District Level Household and Facility Survey

2007-08

Andhra Pradesh

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BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SURVEY DESIGN, SAMPLE SIZE AND DESIGN WEIGHT

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

Sampling weight for household, ever married women and unmarried women were generated for each district. These design weights were used for computations of district level demographic and RCH indicators. The selection probabilities f^i_1, f^i_2 and f^i_3 at different stages of randomization pertaining to the ith PSU of a district were the main inputs for generation of design weight. These selection probabilities are defined as follows:

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

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

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

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

(in case the ith selected PSU is segmented)

= (Number of households in the selected segment) / (number of households in the PSU)

The value of $f_2^{\,i}$ is to be equal to one for un-segmented PSU.

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

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

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

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

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

$$f^i = \left(f_1^i * f_2^i * f_3^i\right)$$

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

HR_i is the household response rate of the ith sampled PSU, assumed to be 10 % but actual response rates are used here. The normalized weight used in the generation of district indicators as

$$n_i^d = \frac{\underset{i}{\Sigma} n_i}{\underset{i}{\Sigma} n_i * w^i} * w^i, \; i = 1, 2, 3\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots, 50.$$

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

district weights n_i^d for the ith PSU in dth district using external control so that sample results do not deviate from the corresponding information about the population.

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

$$n_i^s = n_i^d * \frac{\left(N_i^d \middle/ N_{sc}\right)}{\left(n_i^d \middle/ n_s\right)}$$, where n_i^d represents household sample in ith district, n_s is the total sample in the state. These households' weights are computed for rural-urban areas separately. Considering sample and census currently married women age between 15-49 years and married males above 15 years for specified state by districts and rural-urban residence, state level women weights are obtained for estimation of state level indicators.

IMPLEMENTATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

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

SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

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

Household Questionnaire

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

on the main source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, source of lighting, type of cooking fuel, ownership of durable goods in the household, religion and caste of household head. The other information collected relates to awareness of government programmes.

Ever Married Women's Questionnaire

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

Unmarried Women's Questionnaire

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

Village Questionnaire

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

Facility Survey Questionnaires

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

HOUSEHOLD AND VILLAGE BACKGROUND

DLHS-3 Coverage and Response Rate

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 25,321 households, 21,730 ever-married women and 3,945 unmarried women in Andhra Pradesh state (Table 1.1). The response rates are 90.5, 85.0 and 78.0 percent for households, ever-married and unmarried women respectively. The household response rate varies from 80.6 percent in Hyderabad to 96.5 percent in West Godavari. The response rate of ever-married women varied from 64.2 percent in Hyderabad to 90.5 percent in Nellore. The response rate for both household and ever-married women is the lowest in Hyderabad. In contrary, the response rate for unmarried women is the highest in Hyderabad (87.1 percent) and the lowest in Guntur (66.5 percent). As far as the demographic indicators of Andhra Pradesh (Table 1.2) are concerned, from 2001 census it can be noted that the overall sex ratio of 978 female per 1,000 males is above the national sex ratio of 933. In Nizamabad district, Srikakulam and Vizianagaram district of Andhra Pradesh, girls outnumber boys and in the remaining districts of Andhra Pradesh, the sex ratio is well above the national figure. The sex ratio in Hyderabad corresponds to the national sex ratio.

Village Characteristics

As regards the accessibility of health facilities to the sampled villages, 46.6 percent of villages have Sub-Centres within the village itself and as many as 45.9 percent of the villages are within 5 km. distance from a Sub-Centre. In Andhra Pradesh, 12.6 percent of the villages have a government dispensary within the village, 10.6 percent have Primary Health Centres (PHC) and 22.7 percent of the sampled villages have private clinics within the villages (Table 2.11). In Andhra Pradesh, 45.5 percent of villages have a governmental health facility. There is dearth of doctors, with only 10.8 percent of villages having doctors. It varies from absence of doctor in Karimnagar, Warangal, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, West Godavari and Nellore to 37.5 percent in Nizamabad. Three-fourths of villages in Andhra Pradesh have an ASHA (67.0 percent) and four-fifths of villages have an *Anganwadi* worker (Table 2.12).

Household Characteristics

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 1, 14,246 persons (Table 2.1) from 25,321 households (Table 2.8) in Andhra Pradesh covering all the twenty-three districts. About three-fifths of households (74.2 percent) are concentrated in rural areas and one-fourth of the households (25.8 percent) are in urban areas. In Andhra Pradesh, majority of the households belong to the Hindu religion (85.8 percent), 7.3 percent are Christians and 6.7 percent are Muslims (Table 2.7). Thirteen percent of household heads are females. Forty-seven percent of the household heads belong to other backward classes, 20.2 percent to others, 10.8 percent belong to scheduled tribe and 22.3 percent of household heads belong to scheduled castes (Table 2.7). The median age of household head is 45 years. The average household size in the state is 4.5 persons and there is no rural-urban difference in family size.

Most of the households (89.6 Percent) in Andhra Pradesh have electricity connection, 92 percent of households have access to improved source of drinking, with 23 percent of them having access to tap water for drinking into dwelling/yard/plot, 36 percent of households have provision for flush toilet, 26.3 percent of households use LPG for cooking, 41.0 percent live in *pucca* houses and thirty-eight percent have at least 3 rooms (Table 2.8). It is surprising to

note that 82.5 percent of households in Andhra Pradesh have BPL (below poverty line) cards and it varies from 45.5 percent in Hyderabad to 95.0 percent in Mahbubnagar (Table 2.9).

Household Wealth Index

Combining household amenities, assets and durable goods, a wealth index is computed at the national level and divided into quintiles. Households are categorized from the poorest to the richest groups corresponding to the lowest to the highest quintiles at the national level. Based on national cut-off points, in Andhra Pradesh, ten percent of households are in the lowest wealth quintile and 20 percent of households are in the highest wealth quintile. More than half of the households (57 percent) in urban areas are in the highest wealth quintile while in rural areas it is only 7 percent. Percent distribution of households by wealth quintile is as shown in Figure 1.

FIGURE 1
PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY WEALTH QUINTILE

Area	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
Urban	1	3	10	30	57
Rural	13	20	36	25	7
ANDHRA PRADESH	10	15	29	26	20
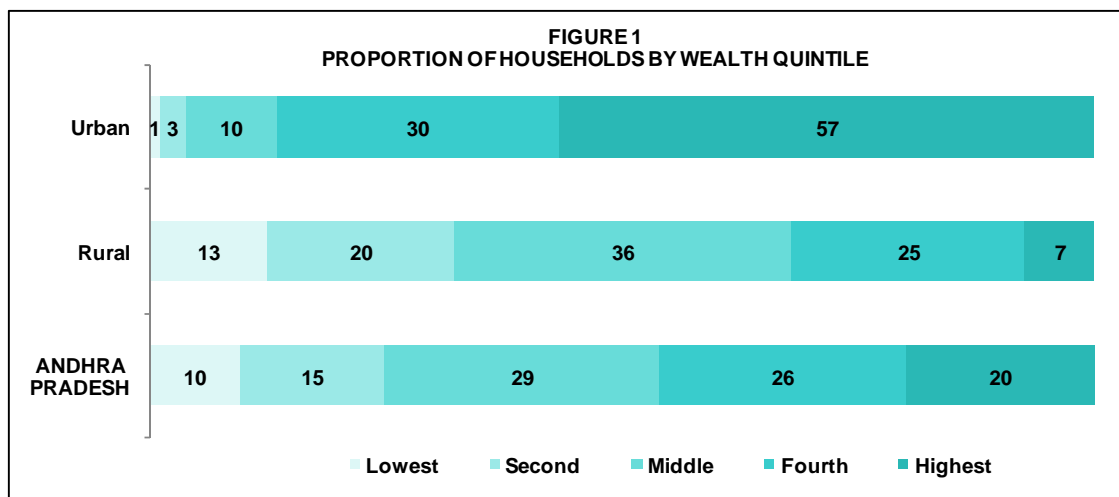
Age-Sex Composition

The overall sex ratio in Andhra Pradesh is 1,007 females per 1000 males (Table 2.1). The age-sex pyramid (Figure 2) depict a scenario of declining fertility with shrinking base of 28 percent of the total population below 15 years and indicates a gradually aging population with 5 percent of the population being above the age of 65 years. The remaining percent of the 66.8 population is in the 15-64 years age group. There is negligible rural-urban difference in having children below 15 years and having persons above 65 years.

The mean age at marriage of boys and girls in Andhra Pradesh are 23.8 years and 19.0 years respectively. In Andhra Pradesh 19.5 percent of boys and 28.6 percent of girls were married before attaining the minimum legal age for marriage (Table 2.3).

FIGURE 2
AGE-SEX PYRAMID

7
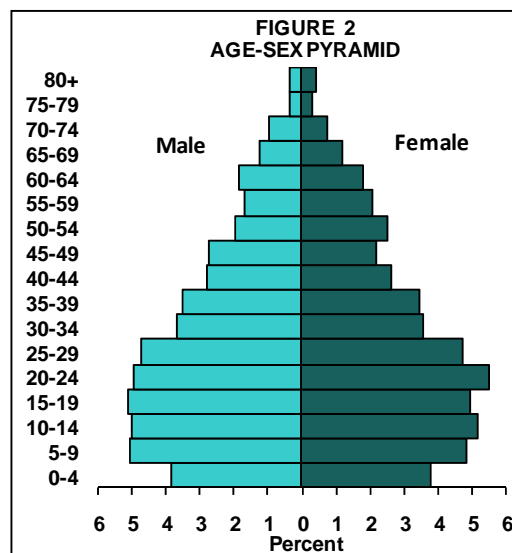
Literacy by Age and Sex

Thirty-nine percent of the population 7 years and above are non-literate; it is 48.4 percent for females and 29.9 percent for males (Table 2.4). The gender gap in literacy rate is narrow for the two broad age groups 7-9 years and 10-14 years. However for the age group 15-19 years, there is considerable gender gap in literacy rate by 10 percentage points (Table 2.4), also shown in Figure 3. The information on main reasons for dropping out of school was also collected in DLHS-3. For girls below 18 years as many as 30.1 percent stated that they were required for household work followed by 19.6 percent who cited disinterest in studies as the main reason for dropping out of school (Table 2.6). On the other hand, 29.1 percent of boys cited disinterest in studies as the main reason for dropping out of school followed by 20.9 percent who stated they were required for household work.

