deliveries		
North Goa	87.5	37.5	50.0		10
South Goa	66.7	0.0	33.3		07
Goa	81.8	27.3	45.5		17

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

<b>TABLE 9.8: NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, GOA, 2012-13.</b>					
District	Percentage of PHCs having				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund*	Utilized untied fund**	
North Goa	50.0	20.0	100.0	100.0	10
South Goa	42.9	14.3	100.0	100.0	7
Goa	47.1	17.7	100.0	100.0	17

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

<b>TABLE 9.9: HUMAN RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, GOA, 2012-13.</b>						
District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs	
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Public Health Manager		
North Goa	00	--	02	01	02	
South Goa	01	--	00	00	02	
Goa	01	--	02	01	04	

-- No cases available

<b>TABLE 9.10: SPECIFIC HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, GOA, 2012-13.</b>					
District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Functional OT	Designated as FRU	New born care services <sup>1</sup>	Blood storage facility	
North Goa	00	02	02	01	02
South Goa	02	02	02	NA	02
Goa	02	04	04	01	04

OT= Operation Theatre; FRU= First Referral Unit. <sup>1</sup> Based on last one month services. NA: Not available

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

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitored regularly*	Utilized untied fund**	
North Goa	02	01	--	01	02
South Goa	01	00	--	02	02
Goa	03	01	--	03	04

\*RKS monitored regularly is from number of RKS constituted.\*\* Including full and partial utilization. --: No facility available

**TABLE 9.12: HUMAN RESOURCES & OTHER SERVICES AVAILABLE AT DISTRICT HOSPITALS BY DISTRICTS, GOA, 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	
North Goa	01	01	--	01	01	00	01	01
South Goa	01	01	--	01	01	01	01	01
Goa	02	02	--	02	02	01	02	02

--: No facility available

**TABLE 9.13: HUMAN RESOURCES & OTHER SERVICES AVAILABLE AT SUB DIVISIONAL HOSPITALS BY DISTRICTS, GOA, 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	
North Goa	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
South Goa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	00
Goa	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01

NA: No facility available

**APPENDIX - A**  
**LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS**

<b>Dr. Chander Shekhar</b>	Professor, Department of Fertility Studies, International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai-400088.
<b>Dr. T. V. Sekher</b>	Professor, Department of Population Policy & Programme, International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai-400088.
<b>Dr. Dnyaneshwar Kale</b>	IT Manager, DLHS-4, International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai-400088.
<b>Ms. Ragini Mishra</b>	Project Officer, DLHS-4, International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai-400088.

**APPENDIX - B**

**FIELD AGENCY INVOLVED IN DATA COLLECTION OF DLHS-4 IN GOA**

Population Research Centre	JSS Institute of Economic Research, Vidyagiri, Dharwad-580004, Karnataka.
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**APPENDIX - C**

**AGENCY DEVELOPED CAPI SOFTWARE**

Tech Mahindra Limited	Satyam Infocity, Unit-12, Plot 35/36, Hi-Tech City Layout, Survey No 64, Madhapur, Hyderabad-50008.
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**APPENDIX - D**

**MEMBER OF COORDINATION COMMITTEE FOR DLHS-4**

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

**MEMBER OF STEERING COMMITTEE OF DLHS-4**

Shri K. Chandramouli, Shri Naved Masood, Shri P. K. Pradhan, Smt. Madhu Bala, Shri R. C. Sethi, Dr. Shiv Lal, Shri Ambrish Kumar, Dr. Rattan Chand, Prof. F. Ram, Prof. Arvind Pandey, Prof. Deoki Nandan, Shri Bhaskar Mishra, Shri Pravin Srivastava, Shri V. Parameswaran,	Former Secretary (H&FW), Govt. of India, New Delhi, Chairman SS & FA, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi S & MD, (NRHM), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi Former ADG (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi Addl. RGI, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi Former Spl. DG & Advisor (PH), DGHS, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi Advisor (Health), Planning Commission, Govt. of India, New Delhi Chief Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi Director & Senior Professor, IIPS, Mumbai Director, NIMS, ICMR, New Delhi Director, NIHFW, New Delhi Deputy RGI, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi DDG, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi DDG, CSO, MoS&PI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
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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, NIHFWS, New Delhi
Prof. K. Kalaivani,	Professor, NIHFWS, New Delhi
Shri Rajesh Bhatia,	Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri Aditya Prakash,	Statistical Advisor MoWCD, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. A. K. Harit,	CMO, DGHS, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Smt. Kmkum Marwah,	Joint Technical Advisor, MoWCD, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. Paul Fancis,	WHO, New Delhi
Smt. Anagha Khot,	NPO, WHO, New Delhi
Dr. Subodh S. Gupta,	NPO, WHO, New Delhi
Shri Ramesh Babu,	Sr. Programme 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 & Financial Advisory	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Chairperson
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. Shastri,	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 THE PARTNER INSTITUTES FOR CAB COMPONENTS INVOLVED IN DLHS-4

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

**APPENDIX - 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  
Prof. L. Ladu Singh  
Prof. B. Paswan  
Prof. S. K. Singh  
Prof. H. Lhungdim  
Prof. T. V. Sekher  
Prof. K. M. Ponnappalli  
Prof. Chander Shekhar  
Dr. Manoj Alagarajan

**Project Coordinator**

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

**Health Coordinator**

Dr. Mithilesh Verma

**IT & Data Manager**

Mr. Dnyaneshwar Kale  
Mr. Prabhu Ponnusamy  
Ms. Rojalin Behura

**Project Officer (Office)**

Mr. L. Priyananda Singh (IT)	Mr. Ashish Pardhi
Mr. Ashish Kumar Upadhyay	Mr. Junaid Khan
Mr. Imran Ahmad	Mr. Mohd Usman,
Mr. Mahadev Digambar Bhise	Mr. N. Brahmanandam
Mr. Mukesh Ranjan	Ms. Rati Parihar
Ms. Ragini Mishra	Ms. Swati Srivastava
Mr. Santosh Bhagwanrao Phad	Mr. Raj Kr. Verma
Mr. Shrikant D. Kuntla	Ms. Shalini Meshram
Ms. Arpita Paul	Mr. Manish Singh
Mr. P.R.A. Nair	Mr. AnupamVerma
Mr. Satish Kumar Chauhan	Mr. Rahul Koli
Ms. Renu Sisodia	Ms. Preetam D. Gaikwad
Ms. Kakoli Borkotoky	Mr. Ajit Kumar Yadav
Mr. Ankit Anand	Mr. Prakash Chand D. Meher
Mr. Satish Kumar Chauhan	Ms. Mamta Rajbhar

**Project Officer (Field)**

Mr. Ashok Kolagi

**ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF**  
**Project Coordinator (Adm. & Finance)**

C. A. Gurudutt Belhekar

**ACCOUNTANT CUM OFF. ASSISTANT**

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

**OFFICE ASSISTANT**

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

**OFFICE ATTENDANTS**

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

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



GOA