

Goa



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India

Goa



NFHS-3

National Family Health Survey

2005-06

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) India

2005-06

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For additional information on NFHS-3, visit www.nfhsindia.org.
For related information, visit www.iipsindia.org or www.mohfw.nic.in.



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NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-3)

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CONTENTS

KEY FINDINGS	Page 1
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TABLES

Table 1	Results of the household and individual interviews	27
Table 2	Household population by age, education, sex, and residence	28
Table 3	Housing characteristics	29
Table 4	Household possessions, ownership of agricultural land, and wealth index.	31
Table 5	Religion and caste/tribe by wealth index	32
Table 6	School attendance	32
Table 7	Children's living arrangements and orphanhood	33
Table 8	Birth registration of children under age five	33
Table 9	Children's work.....	34
Table 10	Background characteristics of respondents	35
Table 11	Current fertility	36
Table 12	Fertility by background characteristics	37
Table 13	Teenage pregnancy and motherhood	38
Table 14	Birth order	39
Table 15	Birth intervals	40
Table 16	Fertility preferences by number of living children	41
Table 17	Desire to limit childbearing	42
Table 18	Ideal number of children	43
Table 19	Indicators of sex preference	44
Table 20	Knowledge of contraceptive methods	45
Table 21	Current use of contraception by background characteristics	46
Table 22	Contraceptive use by men with last partner	48
Table 23	Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms	49
Table 24	Source of modern contraceptive methods	50
Table 25	Informed choice	51
Table 26	First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates	51
Table 27	Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge.....	52
Table 28	Need for family planning among currently married women	53
Table 29	Age at first marriage	54
Table 30	Early childhood mortality rates	55
Table 31	Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics	56
Table 32	High-risk fertility behaviour	57
Table 33	Antenatal care	58
Table 34	Antenatal care services and information received	59

Table 35	Antenatal care indicators	60
Table 36	Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done	61
Table 37	Delivery and postnatal care	62
Table 38	Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics	63
Table 39	Trends in maternal care indicators	64
Table 40	Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report	65
Table 41	Vaccinations by background characteristics	66
Table 42	Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever	67
Table 43	Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea.....	68
Table 44	Feeding practices during diarrhoea	69
Table 45	Knowledge of ORS packets	70
Table 46	ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services	71
Table 47	Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding	73
Table 48	Nutritional status of children	74
Table 49	Initial breastfeeding	76
Table 50	Breastfeeding status by age	77
Table 51	Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices	78
Table 52	Prevalence of anaemia in children	80
Table 53	Micronutrient intake among children.....	81
Table 54	Presence of iodized salt in household	83
Table 55	Women's and men's food consumption	84
Table 56	Nutritional status of adults.....	85
Table 57	Prevalence of anaemia in adults.....	86
Table 58	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention	87
Table 59	Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS	89
Table 60	Sexual behaviour, blood transfusion, and injections	90
Table 61	Knowledge of AIDS and sexual behaviour: Youth	91
Table 62	Attitudes toward family life education in school	92
Table 63	Prevalence of tuberculosis	93
Table 64	Knowledge and attitude toward tuberculosis	94
Table 65	Health problems	95
Table 66	Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men	96
Table 67	Source of health care	97
Table 68	Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men	98
Table 69	Control over and magnitude of cash earnings.....	99
Table 70	Decision making	100
Table 71	Decision making by background characteristics	101
Table 72	Women's access to money and credit	102
Table 73	Gender-role attitudes.....	103
Table 74	Gender-role attitudes by background characteristics.....	104

Table 75	Experience of any physical or sexual violence.....	105
Table 76	Forms of spousal violence.....	106
Table 77	Spousal violence by background characteristics	107
Table 78	Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators	108
Table 79	Injuries to women due to spousal violence	109
Table 80	Help seeking behaviour	110

APPENDIX

Estimates of sampling errors.....	111
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INTRODUCTION

The 2005-06 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) is the third in the NFHS series of surveys. The first NFHS was conducted in 1992-93, and the second (NFHS-2) was conducted in 1998-99. All three NFHS surveys were conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), Government of India. The MOHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-3 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-3 was provided by Macro International, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

The survey provides trend data on key indicators and includes information on several new topics, such as HIV/AIDS-related behaviour, attitudes toward family life education for girls and boys, use of Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) services, men's involvement in maternal care, and health insurance. For the first time, NFHS-3 also provides information on men and unmarried women. In addition, NFHS-3 provides estimates of HIV prevalence for India as a whole based on blood samples collected in every state in the country, including Goa. Separate HIV estimates are also provided for Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh.

In Goa, NFHS-3 is based on a sample of 3,231 households that is representative at the state level and within the state at the urban and rural levels. The survey interviewed 3,464 women age 15-49 from all the sample households and 1,185 men age 15-54 from a subsample of households to obtain information on population, health, and nutrition in the state. The household response rate in the state as a whole was 97 percent, and the individual response rates were 91 percent for eligible women and 80 percent for eligible men.

In Goa, height and weight measurements were taken for all children under age six years and all interviewed women and men. Haemoglobin levels were measured for all interviewed women and men and for all children age 6-59 months. Additionally, in a subsample of households, all interviewed women and men were eligible to have their blood collected for HIV testing. Biomarkers were measured only after obtaining informed consent. The NFHS-3 fieldwork in the state of Goa was conducted by the Population Research Centre, Dharwad, Karnataka, between April and July 2006.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-3 survey in Goa, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. More information about the definitions of indicators included in this report is contained in Volume I of the NFHS-3 National Report, and questionnaires and details of the sampling procedure for NFHS-3 are contained in Volume II of the NFHS-3 National Report (available at www.nfhsindia.org).

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

Unlike most other Indian states, the majority (56%) of households in Goa are in urban areas and a minority (44%) are in rural areas. On average, households in Goa are comprised of about four members. One-fourth of households with 23 percent of the population of the state are headed by women.

Two-thirds of households in Goa have household heads who are Hindu (65%). More than one-fourth of households (27%) have household heads who are Christian and 8 percent have household heads who are Muslim.

Five percent each of household heads belong to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, and 17 percent belong to other backward classes (OBC). More than two-thirds (70%) of household heads do not belong to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

In Goa, 24 percent of the population is under age 15; and 6 percent is age 65 and over.

Among children under 18 years of age, 4 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 82 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 15 percent live with one parent, and 3 percent live with neither parent.

Housing characteristics

Seventy-four percent of households in Goa (85% of urban households and 59% of rural households) live in a *pucca* house. Ninety-six percent of households (98% of urban households and 94% of rural households) have electricity, up from 94 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Among all the states of India, Goa (along with Punjab) is third only to Delhi and Himachal Pradesh in terms of electrification. Twenty-four percent of households have no toilet facilities, down from 41 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Thirty-seven percent of rural households have no toilet facilities, compared with 14 percent of urban households.

Twenty-four percent of households in Goa have no toilet facilities.

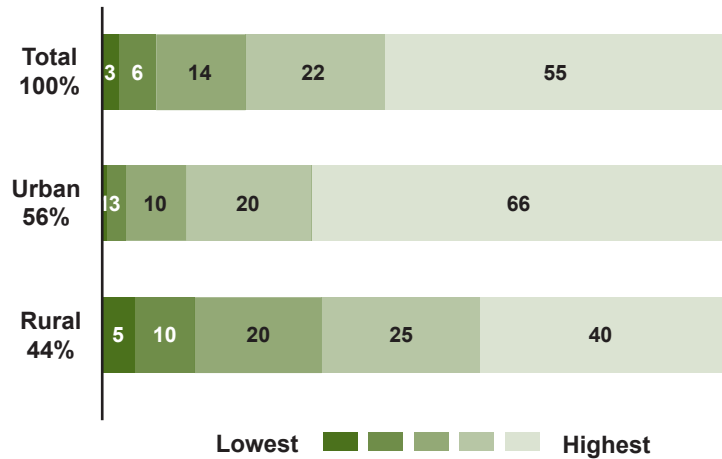
Eighty percent of households use an improved source of drinking water (94% of urban households and 63% of rural households), but only two-thirds of households (82% in urban areas and 44% in rural areas) have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Seventy-seven percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable: 71 percent boil the water, 9 percent use a ceramic, sand, or other filter, 1 percent strain the water through a cloth, and 6 percent treat the water in some other way. One-third of households (18% of urban and 54% of rural households) use solid fuels for cooking, with wood being the most common type of solid fuel being used.

Wealth Index

The wealth index is constructed by combining information on 33 household assets and housing characteristics such as ownership of consumer items, type of dwelling, source of water, and availability of electricity, into a single wealth index. The household population is divided into five equal groups of 20 percent each (quintiles) at the national level from 1 (lowest, poorest) to 5 (highest, wealthiest). Since the quintiles of the wealth index are defined at the national level, the proportion of the population of a particular state that falls in any specific quintile will vary across states.

Wealth Index

Percentage of households in urban and rural areas and percent distribution of households by wealth quintile



Based on the wealth index, the state of Goa is wealthier than the nation as a whole. Only 23 percent of Goa's households are in the three lowest wealth quintiles together, compared with about 60 percent in India. Only 3 percent of households in Goa are in the lowest wealth quintile (1% of urban and 5% of rural households), and over one-half (55%) of households (66% of urban and 40% of rural households) are in the highest wealth quintile.

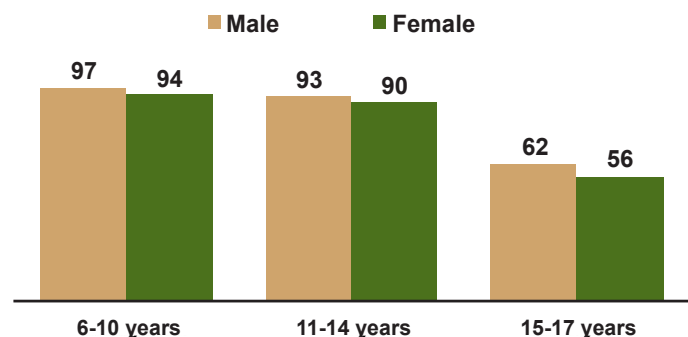
EDUCATION

Current school attendance among children

In Goa, 85 percent of children 6-17 years of age attend school. Children's school attendance does not vary by urban-rural residence. In both urban and rural areas in Goa, 95-96 percent of primary-school age children (6-10 years) attend school. School attendance is only somewhat lower among children in the age group 11-14 years (91%); however, by age 15-17 years, only 59 percent of children attend school. Nonetheless, even in this age group, there is no differential in attendance rates by residence.

Are there gender differentials in children's current school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



There is some gender disparity in education in favour of boys in the school-age population in Goa, but it is not very pronounced. Eighty-three percent of girls age 6-17 years attend school, compared with 87 percent of boys in the same age group. In both, urban and rural areas, gender disparity in education in favour of boys is 2-4 percentage points among children in 6-10 years and 11-14 years, but increases to 5-6 percentage points among children age 15-17 years.

Literacy and educational attainment

In NFHS-3, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or 'passed' a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 84 percent of women age 15-49 and 90 percent of men age 15-49 are literate in Goa.

Forty-nine percent of women and men age 15-49 have completed 10 or more years of education. Thirteen percent of women and 6 percent of men have never attended school.

Children's school attendance in Goa is the fourth highest of all the states in India and there is very little disparity by residence and gender.

Attitudes toward family life education in school

Virtually all adults agree that children should be taught moral values in school. Most adults also think that children should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty; fewer adults, particularly women, think children should learn about puberty-related changes in the bodies of the opposite sex.

Two-thirds of men think girls and boys should learn about contraception in school. Almost the same proportion of women (63%) say that girls should learn about contraception in school, but fewer (57%) of them say that boys should do so. Sixty-nine percent of men and 63-67 percent of women say that both boys and girls should be taught about sex and sexual behaviour in school.

Most men and women (82-86%) believe that information on HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum for both boys and girls. Three-fourths of men and two-thirds of women believe that information on condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases should be provided to boys and girls in school.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 24 years among women age 25-49 years and is almost five years higher at 29-31 years for men age 30-49. Twelve percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age at marriage of 18 for women and 7 percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age at marriage of 21 for men. The average age at first marriage in Goa for both women and men is among the highest in the nation as a whole.

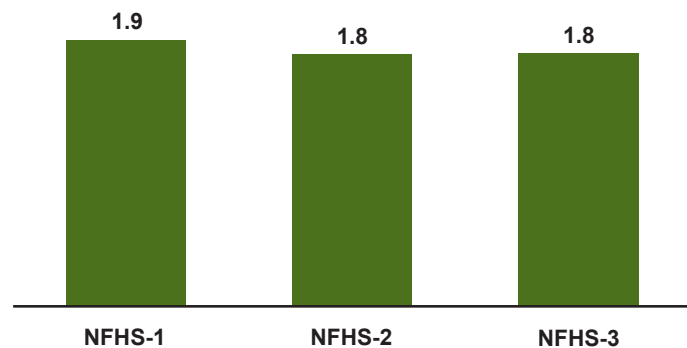
Fertility levels

At current fertility levels, a woman in Goa will have an average of only 1.8 children in her lifetime. Fertility in Goa was already below replacement level at the time of NFHS-1 and has remained virtually unchanged over the 13 years since then.

The fertility rate in both urban and rural areas of the state is the same at 1.8 children per woman. Fertility of Hindu and Christian women is below replacement level at 1.7; however, although the sample for Muslims in Goa is relatively small, the data suggest that Muslim fertility remains well above replacement (TFR = 2.4). Given the low level of fertility in Goa, other differentials in fertility are almost non-existent. Fertility is below replacement level among all groups of women by caste, education, and wealth quintile.

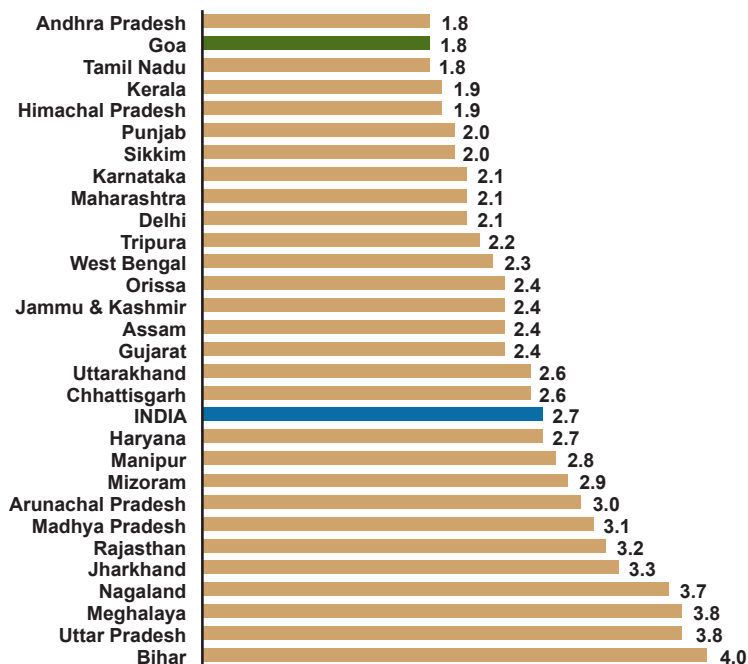
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



Total Fertility Rate by State

Children per woman



Goa is one of the seven states in India where fertility is below replacement level.

Teenage pregnancy

Among women age 15-19 years in Goa, only a very small proportion, 4 percent, has already begun childbearing, compared with 16 percent at the national level.

The very low level of teenage pregnancy in Goa is in keeping with the fact that very few young women in the state are getting married as teenagers. In fact, in the age group 15-19, only 6 percent of women in Goa are married, compared with the national average of 30 percent.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in Goa is 37 months, six months longer than the national average. The median birth interval is longer in Goa than in all other states in India except Kerala and Tripura. Forty-seven percent of births occur within three years of the previous birth, including 8 percent of births that take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 21 percent that take place within 24 months. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Fertility preferences

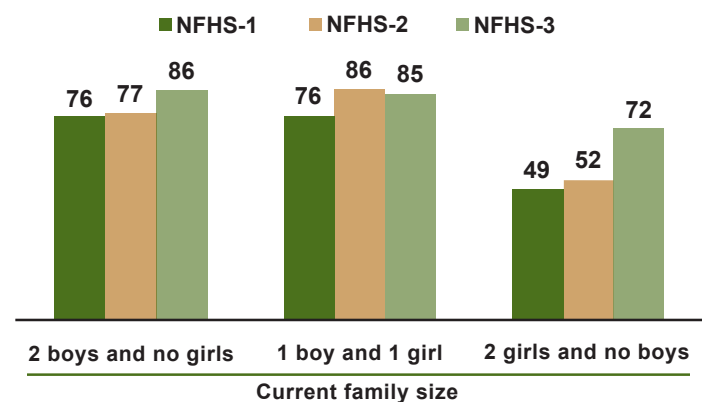
Sixty-one percent of currently married women and 55 percent of currently married men want no more children, are already themselves sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want more children, 40 percent of women and 31 percent of men want to wait at least two years.

More than four-fifths of women and men age 15-49 consider the ideal family size to be two children or less, considerably higher than the national average of two out of three adults.

As in many other states, there is evidence in Goa of some, although weak, son preference. Nine percent of women and 11 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 4 percent of women and 2 percent of men want more daughters than sons. However, among women, 59 percent would like to have at least one son, and a similar proportion, (57%) at least one daughter; among men, the corresponding proportions (67 percent want at least one son and 64 percent want at least one daughter) are both higher and the differential in favour of boys is marginally greater.

How does son preference affect women’s desire for children?

Percentage of currently married women with two children who want no more children



The desire for more children is also affected by women’s number of sons. For example, among currently married women with two children, 86 percent of women with two sons and 85 percent with one son and one daughter want no more children, compared with 72 percent of women with two daughters. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children is higher in NFHS-3 (83%) than it was seven years ago in NFHS-2 (75%), irrespective of women’s number of sons.

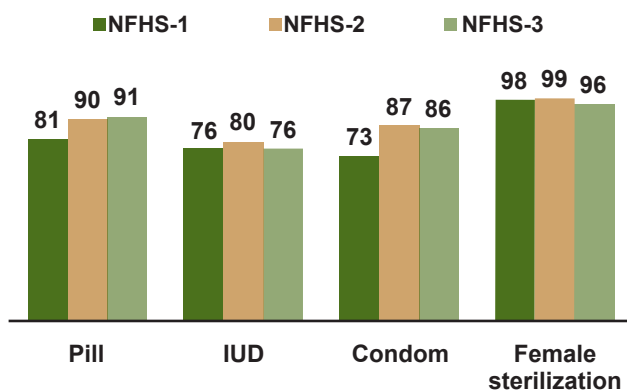
Despite the low level of fertility, unplanned pregnancies are not uncommon in Goa. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would be 1.6 children per woman instead of 1.8 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

Knowledge of family planning methods

How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



about the pill, and only about half know about the IUD. Seventy percent of currently married women and 47 percent of currently married men know all three of these modern temporary methods.

Knowledge of female sterilization has been virtually universal since NFHS-1; and knowledge of each of the modern temporary contraceptive methods among currently married women has either not changed in the seven years between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 or has tended to decline.

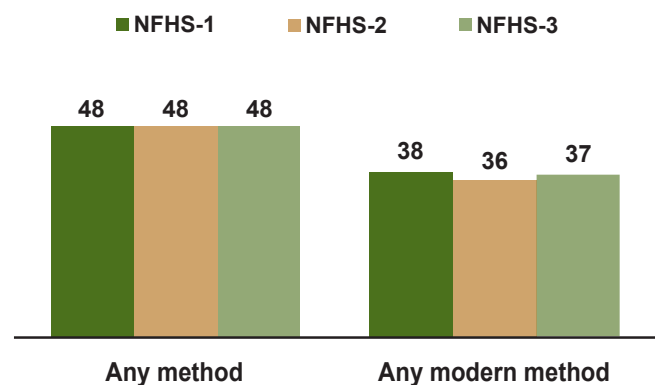
Contraceptive use

Little less than one-half (48%) of currently married women in Goa are currently using a contraceptive method, almost the same as in NFHS-2 and in NFHS-1. In spite of the very low level of fertility in Goa, contraceptive use remains quite low. The contraceptive prevalence rate in Goa is much lower than the national average of 56 percent, and is higher than that in only 7 out of the 29 states in India. Female sterilization accounts for 54 percent of contraceptive use, somewhat lower than its share (59%) at the time of NFHS-2.

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Goa. Female sterilization is the most widely known method among women, known by 96 percent of currently married women. Among men, condom is the most widely known method, known by 94 percent of currently married men, followed by female sterilization known by 91 percent of currently married men. The government family planning programme promotes three temporary methods: the pill, the IUD, and condoms. Of these three methods, women are most likely to know about the pill (91%) followed by the condom (86%) and the IUD (76%). Eighty-four percent of men know

How many women use family planning?

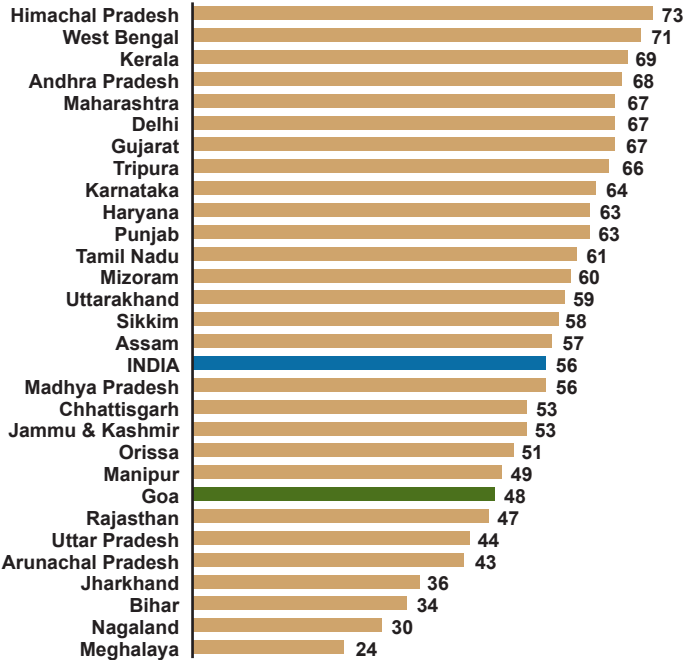
Percentage of currently married women



The contraceptive prevalence rate among urban women is 7 percentage points higher than that among rural women. Female sterilization is more common among less educated women and among those from the lower wealth quintiles. For example, 50 percent of currently married women with no education are using female sterilization, compared with 13 percent of women who have 10 or more years of education. Notably, employed women are more likely to be using female sterilization than women who are not employed (34%, compared with 22%). By religion, Christian women are least likely to be using contraception and to have adopted female sterilization.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State

Percentage of currently married women



The contraceptive prevalence rate in Goa is lower than the national average.

In keeping with moderate son preference, women in Goa are slightly more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, 59 percent of women with two sons but no daughters use a method of family planning, compared with 48 percent of women with two daughters but no sons (full detail not shown in tables).

The condom, followed closely by the rhythm method, are the two most commonly used spacing methods, used by 8 and 7 percent of currently married women, respectively. In Goa, traditional methods are also used by a sizeable proportion of couples. Eleven percent of married women (23% of all contraceptive users) use a traditional method. The use of traditional methods is more common among women with 10 or more years of schooling and those from the highest wealth quintile. Seventeen percent of currently married women with 10 or more years of schooling use a traditional method. Christian women are more likely than Hindu or Muslim women to be using a traditional method. In fact, for Christian women, traditional method use accounts for 42 percent of all contraceptive use.

Contraceptive use at last sex as reported by men is much lower than women’s report of current contraceptive use. Only 32 percent of currently married men report using contraception the last time they had sex –16 percentage points lower than currently married women’s report of current contraceptive use.

Three-fourths (77%) of sterilized women had the operation in a government facility, usually in a government or municipal hospital (68%). However, the majority (64%) of IUD users in Goa had their IUD insertion in the private medical sector. Three-fourths of condom users got their most recent supply from the private medical sector, mainly from a pharmacy or drugstore. Most pill users got their most recent supply either from a private clinic (39%) or from a pharmacy or drugstore (37%).

According to women’s reports, only 11 percent of condom users for whom the brand being used is known use a socially marketed brand. According to men’s reports, 18 percent of condom users for whom the brand being used is known use a socially marketed brand.

The one-year discontinuation rate of family planning in Goa is about half of the national average. In Goa, 15 percent of users of any contraceptive method discontinue use within a year of method adoption, compared with 27 percent in India as a whole. Discontinuation rates for spacing methods, at 20 percent, are also low in Goa, compared with the national average of 39 percent. Twenty-four percent of the users of condoms discontinue use within the first year after they adopted the method.

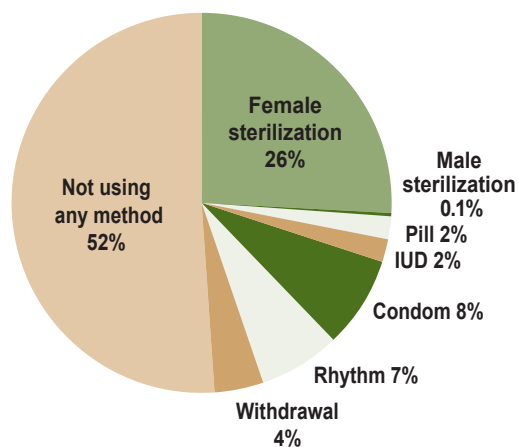
Informed choice

Women who know about several contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method they prefer. Just one-third (33%) of women currently using a modern contraceptive method were told by a health worker about the side effects of their method, and 27 percent were told what to do if those side effects occurred. Among current users of modern methods, 36 percent of women were told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. The proportion of women who receive this information is higher for those who received their method from the private medical sector than for those who received it from the public medical sector.

Men’s attitudes

Most men in Goa reject the idea that women using contraception may become promiscuous (83%) and 88 percent reject the idea that contraception is women’s business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, 34 percent of men incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant and only 42 percent of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

What contraceptive methods do women use?
Currently married women



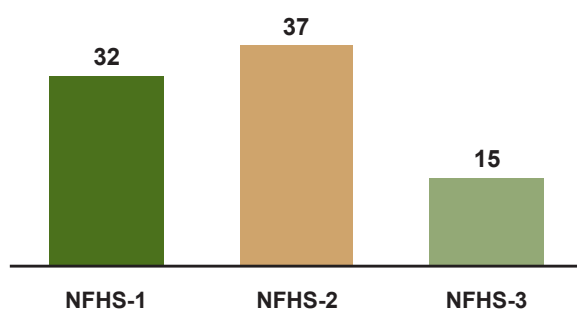
Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 13 percent of currently married women have unmet need for family planning, down from 17 percent in NFHS-2. Currently, 79 percent of the demand for family planning is being met, up from 74 percent in NFHS-2.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



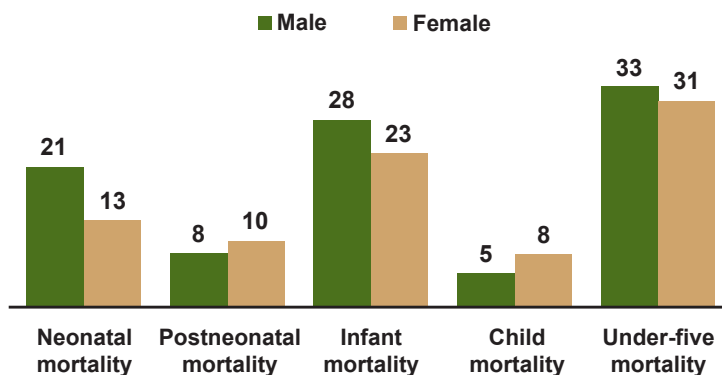
The infant mortality rate is estimated at 15 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, less than one-half of the infant mortality rate in NFHS-2 of 37. The infant mortality in Goa is the same as that in Kerala and is lower than in all the other states in India. However, the child mortality rate in Goa is slightly higher than the rate in Kerala, and hence the under-five mortality rate in Goa is the second lowest of all the states in India. The current mortality estimates imply that, in Goa, 1 in 65 children die within the first year of life and 1 in 49 die before reaching age five.

Girls in Goa have a lower mortality risk than boys during the neonatal period; beyond the neonatal period and till they are five years old, however, girls experience higher mortality than boys.

Mortality rates for children are similar in the rural and urban areas of the state. Girls in Goa have a lower mortality risk than boys during the neonatal period, but from age one month to their fifth birthday, they experience higher mortality than boys. However, due to their lower mortality during the neonatal period, the infant mortality and under-five mortality rates for girls are lower than for boys. Infant mortality decreases sharply with mother's education.

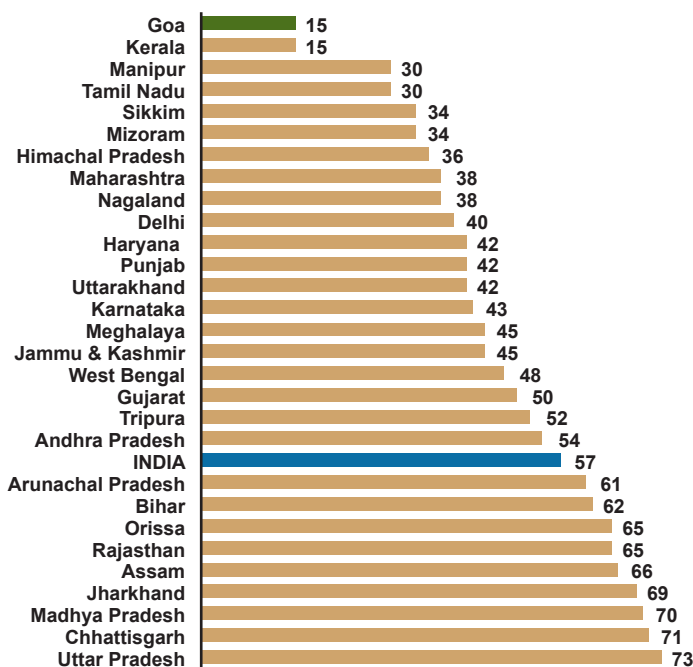
Mortality rates by sex

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



The infant mortality rate in Goa is the same as that in Kerala and is the lowest among all states in India.

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life) is estimated at 12 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more. Perinatal mortality in Goa is the second lowest, after Kerala, of any state in India. (Data for perinatal mortality are not shown in the tables).