FIGURE 3
PERCENTAGE LITERATE BY AGE AND SEX

Age	MALE	FEMALE
7-9	86	85
10-14	95	92
15-19	91	81
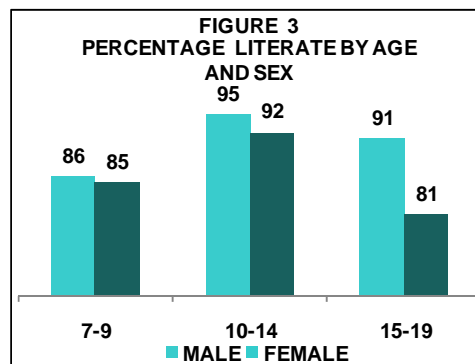
CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

Thirty-six percent of ever married sampled women between 15-49 years got married at age 18 and above in both rural and urban areas (Table 3.1). There are more non-literate women in rural areas (61.8 percent) than in urban areas (27.8 percent).Non-literate husbands are about two times lesser compared to non-literate wives/women in both rural and urban areas. More than half of women in Andhra Pradesh is illiterate (53.2 percent) and 17.6 percent of women are educated at least for 10 years and the proportion of husbands with this many years of schooling is 29.2 percent. About half of the ever married women (49.2 percent) were married for 15 years or more and the distribution of ever married women in the categories of less than 5, 5-9 and 10-14 years marital duration are almost uniform, with at least 16 percent in each category.

In Andhra Pradesh, 7.6 and 13.7 percent of women belong to households in the lowest and second lowest wealth quintiles. The corresponding proportions of women belonging to these wealth quintile categories in rural areas are respectively 9.9 and 17.6 percent while in urban areas these are 0.7 and 2.1 percent respectively. Twenty-one percent of women belong to the highest wealth quintile, with only 8.0 percent in rural area and 58.2 percent in urban area.

Mean Children Ever Born by Districts

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever married women between 15-49 years is found to be 2.3 with marginal differential by residence, while it is 2.7 for non-literate and 1.6 for women with at least 10 years of education (Table 3.5). The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever married women between 40-49 years is 3.3.

The mean children ever born to ever married women by district is shown in Figure 4 and it varies from 2.6 children in Adilabad and Mahbubnagar districts to 2.1 children in Nellore and Nizamabad districts, while the state average is 2.3 children.

Out of the births to ever married women during the three year period preceding the survey, 18.2 percent were of third or higher order births and the corresponding figures were 26.3 and

21.9 percent respectively for non-literate and for the ever-married women with less than 5 years of schooling (Table 3.3). The births of third and higher order were more among the ever married women who are non-literate (26.3 percent), belonging to lowest wealth index (31.2 percent), those belonging to scheduled tribes (32.2 percent), compared to ever-married women educated at least up to 10 years (8.4 percent), those belonging to highest wealth index (11.6 percent), and those belonging to other castes (13.2 percent). Births of third and higher order are highest in Adilabad district (33.1 percent) and lowest in Guntur district (5.6 percent) (Table 3.4).

In Andhra Pradesh, most of the outcomes (94 percent) of pregnancies which occurred during the three years period preceding the survey to currently married women between 15-49 years are found to be live births. Only 4 percent of the pregnancies in the three years period preceding the survey resulted in spontaneous abortion and varies from 1.3 percent in Adilabad to 7.3 percent in Vizianagaram district (Table 3.7).

FIGURE 4
MEAN CHILDREN EVER BORN BY DISTRICT

District	Mean
Nellore	2.1
Nizamabad	2.1
Chittoor	2.2
Cuddapah	2.2
Guntur	2.2
Krishna	2.2
Visakhapatnam	2.2
Vizianagaram	2.2
Srikakulam	2.2
Karimnagar	2.2
Andhra Pradesh	2.3
Anantapur	2.3
West Godavari	2.3
East Godavari	2.3
Khammam	2.3
Warangal	2.3
Rangareddi	2.3
Hyderabad	2.3
Medak	2.3
Prakasam	2.4
Kurnool	2.5
Nalgonda	2.5
Mahbubnagar	2.6
Adilabad	2.6

Fertility Intention and Preferences of Currently Married Women

Fertility preferences of currently married women in terms of desire for additional child and timing to have the desired additional child by number of living children are given in Table 3.7. Among those with no living children, about two-third of women (64.5 percent) want a child soon within the next two years and 16 percent want a child 2 or more years later. Among the currently married women with one living child, the proportion wanting an additional child soon within 2 years and after 2 years is 33 and 20 percent respectively. Most of the currently married women with two or more living children are either sterilized or want no more children.

Figure 5 depicts the fertility preference of all currently married women regardless of number of living children. Eight percent of currently married women want no more children, 15 percent want a child soon, 1 percent is undecided and 66 percent have undergone sterilization.

FIGURE 5
FERTILITY PREFERENCE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN

Inconsistent response 1%

Declared infecund 3%

Want another soon 15%

Want another later 6%

Want another, undecided when 1%

Undecided 1%

Want no more 8%

Sterilized 66%
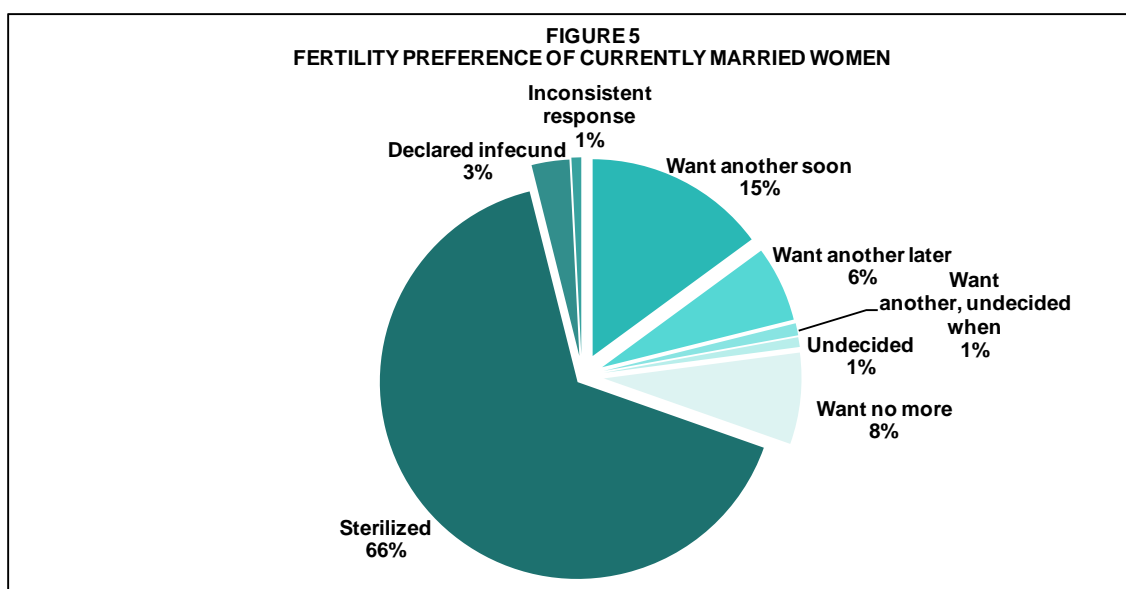
Among the currently married women with no living children but want a child, 85.7 percent reported that sex of the child does not matter, 4.3 percent say it is up to god while 7 and 3 percent want a boy and a girl respectively. With increasing number of living children, longing for an additional boy child becomes more and more magnified from 27.8 percent among currently married women with one child to 83.1 percent among currently married women with four or more living children (Table 3.6).

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

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

Any ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

In Andhra Pradesh 96 percent of the women who had their last birth during the three year period preceding the survey, had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service. Majority of women (63.6 percent) had received the service from a private health facility and little over two-fifth of women (43.9 percent) had received the ANC service from a government health facility (Table 4.1).

Any ANC coverage by selected background characteristics are diagrammatically depicted in Figure 6. In Andhra Pradesh, ANC coverage is reasonably good with more than 90 percent of women receiving any ANC irrespective of socio-economic background. A distinctive feature is that any ANC increases sharply with education and wealth index. Any ANC is 92 percent among non-literate as against 100.0 percent among women educated for 10 or more years and 79.0 percent among lowest wealth index as against 99.6 percent among women in highest

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wealth index. There is only a marginal rural-urban gap of 3.8 percentage points in availing any ANC, with 98.8 percent among urban residents and 95.0 percent among rural residents.

The coverage of any ANC is highest in Hyderabad (100.0 percent), near universal coverage in Krishna, Nalgonda and Warangal (99.5 to 99.8 percent) and lowest in Adilabad district (88.3 percent). Majority of women in Chittoor district in the state are availing ANC from a government health facility (72.1 percent) while in Karimnagar district women are availing ANC from a private health facility (87.1 percent) (Table 4.2).

The proportion of women who received at least three ANC is 89.4 percent (Table 4.5A) and 67.3 percent of women had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy. Ninety-two percent women had received at least one

FIGURE 6
ANY ANC BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Percent
Age Group	
15-19	96
20-24	97
25-29	95
30-34	95
35+	92
No. of living children	
0	88
1	98
2	97
3	93
4+	88
Residence	
Rural	95
Urban	99
Education	
Non-literate	92
Less than five years	96
5-9 years	99
10 or more years	100

TT injection whereas 41 percent of the women received full ANC in Andhra Pradesh (Table 4.5B). The proportions of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets/syrup and received at least one TT injection are 45.7 percent and 92.4 percent respectively (Table 4.6).

The utilization of antenatal care services differ by districts. In Andhra Pradesh, the proportion of women who received full ANC is lowest in Adilabad district (22.7 percent) and is highest in Karimnagar (56.1 percent) (Table 4.6). Hyderabad ranks highest in the percentage of women with antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy (86.2 percent). Three or more antenatal care visits is the highest in Krishna district (98.3 percent) and lowest in Visakhapatnam district (76.4 percent). Almost all women in Hyderabad had at least one tetanus toxoid injection, while women in Karimnagar district ranks highest in percentage of women who had 100+IFA tablets/syrup (57.5 percent) and East Godavari (30.2 percent) ranks lowest in the percentage of women who had 100+IFA tablets/syrup. Districtwise variation in coverage of full ANC is shown in the Map 1.