MATERNAL HEALTH

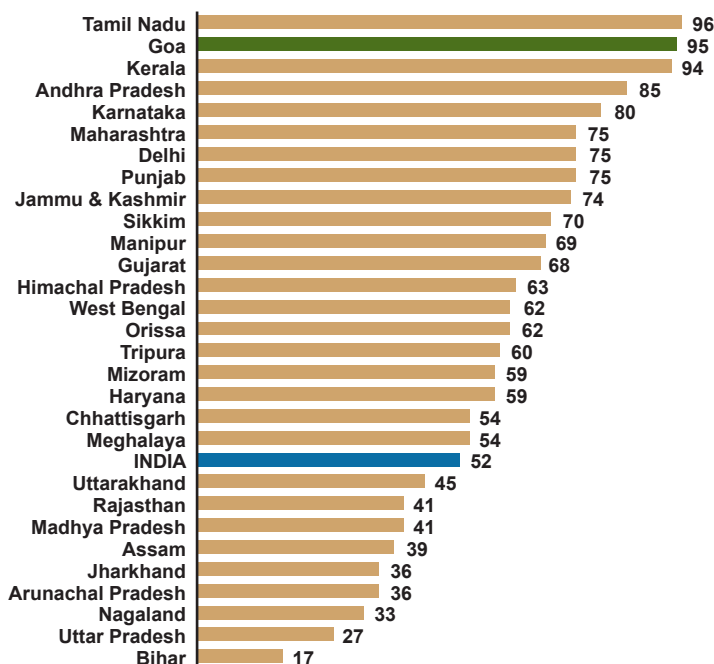
Antenatal care

Among women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, almost all women (98%) received antenatal care from a health professional (97% from a doctor and 1% from any other health professional). With the exception of women with no education (88%), 90 percent or more women in all sub-groups (by religion, caste/tribe, education, or wealth quintile) received antenatal care.

Eighty-six percent of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Another 10 percent had their first visit during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy (data not shown in tables). Ninety-five percent of women had three or more antenatal care visits.

Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Almost all mothers in Goa received at least three antenatal care visits for their last birth; the second highest percentage in India.

The coverage of three or more antenatal care visits for the last pregnancy in the past three years has not changed since NFHS-2 when it was already 96 percent; however, the proportion of women who received their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of their last pregnancy in the past three years, which was 74 percent in NFHS-2, increased by 13 percentage points between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 to 87 percent.

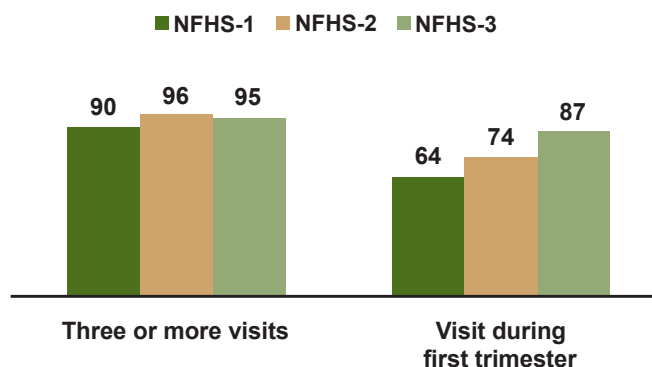
In Goa, almost all (97-98%) women who received antenatal care, received each of the services needed to monitor the pregnancy, like having their abdomen examined, weight taken, blood pressure measured, and blood and urine samples taken. However, less than half of the women received information on pregnancy complications.

For 87 percent of births, mothers received iron and folic acid supplements (IFA), and for 69 percent of births mothers consumed IFA for the recommended 90 days or more. Eighty-seven percent of mothers received two or more doses of the tetanus toxoid vaccine. Only 10 percent took a deworming drug during pregnancy.

An ultrasound test was performed during three-quarters of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey – three times the national average of 24 percent. The use of ultrasound increases sharply with mother’s education and with wealth, and is higher among Christian women than women belonging to other religions.

Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

Percentage of last births in the past three years



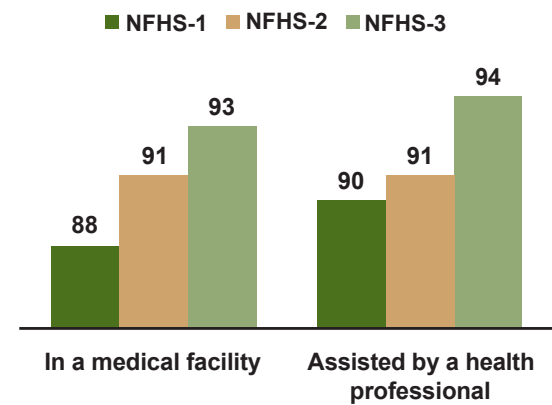
Delivery care

Ninety-two percent of births in the past five years in Goa took place in a health facility (93% in urban areas and 92% percent in rural areas). Despite relatively small differentials by most background characteristics, only 74 percent of births of order four or higher were delivered in a health facility. Institutional deliveries also increase by mother's education and household wealth. Notably, only two-thirds of births to women with no education were delivered in a health facility.

Ninety-four percent of births in Goa during the five years preceding the survey took place with assistance from a health professional. Only 25 percent of the 8 percent of home births were assisted by a health professional, however.

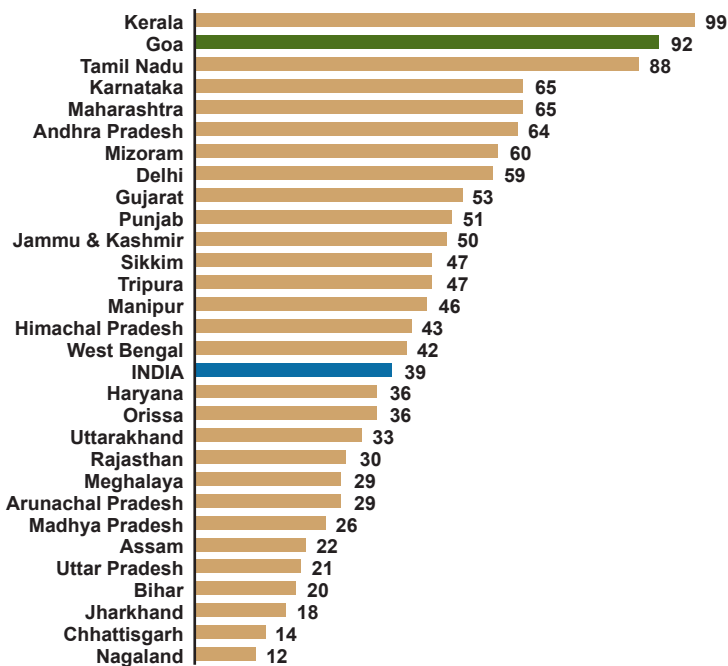
Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past three years



Institutional Delivery by State

Percentage of births in the past five years



More than 9 in 10 children in Goa who were born in the past five years were delivered in a health facility.

There has been only a marginal increase in Goa in both the proportion of deliveries that take place in a health facility and the proportion that were assisted by a health professional in the seven years between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. Based on births in the three years preceding the survey, the proportion delivered in a health facility increased by 2 percentage points, and the proportion assisted by a health professional increased by 4 percentage points.

In 78 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended, but only 76 percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for only 52 percent of home deliveries.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. Despite the high proportion of institutional deliveries, only 76 percent of mothers had a postnatal checkup within 2 days of their last birth, as is recommended. Eighteen percent of home births and 80 percent of births in a medical facility were followed by a postnatal checkup.

Male involvement in maternal care

The Reproductive and Child Health Programme in India envisages the involvement of men in women's reproductive health. Health workers are supposed to provide information on several aspects of maternal and child care during their contacts with men.

Eighty-three percent of men with a child under age three years said that they were present during at least one antenatal check-up received by the child's mother. Thirty-seven percent were ever told what to do if the mother had any complication of pregnancy, and 27-33 percent were told about specific signs of pregnancy complication, like vaginal bleeding, convulsions, and prolonged labour.

More than half of fathers with a child less than three years of age were provided information related to specific aspects of maternal care. Four-fifths of fathers were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and a little more than half (54%) were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility.

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

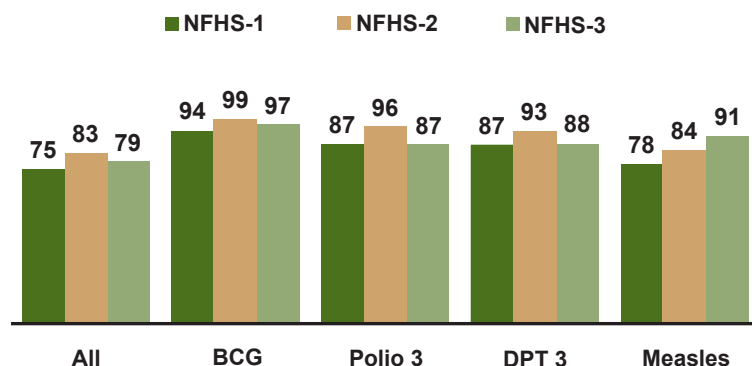
About four-fifths (79%) of children 12-23 months of age in Goa are fully vaccinated against the six major childhood illnesses: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. However, every child in the state has been at least partially vaccinated. Immunization coverage in Goa is the highest among all Indian states except Kerala.

Almost all children (97%) have received a BCG vaccination. However, only 91 percent have been vaccinated against measles, 88 percent have received all three recommended doses of the DPT vaccine, and 87 percent have received at least the recommended three doses of the polio vaccine.

The DPT and polio vaccines are given in a series. Many children receive the first dose but do not finish the series. Between the first and third doses, the dropout rate for DPT is 9 percent, and the dropout rate for polio is slightly higher at 11 percent. Notably, 86 percent of children age 12-23 months in Goa have received the polio 0 vaccine, compared with the national average of 48 percent.

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

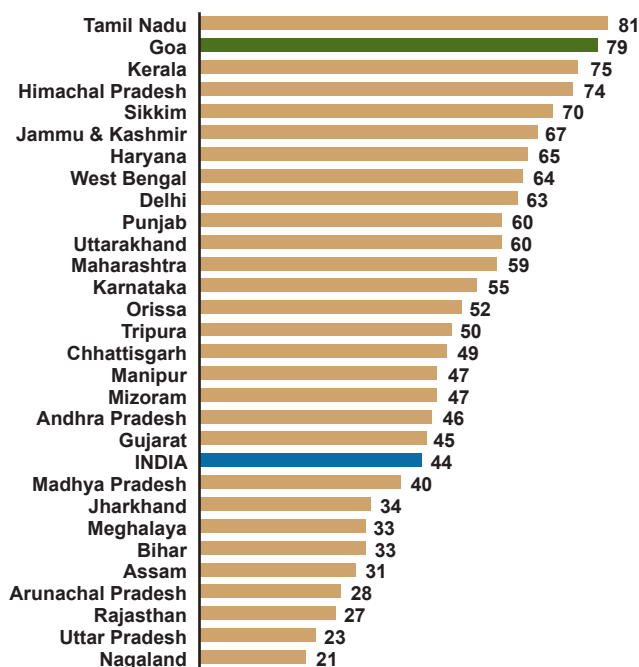
Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



While there has been an increase in full vaccination coverage in the nation as a whole between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, Goa has experienced a decline in full vaccination coverage from 83 percent of children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated in NFHS-2 to 79 percent in NFHS-3. By vaccine, the coverage of the measles vaccine increased by 7 percentage points; however, the coverage decreased for BCG by 2 percentage points, for three doses of DPT by 6 percentage points, and for three doses of polio by 9 percentage points.

Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Almost four in five children age 12-23 months in Goa have received all of the recommended vaccinations, the second highest proportion in India.

Children in urban areas, children of more educated mothers, and children in wealthier households are more likely than most other children to receive all vaccinations.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks prior to the survey, 4 percent of children under age five years in Goa had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough and short, rapid breathing that was chest-related and not due to a blocked or runny nose). Of these children, 83 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider and 28 percent received antibiotic drugs.

Twenty-one percent of children under age five years were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 85 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment, and 2 percent received antimalarial drugs.

Overall, 7 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 72 percent were taken to a health facility. About two-thirds of children were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT), including 51 percent who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 41 percent who were given gruel. Fifteen percent did not receive any type of treatment for diarrhea at all. Twenty-eight percent of children who had diarrhoea received antibiotics, which are not usually recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.

In Goa, the use of ORS in treating diarrhoea among children is higher than in most other states of India. Nonetheless, despite widespread knowledge of ORS (86%) among mothers, the use of ORS in diarrhoea management remains low.

Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness. However, only 8 percent of children received more liquids than normal. About one-half (47%) of children in the state with diarrhoea received less to drink than normal or nothing to drink, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

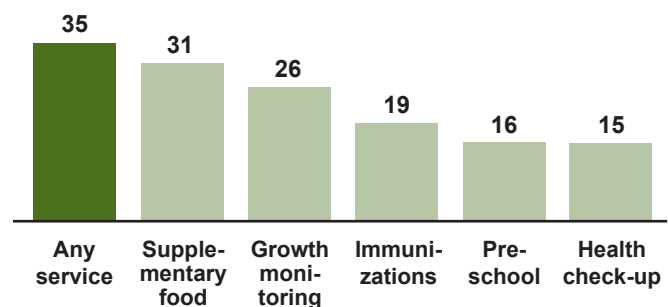
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as early childhood care or preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres. Among the 75 percent of children under six who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, only 35 percent receive services of some kind from a centre.

Among children in areas covered by an *anganwadi* center, the most common services children receive are supplementary food (31% of children under 6 years), and growth monitoring services (26% of children age 0-59 months). Less than one-fifth of children each received immunization (19% of children under 6 years), pre-school education (16% of children age 36-71 months), and health check-ups (15% of children under age 6 years) at an *anganwadi* centre.

How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre receiving services



Children under age three years are more likely to receive services from an *anganwadi* centre than older children.

Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, 47 percent had mothers who received any service during their pregnancy, and 43 percent had mothers who received any service when breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although 97 percent of children are breastfed in Goa, only 18 percent of children under six months of age are exclusively breastfed, as recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO). Fifty-nine percent of children are put to the breast within the first hour of life and only 82 percent started breastfeeding within one day of birth. This means that about one-fifth of infants are deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. Mothers in Goa breastfeed for an average of 20 months, four months less than the minimum of 24 months recommended by WHO for most children.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breast milk in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly. However, 38 percent of children are given something other than breast milk during that period.

WHO offers three recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children who are 6-23 months old: continued breastfeeding or feeding with appropriate calcium-rich foods if not breastfed; feeding solid or semi-solid food for a minimum number of times per day according to age and breast-feeding status; and, including foods from a minimum number of food groups per day according to breastfeeding status. Fifty-six percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum times per day and 64 percent are fed from the appropriate minimum number of food groups. Only 43 percent, however, are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles, diarrhoea, or malaria. The Government of India recommends that children under three years receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age nine months. However, only 42 percent of last-born children age 12-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and 76 percent of children age 6-35 months ate vitamin A-rich foods the day or night before the interview.

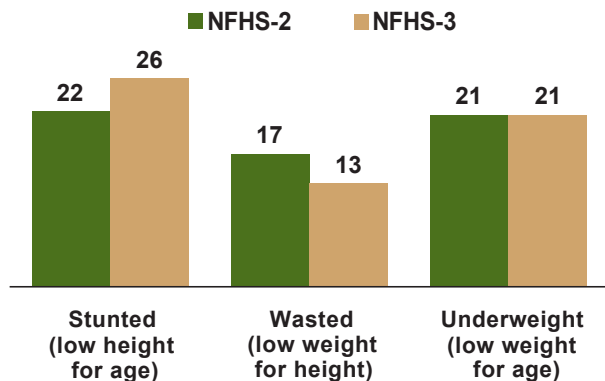
Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can prevent anaemia. About one-half (48%) of children age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods during the day and night before the interview, and 17 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

Children's nutritional status

About one-fourth (26%) of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Fourteen percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness. One-fourth are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute under nutrition.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under three years



Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population

widespread. However, they are more likely to be stunted than they were at the time of NFHS-2, and equally likely to be underweight.

Children in rural areas are much more likely to be undernourished, but even in urban areas, 22 percent of the children suffer from chronic undernutrition. While girls are about equally likely as boys to be stunted, they are marginally more likely to be wasted and underweight.

Adults' nutritional status

Adults in Goa suffer from a dual burden of malnutrition; about one-fourth of adults (28% of women and 25% of men) are too thin, and 20 percent of women and 15 percent of men are overweight or obese. Only 52 percent of women and 60 percent of men are at a healthy weight for their height. Notably, undernutrition has declined among ever-married women from 27 percent at the time of NFHS-2 to 21 percent in NFHS-3.

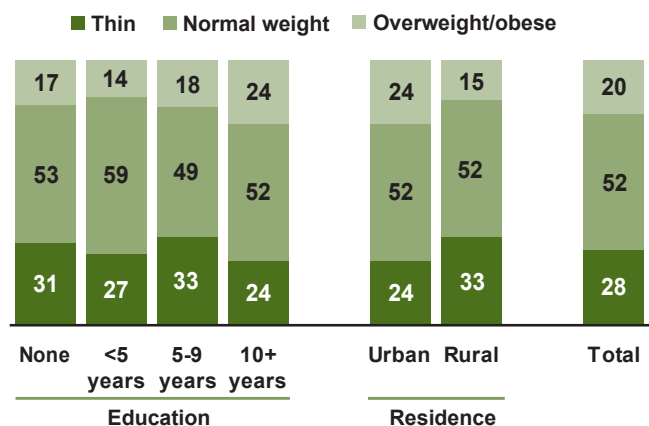
Undernutrition is particularly serious in the younger age groups. Notably, about half of both women and men age 15-19 are

The nutritional status of children is better in Goa than in most other states of India. In fact, the proportion of children who are stunted in Goa is the lowest among all states, except Kerala where the proportion of children stunted (25%) is only one percentage point lower than in Goa.

Children's nutritional status in Goa has improved slightly since NFHS-2 by only one of the three measures. Children under age three years (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2) are somewhat less likely to be too thin for their height than they were seven years ago, which means that acute undernutrition is less

How many women are at a healthy weight for their height?

Percent distribution of women



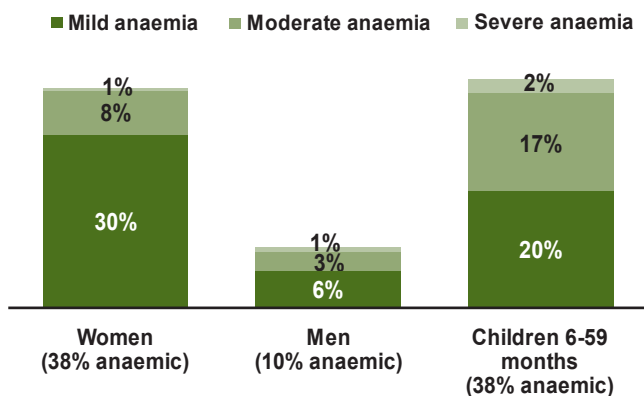
too thin. Undernutrition is also serious among rural adults and among those belonging to the lower wealth quintiles. Overweight and obesity are most common in older adults, those in urban areas, the well-educated, and those in the highest wealth quintile.

Using iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Sixty-five percent of households in Goa were using sufficiently iodized salt at the time of the survey, up from 42 percent in NFHS-2. However, a nationwide ban on non-iodized salt took effect just as the NFHS-3 fieldwork was being completed, so the effects of the new law could not be determined by the survey.

Anaemia

Anaemia is a major health problem in India, especially among women and children. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, about two in five (38%) are anaemic. This includes 20 percent who are mildly anaemic, 17 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 2 percent who suffer from severe anaemia.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



In Goa, the prevalence of anaemia among children is the lowest among all the states in India. Girls are less likely than boys to have anaemia. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, 30-31 percent of even children with a mother who has 10 or more years of education or who belong to the highest wealth quintile are anaemic.

Thirty-eight percent of women in Goa have anaemia, including 30 percent with mild anaemia, 8 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia among women in Goa is lower than in all the other states, except Kerala and Manipur. Anaemia is almost equally widespread among women in urban and rural areas, but decreases with educational attainment and wealth status. Muslim women (47%) are more likely to have anaemia than Hindu (39%) or Christian women (32%).

The prevalence of anaemia has declined among children age 6-35 months over the past seven years from 53 percent in NFHS-2 to 48 percent in NFHS-3. By contrast, the prevalence of anaemia among ever-married women has increased by 3 percentage points.

Ten percent of men in Goa are anaemic, with less educated men and men in the lower wealth quintiles being more likely to suffer from anaemia than most other men. As in the case of women, the prevalence of anaemia among men in Goa is the lowest among all states in India, except Kerala.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of AIDS

Eighty-six percent of women in Goa have heard of AIDS. AIDS awareness is about the same in both urban and rural areas. Young women age 15-24 are slightly more likely than older women to have heard of AIDS. More women know about AIDS now than in the late 1990s; among ever-married women interviewed in NFHS-2, 76 percent knew about AIDS, compared with 83 percent of ever-married women in NFHS-3.

Men are much more likely than women to know about AIDS. In Goa, 94 percent of men have heard of AIDS, including 96 percent in urban and 91 percent in rural areas.

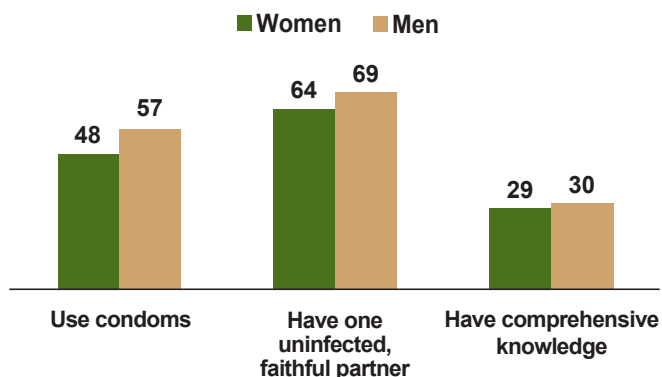
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are somewhat more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, 48 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 57 percent of men, and 64 percent of women know that having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 69 percent of men.

Despite fairly widespread knowledge of HIV/AIDS in Goa, only 29-30 percent of adults have ‘comprehensive knowledge’ of HIV/AIDS. This means they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing food, and that condom use and fidelity help prevent HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

Seventy-three percent of women and 66 percent of men in Goa would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home, and 77 percent of women and 70 percent of men say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. A smaller proportion (62-63%) of adults, however, say that they are willing to buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Fifty-nine percent of men, but only 48 percent of women, say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Overall, less than one in three adults (26% of women and 30% of men) express all four of these accepting attitudes towards persons with HIV/AIDS.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-3, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Fifteen percent of women and 16 percent of men age 15-49 have ever been tested for HIV. While urban women are more likely than rural women to have been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3, the reverse is true for men. The proportion of adults who have ever been tested for HIV is higher in Goa than in any other Indian state and is about 4-5 times the national average of 3 percent for women and 4 percent for men.

In Goa, women are slightly less likely than men to have ever had a blood transfusion (4% of women, compared with 5% of men), and to have received an injection from a health worker in the past year (34% of women, compared with 42% of men).

The proportion of women and men who have ever received a blood transfusion, as well as the proportion who received an injection from a health worker in the past year, is higher in rural than in urban areas.

For about nine-tenths or more adults who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, the last injection was 'safe', i.e., the syringe and needle was taken from a newly opened package or the needle used had been sterilized.

HIV prevalence

In Goa, blood was collected for HIV testing from eligible women and men in a sub-sample of households. The results of the HIV testing of blood samples collected from Goa contributed to the national HIV prevalence estimate; however, no separate estimate of HIV prevalence is available for the state.

Nationally, NFHS-3 found that 0.28 percent of adults age 15-49 are infected with HIV, including 0.35 percent in urban areas and 0.25 percent in rural areas. If the six states considered by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) as having high HIV prevalence are excluded, the HIV prevalence estimate for the remaining 23 states combined, including Goa, is only 0.12 percent. In these 23 states combined, the prevalence among women and men age 15-49 is 0.08 and 0.16, respectively.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-3 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, and condom use. Additionally, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Age at first sexual intercourse

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49 years in Goa is about 25 years, while among men age 25-44 years it ranges between about 29 to 31 years. Among youth 15-24 years of age, 20 percent of women but only 9 percent of men have ever had sex. The earlier age at sexual intercourse for women than men is a consequence of the fact that first sexual intercourse largely occurs within marriage and women marry at younger ages than men.

Higher-risk sex and multiple sex partners

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who have ever had sex, 0.5 percent of women and 3 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex in the past year. Almost no woman and 0.8 percent of men said that they had multiple sex partners in the past year.

Paid sex

A negligible proportion of men (0.2%) said that they had paid for sex in the past 12 months.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

Based on reports from household respondents, 166 per 100,000 persons in Goa are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is lower in Goa than in all other states except Jammu and Kashmir and Karnataka. Men are more likely than women to have tuberculosis, as are persons in households that use solid fuels for cooking, compared with persons in households that use other cooking fuels.

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (91% of women and 89% of men), but even among people who have heard of tuberculosis, only 57 percent of women and 47 percent of men know that it can be spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. One-sixth of women and one-fourth of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. However, most women (76%) and men (82%) know that tuberculosis can be cured. Only 23-24 percent of adults say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret from the neighbours.

Diabetes, asthma, and goitre

According to self reports, 2 percent of women age 15-49 and 3 percent of men in the same age group suffer from diabetes. Prevalence of diabetes increases with age, and among the age group 35-49, 5 percent of women and 7 percent of men report having diabetes. Prevalence of diabetes is higher in Goa than in most other states.

Two percent of adults suffer from asthma. The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is higher for women than for men (841 per 100,000 women, compared with 584 per 100,000 men). The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is substantially higher among older women than among younger women.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Five percent of women and 28 percent of men in Goa use some form of tobacco. Women and men who use tobacco, are most likely to chew tobacco in the form of *paan masala*, *gutkha* or other chewing tobacco. Fourteen percent of men smoke cigarettes or *bidis*.

Men are more likely to drink alcohol than to use tobacco, whereas women are more likely to use tobacco than to drink alcohol. Forty percent of men and 2 percent of women drink alcohol. The majority of men who drink alcohol do so about once a week or more often.

Source of health care

For most households in Goa, the private medical sector is the main source of health care (71% of urban households and 68% percent of rural households). The wealthiest households are less likely to use the public medical sector than households in the lower quintiles of the wealth index.

Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are lack of a nearby facility (42%), poor quality of care (29%), and long waiting times (28%) (data not shown in tables).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 11 percent of households report that they have any kind of insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Three types of programmes dominate: the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), a variety of privately purchased commercial health insurance schemes, and medical reimbursement through employer. Urban households are more likely to have at least one usual member who is covered by some form of health insurance than rural households. The proportion of households with at least one household member with some form of health coverage increases sharply with wealth to 16 percent of households in the highest wealth quintile.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Employment and earnings

One-third of currently married women were employed at some time in the past year, compared with 98 percent of currently married men; 14 percent of employed women received no payment for their work and 3 percent were paid only in kind. Eighty-three percent of employed women are paid in cash, compared to 95 percent of employed men.

Among married women who work and are paid in cash, 92 percent decide how their earnings will be spent, either alone or together with their husbands. Almost one in four women (23%) who work earn about the same or more than their husbands.

Decision making

Married women were asked who makes decisions on their own health care, making large household purchases, making household purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. More than two-thirds of currently married women (67-85%) participate in making each of these decisions. However, only 47 percent participate in making all four of these decisions and 8 percent do not participate in making any of the four decisions.

Women in nuclear households are more likely than women in non-nuclear households to participate in each of these decisions, as are women who earn cash, compared with other employed and unemployed women. Other groups of women who are more likely to participate in all four decisions are women in rural areas, those who are 30-49 years old, those with 10 or more years of education, and those in the highest wealth quintile.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

The majority (57%) of women in Goa have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is the highest among women employed for cash, those having 10 or more years of education, and those in the highest wealth quintile. Over two-fifths of women (42%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. Fifty-seven percent of women in Goa know of a microcredit programme in the area; however, only 3 percent have ever used one.

Fifty-seven percent of women are allowed to go by themselves to the market, to a health facility, and to places outside their own community. Women are least likely to have freedom to go to the health facility or to travel outside their own village or community (63-65%) and are most likely to be allowed to go to the market alone (77%) (data not shown). Older women, women employed for cash, widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women, Christian women, women with 1-4 children, women with 10 or more years of education, and women belonging to the highest wealth quintile have more freedom of movement than most other women.

Gender-role attitudes

Thirty-nine percent of women in Goa believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to say wife-beating is justified if she neglects the house or children (26%) or if she shows disrespect for her in-laws (22%). Men are almost equally likely to agree that wife-beating is justified (35%) in some circumstances, including 22 percent each who agree with the reasons 'she neglects the house or children' and 'she shows disrespect for in-laws' as justifications for wife-beating.

Two-thirds of women believe a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all three of the following reasons: if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. However, a smaller proportion of men (48%) agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband in all of these circumstances. These data show that almost one in three women and one in two men do not agree that a woman has the right to refuse sex to her husband in one or more of these circumstances.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49 in Goa, 14 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 2 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 15 percent of women in Goa have experienced physical or sexual violence, including 19 percent of ever-married women. The prevalence of physical or sexual violence is lower in Goa than in any other state in India, except Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

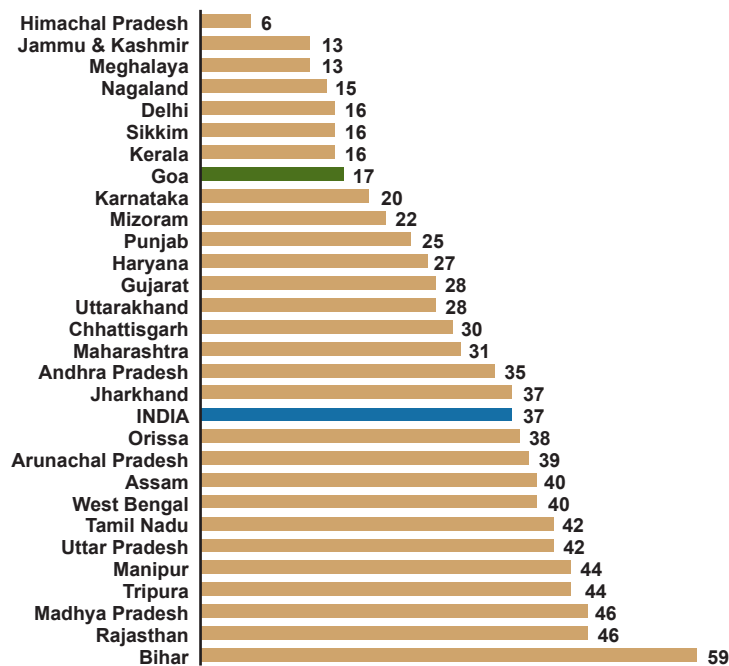
Spousal violence

Sixteen percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; 5-7 percent report having their arms twisted or hair pulled; being pushed, shaken, kicked, or having something thrown at them; being kicked, dragged or beaten up; or being punched with his fist or with something that could hurt. Three percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex against their will and 1 percent report that they have been forced by their husband to perform sexual acts that they did not want to perform. Overall, 17 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or if currently not married, their most recent husband. Twelve percent report having ever experienced spousal emotional violence. Two percent of ever-married women report having ever initiated violence against their husband.

Despite the relatively low prevalence of spousal physical and sexual violence among all ever-married women age 15-49 in Goa, the prevalence among some groups of women is still quite high. For example, 36 percent of women with no education and 33-39 percent of women in the two lowest wealth quintiles report ever having experienced spousal physical or sexual violence. More than one-half (54%) of women whose husbands consume alcohol and get drunk experience spousal violence, compared with 8 percent of women whose husbands do not consume alcohol.

Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



The prevalence of spousal violence in Goa is much lower than the national average.

The data also highlight contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence: women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more than twice as likely to report violence (32%) than women whose mothers were not beaten by their fathers (13%).

About one-fourth (23%) of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence. For a majority of women who have ever experienced spousal violence, the violence first occurred within the first three years of their marriage (data not shown in tables).

Help seeking

Only 28 percent of women who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. More than three out of five women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence.

Abused women who seek help, most often go for help to their own family. Five percent of abused women sought help from the police, higher than the national average of 2 percent.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Goa, 2005-06

Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	1,788	1,774	3,562
Households occupied	1,663	1,660	3,323
Households interviewed	1,601	1,630	3,231
Household response rate ¹	96.3	98.2	97.2
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	1,891	1,916	3,807
Number of eligible women interviewed	1,726	1,738	3,464
Eligible women response rate ²	91.3	90.7	91.0
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	727	763	1,490
Number of eligible men interviewed	574	611	1,185
Eligible men response rate ²	79.0	80.1	79.5

Note: Eligible women and men are women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors). This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied.

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents.

Table 2 Household population by age, education, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by age and education, according to residence and sex, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	8.7	7.2	7.9	7.7	7.9	7.8	8.2	7.5	7.9
5-9	8.4	7.0	7.7	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.9	7.1	7.5
10-14	9.2	8.1	8.7	8.9	8.0	8.4	9.1	8.0	8.6
15-19	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.8	7.8	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.3
20-24	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.3	9.6	9.4	9.7	9.8	9.8
25-29	8.9	9.2	9.1	10.5	9.5	10.0	9.6	9.3	9.5
30-34	9.1	9.4	9.3	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.9	9.0	8.9
35-39	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2
40-44	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.4	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.3
45-49	4.8	4.2	4.5	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.6	4.8
50-54	4.4	7.0	5.7	4.4	6.2	5.3	4.4	6.6	5.5
55-59	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5
60-64	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.9
65-69	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.6
70-74	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8
75-79	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.9
80+	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,745	3,823	7,569	2,941	3,048	5,989	6,686	6,872	13,558
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	1,021	na	na	1,036	na	na	1,028
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	851	na	na	1,048	na	na	930
Education²									
No education	9.4	18.1	13.8	12.6	25.8	19.3	10.8	21.5	16.2
<5 years complete	15.2	13.3	14.2	16.7	15.9	16.3	15.9	14.5	15.2
5-9 years complete	29.5	27.2	28.3	36.4	31.3	33.8	32.5	29.0	30.8
10-11 years complete	19.6	16.8	18.2	18.7	13.6	16.1	19.2	15.4	17.3
12 or more years complete	26.1	24.2	25.2	15.1	12.5	13.8	21.2	19.0	20.1
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,378	3,498	6,876	2,679	2,760	5,438	6,057	6,258	12,315
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.5	7.6	8.1	7.3	5.8	6.7	8.0	6.8	7.4

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males.

² Population age 6 and above.

Table 3 Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and de jure population by household and housing characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household headship				
Male	75.6	73.6	74.7	77.2
Female	24.4	26.4	25.3	22.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.1	4.2	4.2	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	65.3	60.9	63.4	52.6
Non-nuclear	34.7	39.1	36.6	47.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	59.4	70.9	64.5	65.5
Muslim	12.5	2.0	7.9	9.6
Christian	27.7	27.1	27.4	24.6
Other	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	4.1	5.4	4.7	5.0
Scheduled tribe	3.6	6.4	4.8	5.1
Other backward class	15.4	18.1	16.6	18.0
Other	73.4	65.7	70.0	68.0
Don't know	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.0
Missing	0.2	1.6	0.8	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	98.3	94.0	96.4	97.0
No	1.7	5.9	3.6	3.0
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	94.0	62.5	80.2	79.4
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	82.4	44.0	65.6	65.1
Public tap/standpipe	8.5	10.8	9.5	9.2
Tube well or borehole	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
Other improved	3.1	7.2	4.9	4.9
Non-improved source	5.7	37.5	19.7	20.4
Other source	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises	90.8	68.0	80.8	80.4
Less than 30 minutes	8.3	29.4	17.6	18.1
Thirty minutes or longer	0.8	2.2	1.4	1.4
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking²				
Boil	70.5	72.3	71.3	71.2
Strain through cloth	0.5	1.7	1.0	1.2
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	11.9	6.0	9.3	8.7
Other treatment	4.7	6.6	5.5	5.2
No treatment	22.7	23.7	23.2	23.8
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Continued...

Table 3 Housing characteristics—Continued

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared	69.4	50.1	60.9	61.8
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	69.3	49.6	60.6	61.5
Pit latrine with slab	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2
Not improved	27.7	47.0	36.1	35.7
Any facility shared with other households	11.4	5.6	8.9	7.9
Flush/pour flush not to sewer, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.6
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other unimproved facility	2.1	3.7	2.8	2.7
No facility/open space/field	13.6	37.3	24.0	24.5
Other	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.4
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house³				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.4	2.2	1.2	1.0
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	14.2	38.5	24.9	25.3
<i>Pucca</i>	85.0	58.9	73.6	73.3
Missing	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
LPG/natural gas	75.6	41.3	60.6	58.7
Biogas	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6
Kerosene	5.7	4.2	5.0	4.2
Charcoal	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Wood	17.6	52.9	33.0	35.7
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Dung cakes	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	82.0	75.4	79.1	79.8
In the house, no separate room	13.6	15.8	14.6	13.5
In a separate building	1.9	3.4	2.6	3.0
Outdoors	1.9	4.9	3.2	3.4
Other	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2
Missing	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,814	1,417	3,231	13,452
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels⁴				
Stove with chimney	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> under a chimney	6.7	4.9	5.5	5.7
Stove without chimney	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> not under a chimney	91.5	93.3	92.8	92.7
Missing	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	321	755	1,076	4,842

na = Not applicable

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.² Total percentages may add to more than 100.0 because multiple answers are allowed.³ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called *semi-pucca* houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.⁴ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes.

Table 4 Household possessions, ownership of agricultural land, and wealth index

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and de jure population possessing various household goods, means of transport, agricultural land, a house, and farm animals and having a bank account, health insurance, a BPL card, and a mosquito net, and percent distribution by the wealth index, Goa, 2005-06

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household goods				
Mattress	72.1	52.2	63.4	63.4
Pressure cooker	75.0	45.7	62.2	62.9
Chair	93.6	89.3	91.7	93.2
Cot or bed	85.3	71.9	79.4	80.5
Table	85.4	76.6	81.5	83.0
Electric fan	92.7	80.4	87.3	89.1
Radio or transistor	51.3	46.3	49.1	50.6
Television (black and white)	8.4	11.0	9.6	9.6
Television (colour)	77.2	59.1	69.3	72.7
Any television	84.0	69.1	77.5	81.0
Sewing machine	42.3	36.6	39.8	43.6
Mobile telephone	53.3	29.1	42.7	44.4
Any other type of telephone	47.7	39.6	44.2	45.6
Computer	20.8	13.9	17.8	18.5
Refrigerator	64.5	46.1	56.4	57.6
Watch or clock	94.6	89.1	92.2	94.1
Water pump	6.1	12.3	8.8	9.5
Thresher	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Tractor	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
None of the above	0.7	3.3	1.8	1.3
Means of transport				
Bicycle	31.7	30.7	31.3	35.1
Motorcycle or scooter	55.7	41.8	49.6	53.8
Animal-drawn cart	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6
Car	20.9	11.4	16.8	17.8
None of the above	30.0	42.8	35.6	31.2
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	86.2	68.9	78.6	77.4
Irrigated land only	7.1	19.4	12.5	13.8
Non-irrigated land only	4.9	6.0	5.4	5.3
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.9	2.6	1.7	1.7
Missing	0.8	3.0	1.8	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	79.6	73.1	76.8	78.4
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	10.4	26.0	17.3	20.2
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	75.8	64.0	70.7	71.1
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ²	13.7	8.5	11.4	11.0
Percentage owning a BPL card	3.6	10.4	6.6	6.6
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	11.4	7.4	9.6	9.7
Wealth index				
Lowest	0.6	5.2	2.6	2.2
Second	3.2	9.6	6.0	5.3
Middle	9.6	20.4	14.3	14.2
Fourth	20.2	25.3	22.4	22.9
Highest	66.3	39.6	54.6	55.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,814	1,417	3,231	13,452

BPL = Below poverty line

¹ Cows, bulls, buffaloes, camels, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens, or ducks.

Table 5 Religion and caste/tribe by wealth index

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth index, according to religion and caste/tribe, Goa, 2005-06

Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth index					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Religion of household head							
Hindu	3.0	6.8	16.8	24.3	49.2	100.0	8,808
Muslim	1.0	4.5	12.7	27.2	54.6	100.0	1,289
Christian	0.3	2.0	8.3	18.0	71.5	100.0	3,315
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(92.6)	100.0	35
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	8.5	5.9	26.2	32.2	27.2	100.0	677
Scheduled tribe	5.1	11.3	23.2	33.9	26.5	100.0	691
Other backward class	1.4	5.7	16.2	24.6	52.1	100.0	2,418
Other	1.6	4.5	11.7	20.6	61.5	100.0	9,149
Don't Know	4.3	7.6	26.0	31.9	30.2	100.0	400
Total	2.2	5.3	14.2	22.9	55.3	100.0	13,452

Note: Total includes de jure population with missing information on religion and caste/tribe of household head, which is not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 6 School attendance

Percentage of de facto household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2005-06 school year by sex, residence, and age, Goa, 2005-06

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	97.3	95.9	96.7	93.6	94.2	93.8	95.6	95.1	95.4
11-14 years	92.9	92.7	92.8	89.2	91.2	90.1	91.0	92.0	91.4
15-17 years	61.7	61.5	61.6	57.1	55.4	56.4	59.4	58.6	59.1
6-14 years	95.5	94.4	95.0	91.5	92.7	92.0	93.6	93.6	93.6
6-17 years	87.3	85.7	86.6	82.8	82.9	82.8	85.1	84.3	84.8

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2005-06 school years (assumed here to be April 2005).

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 years by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Missing information on father/mother	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead	Number of children
Age								
<5 years	87.7	9.9	0.6	1.4	0.4	100.0	0.5	1,034
5-9 years	84.4	11.7	1.8	1.6	0.6	100.0	2.2	999
10-14 years	77.1	15.3	1.7	5.0	0.8	100.0	6.2	1,124
15-17 years	74.4	17.3	0.8	5.8	1.7	100.0	8.1	617
Residence								
Urban	82.4	12.8	1.0	3.0	0.8	100.0	3.2	2,166
Rural	80.3	13.7	1.7	3.6	0.6	100.0	4.8	1,609
Sex								
Male	81.7	13.5	1.3	2.8	0.7	100.0	4.2	1,953
Female	81.3	12.9	1.3	3.7	0.8	100.0	3.6	1,821
Total age <15 years	82.9	12.4	1.4	2.7	0.6	100.0	3.1	3,157
Total age <18 years	81.5	13.2	1.3	3.3	0.8	100.0	3.9	3,774

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of de jure children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			De jure children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
<2 years	75.9	17.1	93.0	405
2-4 years	83.1	12.7	95.8	629
Sex				
Male	81.4	13.7	95.1	526
Female	79.2	15.1	94.2	508
Residence				
Urban	81.1	14.2	95.3	581
Rural	79.3	14.6	93.9	453
Wealth index				
Lowest	(62.8)	(10.6)	(73.4)	33
Second	76.4	6.9	83.3	62
Middle	81.5	11.7	93.2	155
Fourth	78.6	15.7	94.4	250
Highest	82.2	15.6	97.9	535
Total	80.3	14.4	94.7	1,034

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 9 Children's work

Percentage of de jure children age 5-14 years who were engaged in different activities in the seven days preceding the interview by type of work, according to background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Work for someone who is not a member of the household ¹		Household chores for 28 or more hours per week	Other family work ²	Total working ³	Number of children
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
Age						
5-7 years	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	612
8-11 years	0.6	0.9	0.4	2.3	3.8	799
12-14 years	1.8	0.0	1.3	1.3	4.0	712
Sex						
Male	1.1	0.5	0.3	1.3	2.9	1,116
Female	0.6	0.2	1.2	1.3	3.0	1,007
Residence						
Urban	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.8	1,230
Rural	1.0	0.4	1.4	2.5	4.7	893
Wealth index						
Lowest	10.1	0.0	2.5	6.3	12.7	69
Second	1.4	0.6	0.0	2.4	4.4	146
Middle	0.7	0.0	1.2	2.5	4.3	338
Fourth	1.1	0.6	0.6	2.3	4.3	499
Highest	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.2	1,072
Total	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.3	3.0	2,123

¹ Any work in the 7 days preceding the survey, paid or unpaid, for someone who is not a member of the household by children age 5-11 and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14.

² Includes any work in the 7 days preceding the survey, such as work on the farm, in a business, or selling goods in the street by children age 5-11 and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14.

³ Includes children age 5-11 years who in the 7 days preceding the survey, worked for someone who is not a member of the household, with or without pay, did household chores for 28 or more hours, or engaged in any other family work and children age 12-14 years who in the 7 days preceding the survey, worked for 14 or more hours for someone who is not a member of the household, with or without pay, did household chores for 28 or more hours, or engaged in any other family work for 14 or more hours.

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	14.6	14.4	507	505	156	155
20-24	16.7	16.4	578	576	177	176
25-29	16.6	15.4	575	578	167	169
30-34	17.0	15.1	590	587	164	166
35-39	14.6	15.3	506	504	166	168
40-44	12.1	13.2	419	418	143	141
45-49	8.3	10.2	289	296	110	110
Residence						
Urban	56.3	55.2	1,949	1,726	599	523
Rural	43.7	44.8	1,515	1,738	485	562
Education						
No education	12.7	6.0	440	448	65	66
<5 years complete	7.8	7.3	271	282	79	82
5-9 years complete	30.5	37.5	1,058	1,077	407	411
10-11 years complete	20.8	23.6	722	717	256	256
12 or more years complete	28.1	25.1	974	940	272	265
Missing	0.0	0.4	0	0	5	5
Literacy						
Literate ¹	83.6	90.3	2,896	2,886	979	977
Not literate	15.6	9.0	540	551	98	101
Not measured	0.6	0.1	22	21	1	1
Missing	0.2	0.5	6	6	6	6
Media exposure						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	57.0	70.9	1,974	1,964	769	770
Watches television at least once a week	87.3	85.9	3,025	3,007	931	926
Listens to the radio at least once a week	41.7	43.8	1,446	1,446	475	476
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	9.6	26.4	331	319	286	279
Not regularly exposed to any media	7.6	5.6	265	276	60	63
Marital status						
Never married	33.6	47.4	1,165	1,169	514	520
Currently married	61.9	52.2	2,143	2,136	566	559
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.1	0.0	2	2	0	0
Widowed	3.8	0.2	130	134	2	2
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.7	0.3	23	23	3	4
Religion						
Hindu	65.7	70.9	2,276	2,307	768	779
Muslim	10.1	8.4	349	318	91	82
Christian	23.7	20.8	820	821	225	224
Other	0.1	0.0	3	3	0	0
Missing	0.5	0.0	16	15	0	0
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	4.5	5.2	155	159	57	58
Scheduled tribe	4.1	8.1	143	147	88	91
Other backward class	16.4	22.3	568	575	242	249
Don't know	5.6	0.0	194	189	0	0
Missing	0.8	0.8	29	32	9	8
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	38.2	83.1	1,323	1,344	902	906
In agricultural occupation	8.3	10.1	287	312	110	120
In non-agricultural occupation	29.9	73.0	1,036	1,032	792	786
Not employed	61.4	15.8	2,126	2,106	171	168
Missing	0.4	1.1	15	14	11	11
Wealth index						
Lowest	1.5	2.3	53	60	25	28
Second	4.9	4.9	171	183	53	56
Middle	13.3	15.6	459	483	169	178
Fourth	23.2	26.4	802	818	286	291
Highest	57.1	50.9	1,978	1,920	551	532
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	3,464	3,464	1,084	1,085
Age 50-54	na	8.5	na	na	101	100
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,185	1,185

na = Not applicable

¹ Refers to women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence and women/men who completed standard 6 or higher (who are assumed to be literate).

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1 by residence, Goa, 2005-06

Age	NFHS-3			NFHS-2			NFHS-1		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.033	0.013	0.025	0.022	0.017	0.021	0.019	0.011	0.016
20-24	0.090	0.081	0.086	0.103	0.083	0.089	0.092	0.099	0.096
25-29	0.123	0.135	0.128	0.093	0.141	0.122	0.124	0.172	0.148
30-34	0.082	0.095	0.087	0.078	0.099	0.090	0.083	0.084	0.083
35-39	0.023	0.033	0.027	0.033	0.021	0.026	0.032	0.030	0.031
40-44	0.004	0.007	0.005	0.008	0.005	0.007	0.008	0.001	0.005
45-49	(0.000)	(0.000)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.001
TFR 15-44	1.77	1.81	1.79	1.69	1.83	1.77	1.79	1.99	1.89
TFR 15-49	1.77	1.81	1.79	1.80	1.99	1.77	1.80	1.99	1.90
CBR	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.2	16.9	16.6	16.4	17.8	17.2

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1990-92 for NFHS-1, 1996-98 for NFHS-2, and 2003-05 for NFHS-3). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

CBR = Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

() Based on 125-249 unweighted women-years of exposure.

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rates, by background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.77	3.8	2.4	1.53
Rural	1.81	2.6	2.5	1.57
Education				
No education	*	2.6	3.2	*
<5 years complete	*	1.7	2.6	*
5-9 years complete	1.89	3.6	2.5	1.57
10 or more years complete	1.76	3.5	1.9	1.61
Religion				
Hindu	1.66	2.6	2.4	1.41
Muslim	(2.44)	7.6	(3.4)	(2.21)
Christian	1.74	3.5	2.3	1.54
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	*	2.0	(3.0)	*
Scheduled tribe	*	3.6	(3.0)	*
Other backward class	(1.72)	2.6	2.5	(1.49)
Other	1.79	3.3	2.4	1.57
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	3.3	*	*
Second	*	2.8	(2.4)	*
Middle	(1.71)	2.7	2.9	(1.43)
Fourth	1.79	4.4	2.9	1.54
Highest	1.71	3.0	2.2	1.51
Total	1.79	3.3	2.5	1.55

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions or with missing information on religion and women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on fewer than 125-249 unweighted women-years of exposure for the fertility rates and 25-49 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born.

* Not shown; based on fewer than 125 unweighted women-years of exposure for the fertility rates and fewer than 25 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born.

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	86
16	1.1	0.8	1.9	104
17	0.0	1.1	1.1	98
18	2.5	3.7	6.2	91
19	7.6	0.0	7.6	128
Residence				
Urban	3.8	1.5	5.4	294
Rural	0.8	0.4	1.2	214
Education				
No education	*	*	*	16
<5 years complete	*	*	*	14
5-9 years complete	3.6	0.6	4.2	187
10 or more years complete	0.4	0.8	1.2	289
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	476
Currently married	(41.6)	(17.2)	(58.9)	31
Religion				
Hindu	1.4	0.7	2.1	303
Muslim	9.7	4.3	14.0	79
Christian	0.9	0.0	0.9	122
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	19
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	23
Other backward class	1.1	1.5	2.6	77
Other	2.9	1.2	4.2	347
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	*	*	7
Second	(7.6)	(0.0)	(7.6)	30
Middle	4.1	1.5	5.6	76
Fourth	3.6	1.6	5.2	125
Highest	0.8	0.8	1.7	270
Total	2.6	1.1	3.6	507

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions or with missing information on religion and women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06, and percent distribution of births to ever-married women by birth order, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
20-29	56.1	29.6	8.6	5.7	100.0	335
30-39	39.3	39.5	14.1	7.0	100.0	245
40-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Residence						
Urban	47.7	34.0	11.7	6.7	100.0	339
Rural	52.0	31.9	10.2	5.9	100.0	265
Mother's education						
No education	32.6	21.6	22.9	22.8	100.0	85
<5 years complete	(23.1)	(48.6)	(20.0)	(8.3)	100.0	31
5-9 years complete	49.0	34.3	8.7	7.9	100.0	191
10 or more years complete	57.6	33.9	8.1	0.4	100.0	297
Religion						
Hindu	49.2	34.5	9.5	6.9	100.0	376
Muslim	52.6	29.1	10.7	7.7	100.0	93
Christian	50.2	32.1	13.6	4.1	100.0	131
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
Scheduled tribe	(43.2)	(39.2)	(3.7)	(13.9)	100.0	31
Other backward class	53.8	33.3	11.0	1.8	100.0	96
Other	50.8	33.3	11.1	4.8	100.0	411
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Second	(42.1)	(36.4)	(14.3)	(7.2)	100.0	40
Middle	34.1	37.8	16.0	12.2	100.0	82
Fourth	48.7	35.2	9.7	6.4	100.0	139
Highest	55.4	31.2	9.4	4.0	100.0	325
Total	49.6	33.1	11.0	6.3	100.0	604
Births to ever-married women						
NFHS-3	49.6	33.1	11.0	6.3	100.0	604
NFHS-2	45.9	29.3	17.0	7.8	100.0	329
NFHS-1	38.0	30.2	17.5	14.4	100.0	871

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to other religions or with missing information on religion and to women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1	*
20-29	12.0	16.0	35.5	20.4	8.9	7.1	100.0	209	30.7
30-39	6.3	10.3	20.6	19.5	13.2	30.2	100.0	274	45.5
40-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	17	*
Residence									
Urban	10.1	10.5	27.1	18.6	12.1	21.5	100.0	279	37.4
Rural	6.3	14.6	24.8	21.3	9.8	23.2	100.0	221	37.4
Mother's education									
No education	11.8	6.8	35.7	22.2	7.4	16.0	100.0	97	32.8
<5 years complete	(10.5)	(13.8)	(27.9)	(21.1)	(7.3)	(19.4)	100.0	46	(34.1)
5-9 years complete	6.8	17.6	23.3	14.6	11.2	26.5	100.0	161	37.7
10 or more years complete	7.7	10.3	23.3	22.5	13.8	22.5	100.0	196	41.6
Religion									
Hindu	6.9	11.5	28.3	22.2	10.1	21.0	100.0	326	37.4
Muslim	13.8	5.9	31.7	15.3	17.9	15.3	100.0	57	35.3
Christian	10.7	18.0	18.3	15.4	8.4	29.2	100.0	109	37.1
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(7.5)	(13.0)	(15.0)	(32.2)	(21.5)	(10.7)	100.0	27	(38.7)
Scheduled tribe	(6.6)	(24.8)	(30.5)	(19.5)	(3.3)	(15.2)	100.0	26	(26.9)
Other backward class	14.2	9.2	30.7	15.4	6.5	23.9	100.0	75	34.7
Other	7.3	12.2	25.2	20.2	11.8	23.3	100.0	327	38.1
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	17	*
Second	(10.8)	(7.5)	(38.0)	(13.3)	(12.2)	(18.3)	100.0	35	(32.8)
Middle	10.7	12.0	28.1	22.2	7.4	19.6	100.0	93	35.6
Fourth	6.5	17.1	32.2	15.0	13.3	15.9	100.0	131	33.2
Highest	7.7	9.8	20.6	21.4	11.7	28.9	100.0	225	45.2
Birth order									
2-3	8.3	11.8	25.7	20.0	11.3	22.9	100.0	433	38.0
4-6	9.5	16.1	28.9	18.7	10.4	16.4	100.0	66	32.9
7+	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1	*
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	7.4	8.6	26.8	20.4	11.8	25.1	100.0	248	39.1
Female	9.5	16.0	25.4	19.2	10.5	19.4	100.0	252	35.4
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	8.1	12.5	25.4	20.1	11.4	22.5	100.0	482	37.7
Dead	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18	*
Total	8.4	12.3	26.1	19.8	11.1	22.2	100.0	500	37.4

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes births to women belonging to other religions or with missing information on religion and to women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Goa, 2005-06

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	77.4	20.0	4.8	2.0	0.6	2.2	*	16.7
Want another later ³	4.3	35.4	4.9	2.0	1.9	0.0	*	12.2
Want another, undecided when	3.6	2.8	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	*	1.6
Undecided	2.5	5.4	2.8	0.9	0.8	1.7	*	3.0
Want no more	1.5	29.2	54.6	36.6	22.5	28.1	*	35.5
Sterilized ⁴	0.0	2.0	27.9	53.3	73.5	62.5	*	25.8
Declared infecund	10.8	4.8	4.0	5.0	0.6	5.5	*	5.1
Missing	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	254	580	755	351	137	52	15	2,143
MEN								
Want another soon ²	67.5	31.5	7.5	3.3	(0.0)	*	*	22.2
Want another later ³	7.7	26.3	5.1	3.0	(2.9)	*	*	11.0
Want another, undecided when	7.0	4.1	1.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	2.6
Undecided	6.4	7.9	7.1	0.0	(3.8)	*	*	5.9
Want no more	4.4	27.6	66.1	57.8	(53.9)	*	*	44.1
Sterilized ⁵	5.7	1.4	9.8	31.8	(31.7)	*	*	11.1
Declared infecund	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	0.4
Missing	0.0	0.7	3.5	4.1	(7.7)	*	*	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	85	160	199	77	30	10	3	566

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

² Wants next birth within 2 years.

³ Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years.

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilization.

⁵ Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized.

Table 17 Desire to limit childbearing

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06, and by number of living children, NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Number of living children ¹				Total ²	Number of living children ¹				Total ²
	1	2	3	4+		1	2	3	4+	
Age										
15-24	6.4	(60.2)	*	*	19.6	*	*	nc	nc	*
25-34	21.3	80.1	88.0	(90.1)	50.0	19.3	61.4	*	*	35.8
35-49	62.2	87.0	91.9	95.1	79.4	35.7	81.8	92.8	(81.0)	65.5
Residence										
Urban	34.6	83.2	89.9	95.8	62.5	26.6	77.2	(88.9)	*	53.7
Rural	26.1	81.4	89.7	91.9	59.7	32.1	73.4	(90.5)	(96.0)	57.4
Education										
No education	(20.0)	76.7	81.6	92.6	70.5	*	*	*	*	69.4
<5 years complete	(44.2)	78.9	92.4	(92.6)	70.2	*	*	*	*	47.3
5-9 years complete	25.8	82.6	92.9	(95.8)	61.2	27.8	76.5	(86.5)	*	54.7
10 or more years complete	33.9	84.1	94.0	*	56.2	32.2	79.7	*	*	54.0
Religion										
Hindu	34.6	86.1	92.1	91.0	61.9	26.2	75.2	89.4	(80.3)	52.8
Muslim	19.9	70.0	(81.0)	(100.0)	57.3	*	*	*	*	51.6
Christian	27.3	77.8	89.9	(97.5)	61.4	(44.4)	(83.4)	*	*	67.0
Other	nc	*	*	nc	*	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	60.9	*	*	*	*	(58.2)
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	64.5	*	*	*	*	(63.4)
Other backward class	24.6	85.8	95.2	(88.0)	58.7	(29.3)	(81.6)	*	*	57.0
Other	33.7	82.5	88.7	96.0	61.0	30.4	75.7	(88.9)	(84.4)	53.6
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	(69.5)	*	*	*	*	*
Second	*	(73.1)	*	*	53.7	*	*	*	*	(54.5)
Middle	(18.6)	71.5	85.5	(96.2)	60.3	*	*	*	*	54.6
Fourth	20.1	85.2	93.5	93.2	62.0	(17.6)	(66.9)	*	*	46.1
Highest	36.6	83.8	89.7	94.5	61.7	36.3	81.0	(97.2)	*	59.5
Number of living sons³										
0	26.8	71.7	(64.7)	*	28.2	30.3	(58.8)	*	*	28.5
1	37.7	84.8	90.9	100.0	70.9	32.1	83.2	(92.2)	*	65.3
2	na	86.3	95.6	95.2	91.0	na	(78.9)	(94.1)	*	87.0
3	na	na	(96.0)	(95.1)	95.6	na	na	*	*	*
4+	na	na	na	*	*	na	na	na	*	*
Total	31.3	82.5	89.8	93.9	61.3	29.0	75.9	89.6	(84.8)	55.2
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	29.6	75.3	86.0	90.7	61.0	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	17.4	70.3	87.7	89.4	63.8	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Total includes women belonging to other religions or with missing information on religion and women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

² Includes women and men with no children, who are not shown separately.

³ Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives.

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Goa, 2005-06, and percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	Ever-married respondents		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-1 (1992-93)
WOMEN											
0	2.9	0.7	0.4	1.3	2.1	3.6	*	1.7	1.2	0.1	0.0
1	22.0	23.8	6.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	*	15.1	12.5	9.5	4.9
2	64.6	66.7	76.1	53.7	39.4	31.2	*	64.6	64.1	59.4	46.5
3	3.0	4.8	11.2	32.0	16.2	22.5	*	9.5	12.9	19.2	26.2
4	0.4	1.4	3.1	5.4	31.1	13.5	*	3.4	5.0	8.0	15.0
5	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	7.3	*	0.4	0.5	1.0	2.8
6+	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.2	3.6	*	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.6
Non-numeric responses	6.9	2.6	2.1	4.2	10.0	18.2	*	5.1	3.6	2.4	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,439	616	804	384	151	55	15	3,464	2,297	1,246	3,140
Mean ideal number of children for²:											
All women	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.9	(3.0)	*	2.0	na	na	na
Number	1,340	600	787	368	136	45	11	3,288	na	na	na
Ever-married women	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.9	(3.0)	*	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.7
Number	267	600	787	368	136	45	11	2,214	2,214	1,216	3,047
Currently married women	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.9	(3.0)	*	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.7
Number	248	568	741	337	125	42	11	2,072	2,072	1,142	2,831
MEN											
0	5.3	1.9	1.7	5.2	(5.8)	*	*	4.3	2.8	na	na
1	14.0	22.7	3.2	2.6	(0.0)	*	*	11.9	11.2	na	na
2	69.8	68.0	80.5	39.2	(37.5)	*	*	67.9	65.2	na	na
3	6.0	6.4	11.8	46.3	(21.2)	*	*	10.5	14.8	na	na
4	0.9	0.0	1.7	1.1	(25.0)	*	*	1.7	3.0	na	na
5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	(3.8)	*	*	0.7	1.3	na	na
6+	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.1	(3.8)	*	*	0.4	0.7	na	na
Non-numeric responses	4.0	0.5	0.0	4.4	(2.9)	*	*	2.7	1.1	na	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na
Number	603	162	199	77	30	10	3	1,084	571	na	na
Mean ideal number of children for²:											
All men	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.5	(3.1)	*	*	2.0	na	na	na
Number	579	161	199	74	29	10	3	1,055	na	na	na
Ever-married men	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.5	(3.1)	*	*	2.1	2.1	na	na
Number	88	161	199	74	29	10	3	565	565	na	na
Currently married men	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.5	(3.1)	*	*	2.1	2.1	na	na
Number	85	160	199	74	29	10	3	560	560	na	na

na = Not applicable/not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes current pregnancy for women or wife's current pregnancy for men.

² Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter by background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06, and totals for ever-married women age 15-49, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Age										
15-19	3.6	5.4	50.5	52.0	465	7.7	1.4	61.5	58.6	146
20-29	7.4	4.8	56.8	55.8	1,099	9.4	1.2	67.0	62.5	338
30-39	9.3	3.3	60.1	57.7	1,053	10.7	3.6	69.4	68.0	323
40-49	13.6	3.7	66.1	63.5	667	17.3	1.6	67.8	63.4	247
Residence										
Urban	6.4	3.4	52.6	51.6	1,840	10.4	2.0	68.9	65.6	582
Rural	11.7	5.1	66.8	64.9	1,445	12.6	2.2	65.0	61.7	472
Education										
No education	16.2	3.1	74.1	70.5	395	21.9	4.5	71.4	68.2	63
<5 years complete	18.2	3.2	69.6	65.5	259	30.9	1.5	77.8	74.0	75
5-9 years complete	7.7	3.7	66.0	65.1	1,012	11.9	2.3	73.3	69.4	392
10 or more years complete	6.1	4.8	48.9	48.2	1,619	6.9	1.7	60.9	58.0	518
Marital status										
Never married	3.7	5.8	47.5	49.1	1,074	7.7	1.1	62.0	58.7	491
Currently married	10.7	3.5	63.8	61.2	2,070	14.6	3.0	71.8	68.5	557
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	17.6	1.2	72.8	65.1	141	*	*	*	*	5
Religion										
Hindu	9.5	3.5	58.2	56.2	2,194	11.9	2.2	69.9	66.5	754
Muslim	9.2	4.0	65.9	65.1	316	15.4	1.0	73.1	70.5	85
Christian	6.3	6.2	57.3	57.2	756	8.2	2.1	55.3	51.9	214
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	10.0	3.0	60.0	57.2	148	20.8	4.2	75.5	73.9	55
Scheduled tribe	10.6	2.2	54.9	48.9	133	12.1	1.0	60.4	59.3	83
Other backward class	10.7	4.0	61.2	59.6	551	11.2	1.7	68.1	65.7	236
Other	8.2	4.7	57.5	56.7	2,260	10.4	2.2	66.7	62.8	671
Wealth index										
Lowest	24.2	0.0	64.9	59.8	50	(27.5)	(8.7)	(88.7)	(85.0)	23
Second	15.4	2.6	74.3	68.7	165	19.5	3.3	75.1	71.4	53
Middle	14.2	2.8	68.4	63.7	435	15.3	0.0	75.5	72.7	163
Fourth	7.8	3.1	65.6	65.0	757	14.9	1.9	70.9	66.1	278
Highest	6.8	5.1	52.4	51.9	1,877	6.9	2.4	60.9	58.3	535
Total	8.7	4.1	58.8	57.4	3,285	11.4	2.1	67.2	63.8	1,053
Ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	11.1	3.3	64.4	61.5	2,211	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	17.0	5.1	67.9	64.9	1,214	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	27.8	7.3	85.8	80.5	3,041	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters. Total includes women belonging to other religions and for whom caste/tribe was not known and women/men with missing information on religion, caste/tribe, and education, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method, by specific method and residence, Goa, 2005-06

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	96.6	98.4	92.8	98.7	98.6	98.7
Any modern method	96.6	98.4	92.8	98.5	98.3	98.7
Female sterilization	91.9	96.4	83.0	83.7	90.8	74.7
Male sterilization	58.1	67.3	40.1	70.9	80.3	59.0
Pill	90.7	92.7	87.2	84.3	86.1	82.1
IUD	64.6	78.4	37.3	39.2	51.7	23.1
Injectables	41.0	44.7	34.3	40.9	45.9	34.5
Condom/Nirodh	88.1	89.4	85.8	97.1	96.3	98.3
Female condom	23.3	21.7	27.9	22.4	20.4	24.9
Emergency contraception	19.6	20.9	17.2	17.4	19.7	14.4
Other modern method	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	61.2	74.5	35.7	37.7	50.0	21.8
Any traditional method	51.6	61.9	31.1	50.1	67.0	28.4
Rhythm	42.8	50.7	27.2	32.7	45.9	15.7
Withdrawal	35.2	45.0	16.7	40.0	55.8	19.7
Folk method	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.6	6.1	4.6	5.3	5.9	4.5
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,949	1,233	643	599	337	262
RURAL						
Any method	96.6	98.6	94.0	96.4	99.2	93.8
Any modern method	96.5	98.4	94.0	96.1	98.9	93.8
Female sterilization	91.3	95.9	83.6	79.5	90.2	70.1
Male sterilization	49.9	58.9	32.7	56.0	71.7	42.3
Pill	86.1	88.0	85.2	74.4	80.0	70.1
IUD	58.5	73.2	32.7	34.3	45.7	24.4
Injectables	37.7	39.1	37.0	35.9	40.0	32.6
Condom/Nirodh	79.0	80.3	79.2	91.1	91.7	91.1
Female condom	19.0	17.2	22.3	20.8	19.6	22.0
Emergency contraception	18.1	21.1	13.8	22.2	28.7	16.5
Other modern method	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	51.7	64.7	29.6	32.6	43.4	23.0
Any traditional method	46.3	58.6	25.2	53.9	72.5	37.1
Rhythm	37.6	47.3	21.4	37.5	55.1	22.0
Withdrawal	30.3	42.0	10.5	45.4	61.1	30.9
Folk method	2.6	3.4	1.7	1.6	3.0	0.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.1	5.7	4.2	5.0	5.9	4.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,515	910	525	485	229	251
TOTAL						
Any method	96.6	98.5	93.3	97.7	98.9	96.3
Any modern method	96.6	98.4	93.3	97.4	98.5	96.3
Female sterilization	91.6	96.2	83.2	81.9	90.6	72.4
Male sterilization	54.5	63.7	36.8	64.3	76.8	50.8
Pill	88.7	90.7	86.3	79.9	83.6	76.2
IUD	61.9	76.2	35.2	37.0	49.3	23.8
Injectables	39.6	42.3	35.5	38.7	43.5	33.6
Condom/Nirodh	84.1	85.5	82.8	94.4	94.4	94.7
Female condom	21.5	19.8	25.4	21.7	20.1	23.5
Emergency contraception	18.9	21.0	15.7	19.6	23.4	15.4
Other modern method	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	57.1	70.3	32.9	35.4	47.3	22.4
Any traditional method	49.3	60.5	28.5	51.8	69.2	32.7
Rhythm	40.5	49.3	24.6	34.9	49.6	18.8
Withdrawal	33.1	43.7	13.9	42.4	57.9	25.2
Folk method	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.1	2.0	0.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.4	5.9	4.4	5.2	5.9	4.3
Number of respondents age 15-49	3,464	2,143	1,167	1,084	566	514

¹ All three methods.

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method				Number of women
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total		
Age															
15-19	(10.8)	(10.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(89.2)	100.0	31	
20-24	28.2	22.4	7.6	0.0	1.8	3.0	1.1	8.9	5.8	2.6	3.2	71.8	100.0	178	
25-29	42.0	31.3	16.6	0.0	1.5	2.7	0.3	10.2	10.7	7.6	3.1	58.0	100.0	392	
30-39	52.1	39.9	26.4	0.1	2.0	2.4	0.0	8.9	12.2	7.3	4.9	47.9	100.0	943	
40-49	54.1	42.7	37.4	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.0	3.3	11.4	6.6	4.9	45.9	100.0	598	
Residence															
Urban	51.3	38.6	24.5	0.1	1.9	2.6	0.2	9.3	12.6	7.7	4.9	48.7	100.0	1,233	
Rural	44.1	35.2	27.4	0.0	1.0	1.8	0.1	5.0	8.8	5.3	3.5	55.9	100.0	910	
Education															
No education	56.4	52.3	49.7	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.5	4.1	0.6	3.6	43.6	100.0	354	
<5 years complete	50.9	45.4	42.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	1.3	5.5	2.9	2.6	49.1	100.0	196	
5-9 years complete	42.9	35.1	26.8	0.0	1.1	2.1	0.0	5.1	7.8	3.8	4.0	57.1	100.0	642	
10 or more years complete	48.2	31.3	12.7	0.1	2.5	3.2	0.2	12.6	16.9	11.6	5.2	51.8	100.0	950	
Employment (past 12 months)															
Not employed	43.2	33.5	21.7	0.1	1.6	2.2	0.2	7.8	9.7	5.7	4.0	56.8	100.0	1,433	
Employed for cash	57.7	44.8	34.0	0.0	1.6	1.8	0.1	7.3	12.9	7.8	5.1	42.3	100.0	586	
Employed not for cash	60.9	43.5	33.7	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	4.1	17.4	12.3	5.1	39.1	100.0	118	
Religion															
Hindu	50.4	40.3	29.1	0.1	1.6	2.2	0.1	7.3	10.1	6.4	3.7	49.6	100.0	1,398	
Muslim	51.9	47.2	31.1	0.0	2.8	2.4	1.0	9.9	4.7	1.8	2.9	48.1	100.0	234	
Christian	40.2	23.5	13.6	0.0	0.8	2.2	0.0	6.9	16.7	9.8	7.0	59.8	100.0	500	
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	45.7	38.9	32.3	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	4.4	6.9	4.7	2.2	54.3	100.0	91	
Scheduled tribe	38.8	37.5	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	61.2	100.0	87	
Other backward class	50.0	39.1	26.4	0.0	1.5	3.5	0.0	7.8	10.9	7.1	3.8	50.0	100.0	328	
Other	48.6	36.0	23.3	0.1	1.6	2.2	0.2	8.6	12.6	7.6	5.0	51.4	100.0	1,485	

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method			Number of women				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh		Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using
Wealth index													
Lowest	(50.0)	(40.6)	(40.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.4)	(2.3)	(7.0)	(50.0)	100.0
Second	41.2	38.6	36.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	58.8	100.0
Middle	53.2	46.6	41.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.4	3.3	6.6	2.5	4.1	46.8	100.0
Fourth	46.8	41.5	33.6	0.0	1.2	1.9	0.0	4.8	5.3	3.2	2.2	53.2	100.0
Highest	48.2	33.1	17.7	0.1	1.8	2.9	0.2	10.4	15.1	9.7	5.3	51.8	100.0
Number of living children													
No children	8.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	4.5	3.1	2.3	0.7	91.5	100.0
1 child	35.6	19.1	2.1	0.0	2.1	3.5	0.2	11.4	16.5	11.1	5.4	64.4	100.0
1 son	38.3	21.1	2.6	0.0	1.1	3.6	0.3	13.6	17.2	12.4	4.9	61.7	100.0
No sons	32.1	16.6	1.4	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.0	8.5	15.5	9.4	6.1	67.9	100.0
2 children	57.9	43.9	28.6	0.2	1.9	3.1	0.3	9.8	14.0	8.3	5.7	42.1	100.0
1 or more sons	59.9	46.1	30.6	0.2	2.0	3.8	0.4	9.2	13.8	8.0	5.8	40.1	100.0
No sons	48.3	33.4	18.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	12.9	14.9	9.6	5.3	51.7	100.0
3 children	67.2	59.8	55.6	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.0	2.1	7.4	3.0	4.5	32.8	100.0
1 or more sons	70.8	64.3	60.4	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	1.7	6.5	2.3	4.2	29.2	100.0
No sons	(35.0)	(19.2)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(15.8)	(9.2)	(6.6)	(65.0)	100.0
4+ children	77.2	74.3	71.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.9	1.1	1.7	22.8	100.0
1 or more sons	79.4	76.8	73.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.6	1.2	1.4	20.6	100.0
No sons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Total	48.2	37.2	25.8	0.1	1.5	2.2	0.1	7.5	11.0	6.7	4.4	51.8	100.0
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	47.5	35.9	27.8	0.4	0.9	1.9	na	4.9	na	5.8	4.5	52.5	100.0
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	47.8	37.9	29.5	1.0	0.7	2.7	0.0	3.9	na	7.5	2.4	52.2	100.0

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. For NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, the total percentage includes women who were using methods not shown separately. Total includes women belonging to other religions; women with missing information on religion and employment (past 12 months), and women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 22. Contraceptive use by men with last partner

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of men										
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method				Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal							
Type of sexual partner																					
Currently married	32.4	25.4	15.7	0.8	1.2	1.3	6.4	0.3	6.9	5.5	1.4	67.6	100.0	566							
Wife	35.1	27.4	16.8	0.7	1.3	1.5	7.1	0.3	7.7	6.1	1.6	64.9	100.0	509							
Other	7.1	7.1	5.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.9	100.0	56							
Not currently married	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	16							
Residence																					
Urban	37.0	29.3	16.3	0.3	1.7	1.7	9.3	0.0	7.7	6.3	1.3	63.0	100.0	343							
Rural	28.4	22.5	13.8	1.5	0.4	0.7	6.2	0.7	5.8	4.4	1.5	71.6	100.0	238							
Education																					
No education	32.1	32.1	30.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.9	100.0	57							
<5 years complete	22.9	22.9	18.0	1.5	1.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.1	100.0	59							
5-9 years complete	30.9	24.9	16.8	0.4	0.4	1.4	5.9	0.4	5.9	4.6	1.3	69.1	100.0	218							
10 or more years complete	38.3	27.3	9.5	0.8	1.9	1.7	13.4	0.4	11.0	9.0	2.1	61.7	100.0	247							
Age																					
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1							
20-24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	20							
25-29	31.1	26.7	3.9	1.5	0.0	2.9	18.5	0.0	4.4	2.9	1.5	68.9	100.0	59							
30-34	23.5	19.1	8.5	0.7	2.7	1.9	5.3	0.0	4.4	4.4	0.0	76.5	100.0	118							
35-39	29.2	25.8	15.6	0.0	0.8	0.8	8.7	0.6	3.4	3.4	1.4	70.8	100.0	146							
40-44	43.7	28.9	21.2	0.9	0.9	1.7	4.3	0.6	14.8	10.9	3.9	56.3	100.0	134							
45-49	41.7	34.2	24.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	7.5	7.5	0.0	58.3	100.0	102							
Marital status																					
Never married	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	16							
Currently married	32.4	25.4	15.7	0.8	1.2	1.3	6.4	0.3	6.9	5.5	1.4	67.6	100.0	566							
Religion																					
Hindu	34.3	28.1	16.4	1.1	1.0	1.3	8.3	0.4	6.2	5.0	1.3	65.7	100.0	410							
Muslim	39.9	31.4	17.0	0.0	3.6	3.6	7.2	0.0	8.5	5.4	3.1	60.1	100.0	64							
Christian	26.3	17.7	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	8.6	7.8	0.8	73.7	100.0	107							
Caste/tribe																					
Scheduled caste	(30.8)	(30.8)	(18.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(69.2)	100.0	34							
Scheduled tribe	(40.8)	(36.2)	(34.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(59.2)	100.0	44							
Other backward class	35.0	29.1	19.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	7.2	0.7	5.8	4.9	0.9	65.0	100.0	128							
Other	32.5	24.2	11.5	1.0	1.5	1.2	9.0	0.2	8.3	6.4	1.9	67.5	100.0	371							
Wealth index																					
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	16							
Second	(18.3)	(18.3)	(15.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(81.7)	100.0	36							
Middle	32.2	31.1	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	67.8	100.0	78							
Fourth	34.2	30.6	19.7	1.1	2.1	1.9	5.8	0.6	3.6	2.4	1.1	65.8	100.0	153							
Highest	35.9	24.5	10.3	0.7	1.2	1.5	10.9	0.3	11.4	9.2	2.1	64.1	100.0	298							
Total age 15-49	33.5	26.6	15.3	0.8	1.1	1.3	8.0	0.3	6.9	5.5	1.4	66.5	100.0	581							
Age 50-54	31.7	23.3	18.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	8.4	4.4	4.1	68.3	100.0	99							
Total age 15-54	33.2	26.1	15.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	7.3	0.3	7.1	5.4	1.8	66.8	100.0	680							

Note: Total includes men with missing information on education and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 23 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Among women age 15-49 who are current pill users and condom users and men age 15-49 who are current condom users and for whom the brand being used is known, percentage who are using a social marketing brand, by residence, Goa, 2005-06

Residence	Women				Men	
	Percentage of pill users using a social marketing brand	Number of pill users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users
Urban	*	12	(10.5)	43	*	25
Rural	*	5	*	14	*	8
Total	*	12	10.5	43	(18.2)	25

Note: Table excludes pill and condom users who don't know the brand name.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Goa, 2005-06

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
URBAN					
Public medical sector	72.8	*	(32.1)	11.7	53.5
Government/municipal hospital	64.8	*	(28.6)	6.8	46.3
Government dispensary	0.7	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.4
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	5.9	*	(3.6)	3.9	4.9
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	0.7	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.4
Other public medical sector	0.7	*	(0.0)	1.0	1.3
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.7	*	(0.0)	1.9	1.6
Private medical sector	25.2	*	(67.9)	79.6	43.1
Private hospital	24.8	*	(53.6)	0.0	19.6
Private doctor/clinic	0.3	*	(10.7)	6.8	4.5
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	(3.6)	72.8	19.1
Other source	0.0	*	(0.0)	5.8	1.3
Shop	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Spouse	0.0	*	(0.0)	3.9	0.9
Friend/relative	0.0	*	(0.0)	1.0	0.2
Other	0.0	*	(0.0)	1.0	0.2
Missing	0.3	*	(0.0)	1.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	328	24	32	116	503
RURAL					
Public medical sector	80.9	*	*	24.5	70.3
Government/municipal hospital	71.7	*	*	5.7	60.2
Government dispensary	0.0	*	*	1.9	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	7.6	*	*	9.4	7.6
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	1.6	*	*	7.5	2.3
Other public medical sector	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
Private medical sector	19.1	*	*	62.3	28.0
Private hospital	17.5	*	*	0.0	16.9
Private doctor/clinic	1.6	*	*	0.0	2.3
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	*	62.3	8.8
Other source	0.0	*	*	9.4	1.3
Shop	0.0	*	*	1.9	0.3
Spouse	0.0	*	*	5.7	0.8
Friend/relative	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	*	*	1.9	0.3
Missing	0.0	*	*	3.8	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	274	9	17	46	346
TOTAL					
Public medical sector	76.5	(21.2)	(35.6)	15.3	60.3
Government/municipal hospital	67.9	(8.1)	(33.2)	6.5	52.0
Government dispensary	0.4	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.5	0.4
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	6.7	(2.7)	(2.3)	5.5	6.0
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	1.1	(0.0)	(0.0)	2.1	1.2
Other public medical sector	0.4	(10.4)	(0.0)	0.7	0.8
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.9	(0.0)	(0.0)	1.4	0.9
Private medical sector	22.4	(78.8)	(64.4)	74.7	37.0
Private hospital	21.5	(2.7)	(53.2)	0.0	18.5
Private doctor/clinic	0.9	(39.4)	(8.8)	4.9	3.6
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(36.7)	(2.3)	69.8	14.9
Other source	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	6.9	1.3
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.5	0.1
Spouse	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	4.4	0.8
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.7	0.1
Other	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	1.2	0.2
Missing	0.2	(0.0)	(0.0)	1.8	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	601	32	48	163	849

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status.

CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes users of male sterilization and injectables, who are not shown separately.

Table 25 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, by method and initial source of method, Goa, 2005-06

Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker about other methods that could be used	Number of women
Method				
Female sterilization ¹	26.4	20.3	28.4	159
Pill	(45.4)	(45.4)	(54.6)	26
IUD	(51.4)	(45.7)	(53.6)	35
Initial source of method²				
Public medical sector	28.4	23.0	33.3	135
Private medical sector	40.4	35.2	40.1	82
Total	32.6	27.3	35.5	220

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives. Total includes women who reported the initial source of the method as nongovernmental organization or other source, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Among women who were sterilized in the five years preceding the survey.

² Source at start of current episode of use.

Table 26 First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates

Percentage of contraceptive users who discontinued use of a method within 12 months after beginning its use, by reason for discontinuation and percentage who switched to another method, by type of method, Goa, 2005-06

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/ health concerns	Costs too much	Infrequent sex/husband away	Other reason	Total	Switched to another method ¹
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Condom/Nirodh	3.3	11.0	0.7	0.7	3.4	5.0	24.2	2.2
All modern spacing methods ²	2.0	9.8	3.7	0.4	3.3	4.3	23.5	4.2
All spacing methods ³	2.1	8.8	2.1	0.3	2.7	4.3	20.3	3.3
All methods	1.5	6.3	1.5	0.2	2.0	3.1	14.6	2.4

Note: Table is based on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-59 months prior to the survey.

¹ Used a different method in the month following discontinuation or said they wanted a more effective method and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

² Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately.

³ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately.

Table 27 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception and say that a woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree			Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:					Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	A woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹	Total	
Age									
15-19	12.5	12.7	25.0	30.3	12.0	37.5	20.2	100.0	156
20-24	11.8	13.8	28.8	45.1	15.0	26.0	13.8	100.0	177
25-29	13.0	17.0	35.0	51.1	8.2	28.6	12.0	100.0	167
30-39	10.8	17.9	37.0	39.2	17.1	29.2	14.5	100.0	330
40-49	13.9	22.8	38.6	38.8	10.8	33.8	16.5	100.0	253
Residence									
Urban	8.4	13.2	37.5	43.6	12.6	33.8	9.9	100.0	599
Rural	17.1	22.8	29.7	37.0	13.9	27.2	21.9	100.0	485
Education									
No education	8.4	8.4	36.6	20.3	5.3	24.2	50.3	100.0	65
<5 years complete	10.1	16.3	25.7	32.6	5.8	35.1	26.5	100.0	79
5-9 years complete	12.4	19.4	29.1	41.8	11.9	29.7	16.5	100.0	407
10 or more years complete	12.7	17.2	38.6	43.4	16.2	32.1	8.3	100.0	528
Religion									
Hindu	13.5	19.7	33.1	40.4	11.7	31.6	16.2	100.0	768
Muslim	7.6	3.5	43.5	47.6	16.1	27.8	8.5	100.0	91
Christian	10.1	15.5	33.2	38.7	17.0	29.5	14.8	100.0	225
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	16.7	13.1	31.8	43.4	10.6	16.1	29.9	100.0	57
Scheduled tribe	11.8	5.9	22.2	22.2	8.2	52.6	17.0	100.0	88
Other backward class	15.0	21.3	20.7	34.4	13.3	37.5	14.8	100.0	242
Other	11.2	18.2	40.3	45.4	14.0	26.5	14.1	100.0	689
Wealth index									
Lowest	(15.1)	(10.5)	(25.6)	(14.0)	(0.0)	(15.1)	(70.9)	100.0	25
Second	13.0	21.7	41.6	26.5	7.6	40.5	25.4	100.0	53
Middle	12.9	18.4	28.2	38.6	8.2	33.9	19.4	100.0	169
Fourth	11.2	16.6	33.8	44.4	13.7	27.7	14.3	100.0	286
Highest	12.5	17.6	35.5	41.9	15.6	31.4	11.1	100.0	551
Total age 15-49	12.3	17.5	34.0	40.6	13.2	30.9	15.3	100.0	1,084
Age 50-54	5.4	11.1	53.0	44.4	15.4	29.1	11.1	100.0	101
Total age 15-54	11.7	16.9	35.6	41.0	13.4	30.7	14.9	100.0	1,185

Note: Total includes men with missing information on education and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes missing values and those who had never heard of condoms.

Table 28 Need for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, and total demand for family planning, by background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning ¹			Met need for family planning (currently using) ²			Total demand for family planning ³			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Age											
15-19	(26.4)	(0.0)	(26.4)	(10.8)	(0.0)	(10.8)	(37.2)	(0.0)	(37.2)	(29.1)	31
20-24	18.8	4.8	23.6	15.5	12.7	28.2	34.4	17.5	51.8	54.4	178
25-29	14.4	7.4	21.8	16.7	25.3	42.0	31.1	32.7	63.8	65.8	392
30-34	9.1	6.4	15.5	11.4	41.0	52.4	20.6	47.4	67.9	77.2	502
35-39	3.0	9.5	12.4	4.4	47.3	51.7	7.4	56.7	64.1	80.6	441
40-44	0.2	2.8	3.0	1.4	53.4	54.7	1.6	56.1	57.7	94.8	360
45-49	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	52.9	53.2	0.4	53.2	53.6	99.3	238
Residence											
Urban	6.7	5.3	12.0	9.3	41.9	51.3	16.0	47.3	63.3	81.0	1,233
Rural	8.3	6.2	14.6	7.0	37.1	44.1	15.3	43.3	58.6	75.2	910
Education											
No education	3.6	1.6	5.2	1.7	54.7	56.4	5.3	56.4	61.6	91.6	354
<5 years complete	4.1	6.1	10.2	3.6	47.3	50.9	7.8	53.4	61.2	83.2	196
5-9 years complete	9.1	5.8	14.9	6.6	36.2	42.9	15.7	42.0	57.7	74.2	642
10 or more years complete	8.3	7.1	15.4	12.9	35.3	48.2	21.3	42.3	63.6	75.8	950
Religion											
Hindu	6.7	5.4	12.1	7.5	42.9	50.4	14.2	48.3	62.5	80.6	1,398
Muslim	10.0	3.3	13.2	11.3	40.6	51.9	21.2	43.9	65.1	79.7	234
Christian	8.2	7.4	15.7	9.6	30.6	40.2	17.8	38.1	55.9	71.9	500
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	7.0	3.8	10.8	6.6	39.1	45.7	13.6	43.0	56.5	80.9	91
Scheduled tribe	7.6	4.3	12.0	0.0	38.8	38.8	7.6	43.1	50.8	76.4	87
Other backward class	7.2	6.9	14.0	11.1	38.9	50.0	18.3	45.7	64.0	78.1	328
Other	7.1	5.8	12.9	8.9	39.7	48.6	16.0	45.5	61.5	79.1	1,485
Wealth index											
Lowest	(11.7)	(7.7)	(19.5)	(4.7)	(45.3)	(50.0)	(16.4)	(53.0)	(69.5)	(72.0)	37
Second	9.3	3.5	12.7	1.9	39.4	41.2	11.1	42.8	54.0	76.4	108
Middle	6.4	3.1	9.5	4.3	48.9	53.2	10.7	52.0	62.7	84.9	279
Fourth	9.1	3.7	12.8	5.6	41.2	46.8	14.7	44.9	59.6	78.5	492
Highest	6.6	7.2	13.8	11.0	37.2	48.2	17.7	44.4	62.1	77.7	1,228
Total	7.4	5.7	13.1	8.3	39.9	48.2	15.7	45.6	61.3	78.7	2,143

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions or with missing information on religion and women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Unmet need for spacing includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed; amenorrhoeic women who are not using family planning and whose last birth was mistimed, or whose last birth was unwanted but now say they want more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic, who are not using any method of family planning, and say they want to wait 2 or more years for their next birth. Also included in unmet need for spacing are fecund women who are not using any method of family planning and say they are unsure whether they want another child or who want another child but are unsure when to have the birth.

Unmet need for limiting refers to pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted; amenorrhoeic women who are not using family planning, whose last child was unwanted, and who do not want any more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic, who are not using any method of family planning, and who want no more children. Excluded from the unmet need category are pregnant and amenorrhoeic women who became pregnant while using a method (these women are in need of a better method of contraception).

² Using for spacing is defined as women who are using some method of family planning and say they want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another. Using for limiting is defined as women who are using and who want no more children. Note that the specific methods used are not taken into account here.

³ Nonusers who are pregnant or amenorrhoeic whose pregnancy was the result of a contraceptive failure are not included in the category of unmet need, but are included in total demand for contraception (since they would have been using had their method not failed).

Table 29 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sex according to current age, Goa, 2005-06

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sexual intercourse
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	0.6	na	na	na	na	93.8	507	a	a	a
20-24	2.5	12.1	20.5	na	na	68.6	578	a	a	a
25-29	4.7	13.7	24.1	27.4	52.0	30.7	575	24.8	24.8	25.0
30-34	3.5	12.9	20.7	26.2	48.8	11.6	590	25.2	25.2	25.6
35-39	7.6	16.2	26.7	31.5	56.3	5.2	506	24.0	24.1	24.6
40-44	7.7	16.7	27.5	35.6	63.4	3.4	419	22.9	23.0	23.3
45-49	7.0	18.5	32.7	38.8	68.6	3.3	289	22.1	22.1	22.5
20-49	5.2	14.5	24.5	na	na	23.4	2,957	a	a	a
25-49	5.8	15.1	25.4	30.8	56.1	12.4	2,379	24.1	24.2	24.6
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	156	a	a	a
20-24	0.5	1.1	1.8	na	na	90.5	177	a	a	a
25-29	0.7	2.7	4.5	7.2	16.6	69.2	167	a	a	a
30-34	1.9	5.1	6.5	10.3	21.0	28.2	164	29.5	29.5	28.9
35-39	1.0	2.4	6.0	7.3	18.7	13.0	166	31.1	31.1	30.6
40-44	0.0	0.0	2.8	5.2	14.7	4.4	143	30.9	30.9	30.1
45-49	0.8	2.3	6.2	8.8	19.2	6.5	110	29.4	29.4	29.5
20-49	0.8	2.3	4.5	6.8	16.4	38.5	928	a	a	a
25-49	0.9	2.6	5.2	7.8	18.0	26.2	751	a	a	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men were married, began living with their spouse, or had sex for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 30 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, by residence, Goa, 2005-06

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
URBAN					
0-4	7.9	(10.1)	(18.0)	(6.2)	(24.0)
5-9	(28.1)	(5.9)	(34.0)	(8.0)	(41.8)
10-14	(26.2)	(11.2)	(37.3)	(1.4)	(38.7)
RURAL					
0-4	10.0	(2.0)	(12.0)	(3.4)	(15.3)
5-9	(22.2)	(18.7)	(41.0)	(8.0)	(48.7)
10-14	(17.9)	(9.0)	(26.9)	(4.6)	(31.3)
TOTAL					
0-4	8.8	6.5	15.3	5.0	20.3
5-9	25.7	11.1	36.8	8.0	44.6
10-14	22.8	10.3	33.0	2.7	35.7
NFHS-2 (0-4)	31.2	5.5	36.7	10.5	46.8
NFHS-1 (0-4)	20.6	11.3	31.9	7.2	38.9

() Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table 31 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	17.9	7.9	25.9	7.1	32.8
Rural	15.8	10.0	25.8	5.6	31.3
Education					
No education	(17.4)	(23.0)	(40.4)	(15.9)	(55.7)
<10 years complete	21.5	7.0	28.5	6.2	34.6
10 or more years complete	12.8	4.1	16.9	1.5	18.4
Religion					
Hindu	23.0	10.2	33.2	5.7	38.7
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*
Christian	(3.4)	(2.4)	(5.8)	(4.5)	(10.3)
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*
Other backward class	(26.3)	(0.0)	(26.3)	(7.5)	(33.6)
Other	15.0	7.2	22.2	7.2	29.2
Wealth index					
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*
Second	*	*	*	*	*
Middle	(13.3)	(5.1)	(18.3)	(13.9)	(32.0)
Fourth	(35.2)	(1.9)	(37.2)	(2.6)	(39.7)
Highest	10.4	6.6	17.1	3.0	20.0
Child's sex					
Male	20.5	7.7	28.2	4.9	32.9
Female	13.2	10.0	23.2	8.3	31.4
Mother's age at birth					
<20	*	*	*	*	*
20-29	15.9	5.6	21.5	8.3	29.7
30-39	17.9	5.0	22.9	(2.4)	(25.2)
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
Birth order					
1	18.4	5.4	23.8	2.4	26.2
2-3	15.1	10.5	25.6	8.4	33.8
4 or more	*	*	*	*	*
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	*	*	*	*	*
2-3 years	(18.2)	(7.1)	(25.3)	(10.8)	(35.8)
4 years or more	*	*	*	*	*
Total	17.0	8.8	25.8	6.5	32.2

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to other religions or with missing information on religion and to women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

* Rate not shown; based on fewer than 250 unweighted cases.

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.

² Excludes first-order births.

Table 32 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Goa, 2005-06

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	31.4	1.0	44.1 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First-order births to mothers age 18-34 years	46.1	0.9	10.3
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	1.4	*	0.1
Mother's age >34	5.6	1.0	25.4
Birth interval <24 months	8.7	0.8	8.6
Birth order >3	4.7	(1.5)	1.7
Subtotal	20.3	0.9	35.8
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.1	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	nc	0.8
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	0.4	*	7.7
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.2	*	0.3
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.5	*	1.0
Subtotal	2.2	*	9.8
In any avoidable high-risk category	22.5	0.9	45.6
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	989	na	2,143

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category.

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Ratio not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or greater than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth of order 3 or higher.

² Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3.

^a Includes sterilized women.

Table 33 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Other health personnel	Dai/TBA	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	Other	No one	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age at birth										
<20	(83.4)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.0)	(2.7)	100.0	41
20-34	97.5	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	100.0	699
35-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57
Birth order										
1	97.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	100.0	357
2-3	97.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.5	100.0	383
4+	90.2	3.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.5	3.4	0.0	100.0	58
Residence										
Urban	97.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	100.0	446
Rural	96.3	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.5	100.0	352
Education										
No education	85.9	0.9	0.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.9	100.0	100
<5 years complete	96.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	100.0	49
5-9 years complete	97.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.8	100.0	248
10 or more years complete	99.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	401
Religion										
Hindu	97.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.3	100.0	511
Muslim	91.8	2.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.2	100.0	98
Christian	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	184
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	(96.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Scheduled tribe	(97.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Other backward class	96.5	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	134
Other	97.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.3	100.0	537
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
Second	(87.9)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(3.8)	(1.9)	100.0	45
Middle	95.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.8	100.0	110
Fourth	97.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	185
Highest	98.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	440
Total	96.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.4	100.0	798

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women belonging to other religions or with missing information on religion and women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 34 Antenatal care services and information received

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey and received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Goa, 2005-06

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public sector only	Private/ NGO sector only	Both public and private/ NGO sector	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	97.2	97.7	97.3	98.5	(100.0)	94.1	97.4
Blood pressure measured	98.2	97.7	97.4	98.9	(100.0)	96.1	98.0
Urine sample taken	97.2	96.0	96.4	98.1	(100.0)	92.3	96.6
Blood sample taken	97.2	96.0	96.3	97.9	(100.0)	93.2	96.6
Abdomen examined	98.2	97.7	98.6	98.4	(100.0)	95.2	98.0
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	39.8	35.6	35.0	41.8	(49.5)	31.0	38.0
Convulsions	24.4	26.8	21.0	28.4	(20.1)	28.1	25.5
Prolonged labour	39.1	36.9	32.3	42.5	(56.9)	34.7	38.1
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	47.8	47.0	44.0	48.2	(47.3)	52.3	47.4
Number of women	439	345	268	356	27	130	784

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 35 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who had three or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who received one TT injection during the pregnancy and at least one more in the three years prior to the pregnancy	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 90 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	(83.4)	(65.0)	(80.1)	(0.0)	(74.6)	(60.2)	(17.8)	41
20-34	95.6	86.5	87.1	1.1	87.9	69.2	9.8	699
35-49	95.0	90.0	88.0	3.9	90.4	67.4	8.0	57
Birth order								
1	97.1	90.4	88.8	0.6	87.6	71.1	10.4	357
2-3	94.8	84.0	86.2	1.7	88.0	68.2	10.4	383
4+	82.9	67.7	77.9	1.9	82.4	56.3	6.0	58
Residence								
Urban	95.4	86.8	89.6	1.0	88.6	74.9	7.1	446
Rural	94.3	84.2	83.2	1.5	85.9	60.6	13.9	352
Education								
No education	76.8	67.1	70.4	2.9	68.7	44.0	12.7	100
<5 years complete	88.8	71.3	86.0	1.8	76.6	51.4	7.1	49
5-9 years complete	96.0	81.1	85.4	1.3	90.8	67.6	14.2	248
10 or more years complete	99.6	94.9	91.8	0.7	91.3	77.5	7.2	401
Religion								
Hindu	94.6	83.9	85.2	1.5	88.4	69.0	11.3	511
Muslim	91.8	84.0	87.4	0.0	84.2	69.1	9.9	98
Christian	98.1	91.6	91.1	1.1	87.2	68.4	7.0	184
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	(86.7)	(81.2)	(78.5)	(3.5)	(78.5)	(56.7)	(9.0)	32
Scheduled tribe	(94.6)	(78.5)	(84.6)	(3.0)	(85.3)	(59.8)	(14.0)	37
Other backward class	95.5	86.3	89.9	2.3	90.8	73.1	13.3	134
Other	95.9	86.9	87.1	0.5	87.5	69.9	9.4	537
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Second	(83.5)	(56.2)	(73.9)	(0.0)	(86.0)	(69.5)	(16.5)	45
Middle	88.6	72.4	79.2	1.6	76.6	48.3	12.0	110
Fourth	96.5	84.7	84.1	2.2	86.8	63.9	9.2	185
Highest	98.4	93.6	92.2	0.7	91.4	77.0	9.3	440
Total	94.9	85.7	86.8	1.2	87.4	68.6	10.1	798

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions or with missing information on religion and women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid tablets or syrup

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 36 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ²				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	55.9	100	41.4	52.6	0.0	6.0	100.0	56
20-34	75.9	1,065	44.7	40.4	7.3	7.6	100.0	808
35-49	74.8	76	42.1	28.3	17.6	12.1	100.0	57
Residence								
Urban	78.9	713	45.4	38.6	7.2	8.8	100.0	562
Rural	67.9	529	42.7	43.2	8.0	6.1	100.0	359
Antenatal care visits¹								
None	*	11	*	*	na	na	100.0	1
1-3	(39.3)	39	*	*	na	na	100.0	15
4+	86.3	737	53.7	46.3	na	na	100.0	636
Education								
No education	49.8	158	48.6	42.0	1.1	8.3	100.0	79
<5 years complete	45.8	78	(45.1)	(47.5)	(7.4)	(0.0)	100.0	36
5-9 years complete	75.6	381	44.6	40.7	6.6	8.1	100.0	288
10 or more years complete	83.1	625	43.5	39.4	9.0	8.0	100.0	519
Religion								
Hindu	69.9	779	45.1	40.5	8.5	5.9	100.0	544
Muslim	73.0	164	45.5	39.7	4.5	10.4	100.0	120
Christian	86.5	290	41.6	41.0	6.7	10.7	100.0	251
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	54.7	47	(43.3)	(45.6)	(3.4)	(7.7)	100.0	26
Scheduled tribe	71.5	59	(40.9)	(49.6)	(2.1)	(7.4)	100.0	42
Other backward class	70.9	195	46.5	41.8	6.2	5.5	100.0	139
Other	76.0	846	44.6	39.2	8.4	7.8	100.0	643
Wealth index								
Lowest	(18.4)	30	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Second	44.9	72	(48.7)	(34.4)	(13.5)	(3.5)	100.0	32
Middle	57.4	166	46.1	45.8	1.8	6.3	100.0	95
Fourth	75.6	294	46.9	35.4	7.0	10.8	100.0	222
Highest	83.3	680	42.9	41.5	8.4	7.1	100.0	567
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	81.8	606	43.9	41.0	8.0	7.1	100.0	496
1 child	73.5	410	45.6	42.4	4.1	7.9	100.0	301
0 sons	76.0	188	45.3	43.2	3.6	8.0	100.0	143
1 son	71.4	222	45.9	41.7	4.5	7.9	100.0	158
2 children	57.6	165	40.4	33.5	15.9	10.2	100.0	95
0 sons	59.1	60	(57.7)	(20.3)	(17.1)	(5.0)	100.0	35
1 or more sons	56.8	106	30.3	41.2	15.2	13.3	100.0	60
3 children	(48.0)	46	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
0 sons	*	12	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
1 or more sons	(47.8)	33	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
4+ children	*	14	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
0 sons	*	3	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
1 or more sons	*	11	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Total	74.2	1,242	44.3	40.4	7.5	7.8	100.0	921

Note: Total includes pregnancies to women belonging to other religions, to women with missing information on antenatal care visits and religion, and to women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey.

² For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth.

Table 37 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery and percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births whose delivery was done at home by whether the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check-up of the mother following their most recent live birth, by residence, Goa, 2005-06

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	92.6	91.8	92.3
Public sector	38.0	50.0	43.2
NGO/trust	0.6	0.4	0.5
Private sector	54.0	41.4	48.6
At home	7.2	8.0	7.5
Own home	3.0	3.5	3.2
Parents' home	4.0	4.3	4.1
Other home	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery¹			
Doctor	92.4	87.3	90.2
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	2.2	5.5	3.6
Other health personnel	0.0	0.4	0.2
Dai (TBA)	4.0	3.9	4.0
Friends/relatives	1.2	2.4	1.7
No one	0.0	0.2	0.1
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	94.6	93.3	94.0
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	27.3	23.7	25.7
Number of births	562	427	989
For home deliveries			
Disposable delivery kit used	(55.6)	(48.0)	52.4
Clean blade used to cut the cord	(85.2)	(68.0)	78.0
Either of the above	(85.2)	(72.0)	79.7
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	(85.2)	(64.0)	76.4
Number of births delivered at home	30	22	52
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Had postnatal check-up	82.8	82.9	82.8
Less than 4 hours	51.1	53.0	51.9
4-23 hours	7.6	5.0	6.4
1-2 days	17.5	16.6	17.1
3-41 days	6.6	8.4	7.4
Don't know/missing/other response	5.6	4.0	4.9
No postnatal check-up	11.6	13.1	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Doctor	79.0	77.0	78.1
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	3.3	4.5	3.8
Other health personnel	0.3	0.2	0.3
Dai (TBA)	0.3	1.2	0.7
Missing	5.6	4.0	4.9
No postnatal check-up	11.6	13.1	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	446	352	798

NGO = Nongovernmental organization; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.

² Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal check-ups are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth.

Table 38 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check-up and who received a postnatal check-up within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Mother's age at birth						
<20	(71.6)	(83.1)	62	(71.9)	(69.8)	41
20-34	93.2	94.4	866	83.2	75.2	699
35-49	100.0	100.0	61	90.4	85.9	57
Birth order						
1	95.5	96.8	482	84.8	76.3	357
2-3	91.5	93.6	440	82.6	76.4	383
4+	74.0	77.0	67	76.0	67.7	58
Antenatal care visits²						
None	*	*	11	*	*	11
1-3	(60.7)	(63.6)	39	(73.1)	(60.0)	39
4+	96.9	98.2	737	85.1	78.0	737
Residence						
Urban	92.6	94.6	562	83.0	76.5	446
Rural	91.8	93.3	427	83.2	74.8	352
Education						
No education	66.0	76.4	139	72.2	61.3	100
<5 years complete	79.4	79.4	69	77.1	74.8	49
5-9 years complete	95.2	95.9	300	83.1	78.7	248
10 or more years complete	99.8	100.0	482	86.5	77.5	401
Religion						
Hindu	90.7	92.8	630	82.6	74.1	511
Muslim	86.9	90.0	126	81.6	78.2	98
Christian	100.0	100.0	225	85.2	79.5	184
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	(80.7)	(83.6)	40	(83.9)	(78.5)	32
Scheduled tribe	87.1	91.6	51	(69.1)	(51.4)	37
Other backward class	90.6	90.0	158	84.2	77.1	134
Other	94.4	95.8	665	84.2	76.5	537
Wealth index						
Lowest	(69.3)	(72.7)	26	*	*	18
Second	74.9	76.4	60	(70.8)	(62.6)	45
Middle	82.8	87.0	145	78.8	76.8	110
Fourth	91.5	94.7	235	82.4	75.7	185
Highest	98.3	98.7	525	85.6	77.2	440
Place of delivery						
Public health facility	na	99.8	427	86.9	81.6	334
NGO or trust/hospital/clinic	na	*	5	*	*	5
Private health facility	na	100.0	481	86.4	78.7	405
Home	na	24.5	75	37.1	17.5	52
Other ⁴	na	*	2	*	*	2
Total	92.3	94.0	989	83.1	75.7	798

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to other religions, to women with missing information on antenatal care visits and religion, and to women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

² Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey.

³ Postnatal check-ups are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth.

⁴ Includes missing.

Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey, by residence, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2, Goa

Indicator	NFHS-3	NFHS-2	NFHS-1
URBAN			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	98.9	97.3	96.1
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	96.4	94.7	89.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	89.5	82.9	68.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	92.6	91.0	89.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	94.6	91.0	91.1
RURAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	97.2	100.0	97.1
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	93.2	97.4	90.4
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	84.7	68.3	60.0
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	92.4	90.8	86.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	93.8	90.7	88.5
TOTAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	98.1	99.0	96.6
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	95.0	96.3	89.8
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	87.4	74.0	63.8
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	92.6	90.8	87.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	94.3	90.8	89.7

¹ Based on the last birth to ever-married women in the three years preceding the survey.

² Based on the last two births to ever-married women in the three years preceding the survey.

³ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

Table 40 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present during at least one antenatal care visit, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Goa, 2005-06

Antenatal/delivery care and information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	97.5	91.1	94.6
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	90.1	74.4	83.0
Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	27.2	26.7	26.9
Convulsion	29.6	25.6	27.8
Prolonged labour	33.3	33.3	33.3
Percentage ever told what to do if mother had any pregnancy complication	40.7	33.3	37.4
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	95.1	84.4	90.2
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	54.3	53.3	53.9
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	79.0	81.1	80.0
Family planning or delaying his next child	53.1	50.0	51.7
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	93	78	170
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth	*	*	*
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	*	*
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	*	*	*
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	*	*	*
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	5	12	17

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 41 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06 and totals for NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio ¹				Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3				
Sex												
Male	96.6	93.8	93.8	89.2	85.6	100.0	96.4	87.1	92.0	79.4	71.9	111
Female	97.0	97.9	91.2	85.5	85.6	97.0	91.2	87.3	90.3	77.6	77.1	95
Birth order												
1	97.3	95.2	93.4	89.6	89.3	99.1	96.4	94.6	92.3	84.8	76.0	97
2-3	96.6	97.6	93.8	87.4	84.7	97.9	93.8	81.9	92.9	74.8	74.5	93
4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Residence												
Urban	97.9	95.9	94.8	90.7	85.6	99.0	95.9	88.7	93.8	83.5	76.3	110
Rural	95.5	95.5	90.1	83.8	85.6	98.2	91.9	85.6	88.3	73.0	72.1	97
Mother's education												
No education	(89.9)	(85.9)	(75.8)	(72.7)	(61.7)	(100.0)	(81.9)	(70.9)	(66.6)	(52.4)	(60.8)	28
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
5-9 years complete	97.2	95.6	94.3	87.8	89.9	97.2	97.2	87.5	91.5	76.9	70.3	71
10 or more years complete	99.1	99.1	97.3	91.9	89.6	99.1	96.4	92.2	99.1	87.8	81.0	96
Religion												
Hindu	96.5	95.6	92.1	87.1	83.7	99.3	94.3	86.1	89.3	77.3	74.9	132
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26
Christian	(98.2)	(98.2)	(94.6)	(90.4)	(93.5)	(98.2)	(92.2)	(85.8)	(96.4)	(81.6)	(74.6)	48
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Other backward class	(96.6)	(94.0)	(94.0)	(91.4)	(82.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(94.0)	(94.0)	(86.2)	(86.2)	33
Other	96.7	96.5	92.6	87.2	85.6	98.0	92.6	86.2	90.6	78.0	72.4	141
Wealth index												
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Middle	(93.9)	(96.6)	(85.2)	(73.1)	(81.0)	(97.4)	(88.6)	(79.2)	(81.8)	(65.2)	(70.5)	33
Fourth	(98.0)	(92.7)	(90.7)	(86.6)	(81.9)	(100.0)	(95.3)	(90.7)	(88.6)	(77.9)	(70.6)	43
Highest	98.1	98.1	97.3	94.3	90.3	98.1	97.3	91.4	98.1	88.2	81.5	106
Total	96.8	95.7	92.6	87.5	85.6	98.6	94.0	87.2	91.2	78.6	74.3	206
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	99.2	97.6	95.2	93.4	31.6	99.2	98.4	95.8	84.3	82.6	69.7	122
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	93.5	93.9	90.0	86.7	14.0	94.3	90.7	87.1	77.8	74.9	74.9	279

Note: Total includes children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccine given at birth.

² BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth).

Table 42 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children under age five with								
	Children under age five			symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Number of children
Age in months									
<6	2.5	13.9	81	*	*	2	*	*	11
6-11	5.9	24.3	106	*	*	6	(84.5)	(4.4)	26
12-23	5.4	22.8	206	*	*	11	(86.5)	(0.0)	47
24-35	3.1	23.3	203	*	*	6	(88.4)	(0.0)	47
36-47	3.1	18.2	186	*	*	6	(80.4)	(5.9)	34
48-59	2.1	20.1	193	*	*	4	(88.4)	(0.0)	39
Sex									
Male	4.4	21.8	507	*	*	23	91.4	1.8	110
Female	2.8	20.0	467	*	*	13	77.3	1.2	94
Residence									
Urban	3.9	19.4	552	*	*	21	88.4	2.1	107
Rural	3.3	22.9	422	*	*	14	81.1	0.9	97
Mother's education									
No education	2.1	17.3	137	*	*	3	*	*	24
<5 years complete	4.3	23.7	67	*	*	3	*	*	16
5-9 years complete	4.5	25.1	295	*	*	13	86.0	1.2	74
10 or more years complete	3.5	19.0	476	*	*	17	85.1	2.5	90
Religion									
Hindu	3.3	22.1	619	*	*	20	85.3	1.5	137
Muslim	5.2	23.6	124	*	*	7	(89.3)	(3.9)	29
Christian	3.8	16.9	224	*	*	9	(80.2)	(0.0)	38
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(2.2)	(23.9)	40	*	*	1	*	*	9
Scheduled tribe	(0.0)	(17.7)	49	nc	nc	0	*	*	9
Other backward class	3.1	23.7	156	*	*	5	(94.6)	(0.0)	37
Other	3.9	19.8	655	(87.8)	(34.6)	26	82.1	1.7	130
Wealth index									
Lowest	(6.8)	(13.7)	26	*	*	2	*	*	3
Second	3.4	19.1	59	*	*	2	*	*	11
Middle	4.5	25.5	143	*	*	6	(84.2)	(0.0)	36
Fourth	3.7	21.0	228	*	*	9	86.7	1.8	48
Highest	3.2	20.2	519	*	*	17	86.6	2.2	105
Total	3.6	20.9	974	(83.0)	(28.3)	35	84.9	1.5	204

Note: Total includes children from other religions and with missing information on religion and children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ 'Symptoms of ARI' (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which was chest-related) is considered a proxy for pneumonia.

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

Table 43. Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments, and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Coa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider ¹		Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)			Other treatments			Home remedy/herbal/other	No treatment	Number of children
	Any diarrhoea	Number of children	ORS packets	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	Any ORT or increased fluids	Antibiotic drug	Other drug ²				
Age in months													
<6	4.2	81	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
6-11	13.0	106	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
12-23	8.8	206	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
24-35	7.3	203	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
36-47	3.8	186	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
48-59	4.7	193	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Sex													
Male	8.9	507	(74.1)	(33.6)	(62.8)	(12.0)	(67.8)	(29.7)	(15.8)	(21.4)	(13.3)	*	45
Female	4.6	467	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Residence													
Urban	6.3	552	(64.5)	(32.3)	(58.1)	(12.9)	(64.5)	(29.0)	(16.1)	(22.6)	(16.1)	*	35
Rural	7.4	422	(80.6)	(50.0)	(72.2)	(2.8)	(72.2)	(27.8)	(22.2)	(11.1)	(13.9)	*	31
Mother's education													
No education	7.3	137	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
<5 years complete	6.0	67	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
5-9 years complete	8.6	295	(67.3)	(36.6)	(66.2)	(7.9)	(70.7)	(22.8)	(6.9)	(6.9)	(24.8)	*	25
10 or more years complete	5.7	476	(74.7)	(43.3)	(59.9)	(4.2)	(59.9)	(30.4)	(26.3)	(23.1)	(9.6)	*	27
Religion													
Hindu	6.6	619	(74.3)	(44.2)	(70.1)	(10.4)	(75.6)	(25.9)	(17.6)	(17.4)	(10.4)	*	41
Muslim	9.9	124	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Christian	5.9	224	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	(0.0)	40	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Scheduled tribe	(1.8)	49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Other backward class	5.5	156	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Other	7.8	655	71.6	43.7	62.1	10.5	66.5	29.6	21.3	18.4	15.6	*	51
Wealth index													
Lowest	(6.8)	26	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Second	5.9	59	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Middle	6.8	143	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Fourth	8.5	228	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Highest	6.2	519	(75.8)	(45.7)	(66.0)	(6.3)	(66.0)	(31.3)	(16.0)	(19.6)	(17.1)	*	32
Total	6.8	974	72.1	50.6	64.8	8.1	68.2	28.4	19.0	17.2	15.1	*	66

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and gruel. Total includes children from other religions and with missing information on religion and children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

² Includes antimotility drugs and unknown drugs.

Table 4.4. Feeding practices during diarrhoea
 Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids offered				Amount of food offered				Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ^{1,2}	Percentage given ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding ²	Number of children with diarrhoea	
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Total	More	Same as usual					Some-what less
Age in months													
<6	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	3	
6-11	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	14	
12-23	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	18	
24-35	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	15	
36-47	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	7	
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	9	
Sex													
Male	(12.0)	(39.4)	(33.4)	(13.3)	(1.9)	100.0	(2.5)	(33.0)	(34.2)	(10.8)	(7.5)	(12.0)	45
Female	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Residence													
Urban	(12.9)	(35.5)	(38.7)	(12.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.2)	(32.3)	(32.3)	(9.7)	(9.7)	(12.9)	35
Rural	(2.8)	(55.6)	(25.0)	(13.9)	(2.8)	100.0	(0.0)	(47.2)	(36.1)	(11.1)	(2.8)	(2.8)	31
Mother's education													
No education	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
<5 years complete	(7.9)	(41.1)	(43.1)	(7.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(38.6)	(49.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(8.9)	4
5-9 years complete	(4.2)	(43.3)	(38.8)	(13.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.2)	(32.7)	(37.8)	(13.8)	(7.4)	(4.2)	25
10 or more years complete													27
Religion													
Hindu	(10.4)	(37.2)	(36.9)	(13.4)	(2.1)	100.0	(0.0)	(32.9)	(40.6)	(8.5)	(7.6)	(10.4)	41
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	100.0	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Other	10.5	45.4	32.8	9.5	1.7	100.0	2.2	39.8	33.5	7.3	6.6	10.5	51
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Second	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Middle	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Fourth	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Highest	(6.3)	(51.1)	(42.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.5)	(39.4)	(40.2)	(2.7)	(3.5)	(10.6)	32
Total	8.1	45.0	32.2	13.4	1.3	100.0	1.7	39.3	34.1	10.4	6.4	8.1	66

Note: Total includes children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.
 ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt packet and gruel
 nc = Not calculated because there are no cases
 () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
 * Percentage not shown; based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
¹ Equivalent to the UNICEF/WHO indicator 'Home management of diarrhoea'.
² Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

Table 45 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	86.4	507	*	13
20-24	82.5	578	77.6	113
25-34	86.6	1,165	88.3	538
35-49	79.1	1,214	85.1	134
Residence				
Urban	84.5	1,949	87.8	446
Rural	81.6	1,515	84.2	352
Education				
No education	59.6	440	65.3	100
<5 years complete	67.6	271	70.0	49
5-9 years complete	83.9	1,058	88.9	248
10 or more years complete	91.5	1,696	91.7	401
Religion				
Hindu	84.1	2,276	86.0	511
Muslim	82.5	349	88.7	98
Christian	81.6	820	87.1	184
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	74.9	155	(78.2)	32
Scheduled tribe	74.4	143	(79.9)	37
Other backward class	84.8	568	85.8	134
Other	84.8	2,375	88.9	537
Wealth index				
Lowest	54.2	53	*	18
Second	66.9	171	(77.2)	45
Middle	71.9	459	74.2	110
Fourth	79.5	802	80.9	185
Highest	89.6	1,978	93.2	440
Total	83.2	3,464	86.2	798

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and with missing information on religion and women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 46. ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC													
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC						Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months			Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Number of children age 0-71 months	Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/pre-school to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children	
Age in months														
<12	72.3	186	40.8	36.7	23.7	13.2	na	na	na	17.7	135	(63.9)	24	
12-23	75.3	206	50.9	50.3	25.9	28.5	na	na	na	42.6	155	70.9	66	
24-35	75.5	203	44.5	44.0	27.0	21.4	na	na	na	38.2	153	75.0	59	
36-47	77.5	186	34.2	34.2	18.3	11.4	22.6	14.4	17.0	17.0	144	*	25	
48-59	71.6	193	22.9	17.5	10.4	9.6	15.6	13.8	13.3	na	138	*	18	
60-71	75.1	170	15.1	8.8	8.1	4.8	7.4	128	na	na	na	na	na	
0-35	74.4	596	45.6	44.0	25.6	21.4	na	443	33.5	443	71.4	na	148	
36-71	74.7	548	24.4	17.6	12.5	8.7	15.5	410	na	na	na	na	na	
Sex														
Male	75.6	582	34.4	31.0	17.8	15.0	17.0	440	25.6	384	65.0	98	98	
Female	73.5	562	36.5	31.6	20.9	15.6	14.2	413	27.3	341	72.2	93	93	
Residence														
Urban	68.8	648	28.9	26.1	14.4	10.9	15.5	446	21.5	383	67.1	82	82	
Rural	82.1	496	42.6	37.0	24.6	20.1	15.5	407	31.8	343	69.6	109	109	
Mother's education														
No education	75.4	157	38.7	34.0	26.3	22.2	16.1	119	30.1	104	(65.2)	31	31	
<5 years complete	81.4	80	40.4	34.6	32.3	18.6	(22.9)	65	29.2	53	*	16	16	
5-9 years complete	78.1	351	44.0	40.5	19.9	18.8	18.2	274	35.2	228	72.1	80	80	
10 or more years complete	71.1	556	27.7	23.5	14.6	10.2	12.0	395	18.9	341	68.0	64	64	
Religion														
Hindu	77.8	726	37.3	34.9	18.3	17.6	17.2	564	29.7	477	70.4	142	142	
Muslim	78.8	142	38.7	37.7	25.9	22.0	(14.8)	112	33.8	98	(71.5)	33	33	
Christian	64.7	270	27.0	15.6	17.8	3.9	9.6	175	11.2	148	*	17	17	

Continued...

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC												
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months				Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC				
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Number of children age 0-71 months	Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/pre-school to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	(80.5)	45	(50.5)	(38.6)	(33.1)	(16.4)	37	*	18	(38.7)	32	*	12
Scheduled tribe	63.7	56	(38.5)	(18.7)	(12.3)	(12.3)	35	*	16	(27.2)	31	*	8
Other backward class	78.2	178	41.0	40.4	17.5	23.0	139	18.3	66	28.3	121	(74.3)	34
Other	73.5	775	33.2	28.6	18.8	14.2	570	15.7	268	26.0	484	65.9	126
Wealth index													
Lowest	(87.5)	30	(33.3)	(33.3)	(26.7)	(23.3)	26	*	11	(26.9)	23	*	6
Second	77.7	67	42.3	40.7	36.3	24.8	52	*	22	(32.1)	45	*	14
Middle	71.1	169	48.1	44.5	27.6	21.1	120	22.3	58	41.4	101	(72.3)	42
Fourth	81.8	265	40.9	34.5	21.0	16.9	217	20.0	106	27.8	185	67.7	51
Highest	71.4	613	28.5	24.8	13.7	11.3	438	11.9	212	20.9	372	71.3	78
Years since AWC was established													
<6 years ago	na	na	nc	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	0	nc	0	nc	0
6 or more years ago	na	na	35.4	31.3	19.3	15.3	853	15.5	410	26.4	725	68.5	191
Total	74.6	1,144	35.4	31.3	19.3	15.3	853	15.5	410	26.4	725	68.5	191

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions and with missing information on religion and children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ICDS= Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ AWC services for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and pre-school education.

² Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations.

Table 47 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre (AWC), percentage whose mothers received specific services from an AWC during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	57.5	42.5	10.1	14.9	446	58.2	41.8	10.4	16.7	446
Rural	48.8	50.5	11.6	26.6	407	54.8	45.0	12.4	25.3	407
Mother's education										
No education	50.6	48.7	12.8	21.7	119	58.3	41.7	14.0	24.4	119
<5 years complete	38.5	61.5	20.8	33.8	65	47.3	52.7	17.7	27.6	65
5-9 years complete	41.8	57.5	12.3	27.1	274	44.6	55.1	15.3	27.3	274
10 or more years complete	64.6	35.4	7.6	13.3	395	65.9	34.1	6.8	14.1	395
Religion										
Hindu	45.7	54.0	12.3	25.3	564	48.7	51.2	13.5	26.3	564
Muslim	47.7	51.5	18.1	24.4	112	51.0	49.0	16.8	24.4	112
Christian	81.7	18.3	1.6	2.6	175	85.8	14.2	1.1	1.0	175
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	(37.9)	(62.1)	(16.4)	(30.7)	37	(63.1)	(36.9)	(10.9)	(25.9)	37
Scheduled tribe	(51.2)	(46.3)	(4.9)	(21.2)	35	(53.7)	(46.3)	(2.5)	(16.3)	35
Other backward class	39.5	59.8	12.4	24.0	139	41.0	59.0	14.9	26.9	139
Other	58.2	41.7	10.6	19.8	570	61.4	38.4	10.9	19.5	570
Wealth index										
Lowest	(56.7)	(40.0)	(3.3)	(20.0)	26	(60.0)	(40.0)	(3.3)	(26.7)	26
Second	22.7	77.3	15.5	27.5	52	33.2	66.8	21.0	25.8	52
Middle	39.6	60.4	13.3	31.9	120	50.1	49.9	13.1	30.0	120
Fourth	45.3	54.3	13.0	23.6	217	45.8	53.8	15.2	24.3	217
Highest	64.6	35.2	8.9	15.0	438	66.3	33.7	8.3	15.6	438
Years since AWC was established										
6 or more years ago	53.3	46.4	10.8	20.5	853	56.6	43.3	11.4	20.8	853
Total	53.3	46.4	10.8	20.5	853	56.6	43.3	11.4	20.8	853

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions and with missing information on religion and children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ICDS= Integrated Child Development Services

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Supplementary food includes either food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or food given in the form of take home rations.

² Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first six months of breastfeeding.

Table 48 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, 2005-06, and totals for children under age three years of ever-married women age 15-49, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	(0.0)	(2.8)	(-0.2)	(10.8)	(28.1)	(7.2)	(-0.8)	(0.0)	(7.2)	(3.6)	(-0.4)	31
6-11	9.7	18.2	-0.7	13.0	24.8	4.8	-1.0	8.5	26.4	0.0	-1.2	88
12-23	12.9	27.5	-1.3	2.1	9.1	6.6	-0.3	2.1	17.0	2.4	-0.9	177
24-35	14.6	34.2	-1.4	2.4	8.4	3.6	-0.6	7.2	27.2	1.2	-1.2	166
36-47	10.8	25.3	-1.1	5.3	9.5	2.4	-0.7	8.1	23.8	2.4	-1.1	156
48-59	4.8	23.3	-1.2	7.7	21.0	3.3	-1.0	10.1	34.9	2.3	-1.4	173
Sex												
Male	11.4	25.5	-1.1	6.8	13.8	4.9	-0.7	6.4	23.8	2.4	-1.1	412
Female	8.9	25.6	-1.1	4.3	14.5	3.6	-0.7	7.1	26.3	1.3	-1.1	381
Birth interval in months²												
First birth ³	7.5	20.9	-1.0	5.6	12.6	4.3	-0.7	6.1	20.2	1.7	-1.0	387
<24	14.1	38.5	-1.6	7.3	17.7	2.3	-0.8	10.4	34.2	0.0	-1.5	85
24-47	15.4	31.7	-1.4	5.9	16.0	5.6	-0.7	7.5	29.7	1.9	-1.3	176
48+	7.3	20.8	-0.9	1.7	12.3	2.6	-0.7	4.5	25.1	3.5	-1.0	121
Birth order²												
1	7.6	20.9	-1.0	5.7	12.8	4.4	-0.7	6.2	20.5	1.7	-1.0	381
2-3	11.3	28.5	-1.3	4.1	13.8	4.4	-0.6	5.7	27.2	2.3	-1.1	341
4-5	(20.4)	(36.5)	(-1.4)	(8.0)	(22.3)	(0.0)	(-1.3)	(15.5)	(39.7)	(0.0)	(-1.7)	46
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Residence												
Urban	10.3	22.1	-1.0	5.9	11.8	4.9	-0.5	5.4	19.8	2.1	-0.9	441
Rural	10.1	29.9	-1.2	5.2	17.0	3.5	-0.9	8.4	31.6	1.7	-1.3	352
Size at birth²												
Very small	(12.3)	(48.3)	(-1.6)	(5.7)	(30.3)	(0.0)	(-1.1)	(14.3)	(44.5)	(0.0)	(-1.7)	30
Small	9.1	32.7	-1.4	5.3	15.2	2.4	-1.0	6.5	36.2	1.5	-1.5	119
Average or larger	10.2	22.3	-1.0	5.2	12.5	4.4	-0.6	6.6	21.2	1.9	-1.0	595
Mother's education⁴												
No education	19.2	46.2	-1.6	5.2	21.1	2.2	-1.1	9.8	43.7	1.1	-1.7	103
<5 years complete	12.8	36.3	-1.3	9.7	21.7	5.5	-1.1	9.7	45.2	1.8	-1.5	48
5-9 years complete	11.4	31.2	-1.4	7.2	15.9	2.8	-0.9	9.5	31.0	0.7	-1.4	247
10 or more years complete	6.4	15.1	-0.8	4.1	10.1	5.2	-0.4	3.7	13.6	2.8	-0.7	381
Religion												
Hindu	10.6	28.3	-1.2	5.1	14.9	4.2	-0.8	7.2	27.8	2.0	-1.2	508
Muslim	11.8	24.9	-1.3	9.1	13.6	2.4	-0.8	5.8	27.9	0.0	-1.3	94
Christian	8.5	18.8	-0.8	5.1	11.8	5.5	-0.4	5.9	15.8	2.6	-0.7	188
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	(14.1)	(35.5)	(-1.0)	(10.2)	(25.1)	(0.0)	(-1.2)	(17.7)	(39.2)	(3.7)	(-1.4)	31
Scheduled tribe	(8.5)	(35.9)	(-1.3)	(9.1)	(25.6)	(9.8)	(-1.0)	(8.5)	(43.9)	(3.7)	(-1.5)	47
Other backward class	6.5	20.1	-1.1	4.0	12.6	3.7	-0.9	6.3	21.0	0.7	-1.2	123
Other	10.0	23.9	-1.0	5.2	13.1	3.4	-0.6	5.9	23.4	2.0	-1.0	537
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	10.0	25.3	-1.1	5.2	13.9	4.1	-0.7	6.6	24.7	1.9	-1.1	770
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Not interviewed and not in household ⁵	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13

Continued...

Table 48 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Mother's nutritional status												
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	14.5	39.2	-1.5	6.7	20.7	3.6	-1.1	11.5	41.1	1.6	-1.6	184
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	9.7	24.0	-1.1	4.4	12.8	4.3	-0.6	5.9	22.3	2.1	-1.0	438
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	5.7	12.5	-0.7	6.0	8.5	4.2	-0.4	2.7	11.4	1.5	-0.7	149
Mother not measured	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	9.8	26.7	-1.2	5.9	14.8	3.0	-0.8	7.2	27.0	1.7	-1.2	654
Living with one or neither parent	11.9	20.4	-0.8	4.1	11.2	10.3	-0.3	4.3	15.7	2.7	-0.7	139
Wealth index												
Lowest	(27.7)	(51.4)	(-2.4)	(0.0)	(19.8)	(7.9)	(-0.9)	(11.9)	(60.5)	(0.0)	(-2.0)	22
Second	(20.1)	(50.4)	(-1.5)	(9.4)	(22.8)	(0.0)	(-1.3)	(6.1)	(51.6)	(0.0)	(-1.7)	43
Middle	14.6	43.4	-1.5	9.2	22.6	1.8	-1.2	12.8	41.6	1.8	-1.7	112
Fourth	13.4	33.6	-1.4	5.2	15.2	2.8	-0.9	11.8	32.6	0.4	-1.4	194
Highest	5.7	13.3	-0.7	4.7	10.2	5.8	-0.4	2.6	12.6	2.9	-0.7	422
Total	10.2	25.6	-1.1	5.6	14.1	4.3	-0.7	6.7	25.0	1.9	-1.1	793
Children age 0-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	11.8	25.9	-1.1	4.6	12.8	5.4	-0.6	4.7	21.3	1.6	1.0	450
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	8.4	21.7	-1.1	4.6	16.5	1.3	-0.8	4.0	21.3	0.3	1.2	300

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the 2006 WHO International Reference Population. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurements of both height and weight. Total includes children belonging to other religions, children with missing information on size at birth, religion, and mother's nutritional status, and children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

BMI = Body mass index (kg/m²)

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the International Reference Population median.

² Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

³ First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

⁴ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

⁵ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 49 Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the five years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, and for last-born children born in the five years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who started breastfeeding within half an hour, one hour, and one day of birth and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children	Percentage who started breastfeeding:			Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
			Within half an hour of birth	Within one hour of birth ¹	Within one day of birth ²		
Residence							
Urban	96.6	562	63.0	63.2	82.6	36.8	436
Rural	96.7	427	54.2	54.7	81.1	40.3	346
Sex							
Male	96.9	511	58.9	58.9	81.1	40.2	415
Female	96.4	478	59.2	60.0	83.0	36.2	367
Mother's education							
No education	97.7	139	58.0	58.0	77.0	34.7	100
<5 years complete	95.8	69	69.7	69.7	86.5	33.9	49
5-9 years complete	96.8	300	61.3	61.3	83.2	35.1	244
10 or more years complete	96.3	482	56.6	57.3	81.9	41.9	390
Religion							
Hindu	96.5	630	56.2	56.8	79.8	37.8	502
Muslim	96.4	126	67.1	67.1	89.0	32.1	95
Christian	97.1	225	62.7	62.7	83.7	43.1	180
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	(95.0)	40	(73.8)	(73.8)	(93.7)	(29.7)	32
Scheduled tribe	92.6	51	(61.7)	(61.7)	(91.8)	(29.4)	35
Other backward class	96.9	158	58.1	58.7	76.8	45.6	132
Other	97.0	665	57.9	58.2	81.5	38.5	525
Assistance at delivery							
Health personnel ⁴	96.6	930	59.2	59.6	82.7	38.1	741
Dai (TBA)	(100.0)	39	(57.2)	(57.2)	(72.6)	(40.4)	26
Other/no one	*	18	*	*	*	*	13
Place of delivery							
Health facility	96.5	908	59.5	59.9	83.2	37.8	723
At home	98.5	75	51.4	51.4	66.7	46.9	52
Other	*	5	*	*	*	*	5
Wealth index							
Lowest	(93.2)	26	*	*	*	*	17
Second	100.0	60	(60.6)	(60.6)	(79.1)	(34.2)	45
Middle	94.3	145	67.7	67.7	87.1	28.5	107
Fourth	96.3	235	61.1	61.1	81.6	37.3	183
Highest	97.2	525	55.9	56.6	81.3	42.2	430
Total	96.7	989	59.1	59.4	82.0	38.3	782

Note: Table is based on children born in the last five years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes children belonging to other religions, children with missing information on assistance at delivery, place of delivery, and religion, and children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within half an hour of birth.

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

³ Children given something other than breast milk during the first three days of life.

⁴ Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

Table 50 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under three years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and percentage of all children under three years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Goa, 2005-06

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:						Total	Number of youngest children under three years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods				
<2	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	17	*	17
2-3	(9.5)	(25.2)	(24.1)	(3.4)	(23.6)	(14.1)	100.0	33	(51.5)	33
4-5	(7.3)	(3.6)	(11.2)	(3.6)	(24.9)	(49.4)	100.0	31	(59.8)	31
6-8	17.4	1.8	4.6	4.2	5.1	66.8	100.0	62	50.2	63
9-11	(16.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(82.0)	100.0	43	(60.2)	43
12-17	34.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	63.5	100.0	106	56.3	110
18-23	44.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.3	100.0	87	43.9	96
24-35	64.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.8	100.0	169	37.1	203
<4	(8.1)	(26.6)	(22.3)	(2.3)	(29.6)	(11.1)	100.0	49	(43.5)	49
<6	7.8	17.7	18.0	2.8	27.8	25.9	100.0	81	49.8	81
6-9	16.6	1.4	3.7	3.3	5.1	69.8	100.0	78	54.4	79
12-23	39.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	59.8	100.0	193	50.5	206

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a '24-hour' period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as *breastfeeding and consuming plain water only* consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water only, non-milk liquids/juice, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well. Children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Based on all children under three years.

Table 51 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who are fed with appropriate feeding practices based upon number of food groups and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹			Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:								
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predominant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	3 + food groups and minimum number of times	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Age in months												
6-8	na	na	na	na	32.0	52.3	25.2	100.0	29.7	48.3	22.2	62
9-11	na	na	na	na	(59.1)	(64.7)	(50.5)	(98.0)	(56.4)	(58.4)	(44.5)	43
12-17	na	na	na	na	76.9	61.9	54.5	100.0	71.0	57.8	48.4	106
18-23	na	na	na	na	88.0	68.2	62.2	96.1	84.9	57.5	51.6	87
Sex												
Male	20.5	*	*	312	71.5	70.4	56.7	98.1	68.5	62.1	48.5	164
Female	(18.3)	*	*	292	56.7	49.6	37.0	99.2	59.3	48.1	36.9	134
Residence												
Urban	(17.5)	*	*	339	63.3	61.1	50.0	97.9	62.0	52.1	40.8	160
Rural	24.2	*	*	265	66.9	61.9	46.6	99.4	67.1	60.1	46.2	138
Mother's education												
No education	*	*	*	85	(51.2)	(51.0)	(32.4)	(100.0)	(52.6)	(49.6)	(31.5)	41
<5 years complete	*	*	*	31	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
5-9 years complete	(26.6)	*	*	191	69.9	72.5	58.7	96.8	67.3	64.5	50.3	99
10 or more years complete	14.5	*	*	297	69.2	56.8	49.1	99.2	65.9	51.2	42.7	144
Religion												
Hindu	21.9	*	*	376	63.2	58.9	45.1	98.8	64.3	55.2	42.0	186
Muslim	*	*	*	93	(65.6)	(70.6)	(54.2)	(95.5)	(57.0)	(52.7)	(39.1)	44
Christian	(15.3)	*	*	131	(70.4)	(64.8)	(55.6)	100.0	68.8	60.3	50.5	67

Continued...

Table 51 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices—Continued

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:								
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predominant breast-feeding ² of children	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	3 + food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸ of children
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	22	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	*
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	31	*	*	*	8	*	*	*	*
Other backward class	*	*	*	96	(64.1)	(54.7)	(47.5)	28	(97.3)	(62.9)	(49.7)	(39.4)
Other	19.2	*	*	411	65.5	62.3	49.7	142	98.5	63.8	55.9	43.6
Wealth index												
Lowest	*	*	*	17	*	*	*	8	*	*	*	*
Second	*	*	*	40	*	*	*	17	*	*	*	*
Middle	*	*	*	82	(64.6)	(69.9)	(53.1)	38	(100.0)	(64.0)	(63.4)	(46.2)
Fourth	*	*	*	139	58.1	61.9	41.6	52	97.2	61.4	59.5	38.8
Highest	15.4	*	*	325	71.8	62.2	55.3	90	98.5	67.4	54.5	47.3
Total	20.4	*	*	604	65.2	61.5	48.3	204	98.6	64.3	55.8	43.3

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions or with missing information on religion and children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not Applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

² Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water and/or non-milk liquids only.

³ Food groups are: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; g. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts; h. foods made with oil, fat, ghee, or butter.

⁴ At least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months.

⁵ Commercially produced infant formula; tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; cheese; yogurt; or other milk products.

⁶ Three or more food groups for breastfed children and four or more food groups for non-breastfed children.

⁷ Fed solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months, 3 or more times for other breastfed children, and 4 or more times for non-breastfed children.

⁸ Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with three IYCF practices if they receive milk or milk products and are fed at least the minimum number of times per day with at least the minimum number of food groups.

Table 52 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06, and percentage of children age 6-35 months classified as having anaemia, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	19.4	39.5	2.9	61.8	69
12-23	23.7	27.5	3.9	55.0	157
24-35	21.9	12.9	0.6	35.4	153
36-47	18.2	10.2	0.0	28.4	137
48-59	13.8	6.1	0.8	20.7	145
Sex					
Male	18.6	20.0	1.9	40.5	342
Female	20.5	14.0	1.1	35.6	319
Birth order¹					
1	19.0	16.1	1.5	36.6	306
2-3	20.0	16.9	1.6	38.5	292
4-5	(21.3)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(54.6)	40
6+	*	*	*	*	2
Residence					
Urban	19.8	17.2	0.6	37.7	349
Rural	19.2	17.0	2.5	38.7	312
Mother's education²					
No education	23.2	28.6	1.8	53.6	95
<5 years complete	(29.7)	(14.3)	(2.0)	(45.9)	45
5-9 years complete	18.9	21.5	2.6	43.0	207
10 or more years complete	17.9	11.2	0.7	29.8	305
Religion					
Hindu	19.8	17.6	1.9	39.3	421
Muslim	13.4	29.7	1.4	44.4	81
Christian	22.2	9.6	0.7	32.5	157
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(30.5)	(17.4)	(0.0)	(47.9)	27
Scheduled tribe	(14.7)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(25.4)	35
Other backward class	12.3	23.4	1.8	37.5	98
Other	20.5	15.2	1.9	37.6	448
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	19.7	17.5	1.4	38.7	640
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	11
Not interviewed and not in household ³	*	*	*	*	9
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	20.7	18.0	1.4	40.1	559
Living with one or neither parent	13.2	12.4	2.0	27.6	102
Mother's anaemia status					
Not anaemic	17.8	13.2	0.8	31.8	378
Mildly anaemic	23.8	22.1	2.4	48.2	195
Moderately/severely anaemic	19.0	26.0	2.6	47.6	66
Wealth index					
Lowest	*	*	*	*	17
Second	(21.3)	(22.9)	(4.6)	(48.7)	38
Middle	25.9	28.1	1.7	55.7	100
Fourth	17.2	20.9	0.5	38.7	171
Highest	18.6	11.6	0.9	31.1	336
Total	19.5	17.1	1.5	38.2	661
Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	22.5	24.5	2.2	49.2	364
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	23.5	27.9	2.0	53.4	252

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes children belonging to other religions, children with missing information on mother's anaemia status and religion, and children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

² For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 53. Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 12-35 months and 6-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using adequately iodized salt, by background characteristics, Coa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed iron rich in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Age in months											
6-8	26.4 (53.7)	6.5 (19.2)	62	na	na	10.1 (38.0)	13.7 (16.0)	12.3 (20.6)	63	64.9 (58.8)	62
9-11	76.5	38.8	43	na	na	51.4	20.4	46.4	43	71.5	43
12-17	85.9	62.1	106	51.4	110	51.3	17.2	61.8	110	64.2	109
18-23	93.6	69.2	87	51.3	96	32.1	16.9	64.6	96	70.0	96
24-35	na	na	169	32.1	203	25.5	18.2	67.0	203	66.4	200
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	17.1	13.9	66.2	186	66.3	185
48-59	na	na	na	na	na				193		193
Sex											
Male	76.9	49.6	248	41.3	212	30.2	16.3	54.8	467	68.0	463
Female	74.3	46.2	219	42.4	197	31.2	17.2	59.6	426	66.2	425
Birth order											
1	75.7	45.6	217	42.4	200	31.8	16.6	59.7	428	69.5	424
2-3	75.9 (72.9)	50.8 (43.8)	217	43.3 (25.1)	181	31.2	16.7	56.5	403	65.0	401
4-5	*	*	32	*	27	19.6	18.5	44.9	59	63.2	59
6+			1		1	*	*	*	4	*	4
Breastfeeding status											
Breastfeeding	70.2	39.9	265	35.9	182	30.1	16.5	43.9	314	61.7	312
Not breastfeeding	82.8	58.5	201	46.7	225	31.1	16.6	64.6	574	70.3	571
Residence											
Urban	73.0	49.1	260	39.1	228	28.4	14.8	53.2	505	80.9	504
Rural	79.0	46.6	207	45.2	181	33.6	19.3	62.1	389	49.0	384

Continued...

Table 53 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Mother's education											
No education	63.9	37.0	67	37.6	22.6	60	12.3	41.3	130	59.7	129
<5 years complete	*	*	20	*	20.4	22	12.1	59.1	62	54.5	61
5-9 years complete	78.1	48.3	148	34.9	30.2	131	18.5	53.4	271	56.8	270
10 or more years complete	76.2	50.2	232	48.9	34.9	197	17.6	63.9	430	77.7	428
Religion											
Hindu	76.0	44.5	300	42.0	29.7	262	17.8	54.7	576	62.2	571
Muslim	65.4	40.1	71	36.6	26.2	59	11.8	50.8	111	94.8	111
Christian	81.7	64.3	94	44.0	35.4	85	16.4	67.2	200	66.4	200
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	*	*	20	*	(40.4)	17	(8.3)	(55.9)	38	(53.8)	38
Scheduled tribe	*	*	20	*	(27.4)	19	(16.6)	(53.3)	42	(43.6)	42
Other backward class	76.2	45.4	68	52.5	36.5	66	22.0	56.5	139	53.4	138
Other	76.2	45.7	323	39.4	28.9	279	17.6	59.8	604	74.0	599
Wealth index											
Lowest	*	*	14	*	(14.1)	14	(10.6)	(36.4)	25	(24.7)	25
Second	(75.6)	(46.1)	29	(32.0)	23.5	31	15.2	54.9	55	62.0	55
Middle	73.1	45.3	64	37.7	28.3	61	14.2	49.5	134	51.4	134
Fourth	71.9	46.0	108	46.8	33.8	89	18.9	55.8	211	57.2	209
Highest	77.7	51.8	252	43.8	31.7	214	17.0	61.2	469	79.0	465
Total	75.7	48.0	467	41.8	30.7	409	16.7	57.1	894	67.1	888

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card and mother's recall. Total includes children belonging to other religions, children with missing information on breastfeeding status and religion, and children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mango, papaya, cantaloupe, and jackfruit.

² Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, or eggs.

³ Deworming for intestinal parasites.

⁴ Salt containing 15 parts per million or more of iodine. Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

Table 54 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percent distribution of households with salt tested for iodine content, by level of iodine in salt (parts per million), according to background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06, and total for NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Iodine content of salt			Total	Number of households
	None (0 ppm)	Inadequate (<15 ppm)	Adequate (15+ ppm)		
Residence					
Urban	14.2	8.9	76.9	100.0	1,802
Rural	33.7	17.1	49.2	100.0	1,398
Religion of household head					
Hindu	26.0	9.7	64.3	100.0	2,063
Muslim	2.7	2.5	94.8	100.0	252
Christian	20.7	21.9	57.3	100.0	878
Caste/tribe of household head					
Scheduled caste	19.1	24.2	56.7	100.0	150
Scheduled tribe	24.9	36.4	38.7	100.0	156
Other backward class	32.3	10.4	57.3	100.0	532
Other	20.5	9.3	70.1	100.0	2,238
Wealth index					
Lowest	40.4	22.6	37.0	100.0	84
Second	44.2	20.4	35.4	100.0	193
Middle	37.3	19.9	42.9	100.0	457
Fourth	28.1	18.1	53.7	100.0	712
Highest	13.5	6.9	79.6	100.0	1,754
Total	22.7	12.5	64.8	100.0	3,200
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	37.5	20.3	42.2	100.0	1,589

Note: Less than 1 percent of households did not have any salt in the household. Total includes households with household heads belonging to other religions or with missing information on religion and households with household heads for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, which are not shown separately.
ppm = parts per million

Table 55 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Goa, 2005-06

Type of food	Frequency of consumption					Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	Missing		
WOMEN							
Milk or curd	35.1	18.1	20.2	26.6	0.0	100.0	3,464
Pulses or beans	22.7	63.1	12.1	2.0	0.0	100.0	3,464
Dark green leafy vegetables	36.0	47.1	15.2	1.6	0.1	100.0	3,464
Fruits	37.4	43.5	18.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	3,464
Eggs	5.3	31.8	44.2	18.7	0.1	100.0	3,464
Fish	45.2	42.2	5.0	7.5	0.0	100.0	3,464
Chicken/meat	1.0	19.5	59.9	19.5	0.1	100.0	3,464
Fish or chicken/meat	45.4	42.8	5.3	6.4	0.0	100.0	3,464
MEN							
Milk or curd	34.6	28.3	21.2	16.0	0.0	100.0	1,084
Pulses or beans	31.8	57.2	7.6	3.3	0.0	100.0	1,084
Dark green leafy vegetables	42.0	52.6	4.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,084
Fruits	21.1	54.8	23.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,084
Eggs	6.0	52.5	28.7	12.8	0.0	100.0	1,084
Fish	39.5	50.0	4.5	5.9	0.0	100.0	1,084
Chicken/meat	1.8	38.1	48.7	11.4	0.1	100.0	1,084
Fish or chicken/meat	39.9	50.8	4.5	4.8	0.0	100.0	1,084

Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m ²									
	Women ¹				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)		<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age										
15-19	48.1	25.4	4.0	1.3	477	51.7	27.6	4.4	2.2	143
20-29	35.1	18.2	11.4	2.4	1,014	26.6	10.7	13.0	2.0	308
30-39	21.0	10.8	26.0	5.0	1,019	16.0	7.9	17.1	2.3	311
40-49	13.4	6.7	36.1	10.5	680	17.0	8.3	23.2	2.6	232
Marital status										
Never married	41.9	23.5	7.4	1.7	1,109	33.9	16.4	9.2	1.8	457
Currently married	20.4	9.8	27.4	6.4	1,931	16.6	7.5	20.8	2.7	532
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	21.2	8.1	22.8	6.9	149	*	*	*	*	4
Residence										
Urban	23.8	11.8	24.4	6.3	1,782	22.4	10.5	17.9	2.7	543
Rural	33.1	17.9	14.9	2.8	1,408	27.4	13.0	12.5	1.7	451
Education										
No education	30.8	14.5	16.7	2.8	412	27.4	13.2	8.5	0.0	61
<5 years complete	26.6	12.9	14.0	5.3	254	33.1	12.6	5.7	0.0	76
5-9 years complete	33.0	18.6	17.7	4.1	991	28.9	16.6	14.2	2.9	381
10 or more years complete	24.0	12.1	23.8	5.7	1,533	19.1	7.0	19.0	2.4	473
Religion										
Hindu	29.7	15.9	17.3	3.2	2,105	25.5	11.6	11.6	1.0	703
Muslim	25.7	13.8	21.9	6.1	311	27.3	13.0	23.9	6.8	84
Christian	23.3	10.7	27.8	8.7	756	20.8	11.4	25.0	4.7	207
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	38.1	16.9	11.1	2.3	147	30.8	16.2	8.9	0.0	51
Scheduled tribe	41.2	17.0	9.3	0.7	132	34.3	15.5	7.6	1.0	87
Other backward class	26.3	14.5	13.4	2.2	526	29.2	12.2	8.7	0.8	230
Other	26.7	14.2	23.6	5.8	2,176	21.3	10.6	19.6	3.3	617
Wealth index										
Lowest	51.8	31.3	1.8	0.0	48	(39.8)	(21.7)	(3.6)	(0.0)	24
Second	46.9	31.2	2.3	0.0	162	46.6	21.9	3.9	0.0	51
Middle	46.7	23.6	4.1	0.5	428	38.1	19.4	5.5	0.6	155
Fourth	33.6	18.2	13.2	2.6	742	24.9	11.8	9.5	0.9	266
Highest	18.8	8.8	29.0	7.3	1,809	17.4	7.7	23.5	3.9	498
Total	27.9	14.5	20.2	4.8	3,190	24.6	11.7	15.4	2.3	994

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and for whom caste/tribe was not known and women/men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

Table 57 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia, by background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06, and percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 with anaemia, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	31.6	7.1	0.4	39.1	477	7.4	3.9	0.6	11.9	140
20-29	29.3	9.0	0.4	38.7	1,067	5.0	3.0	0.9	9.0	307
30-39	27.8	7.2	0.7	35.6	1,027	4.7	2.0	1.0	7.7	308
40-49	31.5	7.3	0.8	39.6	663	9.3	5.4	0.5	15.1	229
Marital status										
Never married	28.0	7.4	0.3	35.7	1,076	4.4	2.6	0.6	7.6	452
Currently married	29.7	7.8	0.7	38.2	2,013	7.7	4.1	1.0	12.8	528
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	39.8	10.8	0.6	51.3	145	*	*	*	*	4
Maternity status										
Pregnant	22.9	19.0	0.0	41.9	108	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	31.6	7.8	0.6	40.0	343	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	29.6	7.4	0.6	37.6	2,784	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	30.0	8.5	0.4	38.9	1,807	6.6	3.6	0.8	11.0	539
Rural	29.1	7.0	0.7	36.8	1,428	5.8	3.1	0.8	9.7	445
Education										
No education	38.4	10.6	0.9	49.9	419	16.5	6.6	0.0	23.1	61
<5 years complete	28.9	12.5	0.0	41.5	259	6.5	5.0	2.7	14.2	75
5-9 years complete	30.6	8.1	0.7	39.4	1,017	6.8	3.4	1.1	11.4	379
10 or more years complete	26.6	6.1	0.5	33.2	1,539	4.4	2.5	0.4	7.3	467
Religion										
Hindu	29.5	8.3	0.8	38.6	2,131	6.1	3.7	1.2	10.9	697
Muslim	35.3	12.1	0.0	47.4	329	11.9	5.5	0.0	17.4	84
Christian	27.0	4.5	0.1	31.6	756	4.5	1.6	0.0	6.1	203
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	34.6	7.5	0.0	42.1	150	5.0	5.6	2.2	12.9	51
Scheduled tribe	32.0	7.6	0.0	39.5	140	3.0	6.3	0.0	9.3	87
Other backward class	30.2	10.5	0.9	41.6	535	8.3	4.0	2.6	15.0	227
Other	28.9	7.5	0.5	36.9	2,193	6.1	2.6	0.1	8.8	610
Wealth index										
Lowest	47.1	5.4	1.8	54.4	48	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	23
Second	29.6	19.8	1.0	50.4	167	15.2	9.0	3.9	28.1	51
Middle	32.2	7.8	0.5	40.4	439	8.0	7.8	0.6	16.3	155
Fourth	29.3	7.8	0.6	37.7	766	6.7	2.3	0.7	9.6	263
Highest	28.6	6.8	0.5	35.9	1,814	4.8	2.2	0.7	7.7	492
Total	29.6	7.8	0.6	38.0	3,235	6.2	3.4	0.8	10.4	984
Total for ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	30.4	8.0	0.7	39.1	2,158	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	27.3	8.1	1.0	36.4	1,198	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC), 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes women belonging to other religions and for whom caste/tribe was not known and women/men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ For pregnant women the value is 10.0-10.9 g/dl.

² For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl.

Table 58. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, by background characteristics, Coa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms				Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner				Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹				Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby				Number			
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men		
Age																						
15-24	90.4	95.1	48.5	58.9	63.8	70.1	31.4	37.7	79.7	70.9	1,085	333										
15-19	92.6	96.5	47.1	56.4	61.9	65.1	29.3	34.7	79.8	72.4	507	156										
20-24	88.4	93.8	49.7	61.1	65.4	74.6	33.2	40.2	79.7	69.6	578	177										
25-29	88.1	94.9	52.5	58.3	68.9	69.8	31.7	32.1	79.8	63.3	575	167										
30-39	85.9	94.1	48.0	54.5	64.3	68.1	27.8	24.6	76.0	70.9	1,097	330										
40-49	79.1	90.2	41.7	56.1	58.1	69.5	22.5	26.9	69.8	66.4	708	253										
Residence																						
Urban	87.3	95.8	49.0	65.4	63.4	74.6	31.1	37.9	78.2	64.6	1,949	599										
Rural	85.0	90.9	45.9	46.3	63.9	62.8	25.1	21.0	74.4	73.7	1,515	485										
Education																						
No education	47.3	59.4	17.9	16.7	28.4	28.6	6.8	3.1	38.6	30.8	440	65										
<5 years complete	67.5	79.7	26.2	37.6	44.2	53.2	9.9	10.8	53.2	49.6	271	79										
5-9 years complete	88.2	95.9	43.7	55.7	63.2	66.1	20.7	21.5	73.3	66.8	1,058	407										
10 or more years complete	98.2	98.3	61.2	65.4	76.2	79.1	42.0	43.4	92.1	77.5	1,696	528										
Regular media exposure²																						
Yes	89.5	95.1	50.5	58.8	66.7	70.9	30.5	31.9	79.9	71.2	3,193	1,011										
No	48.3	73.3	14.1	29.8	26.7	47.4	4.8	8.2	37.2	34.2	271	73										
Marital status																						
Never married	92.2	95.2	50.7	58.5	65.6	70.4	33.2	36.6	82.0	71.4	1,167	514										
Currently married	84.2	92.4	46.8	55.3	63.3	68.5	26.7	24.7	74.8	66.5	2,143	566										
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	70.1	*	35.3	*	53.4	*	17.6	*	60.2	*	154	5										
Times slept away from home in the past 12 months																						
None	na	92.8	na	57.2	na	68.9	na	30.3	na	63.1	na	684										
1-2	na	95.2	na	58.2	na	74.9	na	32.4	na	78.2	na	191										
3-4	na	93.7	na	47.8	na	66.0	na	24.1	na	74.6	na	87										
5+	na	95.5	na	59.0	na	64.9	na	31.5	na	80.5	na	122										

Continued...