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**MAP 1
FULL ANTE-NATAL CHECK-UP BY DISTRICTS**
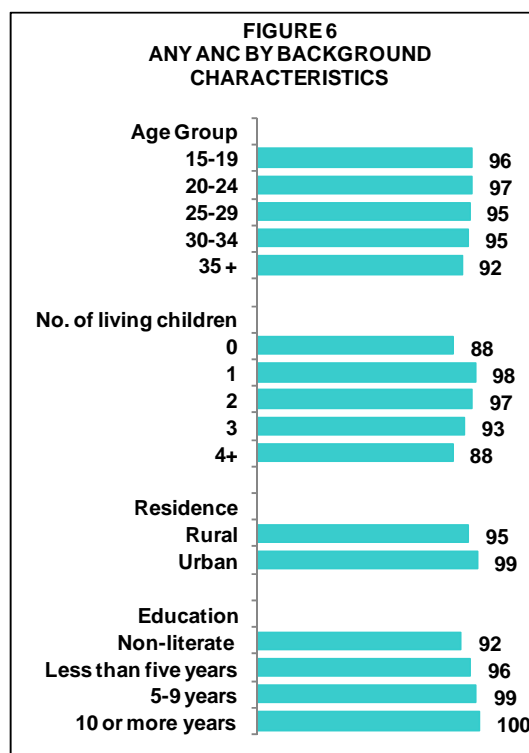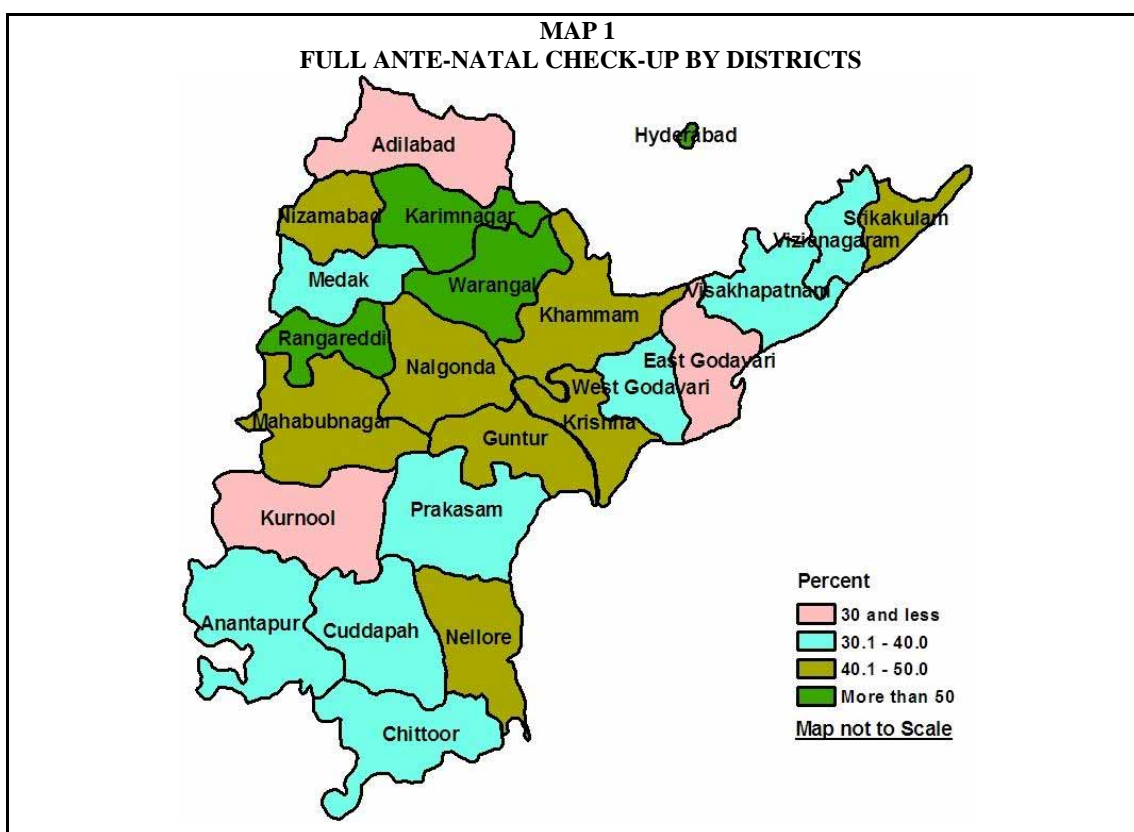
Even when women receive ANC, all recommended components of ANC to monitor high risk pregnancy, are not availed by women during pregnancy. Among women receiving ANC, 87.0 percent had an abdominal examination, 91.3 percent had their weight measured, and 86.2 percent had their blood pressure checked. Blood and urine test were conducted for 89.7 and 89.6 percent of women respectively (Table 4.3).

All components of ANC are more likely to be received by women in urban areas, more educated women and women in the higher wealth index. Information on sonography/ ultrasound test during pregnancy was also collected during the survey. For the state as a whole, 67.8 percent of the total pregnancies ending in either still or live birth were subjected to a sonography/ultrasound test (Table 4.3). The percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test was more in urban areas (80.9 percent) compared to rural area (63.6 percent). It is also high among women belonging to the highest wealth quintile (88.3 percent), women with 10 or more years of schooling (86.9 percent), and women belonging to other category (78.8 percent) (Table 4.3).

Institutional Delivery

In Andhra Pradesh, the institutional delivery improved progressively from 51 percent in DLHS-1 and 61 percent in DLHS-2 to 72 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08). The progress in institutional delivery is presented in the Figure 7.
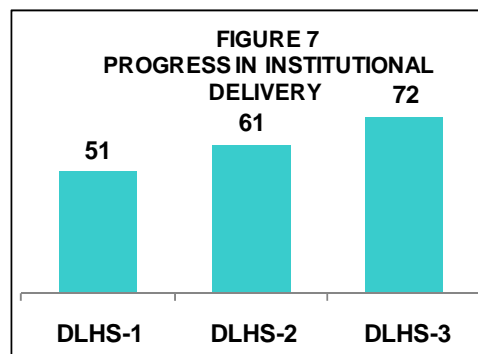
About three-fourth of deliveries (71.8 percent) in the three year period preceding the survey which resulted either in still or live births were in health facilities, either public or private (Table 4.7). The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 43.2 percent in Adilabad district to 95.6 percent in Hyderabad (Table 4.9). District wise variation in institutional delivery is presented in the Map 2.

FIGURE 7
PROGRESS IN INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY

MAP 2
INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY BY DISTRICTS
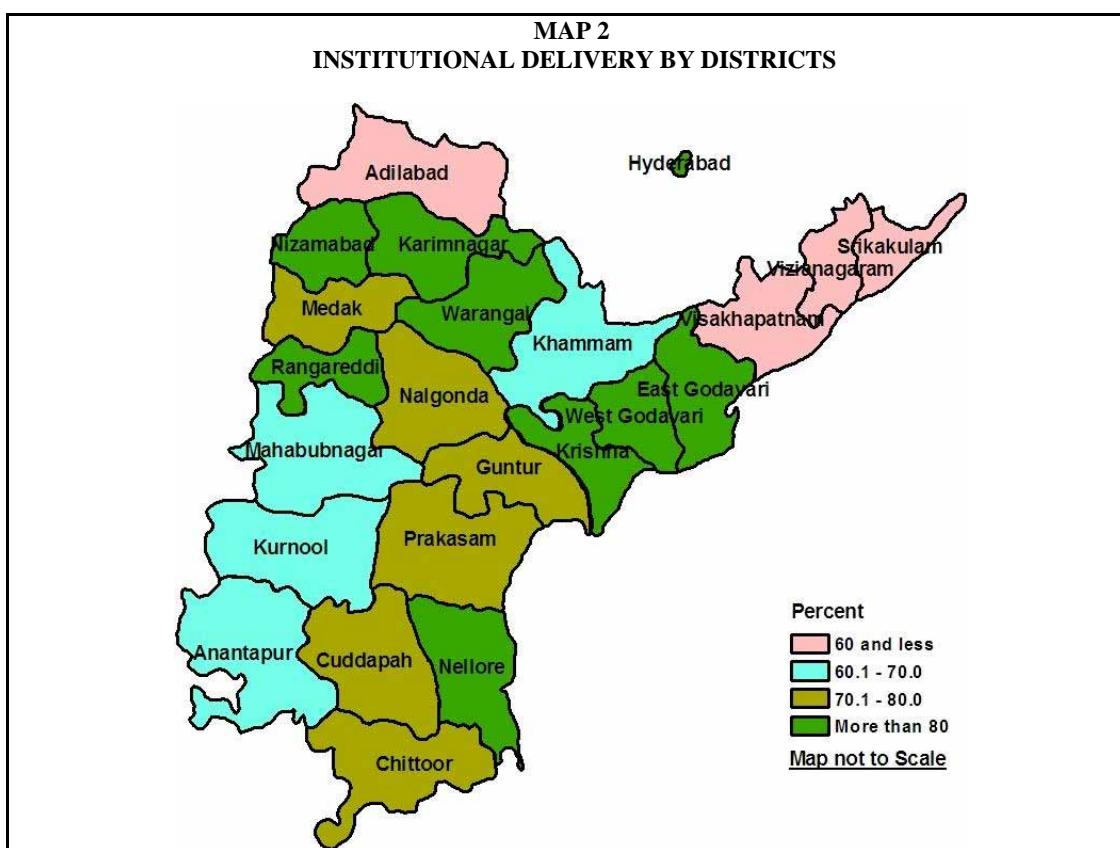
In Andhra Pradesh, 75.6 percent of women had safe deliveries (institutional or home deliveries, assisted by skilled person). The better performing districts, in terms of safe delivery are Hyderabad (96.9 percent), Karimnagar (92.7 percent) and East Godavari (92.2 percent) (Table 4.9). For 28 percent of women who had home deliveries, the main reasons cited for not delivering their child in a health facility were no time to go to health facility (50.7 percent), not necessary (19.0 percent), and better care at home (15.9 percent) (Table 4.10).

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In Andhra Pradesh, 22.1 percent of the deliveries which took place in institutions after January 1, 2004 have been provided with JSY financial assistance (Table 4.8). The mean cost of delivery at government health facility is lower (Rs. 2,603) as compared to private health facility (Rs. 8,401). Ten percent of women who had institutional delivery used an ambulance or jeep or car as the mode of transport and mean cost of transportation is Rs.187 (Table 4.8).

Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

In Andhra Pradesh, as much as 42 percent of women who had still/live births in the three years preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy. This varies from 22 percent each in Khammam (21.9 percent) and Nellore (22.4 percent) to 67.4 percent in East Godavari district (Table 4.6). Eighty-three percent who had complications sought treatment for the problem in Andhra Pradesh (Table 4.15).

About half of the women (45.0 percent) in Andhra Pradesh had faced at least one delivery complication (Table 4.11). The main type of delivery complications experienced by women who had still or live births in the three year period preceding the survey are premature labour (70.4 Percent), prolonged labour (34.0 percent) and excessive bleeding (22.7 Percent). Reporting of delivery complication is slightly higher among the women who live in rural areas (45.2 percent) as compared to their urban counterparts (44.3 percent). Delivery complications vary from a low of 21 percent in Mahbubnagar to a high of 64.5 percent in Srikakulam district (Table 4.15).

One-fourth of women in Andhra Pradesh had post-delivery complications. The major type of post delivery complication is high fever (55.3 percent) followed by lower abdominal pain (36.4 percent) and excessive bleeding (32.7 percent) (Table 4.12). Among women who had post-delivery complications, about three-fourths of them (72.2 percent) had sought treatment (Table 4.14).

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, NRHM envisages new born care, breastfeeding and food supplementation at the right time and a complete package of immunization for children. Three-fourths of newborns during the three years preceding the survey was examined within 24 hours of birth (Table 5.1). Newborns to women of urban residents, newborns to women educated up to 10 or more years belonging to other castes and newborns to women in highest wealth index received more newborn care within 24 hours compared to others. Among women who availed newborn care, about three-fifths (57.1 percent) received newborn care from a private health facility, 36.3 percent from a government health facility, and 5.7 percent received new born care at home (Table 5.1).

Ninety percent of children under 3 years of age, born after January 1, 2004 were fed with colostrum and there is not much variation by residence (Table 5.2). There is visible variation across districts with at least 95 percent of children being fed with colostrum in the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Guntur, Rangareddi, Anantapur and Chittoor while in the other districts it is in the range of 72 to 94 percent. Feeding of colostrum is the lowest in Nizamabad district (72.1 percent) and is the highest in Chittoor district (97.2 percent) (Table 5.5).