Table 58 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Religion												
Hindu	84.5	92.6	46.2	58.6	61.3	69.9	27.0	31.5	74.0	68.4	2,276	768
Muslim	81.9	95.0	41.0	62.5	54.5	77.3	20.9	30.9	70.2	55.2	349	91
Christian	93.4	96.4	54.4	48.6	73.9	64.2	36.3	26.1	86.4	75.0	820	225
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	76.4	82.8	40.8	38.9	58.9	51.0	19.7	17.1	70.6	52.5	155	57
Scheduled tribe	77.0	90.8	37.2	20.3	60.1	38.9	23.2	8.5	67.8	71.9	143	88
Other backward class	87.0	96.0	49.3	53.8	64.5	70.0	28.6	26.4	75.8	80.1	568	242
Other	87.6	94.0	50.5	64.2	66.0	74.6	31.1	35.4	78.4	65.9	2,375	689
Wealth index												
Lowest	28.3	(57.0)	10.3	(27.9)	16.8	(36.0)	4.9	(3.5)	20.1	(38.4)	53	25
Second	57.0	73.0	18.2	34.6	30.9	41.6	6.0	12.4	46.8	44.3	171	53
Middle	72.6	85.4	32.2	43.7	48.0	57.0	14.1	17.3	58.5	59.4	459	169
Fourth	84.0	96.9	42.3	54.2	59.0	69.3	21.7	24.3	72.3	67.9	802	286
Highest	94.5	98.1	56.9	65.6	73.2	77.3	37.2	40.3	86.5	75.6	1,978	551
Total	86.3	93.6	47.6	56.8	63.6	69.3	28.5	30.3	76.5	68.7	3,464	1,084

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and for whom caste/tribe was not known and women/men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that the use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject the two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3, namely that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food.

² Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week.

Table 59. Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS
Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Coa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of AIDS	
	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Percentage of women expressing accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS		Percentage of men expressing accepting attitudes on all four indicators
Age										
15-24	76.1	68.9	47.7	27.7	980	73.0	72.0	53.3	34.2	317
15-19	77.5	68.5	46.3	26.8	470	73.0	72.4	54.1	34.5	151
20-24	74.8	69.3	48.9	28.5	511	73.1	71.7	52.6	34.0	166
25-29	71.7	65.8	50.5	27.0	506	67.8	65.1	58.2	29.5	159
30-39	73.3	60.1	46.4	24.9	943	62.1	59.6	59.0	27.8	311
40-49	69.7	49.0	49.7	22.8	560	61.5	51.4	67.1	28.1	229
Residence										
Urban	72.7	65.7	45.5	26.0	1,701	69.1	66.5	61.1	32.5	574
Rural	74.0	56.8	51.7	25.4	1,288	62.6	57.3	56.2	27.0	441
Education										
No education	64.7	37.2	49.5	14.3	208	(42.2)	(28.9)	(61.5)	(13.3)	39
<5 years complete	60.9	34.8	57.0	15.0	183	50.9	29.1	58.1	13.6	63
5-9 years complete	69.3	56.6	54.5	26.3	933	61.3	51.3	57.8	27.0	390
10 or more years complete	77.9	70.9	43.5	28.1	1,665	73.6	77.5	59.6	35.7	519
Regular media exposure¹										
Yes	73.7	63.2	47.9	26.3	2,858	67.2	64.2	59.7	31.4	961
No	63.1	32.6	53.2	13.6	131	49.7	31.5	44.9	7.0	54
Marital status										
Never married	77.3	70.0	45.8	27.4	1,076	69.0	68.8	58.3	33.6	489
Currently married	71.1	57.5	49.4	25.0	1,805	64.0	56.8	59.6	27.1	522
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	70.2	54.1	51.1	22.0	108	*	*	*	*	3
Religion										
Hindu	72.1	63.7	48.9	26.8	1,923	66.4	63.5	64.4	32.4	712
Muslim	74.1	64.2	46.7	21.9	285	70.1	69.8	59.1	41.5	86
Christian	76.3	56.8	46.8	24.4	767	64.2	56.4	40.9	18.1	217
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	64.5	57.6	50.8	25.5	119	(51.8)	(57.3)	(50.0)	(15.2)	47
Scheduled tribe	67.7	56.2	44.9	23.3	110	47.2	48.2	51.8	21.9	80
Other backward class	73.2	64.0	46.5	24.4	494	69.1	60.8	67.9	34.4	232
Other	73.6	62.2	46.2	25.2	2,080	68.5	65.4	59.0	30.9	648
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	15	*	*	*	*	14
Second	63.0	36.0	72.6	18.4	98	(46.7)	(42.3)	(53.3)	(16.3)	39
Middle	62.2	44.7	52.2	22.3	334	55.4	47.0	62.4	24.3	144
Fourth	72.7	59.6	56.1	29.3	674	67.8	64.5	61.6	32.0	277
Highest	75.1	67.3	43.3	25.5	1,869	70.2	67.9	57.8	32.5	541
Total	73.3	61.9	48.2	25.8	2,989	66.3	62.5	58.9	30.1	1,015

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and for whom caste/tribe was not known and women/men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week.

Table 60. Sexual behaviour, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher-risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and medical injections for women and men age 15-49, by residence, Goa, 2005-06

Behaviour/blood transfusion/injections	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:						
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.5	2.2	0.3	4.1	0.5	3.0
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1,071	315	764	210	1,835	525
Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime						
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	1,301	354	984	249	2,285	603
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	0.4	na	0.0	na	0.2
Number of men	na	599	na	485	na	1,084
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3	17.1	14.5	12.2	16.9	15.0	15.6
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	3.4	3.3	3.7	6.9	3.5	4.9
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	30.3	38.8	38.5	45.7	33.9	41.9
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1
Number of respondents	1,949	599	1,515	485	3,464	1,084
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²						
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	591	232	583	222	1,174	454

na = Not applicable

¹ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent.

² Injections given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.

Table 61 Knowledge of AIDS and sexual behaviour: Youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24, by residence, Goa, 2005-06

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Knowledge						
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	31.0	46.2	31.9	25.9	31.4	37.7
Percentage who know a condom source	58.1	87.6	49.5	78.4	54.5	83.7
Sexual behaviour						
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	23.3	11.2	15.9	4.9	20.2	8.6
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	1.6	0.0	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.5
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion						
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	33.2	43.8	36.2	43.8	34.5	43.8
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Number of respondents age 15-24	626	193	459	140	1,085	333
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²	90.2	94.6	92.7	95.8	91.3	95.1
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	208	85	166	61	374	146
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	7.8	*	3.6	*	6.4	(58.0)
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	146	22	73	7	219	29
Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	16.2	*	9.1	*	13.8	*
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	4.3	*	2.6	*	3.7	*
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	132	16	67	3	199	19
Among those never married						
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	98.8	94.3	99.6	98.1	99.2	95.9
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1.2	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.4
Number of never married respondents age 15-24	484	181	388	136	872	317

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject the two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3, namely that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food.

² Injection given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.

³ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent.

Topics	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls					Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys					Number who say that topic should be taught in school to boys						
	Age topic should be first taught in school to girls					Age topic should be first taught in school to boys											
	<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/missing	<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/missing		Total					
WOMEN																	
Moral values	96.5	49.6	29.5	15.3	4.2	1.4	100.0	3,344	96.5	3,464	49.9	27.8	14.8	6.0	1.5	100.0	3,343
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	73.1	3.8	41.7	42.7	9.8	1.9	100.0	2,532	82.0	3,464	3.6	38.3	43.7	11.7	2.8	100.0	2,839
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	86.5	2.5	47.6	42.0	7.1	0.8	100.0	2,996	61.7	3,464	1.8	35.7	45.8	15.0	1.6	100.0	2,136
Sex and sexual behaviour	66.6	0.9	14.4	48.9	34.4	1.4	100.0	2,305	62.8	3,464	0.6	11.7	46.5	39.9	1.4	100.0	2,175
Contraception	63.1	0.6	8.7	41.8	46.7	2.3	100.0	2,186	57.0	3,464	0.4	7.4	37.6	52.2	2.3	100.0	1,976
HIV/AIDS	81.8	1.3	16.4	46.7	33.7	1.8	100.0	2,834	81.7	3,464	1.5	14.9	45.1	36.6	1.9	100.0	2,831
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	66.2	0.4	9.0	37.4	50.7	2.5	100.0	2,293	65.1	3,464	0.3	7.5	34.7	54.7	2.8	100.0	2,254
MEN																	
Moral values	97.3	1,084	56.4	22.4	18.0	1.8	100.0	1,055	97.5	1,084	56.3	22.3	17.6	2.7	1.1	100.0	1,057
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	69.9	1,084	4.1	24.8	51.1	17.8	2.2	100.0	758	1,084	6.2	27.9	49.0	15.1	1.9	100.0	798
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	72.5	1,084	3.9	28.4	48.3	17.6	1.8	100.0	786	1,084	3.6	23.3	49.8	21.4	1.9	100.0	744
Sex and sexual behaviour	69.0	1,084	2.1	14.4	50.7	30.5	2.3	100.0	748	1,084	2.0	14.2	50.2	31.3	2.3	100.0	752
Contraception	66.7	1,084	1.9	11.7	47.5	36.0	2.9	100.0	724	1,084	1.8	11.1	45.5	38.2	3.4	100.0	711
HIV/AIDS	85.3	1,084	4.1	14.4	50.0	30.1	1.4	100.0	925	1,084	4.5	14.8	48.6	30.5	1.5	100.0	933
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	73.5	1,084	1.7	10.6	45.4	39.9	2.5	100.0	797	1,084	1.5	11.4	45.3	39.5	2.3	100.0	800

Table 63 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis, by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Goa, 2005-06

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis	
URBAN			
Age			
<15	63	63	1,811
15-59	249	249	5,004
60+	0	0	698
Sex			
Women	120	120	3,787
Men	243	243	3,727
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	225	225	1,508
Other fuel	170	170	5,998
Total	181	181	7,514
RURAL			
Age			
<15	0	0	1,346
15-59	155	155	3,920
60+	389	389	670
Sex			
Women	0	0	3,006
Men	296	296	2,932
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	183	183	3,333
Other fuel	100	100	2,600
Total	146	146	5,937
TOTAL			
Age			
<15	36	36	3,157
15-59	208	208	8,924
60+	191	191	1,368
Sex			
Women	67	67	6,793
Men	267	267	6,659
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	196	196	4,842
Other fuel	149	149	8,598
Total	166	166	13,452

Note: Total includes usual residents with missing information on age and cooking fuel, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

² Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes.

Table 64 Knowledge and attitude toward tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:							Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:						
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age														
15-19	91.5	507	50.1	13.8	71.1	21.9	464	86.4	156	16.4	73.0	27.9	135	
20-34	91.2	1,743	56.4	16.7	76.2	23.6	1,590	87.9	509	25.3	82.3	24.3	447	
35-49	91.6	1,214	60.4	19.9	77.9	22.1	1,111	90.8	420	28.5	83.6	22.1	381	
Residence														
Urban	90.8	1,949	57.3	14.6	76.7	22.3	1,771	89.9	599	28.3	83.0	22.8	538	
Rural	92.1	1,515	56.4	20.9	75.1	23.4	1,394	87.5	485	21.5	79.7	25.4	425	
Education														
No education	72.0	440	37.2	17.3	56.6	18.6	317	56.4	65	(22.7)	(50.0)	(24.2)	37	
<5 years complete	83.8	271	43.9	23.9	65.6	23.9	227	79.3	79	16.0	70.7	35.2	63	
5-9 years complete	92.8	1,058	48.9	18.6	70.6	24.8	981	88.0	407	25.5	76.3	23.3	358	
10 or more years complete	96.8	1,696	67.3	15.8	84.4	22.3	1,640	95.0	528	25.4	88.7	23.1	502	
Religion														
Hindu	91.1	2,276	57.6	18.7	76.5	24.1	2,075	88.3	768	24.1	84.8	19.8	678	
Muslim	88.5	349	44.4	20.1	75.8	22.9	308	80.4	91	38.0	81.6	28.6	73	
Christian	93.3	820	59.8	13.0	74.9	19.4	766	94.0	225	24.8	70.9	35.5	212	
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	83.0	155	50.2	18.5	73.9	21.5	129	83.8	57	(27.1)	(80.1)	(25.9)	48	
Scheduled tribe	92.0	143	47.8	13.7	62.2	20.1	132	98.0	88	19.7	59.4	29.7	86	
Other backward class	93.3	568	57.8	20.6	75.7	25.3	529	92.0	242	21.2	83.6	18.0	222	
Other	91.5	2,375	59.1	17.3	78.2	23.7	2,173	86.8	689	26.9	84.1	24.8	598	
Wealth index														
Lowest	53.3	53	(40.8)	(15.3)	(43.9)	(26.4)	28	(60.5)	25	*	*	*	15	
Second	82.6	171	36.3	19.0	62.1	13.0	141	74.0	53	(28.4)	(67.2)	(27.0)	39	
Middle	82.8	459	45.8	21.2	62.1	25.1	380	84.0	169	24.7	70.0	20.5	142	
Fourth	91.0	802	47.7	15.9	70.9	22.3	730	87.7	286	23.8	76.4	22.0	251	
Highest	95.3	1,978	64.5	17.1	82.3	23.2	1,885	93.6	551	54.4	88.8	25.0	516	
Total	91.4	3,464	56.9	17.4	76.0	22.8	3,165	88.8	1,084	25.3	81.5	23.9	963	

Note: Total includes women who belong to other religions and for whom caste/tribe was not known and women/men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 65 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, or goitre or any other thyroid disorders, by background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000 who have:			Total number of women	Number of men per 100,000 who have:			Total number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	
Age								
15-19	172	1,012	395	507	733	2,200	2,394	156
20-34	444	1,448	539	1,743	790	1,185	340	509
35-49	4,772	2,738	1,462	1,214	6,564	1,848	206	420
Residence								
Urban	2,028	1,564	869	1,949	3,442	1,721	191	599
Rural	1,784	2,186	806	1,515	2,491	1,423	1,068	485
Education								
No education	2,493	2,669	968	440	1,757	1,326	0	65
<5 years complete	2,217	2,026	0	271	4,714	3,624	1,090	79
5-9 years complete	2,212	1,251	1,193	1,058	2,188	775	919	407
10 or more years complete	1,544	1,955	723	1,696	3,580	1,954	327	528
Wealth index								
Lowest	0	1,634	0	53	(0)	(0)	(0)	25
Second	1,017	2,035	0	171	4,308	0	1,625	53
Middle	1,821	1,441	380	459	1,189	2,889	511	169
Fourth	531	2,008	1,030	802	2,311	702	302	286
Highest	2,638	1,847	967	1,978	3,952	1,872	678	551
Total	1,921	1,836	841	3,464	3,016	1,588	584	1,084

Note: Total includes men with missing information on education, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 66 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Goa, 2005-06

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes or <i>bidis</i>	0.1	0.3	0.2	12.8	14.6	13.6
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.7
Chews <i>paan masala, gutkha</i> , or other tobacco	2.0	6.2	3.8	14.1	18.3	16.0
Uses snuff	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.8
Does not use tobacco	97.6	92.4	95.3	75.5	68.1	72.2
Drinks alcohol	2.3	1.8	2.1	40.2	39.9	40.0
Number of respondents	1,949	1,515	3,464	599	485	1,084
Number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	*	*	17.9	19.5	18.7
1-4	*	*	*	32.8	34.1	33.5
5-9	*	*	*	22.4	23.2	22.8
10 or more	*	*	*	26.9	20.7	23.9
Missing	*	*	*	0.0	2.4	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	1	4	5	77	71	148
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	(0.0)	(3.2)	1.2	14.8	17.0	15.7
About once a week	(17.5)	(16.1)	17.0	48.6	45.1	47.0
Less than once a week	(77.5)	(80.6)	78.7	34.8	37.9	36.2
Missing	(5.0)	(0.0)	3.1	1.9	0.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	45	27	72	240	193	434

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 67. Source of health care

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, and percent distribution of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme by type of health insurance/scheme, according to residence and the wealth index, Goa, 2005-06

Source/health insurance	Residence		Wealth index					Total
	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
Public medical sector	28.1	31.5	42.8	50.0	41.7	36.4	20.7	29.6
Government/municipal hospital	21.4	18.7	17.4	30.5	28.1	24.8	15.2	20.2
Government dispensary	1.1	1.3	2.4	1.3	2.3	1.5	0.7	1.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	4.2	8.7	20.9	13.9	9.2	8.0	3.1	6.2
Sub-centre	0.1	2.1	2.1	3.3	1.5	1.2	0.4	1.0
Other public medical sector	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.6
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private medical sector	71.0	67.9	57.2	49.1	57.8	63.2	78.3	69.6
Private hospital	9.6	9.6	15.8	8.3	7.2	7.7	10.8	9.6
Private doctor/clinic	61.2	58.1	41.4	40.8	50.3	55.4	67.1	59.8
Private paramedic	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other private medical sector	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other source	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3
Home treatment	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3
Other	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance								
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	13.7	8.5	0.0	2.2	4.3	8.1	16.2	11.4
Number of households	1,814	1,417	84	195	463	724	1,765	3,231
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance								
Employee state insurance scheme (ESIS)	45.7	57.6	nc	*	*	79.0	41.4	49.6
Central government health scheme (CGHS)	11.0	8.6	nc	*	*	4.9	11.3	10.2
Community health insurance programme	1.8	0.7	nc	*	*	1.5	1.6	1.5
Other health insurance through employer	6.4	5.0	nc	*	*	4.9	6.7	5.9
Medical reimbursement from employer	16.0	10.1	nc	*	*	1.5	17.8	14.0
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	19.6	16.5	nc	*	*	6.4	22.7	18.6
Other	3.2	2.9	nc	*	*	0.0	3.7	3.1
Missing	3.2	2.2	nc	*	*	3.4	2.0	2.9
Number of households	248	121	0	4	20	59	286	369

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 68 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and sector, according to age, Goa, 2005-06

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Total	Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN											
15-19	(9.2)	31	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	3
20-24	19.5	178	(71.9)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(21.6)	100.0	27.3	72.7	100.0	35
25-29	26.7	392	79.7	9.0	1.9	7.5	100.0	26.0	74.0	100.0	105
30-34	31.2	502	77.7	6.4	1.7	13.2	100.0	21.6	78.4	100.0	157
35-39	36.9	441	74.9	6.8	3.9	13.1	100.0	31.1	68.9	100.0	163
40-44	42.9	360	68.8	11.3	6.1	13.7	100.0	30.1	69.9	100.0	154
45-49	39.4	238	76.0	4.9	0.0	19.0	100.0	34.5	65.5	100.0	94
Total	33.1	2,143	75.0	7.6	3.0	13.6	100.0	28.2	71.8	100.0	710
MEN											
15-19	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
20-24	100.0	17	94.9	0.0	0.0	5.1	100.0	11.9	88.1	100.0	17
25-29	97.8	52	(96.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(1.7)	100.0	(17.6)	(82.4)	100.0	50
30-34	98.3	117	94.0	5.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	11.8	88.2	100.0	115
35-39	97.8	144	92.0	2.0	1.4	4.5	100.0	11.0	89.0	100.0	141
40-44	96.4	134	90.6	4.9	1.3	3.1	100.0	9.1	90.9	100.0	129
45-49	98.3	102	84.3	6.3	4.0	4.3	100.0	19.1	80.9	100.0	101
Total	97.7	566	91.2	4.1	1.4	3.1	100.0	12.9	87.1	100.0	553

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:										Percentage of currently married men who report that:			
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number of men whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how her earnings are used	Number of wives employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as they earn	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age														
15-19	*	3	(46.9)	30	*	3	nc	nc	0	nc	0	nc	0	
20-29	89.2	119	71.0	558	15.7	116	*	62.4	10	66	66	8.6	10	
30-39	92.5	265	75.7	904	20.1	247	91.1	64.8	61	246	246	35.5	56	
40-49	93.9	200	74.4	543	30.7	173	86.4	68.4	57	215	215	(41.6)	50	
Residence														
Urban	92.4	328	73.3	1,182	26.3	309	93.7	65.8	72	322	322	40.0	69	
Rural	91.6	259	74.2	852	17.8	230	81.5	66.2	56	205	205	29.6	47	
Education														
No education	88.6	156	66.0	320	22.1	138	*	61.8	22	51	51	*	18	
<5 years complete	93.6	58	70.0	175	25.8	49	*	57.9	13	51	51	*	11	
5-9 years complete	89.5	118	71.5	612	18.1	106	(95.2)	66.4	36	195	195	(23.1)	31	
10 or more years complete	95.0	254	78.4	928	24.3	247	88.0	68.4	57	230	230	44.5	55	
Religion														
Hindu	91.4	375	71.6	1,329	23.0	345	85.7	67.3	86	376	376	32.2	79	
Muslim	(92.1)	39	69.1	225	(8.4)	37	*	63.0	2	60	60	*	2	
Christian	93.4	169	81.1	473	24.7	156	(93.5)	62.7	40	90	90	(43.2)	34	
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	(88.6)	35	58.9	88	(15.3)	33	*	(66.4)	11	31	31	*	11	
Scheduled tribe	(91.1)	29	66.9	75	(28.0)	25	*	(87.2)	14	29	29	*	9	
Other backward class	(89.6)	83	71.9	310	16.7	72	*	68.7	23	121	121	*	21	
Other	93.0	390	74.4	1,424	24.1	367	93.9	62.8	80	342	342	41.0	75	
Wealth index														
Lowest	(67.4)	24	(42.2)	34	(17.9)	22	*	*	9	14	14	*	8	
Second	(91.5)	44	65.2	100	(25.4)	40	*	(54.2)	9	31	31	*	7	
Middle	91.5	94	68.2	247	16.2	78	*	64.7	19	69	69	*	15	
Fourth	93.5	117	69.6	467	24.4	105	(90.7)	63.3	28	134	134	(21.6)	25	
Highest	93.7	307	78.0	1,188	23.7	295	90.9	69.5	63	279	279	46.4	59	
Total	92.0	586	73.7	2,035	22.7	540	88.3	66.0	128	526	526	35.8	115	

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and for whom caste/tribe was not known and women/men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision					According to men, person they think should have the greater say in the decision					
	Woman		Someone else			Wife		Dont know/depends			
	Mainly woman	Mainly husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Missing	Total	Mainly husband	and husband jointly	Mainly wife	Total
	URBAN										
Own health care	30.6	34.3	32.3	1.8	0.5	0.4	100.0	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	10.5	54.1	28.0	5.9	1.1	0.4	100.0	14.6	82.3	2.7	0.3
Purchases for daily household needs	40.0	32.8	19.3	6.3	1.2	0.4	100.0	17.0	50.7	29.6	2.7
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	24.0	59.3	13.4	2.0	0.9	0.4	100.0	8.8	78.2	11.9	1.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.1	61.6	29.9	2.4
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.8	93.2	1.0	1.0
	RURAL										
Own health care	35.7	35.2	27.5	1.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	17.0	53.9	23.4	3.8	1.3	0.5	100.0	16.2	77.7	5.7	0.4
Purchases for daily household needs	49.8	27.2	17.8	4.3	0.6	0.3	100.0	19.2	40.0	39.6	1.1
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	33.0	53.1	11.6	1.5	0.6	0.3	100.0	15.5	58.1	24.9	1.5
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.2	48.7	36.2	1.9
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	11.7	81.9	6.0	0.4
	TOTAL										
Own health care	32.8	34.7	30.3	1.6	0.4	0.3	100.0	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	13.3	54.0	26.0	5.0	1.2	0.4	100.0	15.3	80.5	3.9	0.4
Purchases for daily household needs	44.2	30.4	18.7	5.5	0.9	0.3	100.0	17.9	46.4	33.7	2.1
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	27.8	56.7	12.6	1.8	0.8	0.3	100.0	11.5	70.1	17.2	1.2
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.0	56.3	32.5	2.2
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.6	88.6	3.1	0.8
	na = Not applicable										

Table 71 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women who usually make four specific kinds of decisions, either by themselves or jointly with their husband, and percentage of men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in five specific kinds of decisions, by background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage who participate in all four decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the four decisions	Number of women	Percentage of men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in:		
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives				All of five specified decisions ¹	None of five specified decisions ¹	Number of men
Age										
15-19	35.3	32.8	53.6	50.8	10.0	25.6	31	nc	nc	0
20-24	59.7	43.6	53.8	70.1	29.6	14.7	178	*	*	17
25-29	64.4	64.9	70.8	81.7	43.4	10.0	392	65.0	2.2	52
30-39	68.4	70.7	76.6	87.6	49.2	6.3	943	64.5	2.0	261
40-49	72.0	72.5	81.2	87.3	53.1	4.5	598	59.7	1.2	236
Residence										
Urban	64.9	64.7	72.8	83.3	43.9	9.0	1,233	66.0	1.7	337
Rural	70.9	71.0	77.0	86.0	51.3	5.5	910	57.0	1.5	229
Education										
No education	60.9	57.2	73.1	74.8	38.4	11.0	354	59.8	3.5	57
<5 years complete	65.2	67.3	77.8	86.0	42.7	5.1	196	59.7	1.5	58
5-9 years complete	62.0	62.5	69.5	82.3	40.8	9.6	642	55.8	1.5	211
10 or more years complete	74.1	74.4	77.9	89.2	55.4	5.3	950	69.6	1.3	239
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	70.6	71.6	78.5	86.2	50.9	5.0	704	62.1	1.7	551
Employed, for cash	71.6	72.3	78.5	86.1	52.1	5.0	586	62.5	1.7	526
Employed, not for cash	65.3	67.8	78.8	86.3	45.0	4.7	118	(54.0)	(0.0)	25
Not employed	65.9	65.3	72.6	83.7	45.2	8.8	1,433	*	*	13
Number of living children										
0	65.0	63.1	64.4	79.8	41.7	9.4	306	68.0	3.2	98
1-2	69.1	70.0	76.0	86.2	50.2	7.2	1,299	62.9	0.7	350
3-4	65.7	64.9	78.5	83.6	44.0	6.6	473	56.3	3.6	104
5+	59.6	52.1	67.0	77.2	31.0	10.5	65	*	*	13
Household structure²										
Nuclear	68.2	71.0	78.1	85.5	49.2	6.3	1,174	59.9	1.3	282
Non-nuclear	66.5	62.9	70.3	83.2	44.4	9.0	969	64.8	1.9	284
Religion										
Hindu	66.1	66.1	72.3	83.0	45.4	8.4	1,398	60.5	2.0	402
Muslim	55.5	56.4	68.4	76.3	32.7	13.2	234	58.1	0.0	62
Christian	77.2	75.9	84.6	92.5	59.2	1.8	500	72.1	1.1	102
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	70.3	65.1	73.6	83.7	41.0	4.7	91	(59.8)	(2.6)	34
Scheduled tribe	66.6	65.0	71.9	86.4	40.5	4.3	87	(62.0)	(2.1)	42
Other backward class	65.9	65.4	72.1	82.6	47.5	9.0	328	48.9	0.7	128
Other	69.7	69.3	74.6	84.4	49.8	8.0	1,485	67.4	1.8	359
Wealth index										
Lowest	(64.8)	(57.7)	(69.5)	(64.8)	(46.0)	(16.4)	37	*	*	15
Second	57.3	53.1	57.9	73.7	28.8	12.7	108	(54.5)	(3.2)	35
Middle	61.1	57.6	71.3	77.8	38.2	10.4	279	57.5	0.0	78
Fourth	65.8	63.5	72.6	83.6	40.7	7.0	492	64.2	1.8	146
Highest	70.5	72.6	77.8	87.9	53.2	6.3	1,228	65.2	1.6	291
Total	67.5	67.3	74.6	84.5	47.0	7.5	2,143	62.3	1.6	566

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and for whom caste/tribe was not known and women/men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Decisions about major household purchases, purchases for daily household needs, visits to the wife's family or relatives, what to do with the money the wife earns, and how many children to have.

² Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

Table 72 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, by background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
Age						
15-19	46.0	27.1	46.9	0.6	26.8	507
20-24	55.3	37.5	52.0	1.0	44.1	578
25-29	57.1	44.0	56.4	1.4	55.2	575
30-39	59.8	47.4	60.0	3.3	67.6	1,097
40-49	60.1	48.1	62.4	4.9	73.1	708
Residence						
Urban	58.4	46.6	54.3	1.9	55.6	1,949
Rural	54.4	36.8	59.6	3.3	58.2	1,515
Education						
No education	51.6	17.0	30.2	1.3	55.6	440
<5 years complete	48.1	25.6	48.3	3.0	59.0	271
5-9 years complete	53.0	31.3	52.8	2.4	46.7	1,058
10 or more years complete	61.6	58.5	67.2	2.9	63.0	1,696
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	75.4	51.0	58.8	3.6	65.5	1,331
Employed, for cash	79.3	53.5	58.6	3.5	67.4	1,149
Employed, not for cash	51.0	35.5	59.8	3.6	53.7	182
Not employed	44.9	36.9	55.4	1.9	51.3	2,126
Marital status						
Never married	56.2	40.5	55.7	0.9	43.3	1,167
Currently married	55.8	43.0	57.4	3.5	62.4	2,143
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	72.3	47.9	53.0	2.4	79.7	154
Number of living children						
0	55.7	40.4	55.5	1.3	44.5	1,492
1-2	58.6	47.5	61.2	3.1	66.3	1,385
3-4	55.7	36.8	51.2	4.9	66.2	519
5+	46.8	22.0	29.6	0.0	60.0	68
Household structure²						
Nuclear	57.7	42.0	57.7	2.6	57.7	2,002
Non-nuclear	55.3	42.8	55.1	2.4	55.4	1,462
Religion						
Hindu	55.4	39.5	59.5	2.9	55.9	2,276
Muslim	47.8	28.4	42.5	1.6	40.1	349
Christian	64.3	56.4	54.8	2.1	65.8	820
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	50.7	23.4	45.3	4.6	56.9	155
Scheduled tribe	55.9	35.3	51.1	1.8	54.8	143
Other backward class	51.6	39.6	60.4	2.3	58.2	568
Other	56.9	45.3	59.2	2.5	57.5	2,375
Wealth index						
Lowest	41.8	6.5	21.2	0.0	52.1	53
Second	45.9	10.9	36.9	2.0	41.6	171
Middle	44.4	16.0	42.4	1.2	48.7	459
Fourth	54.6	30.0	52.6	2.4	51.2	802
Highest	61.7	57.1	64.2	3.0	62.4	1,978
Total	56.7	42.3	56.6	2.5	56.8	3,464

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions, women with missing information on employment (past 12 months) and religion, and women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

¹ To the market, to the health facility, and to places outside the village/community.

² Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

Table 73 Gender-role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses him sex, according to marital status, Goa, 2005-06

Reason/behaviour	Ever married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	16.5	15.8	9.7	16.5	14.2	16.1
She neglects the house or children	27.0	20.1	24.7	24.3	26.2	22.1
She argues with him	18.7	14.2	14.2	14.7	17.2	14.5
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	9.5	5.5	5.8	7.6	8.3	6.5
She doesn't cook food properly	8.8	8.7	5.5	10.7	7.7	9.6
He suspects she is unfaithful	15.2	18.5	12.6	23.6	14.3	20.9
She shows disrespect for in-laws	22.0	17.8	20.9	26.4	21.6	21.9
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	40.2	32.1	36.5	37.5	38.9	34.7
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	82.2	62.4	78.1	62.2	80.8	62.3
Knows husband has sex with other women	78.9	57.2	76.8	56.1	78.2	56.6
Is tired or not in the mood	76.8	67.4	71.5	62.9	75.0	65.3
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	67.5	49.6	64.4	46.3	66.5	48.0
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	11.0	27.1	15.6	26.1	12.5	26.6
Percentage who agree that when a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	19.7	na	25.3	na	22.4
Refuse to give her financial support	na	4.9	na	6.3	na	5.6
Use force to have sex	na	3.0	na	3.2	na	3.1
Have sex with another woman	na	2.1	na	5.0	na	3.5
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	0.5	na	1.3	na	0.9
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	75.8	na	70.8	na	73.4
Number of respondents	2,297	571	1,167	514	3,464	1,084

na = Not applicable

Table 74 Gender-role attitudes by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason and who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	41.8	39.9	63.0	43.5	71.5	507	156
20-24	36.9	35.8	65.4	44.5	66.2	578	177
25-29	37.5	32.9	68.7	46.3	79.1	575	167
30-39	38.4	31.1	67.3	50.1	74.5	1,097	330
40-49	40.5	36.3	66.7	51.8	74.4	708	253
Residence							
Urban	30.8	33.5	72.9	49.9	73.6	1,949	599
Rural	49.4	36.1	58.2	45.7	73.1	1,515	485
Education							
No education	55.2	37.1	54.0	36.1	71.8	440	65
<5 years complete	49.6	40.2	65.6	35.1	79.0	271	79
5-9 years complete	45.7	36.9	60.9	45.9	68.1	1,058	407
10 or more years complete	28.8	31.9	73.3	53.1	77.1	1,696	528
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	39.7	34.9	64.4	47.7	73.8	1,331	910
Employed, for cash	38.3	34.1	64.3	47.8	73.4	1,149	858
Employed, not for cash	48.3	47.5	64.9	44.7	79.6	182	52
Not employed	38.6	33.4	67.7	50.9	71.3	2,126	171
Marital status							
Never married	36.5	37.5	64.4	46.3	70.8	1,167	514
Currently married	39.6	32.1	67.6	49.9	75.7	2,143	566
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	48.7	*	65.7	*	*	154	5
Number of living children							
0	36.7	35.8	64.6	46.2	71.2	1,492	615
1-2	35.9	32.8	68.7	52.6	78.4	1,385	351
3-4	52.8	33.8	65.3	42.6	69.8	519	104
5+	43.7	*	68.8	*	*	68	13
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	38.3	35.1	67.5	50.6	73.0	2,002	580
Non-nuclear	39.8	34.2	65.1	45.1	73.8	1,462	505
Religion							
Hindu	40.0	35.7	66.7	46.8	74.4	2,276	768
Muslim	45.5	32.2	67.8	38.8	70.0	349	91
Christian	32.6	32.0	65.5	56.0	71.2	820	225
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	50.3	49.5	65.0	36.4	66.1	155	57
Scheduled tribe	45.2	25.2	60.2	60.1	62.1	143	88
Other backward class	46.9	45.9	63.5	53.9	69.8	568	242
Other	37.2	30.5	67.4	45.4	76.7	2,375	689
Wealth index							
Lowest	56.5	(72.1)	52.1	(31.4)	(46.5)	53	25
Second	50.4	38.9	61.6	32.4	76.2	171	53
Middle	55.2	39.0	57.2	40.7	67.2	459	169
Fourth	44.8	30.3	59.9	43.4	72.5 (802	286
Highest	31.3	33.5	72.0	55.0	76.7	1,978	551
Total	38.9	34.7	66.5	48.0	73.4	3,464	1,084

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and for whom caste/tribe was not known and women/men with missing information on education, employment (past 12 months), religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Specified reasons are: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook food properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws.

² Specified reasons are: she knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease, knows husband has sex with other women, and is tired or not in the mood.

³ Specified behaviours are: get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex, and have sex with another woman.

⁴ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

Table 75 Experience of physical or sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, and among those who have experienced physical or sexual violence, the person committing the violence, by marital status, Goa, 2005-06

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence ever	18.7	6.2	14.4
Sexual violence ever	3.2	0.9	2.4
Physical and sexual violence ever	2.7	0.2	1.8
Physical or sexual violence ever	19.2	7.0	15.0
Number of women	1,506	804	2,310
Person committing physical violence			
Current husband	75.3	(0.0)	63.9
Former husband	13.6	(0.0)	11.5
Current boyfriend	0.0	(2.4)	0.4
Father/step-father	8.4	(28.4)	11.4
Mother/step-mother	9.1	(45.4)	14.6
Sister/brother	5.6	(32.0)	9.6
Other relative	0.4	(10.0)	1.9
Mother-in-law	1.2	(0.0)	1.0
Father-in-law	0.4	(0.0)	0.4
Other in-law	1.2	(0.0)	1.0
Teacher	0.3	(1.2)	0.4
Employer/someone at work	0.4	(0.0)	0.4
Other	0.2	(12.7)	2.1
Number who experienced physical violence	282	50	332
Person committing sexual violence			
Current husband	55.2	*	47.7
Former husband	28.6	*	24.8
Current/former boyfriend	1.3	*	2.4
Other relative	2.8	*	5.1
Own friend/acquaintance	8.4	*	9.9
Family friend	2.5	*	3.2
Stranger	1.3	*	6.8
Number who experienced sexual violence	49	8	56

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 76 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, Goa, 2005-06

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months ¹		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	16.5	2.2	8.1	10.3
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	6.8	1.0	3.3	4.3
Slapped her	15.5	1.5	7.9	9.5
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	6.1	0.7	3.1	3.8
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	4.6	0.8	1.8	2.5
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	4.7	0.8	2.0	2.8
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.8
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.4
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	2.8	0.4	1.1	1.5
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	2.8	0.4	1.0	1.5
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.7
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	12.0	2.3	5.9	8.3
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	8.1	1.5	4.0	5.4
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	6.2	1.4	2.6	4.0
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	5.9	1.4	2.8	4.2
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	16.8	2.3	8.2	10.5
Any form of physical and sexual violence	2.5	0.7	0.8	1.5
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	19.6	3.4	9.7	13.1
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	1.6	0.5	0.6	1.1
Any violence by women against their husband ²	2.3	0.2	1.3	1.5
Number of ever-married women	1,506	1,423	1,423	1,423

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

¹ Excludes widows.

² Any violence by women against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting her.

Table 77. Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Goa, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	16
20-24	6.8	12.9	2.0	12.9	15.4	116
25-29	9.8	13.5	2.3	13.5	16.1	262
30-39	13.4	18.5	3.4	18.8	21.7	642
40-49	12.1	15.9	2.6	16.5	19.3	469
Residence						
Urban	12.4	16.4	1.9	16.4	18.7	852
Rural	11.5	16.7	4.1	17.2	20.8	654
Education						
No education	23.2	35.6	6.1	35.9	37.8	272
<5 years complete	16.9	19.2	4.4	20.1	25.5	144
5-9 years complete	11.7	15.6	3.1	15.8	19.4	433
10 or more years complete	6.5	8.6	0.9	8.8	10.9	657
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	18.5	23.7	4.2	24.2	27.5	544
Employed, for cash	20.1	24.8	4.5	25.5	29.0	467
Employed, not for cash	8.9	16.6	2.4	16.6	18.2	77
Not employed	8.3	12.4	2.1	12.5	15.1	960
Marital status						
Currently married	10.9	15.0	2.0	15.2	18.1	1,411
Widowed	19.9	32.1	13.9	33.8	35.2	83
Divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	13
Marital status and duration¹						
Married only once	10.9	14.9	2.0	15.2	18.0	1,402
0-4 years	6.1	9.2	0.7	9.2	11.3	318
5-9 years	7.9	10.0	1.0	10.0	14.3	307
10+ years	14.0	19.2	2.9	19.6	22.1	778
Married more than once	*	*	*	*	*	9
Number of living children						
0	6.4	10.2	2.5	10.2	12.6	210
1-2	10.9	14.4	2.3	14.7	17.3	910
3-4	17.2	23.3	4.8	24.0	27.5	344
5+	(21.3)	(36.5)	(0.0)	(36.5)	(39.7)	42
Household structure²						
Nuclear	13.9	18.2	3.2	18.6	21.4	841
Non-nuclear	9.6	14.4	2.3	14.5	17.3	666
Religion						
Hindu	8.7	13.5	2.7	13.7	16.3	983
Muslim	17.9	21.7	3.5	22.2	25.5	166
Christian	18.4	22.4	3.0	23.0	26.3	351
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	18.2	24.8	1.2	24.8	27.7	62
Scheduled tribe	9.5	18.0	1.0	18.0	20.5	60
Other backward class	6.7	10.9	1.8	11.4	13.8	239
Other	12.1	15.5	3.2	15.8	18.7	1,035
Wealth index						
Lowest	(21.8)	(32.6)	(6.5)	(32.6)	(34.8)	28
Second	22.4	37.8	5.9	38.6	41.7	83
Middle	14.0	20.8	5.7	21.8	24.8	199
Fourth	15.2	20.5	4.5	20.5	24.8	351
Highest	8.9	11.2	1.0	11.4	13.5	846
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	22.5	30.7	8.0	32.2	36.4	209
No	9.7	13.0	1.7	13.1	15.7	1,243
Don't know	23.7	40.4	9.4	40.4	43.2	54
Total	12.0	16.5	2.8	16.8	19.6	1,506

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women belonging to other religions, women with missing information on employment (last 12 months), religion, and respondent's father beat her mother, and women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Currently married women only.

² Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

Table 78 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Goa, 2005-06

Husband's characteristic/empowerment indicator	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's education						
No education	24.2	35.4	6.1	35.7	39.0	185
<5 years complete	20.2	20.8	6.3	21.2	26.9	142
5-7 years complete	13.4	22.2	3.8	22.9	24.2	200
8-9 years complete	12.5	15.9	2.4	16.4	20.8	232
10-11 years complete	7.9	11.4	1.5	11.6	14.3	343
12 or more years complete	5.8	8.3	1.1	8.3	9.6	396
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	5.4	7.7	1.0	7.9	10.1	992
Drinks/never gets drunk	*	*	*	*	*	8
Gets drunk sometimes	14.6	24.3	3.4	24.9	28.4	344
Gets drunk often	47.4	53.8	13.4	54.2	59.4	158
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	12.6	13.8	3.7	13.8	22.8	49
Wife is same age	9.3	14.3	2.3	15.3	17.8	60
Wife 1-4 years younger	10.4	12.3	1.9	12.5	15.4	515
Wife 5-9 years younger	9.2	13.8	1.8	13.9	15.5	546
Wife 10+ years younger	16.1	24.6	2.2	24.8	29.4	236
Spousal education difference						
Husband better educated	10.6	16.9	3.1	17.1	19.3	639
Wife better educated	11.8	13.5	2.4	13.9	17.2	431
Both equally educated	9.8	10.3	2.0	10.7	14.4	296
Neither educated	24.0	39.1	5.2	39.1	40.7	131
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	4.7	8.9	0.9	8.9	10.9	1,143
1-2	25.5	31.0	5.0	31.7	37.4	265
3-4	55.9	62.4	16.5	64.1	69.9	71
5-6	(73.8)	(73.3)	(26.2)	(75.9)	(80.7)	28
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	6.5	7.1	0.7	7.1	9.5	110
1-2	14.0	20.3	1.7	20.5	22.9	313
3-4	10.5	14.2	2.2	14.5	17.6	987
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	10.6	13.1	1.5	13.2	16.0	900
1-2	14.4	18.8	3.0	19.4	23.0	305
3-4	16.5	24.4	6.2	25.2	28.8	170
5-6	8.9	22.5	6.1	22.5	22.5	97
7	(14.1)	(29.1)	(10.6)	(30.8)	(30.8)	34
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	12.4	17.8	1.1	17.8	19.3	167
1-2	13.6	18.2	2.8	18.5	22.9	325
3	11.4	15.7	3.1	16.0	18.6	1,014
Total	12.0	16.5	2.8	16.8	19.6	1,506

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women with missing information on husband's education, husband's alcohol consumption, spousal age difference, and spousal education difference, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Currently married women only.

² Behaviours include: he is jealous or angry if she talks to other men, frequently accuses her of being unfaithful, does not permit her to meet her female friends, tries to limit her contact with her family, insists on knowing where she is at all times, and does not trust her with any money.

³ Currently married women only. Decisions included are decisions about own health care, major household purchases, purchases for daily household needs, and visits to her family or relatives.

⁴ Reasons given for which wife beating is justified include: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook food properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws.

⁵ Reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband include: she knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease, she knows husband has sex with other women, and she is tired or not in the mood.

Table 79 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced specific types of spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Goa, 2005-06

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence						
Ever	11.8	3.1	13.6	6.9	23.7	248
In the past 12 months ¹	15.6	1.8	13.8	8.3	26.8	147
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever	24.6	10.3	25.2	12.4	41.2	43
In the past 12 months ¹	(31.2)	(2.8)	(29.7)	(14.9)	(46.7)	21
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever	11.6	3.0	13.4	6.8	23.3	253
In the past 12 months ¹	15.2	1.7	14.0	8.1	26.8	150
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever	(27.4)	(11.5)	(28.1)	(13.9)	(46.0)	38
In the past 12 months ¹	*	*	*	*	*	18

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Excludes widows.

Table 80 Help seeking behaviour

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Goa, 2005-06

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever married	Never married	
Help seeking behaviour						
Never sought help and never told anyone	58.4	*	32.5	56.0	(50.2)	55.1
Never sought help but told someone	9.0	*	5.7	7.7	(13.5)	8.7
Sought help	23.9	*	54.6	28.2	(27.7)	28.1
Don't know/missing	8.7	*	7.2	8.1	(8.6)	8.1
Number of women who experienced violence	289	14	42	289	56	346
Sources of help among those who sought any help						
Own family	72.2	*	(75.1)	71.6	*	71.9
Husband's family	14.7	*	(33.3)	22.8	*	19.2
Husband/last husband	1.8	*	(2.6)	2.2	*	1.9
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.9	*	0.8
Friend	3.9	*	(6.5)	2.6	*	5.9
Neighbour	33.0	*	(19.6)	31.0	*	29.6
Religious leader	0.0	*	(3.3)	0.9	*	0.8
Police	5.5	*	(5.9)	5.4	*	5.3
Number of women who sought help	69	5	23	82	16	97

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) nonsampling errors and (2) sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the result of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the third National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in NFHS-3 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-3 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-3 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any proportion or mean as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y , and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}, \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H ,
 m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,
 y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
 x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
and
 f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-3 sample for Goa, there were 126 clusters. Hence, 126 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 126 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 125 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also computed, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. The relative standard error (SE/R) and confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each estimate are also computed.

Sampling errors for NFHS-3 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Goa as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1). In the case of the total fertility rate, the number of unweighted cases is not relevant, as there is no known unweighted value for woman-years of exposure to childbearing.

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Goa, 2005-06

Variable	Estimate	Base population
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	De facto household population, all ages
No education	Proportion	De facto household population of females/males age 6 and above
Tuberculosis prevalence	Rate	100,000 usual household residents
Using adequately iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Urban residence	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
No education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public medical sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women/men age 15-49
Mother received ANC from health personnel	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Births delivered by a skilled provider	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Treated with ORS packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child fully vaccinated	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Total and age-specific fertility rates (last 3 years)	Rate	Women years of exposure
Mortality rates	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Women/men with any anaemia	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Goa, 2005-06								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males, all ages)								
Urban	1021	22	3305	3745	1.086	0.021	977	1065
Rural	1036	21	3384	2941	1.069	0.021	994	1079
Total	1028	15	6689	6686	1.092	0.015	997	1059
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.181	0.018	3087	3498	2.519	0.100	0.145	0.217
Rural	0.258	0.013	3175	2760	1.669	0.049	0.233	0.283
Total	0.215	0.011	6262	6258	2.201	0.053	0.192	0.238
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.094	0.013	2981	3378	2.188	0.140	0.067	0.120
Rural	0.126	0.010	3082	2679	1.558	0.078	0.106	0.145
Total	0.108	0.009	6063	6057	1.958	0.079	0.091	0.125
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	181	52	6631	7514	1.003	0.289	76	286
Rural	146	42	6831	5937	0.919	0.290	62	231
Total	166	35	13462	13452	0.989	0.209	96	235
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.769	0.033	1590	1802	3.078	0.042	0.704	0.834
Rural	0.492	0.028	1609	1398	2.261	0.057	0.436	0.549
Total	0.648	0.023	3199	3200	2.697	0.035	0.603	0.694
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.563	0.017	3464	3464	1.997	0.030	0.529	0.596
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.552	0.023	1085	1084	1.528	0.042	0.506	0.598
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.127	0.012	3464	3464	2.096	0.093	0.103	0.151
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.060	0.011	1085	1084	1.494	0.180	0.039	0.082
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.489	0.022	3464	3464	2.623	0.046	0.445	0.534
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.487	0.024	1085	1084	1.585	0.049	0.439	0.536
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.337	0.009	3464	3464	1.069	0.025	0.320	0.354
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.474	0.016	1085	1084	1.051	0.034	0.442	0.506
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.619	0.010	3464	3464	1.181	0.016	0.599	0.638
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.522	0.016	1085	1084	1.049	0.031	0.490	0.553
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.145	0.013	2959	2957	1.992	0.089	0.120	0.171
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.078	0.014	754	751	1.474	0.185	0.049	0.106
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.513	0.020	1092	1233	1.341	0.040	0.472	0.553
Rural	0.441	0.019	1044	910	1.231	0.043	0.403	0.478
Total	0.482	0.014	2136	2143	1.330	0.030	0.453	0.511
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.386	0.020	1092	1233	1.333	0.051	0.347	0.426
Rural	0.352	0.019	1044	910	1.289	0.054	0.314	0.391
Total	0.372	0.014	2136	2143	1.339	0.038	0.344	0.400
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.126	0.014	1092	1233	1.382	0.110	0.099	0.154
Rural	0.088	0.012	1044	910	1.357	0.135	0.064	0.112
Total	0.110	0.009	2136	2143	1.398	0.086	0.091	0.129

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Goa, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Currently using female sterilization (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.245	0.021	1092	1233	1.637	0.087	0.203	0.288
Rural	0.274	0.018	1044	910	1.294	0.065	0.238	0.310
Total	0.258	0.014	2136	2143	1.518	0.056	0.229	0.286
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.019	0.004	1092	1233	1.049	0.227	0.011	0.028
Rural	0.010	0.003	1044	910	1.100	0.346	0.003	0.016
Total	0.015	0.003	2136	2143	1.080	0.189	0.009	0.021
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.026	0.006	1092	1233	1.200	0.224	0.014	0.037
Rural	0.018	0.005	1044	910	1.149	0.261	0.009	0.028
Total	0.022	0.004	2136	2143	1.206	0.172	0.015	0.030
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.093	0.010	1092	1233	1.095	0.103	0.074	0.113
Rural	0.050	0.008	1044	910	1.228	0.166	0.033	0.066
Total	0.075	0.007	2136	2143	1.161	0.088	0.062	0.088
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.535	0.045	445	503	1.886	0.084	0.445	0.624
Rural	0.703	0.030	397	346	1.284	0.042	0.644	0.762
Total	0.603	0.029	842	849	1.697	0.048	0.546	0.661
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.625	0.016	1092	1233	1.087	0.025	0.594	0.657
Rural	0.597	0.016	1044	910	1.053	0.027	0.565	0.629
Total	0.613	0.011	2136	2143	1.081	0.019	0.590	0.636
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.537	0.033	294	337	1.119	0.061	0.472	0.603
Rural	0.574	0.035	265	229	1.142	0.061	0.504	0.643
Total	0.552	0.024	559	566	1.137	0.043	0.504	0.600
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.122	0.008	2136	2143	1.063	0.062	0.107	0.137
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.110	0.012	559	566	0.926	0.112	0.085	0.134
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	2.000	0.021	3290	3288	1.570	0.010	1.959	2.041
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	1.987	0.041	1056	1055	1.457	0.021	1.905	2.069
Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.980	0.008	395	446	1.146	0.008	0.963	0.996
Rural	0.975	0.011	404	352	1.435	0.011	0.953	0.997
Total	0.978	0.007	799	798	1.277	0.007	0.964	0.991
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.749	0.034	395	446	1.537	0.045	0.682	0.816
Rural	0.606	0.031	404	352	1.257	0.050	0.545	0.668
Total	0.686	0.023	799	798	1.395	0.033	0.640	0.732
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.946	0.020	498	562	1.563	0.022	0.905	0.987
Rural	0.933	0.017	490	427	1.186	0.018	0.899	0.966
Total	0.940	0.014	988	989	1.420	0.014	0.913	0.967
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.926	0.022	498	562	1.483	0.023	0.883	0.969
Rural	0.918	0.020	490	427	1.272	0.021	0.879	0.958
Total	0.923	0.015	988	989	1.407	0.016	0.893	0.952
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.765	0.034	395	446	1.595	0.045	0.697	0.833
Rural	0.748	0.030	404	352	1.376	0.040	0.688	0.808
Total	0.757	0.023	799	798	1.520	0.031	0.710	0.803

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Goa, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Children with diarrhoea treated with ORS packets (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.387	0.095	31	35	1.068	0.246	0.196	0.578
Rural	0.639	0.082	36	31	0.896	0.128	0.476	0.802
Total	0.506	0.063	67	66	0.967	0.124	0.381	0.632
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.645	0.087	31	35	1.051	0.136	0.470	0.820
Rural	0.806	0.069	36	31	0.938	0.086	0.667	0.944
Total	0.721	0.058	67	66	1.021	0.080	0.605	0.837
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.763	0.042	97	110	0.928	0.054	0.680	0.846
Rural	0.721	0.044	111	97	1.042	0.062	0.632	0.809
Total	0.743	0.030	208	206	0.973	0.041	0.683	0.803
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.979	0.014	97	110	0.972	0.014	0.951	1.000
Rural	0.955	0.023	111	97	1.144	0.024	0.910	1.000
Total	0.968	0.013	208	206	1.056	0.013	0.942	0.994
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.907	0.032	97	110	1.079	0.035	0.844	0.970
Rural	0.838	0.039	111	97	1.106	0.046	0.760	0.915
Total	0.875	0.025	208	206	1.067	0.028	0.826	0.924
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.887	0.032	97	110	0.988	0.036	0.823	0.950
Rural	0.856	0.034	111	97	1.030	0.040	0.787	0.925
Total	0.872	0.023	208	206	1.003	0.027	0.825	0.919
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.938	0.027	97	110	1.086	0.028	0.885	0.991
Rural	0.883	0.032	111	97	1.036	0.036	0.820	0.946
Total	0.912	0.021	208	206	1.041	0.023	0.871	0.953
Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.835	0.036	97	110	0.955	0.043	0.764	0.906
Rural	0.730	0.044	111	97	1.053	0.061	0.641	0.819
Total	0.786	0.028	208	206	0.989	0.036	0.729	0.842
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.284	0.027	447	505	1.235	0.095	0.230	0.338
Rural	0.336	0.026	446	389	1.107	0.077	0.285	0.388
Total	0.307	0.019	893	894	1.189	0.062	0.269	0.345
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.150	0.010	2310	2310	1.328	0.066	0.130	0.169
Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.118	0.018	389	441	1.092	0.154	0.082	0.155
Rural	0.170	0.021	405	352	1.063	0.121	0.129	0.212
Total	0.141	0.013	794	793	1.054	0.095	0.115	0.168
Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.221	0.026	389	441	1.142	0.117	0.169	0.273
Rural	0.299	0.030	405	352	1.235	0.100	0.239	0.358
Total	0.256	0.019	794	793	1.169	0.076	0.217	0.294
Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.198	0.026	389	441	1.177	0.130	0.146	0.249
Rural	0.316	0.028	405	352	1.166	0.089	0.260	0.372
Total	0.250	0.019	794	793	1.153	0.076	0.213	0.288
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.238	0.016	1578	1782	1.496	0.068	0.206	0.270
Rural	0.331	0.019	1615	1408	1.627	0.058	0.293	0.369
Total	0.279	0.012	3193	3190	1.566	0.045	0.254	0.304
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.224	0.022	474	543	1.147	0.098	0.180	0.268
Rural	0.274	0.023	522	451	1.160	0.083	0.229	0.319
Total	0.246	0.016	996	994	1.157	0.064	0.215	0.278

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Goa, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) \geq 25.0 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.244	0.015	1578	1782	1.416	0.063	0.213	0.275
Rural	0.149	0.013	1615	1408	1.519	0.090	0.122	0.176
Total	0.202	0.010	3193	3190	1.469	0.052	0.181	0.223
Body mass index (BMI) \geq 25.0 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.179	0.019	474	543	1.097	0.108	0.141	0.218
Rural	0.125	0.017	522	451	1.165	0.135	0.091	0.158
Total	0.154	0.013	996	994	1.129	0.084	0.129	0.180
Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.873	0.018	1726	1949	2.212	0.020	0.837	0.908
Rural	0.850	0.020	1738	1515	2.381	0.024	0.810	0.891
Total	0.863	0.013	3464	3464	2.293	0.016	0.836	0.890
Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.958	0.010	523	599	1.089	0.010	0.939	0.977
Rural	0.909	0.025	562	485	2.023	0.027	0.860	0.958
Total	0.936	0.012	1085	1084	1.651	0.013	0.912	0.961
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.311	0.026	1726	1949	2.295	0.082	0.260	0.362
Rural	0.251	0.019	1738	1515	1.779	0.074	0.214	0.289
Total	0.285	0.017	3464	3464	2.160	0.058	0.252	0.318
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.379	0.037	523	599	1.727	0.097	0.305	0.452
Rural	0.210	0.029	562	485	1.708	0.140	0.151	0.269
Total	0.303	0.024	1085	1084	1.708	0.079	0.255	0.351
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	1.773	0.110	na	5596	1.153	0.062	1.553	1.993
Rural	1.815	0.098	na	4367	1.054	0.054	1.619	2.010
Total	1.793	0.076	na	9963	1.128	0.042	1.641	1.944
Age-specific fertility for women age 15-19 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.033	0.008	na	944	1.257	0.230	0.018	0.049
Rural	0.013	0.005	na	692	1.183	0.404	0.002	0.023
Total	0.025	0.005	na	1636	1.283	0.201	0.015	0.035
Age-specific fertility for women age 20-24 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.090	0.014	na	991	1.339	0.151	0.063	0.117
Rural	0.081	0.010	na	745	1.041	0.122	0.061	0.100
Total	0.086	0.009	na	1736	1.271	0.103	0.068	0.104
Age-specific fertility for women age 25-29 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.123	0.010	na	984	0.929	0.084	0.102	0.143
Rural	0.135	0.010	na	808	0.970	0.077	0.114	0.156
Total	0.128	0.007	na	1792	0.951	0.057	0.114	0.143
Age-specific fertility for women age 30-34 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.082	0.011	na	982	1.271	0.140	0.059	0.104
Rural	0.095	0.010	na	717	0.976	0.102	0.076	0.114
Total	0.087	0.008	na	1699	1.173	0.089	0.072	0.103
Age-specific fertility for women age 35-39 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.023	0.006	na	838	0.964	0.240	0.012	0.034
Rural	0.033	0.006	na	633	0.948	0.194	0.020	0.046
Total	0.027	0.004	na	1470	0.962	0.154	0.019	0.036
Age-specific fertility for women age 40-44 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.004	0.003	na	607	0.997	0.700	0.000	0.009
Rural	0.007	0.003	na	503	0.975	0.485	0.000	0.014
Total	0.005	0.002	na	1111	0.973	0.404	0.001	0.009
Age-specific fertility for women age 45-49 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	249	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.000	0.000	na	269	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Total	0.000	0.000	na	518	nc	nc	0.000	0.000

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Goa, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	7.890	3.923	507	573	1.003	0.497	0.044	15.735
Rural	9.980	4.353	501	437	0.978	0.436	1.273	18.687
Total	8.794	2.910	1008	1009	0.995	0.331	2.975	14.613
Postneonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	10.061	4.330	508	574	0.963	0.430	1.401	18.722
Rural	1.994	1.998	501	437	nc	1.002	0.000	5.990
Total	6.543	2.599	1009	1010	1.023	0.397	1.344	11.742
Infant mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	17.951	5.649	508	574	0.957	0.315	6.654	29.248
Rural	11.974	4.693	501	437	0.978	0.392	2.588	21.360
Total	15.337	3.765	1009	1010	0.983	0.245	7.808	22.867
Child mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	6.188	3.471	488	551	0.958	0.561	0.000	13.130
Rural	3.363	2.476	484	422	0.989	0.736	0.000	8.315
Total	4.991	2.252	972	973	1.003	0.451	0.487	9.495
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	24.028	6.810	510	576	0.986	0.283	10.408	37.648
Rural	15.297	5.118	502	438	0.960	0.335	5.061	25.533
Total	20.252	4.453	1012	1013	1.006	0.220	11.346	29.158
Women with any anaemia (women age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.389	0.016	1600	1807	1.335	0.042	0.357	0.422
Rural	0.368	0.015	1638	1428	1.221	0.040	0.338	0.397
Total	0.380	0.011	3238	3235	1.310	0.029	0.357	0.402
Men with any anaemia (men age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.110	0.018	471	539	1.274	0.167	0.074	0.147
Rural	0.097	0.015	515	445	1.163	0.156	0.067	0.127
Total	0.104	0.012	986	984	1.249	0.117	0.080	0.129
Children with any anaemia (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.377	0.033	308	349	1.165	0.087	0.311	0.442
Rural	0.387	0.031	359	312	1.199	0.081	0.325	0.450
Total	0.382	0.023	667	661	1.183	0.059	0.336	0.427
na = Not applicable								
nc = Not calculated because the denominator is zero								