About half of women (46.6 percent) had initiated breast milk within one hour of birth of the child. The initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth is least practiced among women in Nizamabad district (27.2 percent) and most widely practiced in East Godavari (65.2 percent). Seventy-six percent of women initiate breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children, ranging from 55.9 percent in Nizamabad to 87.7 percent in Khammam (Table 5.5). The proportion of women who initiated breastfeeding, within 24 hours and after 24 hours of birth to children born in the three year period preceding the survey are 75.5 and 24.5 percent respectively.

Forty-nine percent of children under two months of age are exclusively breastfed. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding of the youngest surviving child in Andhra Pradesh is very short with only 5.4 months (Table 5.3). For those children who had started food supplementation while still breastfeeding, median age in months at the time of other fluids, semi-solid food and solid food supplementation are 6.7 months, 7.8 months and 9.8 months respectively. The proportion of youngest surviving child below 6 months of age who have exclusively breastfed is 43.3 percent (Table 5.4).

Immunization Coverage of Children Aged 12-23 Months

In DLHS-3 vaccination coverage of children aged 12-23 months has been recorded either from vaccination card or by asking the mothers in case the card was not shown. For 44 percent of children aged 12-23 months, immunization coverage of children was recorded from the card. Sixty-seven percent of children aged 12-23 months received full immunization comprising of BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles. Only one percent of children have not received any kind of immunization (Table 5.6).

The coverage of full immunization dropped off by 12 percentage points from 75 percent in DLHS-1 to 63 percent in DLHS-2. There is however, a marginal increase of four percentage point from 63 percent in DLHS-2 to 67 percent in DLHS-3 as depicted in Figure 8.

FIGURE 8
CHANGE IN FULL IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE OF CHILDREN
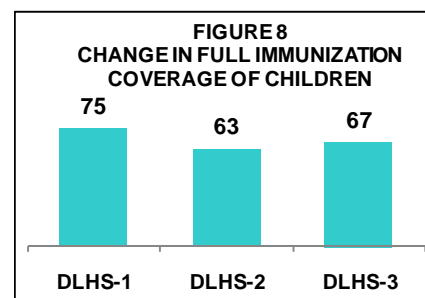
Full immunization coverage would have been well above 90 percent, if immunization against DPT did not drop down from 95 to 79 percent for first and third doses and had vaccination against polio not dropped from 98 to 82 percent for first and third dose. The key to improvement in full immunization coverage is to monitor drop out at any stage of vaccination before completion of full course of immunization. The drop out rates for DPT and polio are slightly lower in urban areas than in the rural areas. There is urban-rural gap in full vaccination by 8 percentage points. Girls (67.2 percent) are slightly more likely than boys (66.3 percent) to be fully vaccinated. Similarly, each of individual vaccination is slightly more likely to be received by girls than boys.

Birth order and vaccination shows negative relationship, with more vaccination coverage among the first birth order children. However, mother's education and wealth index has strong positive relationship with vaccination coverage. Three-fifths of children whose mothers are illiterate and thirty-five percent of children in the lowest wealth index are fully vaccinated

compared with 78.1 percent of children of mothers with 10 or more years of education and 76.6 percent of children from households in the highest wealth index (Table 5.6).

There are considerable inter-district differentials in the coverage for different vaccinations and for children receiving full vaccinations (Table 5.7). District-wise variation in coverage of full Immunization is depicted in the Map 3.

The percentage of children who are fully vaccinated ranges from 54.7 percent in Kurnool to 82.8 percent in Medak district. Karimnagar (82.5 percent), Krishna (82.9 percent) and Medak district (82.8 percent) stand out in full vaccination as more than 80 percent of children in each of these districts are fully vaccinated. Kurnool (54.7 percent) and Nellore (55.6 percent) have lower percentage of children fully vaccinated, much below the state average of 66.7 percent (Table 5.7). Similarly for individual vaccines there is inter-district differential.

MAP 3
FULL IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS BY DISTRICTS
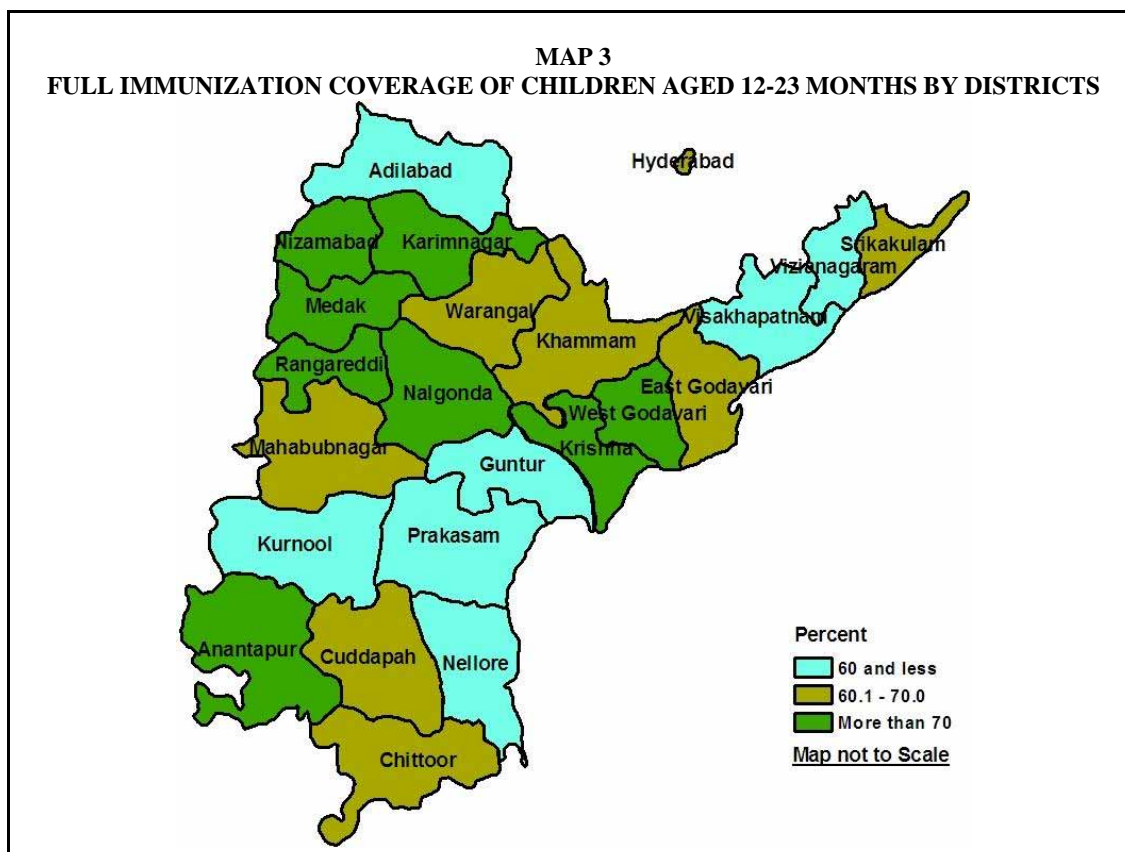
The coverage of BCG in all the districts of Andhra Pradesh is above 90 percent except in Visakhapatnam (86.9 percent). All children in East Godavari, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal, Khammam, West Godavari and Prakasam district have received BCG vaccination. The coverage of measles vaccination is the lowest in Adilabad district (73.6 percent) and highest in Nalgonda district (99.4 percent). Coverage of third dose of DPT is the lowest in Prakasam district (62.0 percent) while the coverage of third dose of Polio vaccination is the lowest in Nellore district (69.7 percent).

As regards the place of vaccination, sixty-seven percent received vaccination from government hospital /dispensary/ UHC/ UHP/ UFWC/ CHC/ rural hospital/ mobile clinic/ *anganwadi* or ICDS centre/ pulse polio centre/ AYUSH hospital or clinic/other government health facility centre. Sub-Centre and Primary Health Centre (PHC) are equally sought as a place for vaccination of children (17 percent each) (Table 5.8).

In Andhra Pradesh, 82.9 and 50.2 percent of children between 12-35 months of age had received at least one dose and 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A supplementation respectively (Table 5.9). Children whose mother's education is 10 or more years (89.3 percent), children from highest wealth index households (87.7 percent), children from other caste groups (86.0 percent), and children at first birth order (85.0 percent) are more likely to receive at least one dose of Vitamin-A than children of non-literate mothers (76.7 percent), children from lowest wealth quintile households (62.8 percent), scheduled tribe children (67.3 percent), and children of four or more birth order (68.5 percent).

In nine districts of Andhra Pradesh, namely Adilabad (51.8 percent), Visakhapatnam (70.5 percent), Warangal (76.3 percent), Guntur (77.3 percent), Cuddapah (79.1 percent), East Godavari (81.2 percent), Vizianagaram (82.2 percent) and Nellore (82.8 percent), the coverage of Vitamin-A, is below the state average of 82.9 percent. In Medak, Nalgonda, Khammam, Krishna and Karimnagar, the coverage of Vitamin-A, is above 90 percent.

Eighty-seven percent of children had Hepatitis-B vaccination in Andhra Pradesh. Children living in urban areas, lower birth order, mother's having 10 or more years of education, and those from richest households are more likely to receive Hepatitis-B injection than children living in rural areas, 4 or more birth order, non-literate mothers, and those from poorest households.

Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Management

DLHS-3 collected information on knowledge of diarrhoea and ARI management from women respondents as part of assessment of child care knowledge. Seventy percent of women in Andhra Pradesh have knowledge of diarrhoea management (Table 5.10). There is differential in knowledge of diarrhoea management among women. Women in urban areas, women with 10 or more years of education and women in the highest wealth index are more likely to know about diarrhoea management than women in rural areas, non-literate women and women in the lowest wealth index.

According to UNICEF, diarrhoea can be managed at home by providing children with an increased amount of fluid or Oral Re-hydration Therapy, and a combination of usual feeding. In case of Andhra Pradesh, a sizable percentage (41 and 35 percent) of women are aware about ORS and salt and sugar solution for treating children with diarrhoea. About three-fifths of women (58.5 percent) are aware of other treatments for diarrhoea management (Table 5.10). Sixty-nine percent of children suffering from diarrhoea sought advice/treatment while forty-four percent of children suffering from diarrhoea were actually treated with ORS. Sixty-one percent of children with diarrhoea sought advice/treatment from private health facility and 37.5 percent sought treatment from a government health facility (Table 5.11).

Less than two-fifths of women (33.9 percent) are aware about danger signs of ARI in Andhra Pradesh. Awareness of different danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ranges

from 26-74 percent. Seventy-one percent of women are aware of difficulty in breathing, pain in chest and productive cough (45.0 percent) and rapid breathing (35.7 percent) (Table 5.12).

Seven percent of children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Eighty percent suffering from ARI or fever sought advice/treatment either from a private (77.0 percent) or government health facility (15.9 percent) (Table 5.12).

The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea in the last two weeks prior to survey varies from two percent in Nellore to 13 percent in Warangal district (Table 5.13). The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea who received treatment is lowest in Warangal (33.1 percent) and all children suffering from diarrhoea received treatment in Rangareddi district (100.0 percent). The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 0.4 percent in Hyderabad to 12.8 percent in Karimnagar district. The percentage of children who sought advice/treatment for ARI or fever ranges from 50 percent in Hyderabad to 94.7 in West Godavari, Guntur and Cuddapah received treatment.

FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

To achieve population stabilization and promote healthy married life, NRHM promotes contraceptive use on voluntary basis through a comprehensive package of improved accessibility and incentive programme. The knowledge of any modern contraceptive method among currently married women is universal in Andhra Pradesh (Table 6.1). There is near universal awareness of Female sterilization for limiting and it is the most widely known contraceptive method in Andhra Pradesh. Pill is widely known contraceptive method for spacing, with 46.3 percent of women knowing about it. Other popular modern contraceptive methods for spacing are Condom and IUD (Table 6.1). Female condom is least known contraceptive method among women (9 percent). Similar pattern of knowledge and awareness of different contraceptives are also found in all the districts of Andhra Pradesh (Table 6.3).

Two-thirds of currently married women in Andhra Pradesh had ever used any contraceptive either modern or traditional method (Table 6.4). The proportion of currently married women who ever used any modern method is 67.0 percent. Female sterilization is the predominant limiting method being used by 61.6 percent of currently married women between 15-49 years and male oriented spacing temporary method like condom/*nirodh* is ever used by only 1.1 percent of husbands of currently married women. Oral pills and IUD are being ever used by 1.2 and 1.4 percent of currently married women (Table 6.4). The contraceptive prevalence rate is 4 percentage points higher in urban areas than in rural areas (rural 66.5 percent and urban 70.4 percent). Similarly, use of different contraceptive methods including traditional methods is marginally higher in urban areas than in the rural areas (Table 6.4).

Contraceptive Use

The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husbands shows (Figure 9) that 66.7 percent of them are using at the time of survey, one or the other modern method, mostly female sterilization (61.6 percent). Condom/nirodh is in use by less than one percent of currently married women's husbands (Table 6.5A).

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FIGURE 9
PERCENT CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN USING CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Any Method	Modern Method	Female Sterilization	Condom	IUD	Pill
67	67	62	0.4	0.3	0.2
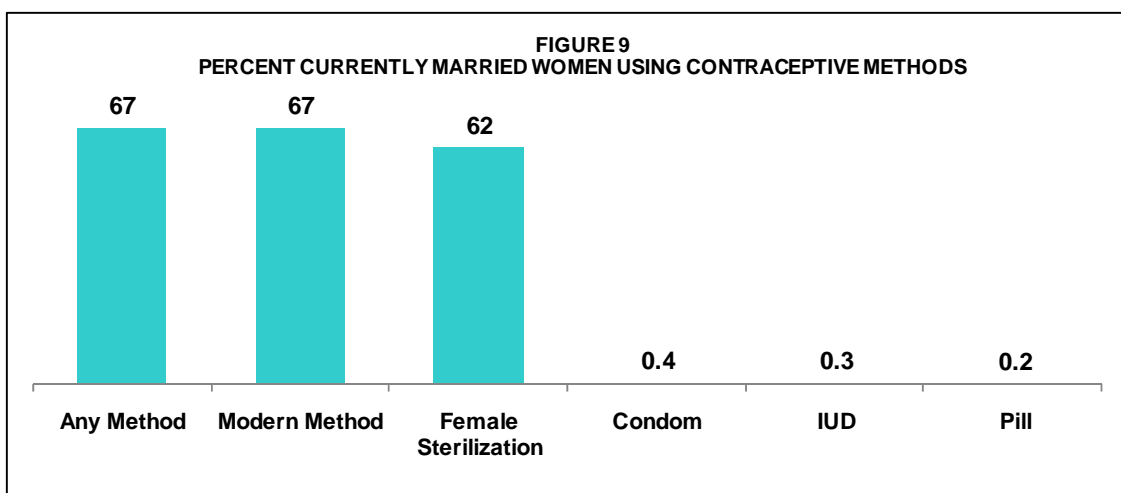
Female sterilization, regardless of family size, is more among currently married women who have one or more living sons compared to those with no living son. Thirty-three percent of women between 20-24 years, 63.2 percent of women between 25-29 years and 78.0 percent of women between 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey (Table 6.5A). Mean age of women at sterilization is 23.5 years (Table 6.6). Among the currently married women using IUD as a spacing method, the proportion continuing IUD for less than 2 is 43 percent (Table 6.5B). Oral of pills; users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 65.1 percent of the total users and 69.7 percent of condom users are continuing with the same method for longer than 6 months (Table 6.5B).

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Any Method

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women is 67 percent, improved from 63 percent in DLHS-2 and 59 percent in DLHS-1. It increased marginally by 4 percent points from 63 percent during DLHS-2 to 67 percent in DLHS-3 (Figure 10).

FIGURE 10
PROGRESS IN CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE

DLHS-1	DLHS-2	DLHS-3
59	63	67
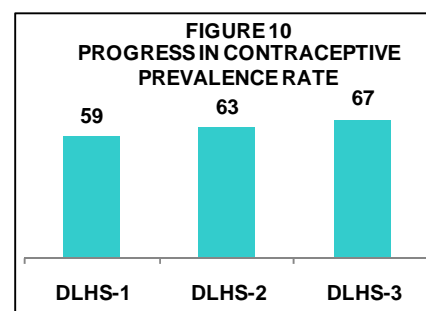
The prevalence of female sterilization in Visakhapatnam district (45.4 percent) is much below the state average of 61.7 percent and stands the lowest in the state. Female sterilization is the highest in West Godavari district (74.7 percent). In Andhra Pradesh, the use of modern spacing methods (pill and condom) is relatively poor, with less than one percent of currently women using it. Women currently using pill is highest in East Godavari, West Godavari and Guntur district (0.6 percent each). Condom use is highest in Visakhapatnam district with 2.0 percent. Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any method is the lowest in Cuddapah district (51.2 percent) and is the highest in East Godavari and West Godavari (78.5 percent each). CPR for any method is less than 60 percent Cuddapah, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar and Medak district. While in Prakasam, Warangal, Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Khammam, Srikakulam, Krishna, East Godavari and West Godavari, CPR for any method is above 70 percent ranging from 70.1 percent to 78.5 percent. District-wise variation in CPR of any method is depicted spatially in Map 4.

MAP 4
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE FOR ANY METHOD BY DISTRICTS
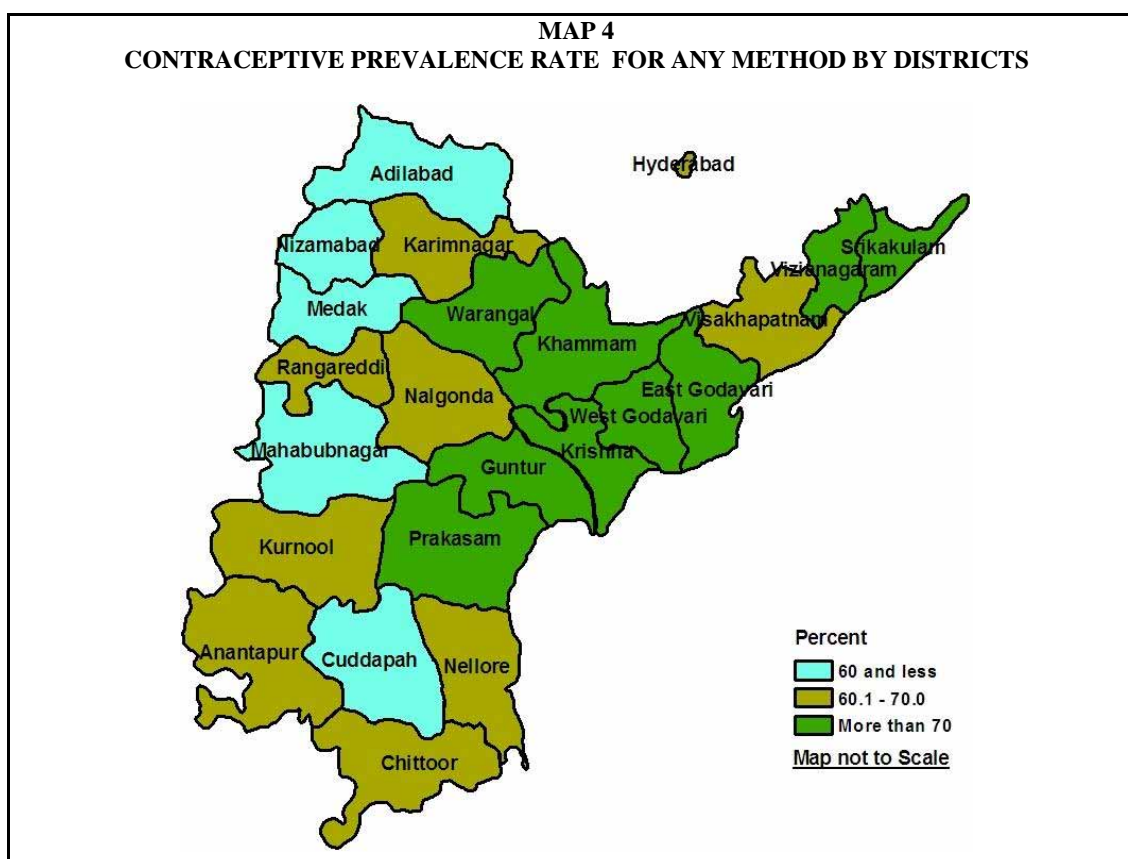
Seventy-nine percent sterilization had taken place in a government facility, where as only 15.2 percent women obtained their spacing method from government facility (Table 6.8).

In Andhra Pradesh, 69 percent of women who had undergone sterilization three years preceding the survey had received monetary benefit and as much as 91.1 percent of them received it at the time of discharge (Table 6.9).

In Andhra Pradesh 7.3, 44.0 and 16.6 percent of sterilized women, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side-effects before the adoption. Eleven, 19.0 and 9.9 percent of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side-effects or health problems (Table 6.10). The main health problems/side-effects faced by women who have undergone sterilization are body/back ache and abdominal pain (51.1 percent each), and weakness/inability to work (38.5 percent) followed by excessive bleeding (12.9 percent) as shown in the (Table 6.10).

Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception the main cited reason is related to fertility (66.0 percent), while 11.1 percent mentioned side effects and 22.9 percent cited other reasons (Table 6.11). For the younger women, reasons for discontinuation of contraception are mostly fertility related and it is also true for women with no living children. Eighteen percent of currently married women between 15-49 years, who were not using any contraceptive, intend to adopt limiting method and 0.8 percent intends to adopt a spacing method in future (Table 6.12). Among the women who intend to adopt either limiting or spacing method in future, 18.1 percent want to use it within 12 months and 27.9 percent

want to use it after 12 months. Hence, more than half of women (54.0 percent) are still undecided about the timing for adopting any family planning method.

Unmet Need for Contraception

Currently married women physiologically fertile for conceiving and who want more children after two or more years are considered to have unmet need for spacing. Currently married women who still are physiologically fertile for conceiving and want no more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting.

In Andhra Pradesh, the total unmet need for contraception, either for spacing or limiting is 8.1 percent, slightly lower than it was at the time of DLHS-2 (11.7 percent). The Unmet need for contraception during DLHS-2 to DLHS-3 decreased by 4 percentage points as shown in the Figure 11. The unmet need for limiting is 4.0 percent and the unmet need for spacing 4.1 percent (Table 6.15).

FIGURE 11
PROGRESS IN UNMET NEED FOR CONTRACEPTION
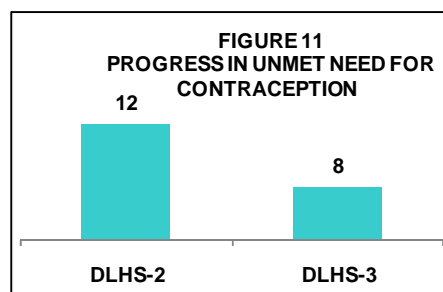
Unmet need for spacing is 17.2 percent for women belonging to scheduled caste, 11-17 percent for women under 25 years, 6.8 percent for rural women, 5.2 percent for women with four or more living child and 4.8 percent for women in the lowest wealth index. The unmet need for spacing is the highest in Cuddapah district (6.4 percent) and lowest in Khammam district (1.4 percent). The unmet need for limiting is 4 percent in the state; it is the highest, 7.6 percent in Adilabad district, and lowest in East Godavari district (1.6 percent) (Table 6.16). Figure 12 shows the association between unmet need and contraceptive prevalence rates by districts.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate and Unmet Need by Districts

It can be noted that unmet need for contraception is low for districts with higher contraceptive prevalence rates. Unmet need is 12.9 percent in Cuddapah, the highest amongst the districts and the lowest in Khammam district (3.5 percent). Unmet need for spacing ranges from a low of 1.7 percent in Khammam to a high of 6.4 percent in Cuddapah district (Table 6.16). District-wise distribution of contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for spacing and limiting are depicted in Figure 12. Similar to the state pattern, in most districts of Andhra Pradesh, the unmet need for limiting is higher than that for spacing.

FIGURE 12
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE AND UNMET NEED BY DISTRICTS

District	Unmet need for Spacing	Unmet need for Limiting	Contraceptive prevalence rate for any method
West Godavari	2	2	79
East Godavari	2	4	79
Krishna	2	5	76
Srikakulam	3	3	74
Khammam	2	2	74
Guntur	3	4	72
Vizianagaram	3	4	70
Warangal	3	4	70
Prakasam	4	3	70
Nalgonda	5	3	69
Karimnagar	4	6	68
ANDHRA PRADESH	4	4	67
Visakhapatnam	5	5	67
Nellore	5	2	66
Chittoor	5	3	65
Rangareddi	4	4	65
Hyderabad	5	4	65
Anantapur	4	5	64
Kurnool	4	5	62
Medak	4	5	59
Mahbubnagar	4	4	59
Nizamabad	4	6	59
Adilabad	8	4	57
Cuddapah	7	6	51

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

RTIs/STIs

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

Among ever married women between 15-49 years, 21.3 percent have experienced one or the other menstruation related problems, largely painful periods (59.5 percent) followed by irregular periods (35.2 percent), prolonged bleeding (13.8 percent) and scanty bleeding (13.1 percent) invariant of the background of the women (Table 7.1). Less than one-fourth of ever married women (23.6 percent) have heard about RTIs/STIs and it is more often heard by urban women (33.9 percent), women with 10 or more years of education (46.8 percent), women married to more educated husbands (36.6 percent) and women in the highest wealth index (40.6 percent) compared to rural women (20.0 percent), non-literate women (14.8 percent), those married to non-literate husbands (14.9 percent) and women in the lowest wealth index (9.2 percent) (Table 7.2), also shown in Figure 13.

FIGURE 13
HEARD ABOUT RTIs/STIs BY
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS
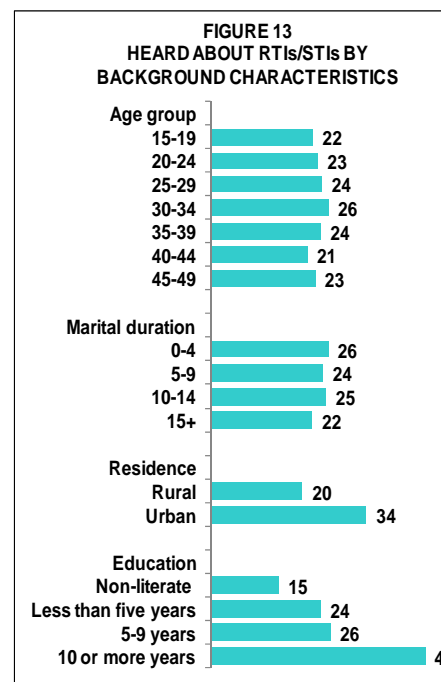
In Andhra Pradesh relative/friends are the major source of RTIs/STIs information (58.8 percent). The other sources from which women have heard about RTIs/STIs are television (44.3 percent), health personnel (31.3 percent), print media (21.2 percent), leaders/community meetings (13.0 percent), husbands (7.3 percent), and radio (3.9 percent). Four percent of women have heard about RTIs/STIs from school/adult education programmes (Table 7.2). Among those who have heard about RTIs/STIs, 56.7, 42.0, 30.6, 22.6, 10.3 and 4.8 percent have reported unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, unsafe sex with sex worker, unsafe delivery, unsafe abortion, unsafe IUD insertion and unsafe sex with homosexuals respectively as the reasons for transmission of RTIs/STIs (Table 7.3). The knowledge about transmission varies by residence, educational attainment, husband's education and wealth index.

Twelve percent of ever married women between 15-49 years have reported having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and 7.2 percent have experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. Among women who had RTIs/STIs symptoms, 3.5 percent of women have pain in lower abdomen not related to period (Table 7.4). Two-thirds of women (66.5 percent) have discussed RTIs/STIs related problems with their husbands and among the women having RTIs/STIs symptoms; little over half of women (52.3 percent) have sought treatment, either from a government (26.2 percent) or private doctor (70.3 percent) (Table 7.5).

Khammam and Nellore are the two extreme districts regarding awareness about RTIs/STIs are concerned, with 7.1 and 38.4 percent having heard of it (Table 7.6). The seven districts where the knowledge of RTIs/STIs is above 30 percent are Visakhapatnam, Warangal, Anantapur, Mahbubnagar, Krishna, Hyderabad and Nellore. Women who have reported having abnormal vaginal discharge is least in Kurnool district (3.2 percent) and the highest in Medak district (15.9 percent). The percentage of women having any symptom of RTIs/STIs is the least in Khammam district (2.4 percent) and is the highest in Visakhapatnam district (24.7 percent). Only 33.8 percent of women with symptoms of RTIs/STIs sought treatment in Medak while 70.9 percent of women in Nizamabad district sought treatment for RTIs/STIs problem (Table 7.6).

HIV/AIDS

Seventy-two percent of ever married women between 15-49 years have heard of HIV/AIDS. The main sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS in Andhra Pradesh are television (63.9 percent), and relatives/friends (58.3 percent). Thirty percent of women have heard about it from their health personnel, 23.3 percent from print media, 21.5 percent from leaders/community meeting and 10.8 percent of women have heard it from their husbands. Similar to source of information for RTIs/STIs, school/adult education program (6.0 percent) is not a popular source of knowledge for HIV/AIDS (Table 7.7).

The main mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS reported by women are unsafe sex with person having multiple partners (68.5 percent), transfusion of infected blood (67.4 percent), unsafe sex with sex worker (46.4 percent), mother to child (25.8 percent), unprotected sex with an HIV/AIDS infected person (23.6 percent) and unsafe sex with homosexuals (3.3 percent) (Table 7.8); also presented in Figure 14. Less than half of women in Kurnool district have heard about HIV/AIDS (48.7 percent) while in Karimnagar and Hyderabad, 88 percent of women have heard of HIV/AIDS (Table 7.13).

FIGURE 14
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS
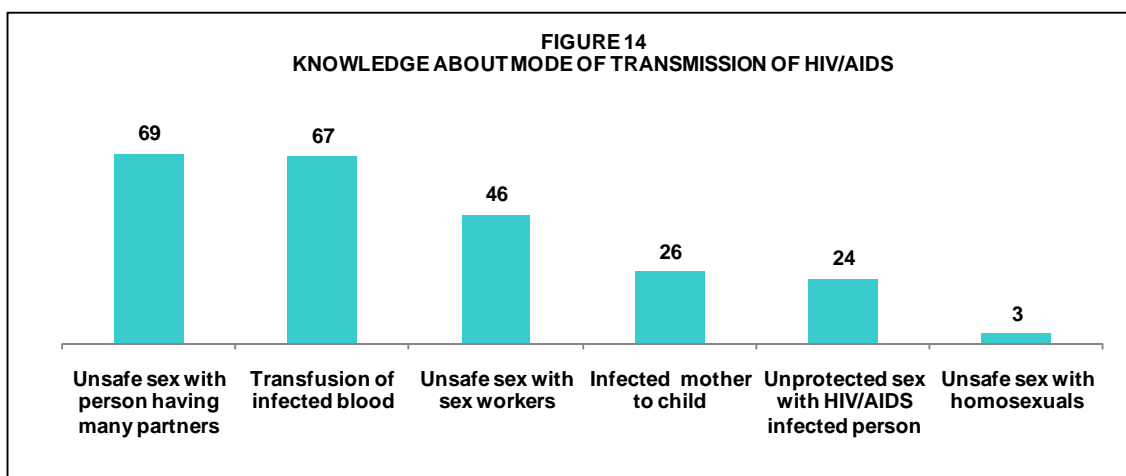
At the state level, only 25.8 percent of women have the right knowledge regarding the possibility of HIV/AIDS transmission from infected mother to child. Chittoor, Kurnool, Hyderabad and Khammam are the districts where the correct knowledge regarding the possibility of HIV/AIDS transmission from infected mother to child is above 40 percent. Only 11.3 percent of women in Anantapur district know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from infected mother to her baby (Table 7.13).

Among women who have heard of HIV/AIDS and reported that transmission of HIV/AIDS can be prevented by having sex with one partner or avoiding sex with homosexuals constitute 85.6 percent, safe blood transmission or avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs comprises of 73.1 percent, avoiding pregnancy (15.1 percent) and using condom correctly in each sexual act makes up 12.6 percent (Table 7.9). The right knowledge that HIV/AIDS transmission can be prevented by using condom is least in Nalgonda district (2.0 percent) and highest in Khammam (44.8 percent) (Table 7.13).

The most common misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS among the ever married women is that one can get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bug bites as reported by 32.8

percent of them (Table 7.10). This misconception is more among young women age 15-19, rural, among non-literates, women with less than 5 years of education and women in the lowest wealth quintile. The proportion of women who have the misconception that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by shaking hand, hugging, sharing clothes, sharing food and stepping on others urine/stool are 12.8, 14.5, 16.5, 19.1, and 21.4 percent respectively. Regardless of background characteristics, two-thirds of ever married women (66.8 percent) know the place where HIV/AIDS can be tested. More than four in five women in Karimnagar, Hyderabad and Nizamabad district know the place for testing and only 52.7 percent of women in Anantapur are aware of the same (Table 7.13). Half of women (50.4 percent) reported HIV/AIDS test can be done in a private hospital/clinic followed by 35.7 percent reporting government hospital/dispensary as the place for testing HIV/AIDS (Table 7.11). Thirty percent of ever married have undergone HIV/AIDS test, among them 62.7 percent have done it more than a year ago and 37.3 percent during the last one year period (Table 7.12).

INFERTILITY AND CHILDLESSNESS

Women who had primary and secondary infertility constitute 8.2 and 2.7 percent respectively of ever married women between 15-49 years (Table 7.14). Among those who had primary and secondary infertility a sizeable 75.0 percent of ever married women reported to have experienced problems in conceiving for the first time, 11.3 percent had problems in conceiving after still/live birth and 10.0 percent after undergoing induced abortion (Table 7.14). Except for the six districts in Andhra Pradesh, namely Hyderabad, Khammam, Krishna, Srikakulam, Anantapur, Mahbubnagar and Guntur where the infertility problem among ever married women is less than 10 percent, the remaining districts have infertility problem including primary and secondary infertility among ever married women ranging from 10-16 percent (Table 7.17).

Four percent of women between 20-49 years, who have been married for at least five years, are childless. Among the ever married women between 40-49 years, 2 percent of them are childless (Table 7.15). Among currently married women between 20-49 years who have been married for five years, four percent were childless and 3 percent had problem in conceiving. Among 40-49 years, 2 percent were childless and 1.7 had problem in conceiving.

Among ever married women who have infertility problem, 68.7 percent of them have taken treatment (Table 7.17), 69.7 percent for primary sterility and 65.6 percent for secondary infertility (Table 7.16).Treatment seeking behavior vary by background characteristics of women. Women in urban areas, women with 10 or more years of education, women whose husband's education is 10 years and above, and women in the highest wealth index are more likely to seek treatment for infertility problem. Over four-fifths of women with an infertility problem have sought treatment in Rangareddi, Hyderabad, Srikakulam and Karimnagar (Table 7.17). Twenty one percent of women in Andhra Pradesh have menstruation problem ranging from 15.9 percent in Rangareddi to 27.1 percent in Karimnagar district.

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

The objective of family life education is providing knowledge about the physiological features of women and men as they grow up and make them understand the norms of marriage and reproductive health of women. In DLHS-3 right knowledge and source of

information about RTIs/STIs, HIV/AIDS, family planning, family life education, marriage and reproductive health were collected from unmarried women aged between 15-24 years.

In all 3,945 unmarried women were interviewed in Andhra Pradesh, of which 77.9 percent were between 15-19 years and the remaining 22.1 were between 20-24 years. In rural areas unmarried women in the later age group is 17.8 percent against 31.0 percent in urban areas. About three-fifths of the unmarried women (59.2 percent) have 10 or more years of education and this proportion is 74.5 percent among urban unmarried women (Table 8.1).

Sixty-eight percent of women were aware of family life education. Non-literate women and women in the lowest wealth index are more than 2 times less likely to be aware of family life education compared to women with 10 or more years of education and women in the highest wealth index (Table 8.2). Little over two-fifth (42.8 percent) of women were of the opinion that family life education should be given by age 15-17 years. One-fourth of unmarried women felt it is important to provide family life education after reaching

FIGURE 15
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

eighth standard while 60.9 percent felt it important to introduce by 10 or more standard (Table 8.2).
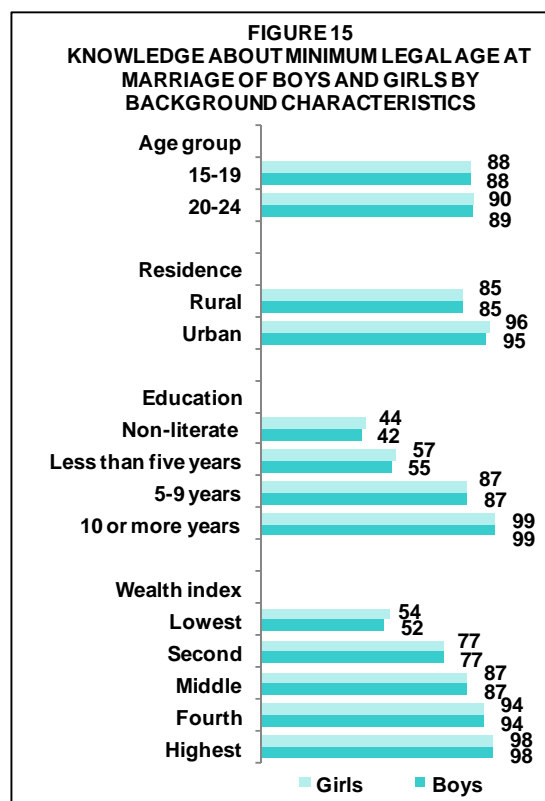
As regards the opinion on ideal persons who should impart family life education, 70.9 percent of unmarried women felt that teacher/school/college should provide them family life education, while 67.7 of them felt that parents should provide family life education and half of unmarried women were of the view that family life education should be provided to them by friends/peers (Table 8.3). One-third of the women said that it should be provided by brother or sister or sister in law. Only 9.0 percent of unmarried women mentioned that healthcare provider/sex education experts were ideal to provide such education.

Less than half of the unmarried women (47.2 percent) in Andhra Pradesh had received family life education. The main source of education is school/college (93.4 percent), followed by other sources (7.9 percent) and 7.0 percent had received family life education from a government programme/camp (Table 8.4).

It has been observed that around 88.7 percent of unmarried women aged between 15-24 years have the knowledge of minimum legal age of marriage for boys and girls (Table 8.5). Twelve percent reported ideal age of marriage for boys as less than 21 years while the remaining 87.6 percent reported more than 21 years. On the other hand, almost all women in the age group of 15-24 years reported the ideal age of marriage for girls is 18 years and above (97.7 percent).

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

In DLHS-3, the status of menstruation and menstruation related problems experienced by unmarried women in the three months preceding the survey were collected. About one-fourth of unmarried women age 15-24 (24.3 percent) had menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey (Table 8.6). Seventy-six percent of unmarried women had menstruation related problems of which painful periods were significant ones while 27.3 percent had irregular periods. Some women had problems like prolonged bleeding, blood clots/excessive bleeding and scanty bleeding during menstruation. Not many women had problems of No period, frequent of short periods and inter-menstrual bleeding.

The practices followed during menstruation period are important from the consideration of RTI and personal hygiene. Women were asked about the practices followed during the menstrual period. Seventy-eight percent unmarried women used clothes while 26.1 percent used sanitary napkins, another 4.8 percent used locally prepared napkins during menstruation (Table 8.7).

Education on contraceptive means and methods is an integral component of family life education besides the knowledge acquired from the exposure to mass media. It is imperative to assess the knowledge of contraceptive means and methods among the unmarried women. Over three-fourth (75.8 percent) of unmarried women between 15–24 years had the knowledge of male sterilization while 93.6 percent had knowledge of female sterilization (Table 8.8). As regards spacing methods, only half of women had knowledge of pills, 55.7 percent had knowledge of condom/*nirodh* while one-fourth of them had knowledge of IUD. It is noteworthy that one-fourth of unmarried women had knowledge of emergency contraception while 30.6 percent of them are aware of injectables. With regard to source of availing pill and condom, 36.5 percent of women were of the opinion that pill and condom can be obtained from government health facilities while about half of them (47.2 percent) said it can be had from private health facility (Table 8.9).

The unmarried women were further asked about their involvement in discussion on family planning. It has been found that 17.7 percent women had ever discussed about family planning with anyone. Among those who ever discussed about family planning, over nine in ten women (92.0 percent) had discussed with friends/peers, 22.2 percent had discussed with teacher/school/college, 19.0 percent had discussed with brother/sister/sister-in-law and 12.3 percent had discussed with parents (Table 8.10).

Twenty-nine percent of unmarried women had heard of RTIs/STIs (Table 8.11). In Andhra Pradesh, Adult Education programme/school teacher (61.1 percent) is the major source of RTIs/STIs information for unmarried women. Other popular sources of RTIs/STIs information are print media (48.4 percent), television (41.2 percent), friends/relatives (40.5 percent) and health (12.7 percent) (Table 8.11).

Over two-thirds of unmarried women (68.0 percent) mentioned that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners; 51.3 percent were of the opinion that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with sex worker and another 12-30

percent were of opinion that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted can be transmitted through unsafe IUD insertion, unsafe abortion and unsafe delivery (Table 8.12).

Eighty-seven percent of unmarried women are aware of HIV/AIDS (Table 8.13). Sixty-eight percent of unmarried women heard about HIV/AIDS from television, 59 percent heard from newspaper books/magazines (print media) and another 16 percent heard from health personnel. Nine percent of unmarried women had heard about HIV/AIDS from radio, 8 percent from cinema and negligible few (2 percent) from adult education. Eighty-six percent of unmarried women said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by transfusion of blood, 66.5 percent said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners and half of them said it can be transmitted by unsafe sex with sex worker (Table 8.14). Thirty-four percent of women were of the opinion that it can be transmitted by unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected persons while about two-fifth of women were of the opinion that it can be transmitted from infected mother to child.

There are many misconceptions about transmission of HIV/AIDS. Five to 23 percent of unmarried women were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by shaking hands, hugging, sharing cloths, kissing, sharing food, stepping on urine/stools of someone who has AIDS, and by mosquito/flea or bedbugs bites (Table 8.15). These women were further asked about how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS. Over four-fifths of unmarried women felt that it can be avoided by avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs (86.7 percent) or by limiting sex with one partner/avoid sex with sex workers (85.2 percent) (Table 8.16). Twenty-four percent felt that pregnancy should be avoided when infected with HIV/AIDS while nineteen percent of women were of the view that chances of getting HIV/AIDS can be avoided if a condom is used correctly during each sexual intercourse and another nine percent of women felt that one should abstain from sex (Table 8.16). Three-fourth of unmarried women were aware of the place where HIV/AIDS could be tested (Table 8.17).They knew that it can be done at the government hospital (84.1 percent), private hospitals (43.0 percent), CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre (20.2 percent) and VCTC/ICTC clinics (3-5 percent).

In Andhra Pradesh, sixty-five percent of unmarried women knew that it was possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby was born by a medical test (Table 8.18). Majority of unmarried women knew that pregnancy cannot occur after kissing or hugging while fourteen percent of women knew that it can occur when a women has intercourse. Twelve percent of women were of the opinion that a woman was most likely to get pregnant if she had sexual intercourse half way between her periods.

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

For the first time, a population linked facility survey has been conducted in DLHS-3. At the district level, all Community Health Centres (CHCs) and the District Hospitals (DH) were covered. Further, all Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which were expected to serve the population of selected PSU were also covered. The basic objective of facility survey is to collect data on health personnel, availability of drugs/medicines, equipments, basic RCH care amenities, communication means and infrastructure at the level of Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC, in order to assess the adequacy of RCH services in rural areas. The average sampled rural population served per Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC in Andhra Pradesh are 10,702; 48,110 and 1,37,650 respectively (Table 9.1). In all 846 villages were surveyed in

DLHS-3 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 885 Sub-Centres, 646 PHCs and 162 CHCs.

About 55.3 percent of sampled villages have Sub-Centre within the villages, while the corresponding proportion is highest (84.6 percent) in Nellore district to lowest (29 percent), of Sub-Centre within the village in Chittoor district (Table 9.2). Around 84 percent of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/Female Health Worker (FHW) in position and in most of the districts more than 60 percent of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/FHW. In 63.3 percent of the sampled Sub-Centres which have an ANM, residing in Sub-Centre quarter. In the sampled Sub-Centres of Andhra Pradesh, more than 70 percent of ANMs residing in Sub-Centre quarter, in Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Khammam, Srikakulam, West Godavari, Krishna, Prakasam, Kurnool and Chittoor whereas no one ANMs staying in Sub-Centre quarter in Nellore district. Out of the 194 Sub-Centres in government building, 25 percent (48 Sub-Centre) have regular electricity. In 58 (29.9 percent) of the Sub-Centres located in government buildings, there are labor rooms (Table 9.3) and out of this, 24 (41.4 percent) of the labor rooms are currently in use. There is toilet facility in 96 (49.5 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres located in public buildings and 62.9 percent of Sub-Centres house in government buildings have provision for water.

In order to assess the adequacy of the equipments in the sampled Sub-Centres, the Sub-Centres having 60 percent of essential equipments for RCH services are categorized as adequately equipped, otherwise inadequately equipped. A similar categorization of Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs for RCH services is followed. Distribution of adequately equipped Sub-Centres and Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs by districts are shown in Table 9.4. It is being noted that 675(76.3 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres in Andhra Pradesh are adequately equipped. In all the 23 districts of Andhra Pradesh, the Sub-Centres are adequately equipped ranging from 42 percent in Prakasam to 96 percent in Medak district. 857 (96.9 percent) of the total 885 sampled Sub-Centres have adequate stock/supply of essential drugs for RCH services. Citizen's charter is displayed in 306 (34.6 percent) of the sampled 885 Sub-Centres (Table 9.5). The proportion of sampled Sub-Centres facilitated by Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) and those that received untied funds is 88.6 and 90.4 percent respectively.

Except for the district of Rangareddi, (17 PHCs), there are PHCs serving 34-35 sampled villages in the all districts of Andhra Pradesh (Table 9.6). There is Lady Medical Officer (LMO) in all the sampled PHCs. There are LMOs in position in 262 (40.6 percent) of the 646 sampled PHCs and Medical Officers (MO) in position in 512 (79.3 percent) of the 646 sampled PHCs. Fifty-four PHCs have AYUSH doctors in position (8.4 percent) and 74.1 percent of the PHCs have Pharmacists.

Only 166 (25.7 percent) of the 646 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for medical officer (Table 9.7). Half (51.1 percent) of the sampled PHCs is on a 24 hour basis. Eighty-three percent of the sampled PHCs catering to the sample villages have at least 4 beds. In contrast to the condition of Sub-Centre, PHC is slightly better off in having regular power supply. Two hundred and ninety four sampled PHCs (45.5 percent) have regular power supply but only 167 (25.9 percent) have functional vehicles. New born care equipments are available in 48.9 percent of the sampled PHCs, 89.0 percent have functional operation theatres and 72.4 percent provide referral services for delivery (Table 9.8).

In 612 (94.7 percent) of the 646 total sampled PHCs in Andhra Pradesh have at least 60 percent of essential drugs and 92 percent have at least 60 percent of essential cold storage systems. In all districts, PHCs have conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month with more than half (54.2 percent) of the PHCs in Andhra Pradesh having conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month. Untied funds have been utilized by 69 percent of the sampled PHCs (447 of the 646 sampled PHCs) (Table 9.9). Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) has been constituted in 356 (55.1 percent) of the sampled 646 PHCs and Citizen's Charter displayed in 369 (57.1 percent) of sampled PHCs.

Not a single sampled CHC in West Godavari and Nellore which cater to the RCH services of sampled villages, have a gynecologist in position (Table 9.10). The proportion of sampled CHCs which have a Pediatrician, Anesthetist and Health Manager are 29.0, 26.5 and 3.7 percent respectively. In East Godavari and Guntur none of the sampled CHCs which provide RCH services to the sampled villages has blood storage facility (Table 9.11).For the state as a whole, 41 (28.5 percent) of the sampled 162 CHCs have blood storage facility. Overall 88.9 percent of the sampled CHCs in Andhra Pradesh are designated FRUs. Out of the 162 sampled CHCs, 131 (80.9 percent), 89 (61.8 percent) and 41 (25.3 percent) have functional operation theatres, new born care and low birth weight (LBW) management facilities. Out of the sampled 162 CHCs, 127 (78.4 percent) of them have utilized funds (Table 9.12). In 109 (67.3 percent) of sampled CHCs, RKS has been constituted and 92.7 percent of the constituted RKS are monitored regularly.

TABLES

RESPONSE RATES AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

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

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

| State/district | Number of households interviewed | | | | Number of ever-married women interviewed | | | | Number of unmarried women interviewed | | | |
	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate
Andhra Pradesh	25,321	18,793	6,528	90.5	21,730	16,176	5,554	84.8	3,945	2,648	1,297	77.9
Adilabad	1,029	770	259	93.6	930	700	230	87.8	226	155	71	82.2
Nizamabad	1,015	834	181	92.3	844	703	141	81.5	217	164	53	82.5
Karimnagar	1,005	820	185	91.4	799	636	163	88.9	185	152	33	84.9
Medak	1,169	1,005	164	86.6	1,069	918	151	85.0	194	160	34	84.4
Hyderabad	1,088	0	1,088	80.6	808	0	808	64.2	264	0	264	87.1
Rangareddi	1,165	559	606	86.3	1,046	508	538	83.6	206	97	109	78.9
Mahbubnagar	1,186	1,063	123	87.9	1,090	979	111	82.0	152	117	35	77.2
Nalgonda	1,236	1,065	171	91.6	1,026	880	146	84.3	184	136	48	73.6
Warangal	956	763	193	86.9	739	565	174	83.5	147	104	43	75.0
Khammam	1,258	1,019	239	93.2	1,038	830	208	90.1	193	146	47	72.6
Srikakulam	1,025	900	125	93.2	861	744	117	83.9	158	130	28	73.8
Vizianagaram	1,232	1,025	207	91.3	1,047	865	182	85.9	176	135	41	74.9
Visakhapatnam	1,233	754	479	91.3	1,088	676	412	85.9	193	108	85	69.4
East Godavari	1,019	783	236	92.6	869	670	199	86.3	144	110	34	69.2
West Godavari	999	816	183	96.5	814	661	153	86.1	133	103	30	72.7
Krishna	1,229	847	382	91.0	1,061	745	316	88.9	176	108	68	76.5
Guntur	1,230	894	336	91.1	1,055	759	296	88.4	141	89	52	66.5
Prakasam	977	813	164	88.8	833	690	143	84.1	96	70	26	67.6
Nellore	997	782	215	90.6	844	671	173	90.5	119	90	29	74.8
Cuddapah	1,007	791	216	91.6	891	694	197	84.0	177	149	28	81.6
Kurnool	1,247	954	293	92.4	1,188	910	278	85.3	186	130	56	79.8
Anantapur	1,009	750	259	91.7	897	683	214	86.1	151	105	46	81.6
Chittoor	1,010	786	224	91.8	894	690	204	87.7	127	90	37	70.6

Note: Table based on unweighted cases.

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TABLE 1.2 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Basic demographic indicator of Andhra Pradesh and its districts[1] , Census 2001, India

State/district	Population (in thousands)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate[1]	Sex ratio[2]	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	76,210	27.3	14.6	978	70.3	50.4	60.5
Adilabad	2,488	26.5	19.1	989	65.0	40.3	52.7
Nizamabad	2,346	18.1	15.1	1,017	64.9	39.5	52.0
Karimnagar	3,492	19.4	14.5	998	67.1	42.8	54.9
Medak	2,670	14.4	17.3	974	64.3	38.7	51.7
Hyderabad	3,830	100.0	17.2	933	83.7	73.5	78.8
Rangareddi	3,575	54.2	37.4	944	75.3	56.5	66.2
Mahbubnagar	3,514	10.6	14.0	972	56.6	31.9	44.4
Nalgonda	3,248	13.3	13.5	966	69.2	44.7	57.2
Warangal	3,246	19.2	14.6	973	68.9	45.1	57.1
Khammam	2,579	19.8	15.8	975	66.1	47.4	56.7
Srikakulam	2,538	11.0	8.9	1,014	67.2	43.7	55.3
Vizianagaram	2,249	18.3	6.4	1,009	62.4	39.9	51.1
Visakhapatnam	3,832	39.9	15.4	985	69.7	50.1	60.0
East Godavari	4,901	23.5	7.9	993	70.0	60.9	65.5
West Godavari	3,804	19.7	7.9	991	78.1	69.0	73.5
Krishna	4,188	32.1	14.0	978	74.4	63.2	68.9
Guntur	4,465	28.8	7.3	984	71.2	53.7	62.5
Prakasam	3,059	15.3	10.7	971	69.4	45.1	57.4
Nellore	2,669	22.4	11.2	984	73.7	56.4	65.1
Cuddapah	2,602	22.6	13.5	974	75.8	49.5	62.8
						40.0	53.2
Kurnool	3,529	23.2	18.1	965	66.0	43.3	56.1
Anantapur	3,640	25.3	14.3	958	68.4	55.8	66.8
Chittoor	3,746	21.7	14.5	982	77.6		

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Series 20, Census of India, 2001.
[1] 1991-2001
[2] Females per 1,000 males.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE 2.1 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

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

Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.5
1-4	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.6
5-9	9.9	10.2	9.6	10.1	10.6	9.7	9.3	9.1	9.4
10-14	10.2	10.0	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.6	9.5	9.4	9.7
15-19	10.1	10.3	9.9	10.3	10.6	10.0	9.5	9.4	9.6
20-24	10.5	9.9	11.1	10.2	9.5	10.9	11.2	11.0	11.4
25-29	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.3	10.0	10.0	10.0
30-34	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.1	6.9	8.1	8.1	8.1
35-39	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.7	8.0	7.4
40-44	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	6.1	6.4	5.7
45-49	4.9	5.4	4.4	4.8	5.4	4.3	5.1	5.6	4.6
50-54	4.5	4.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	5.1	4.5	4.1	4.9
55-59	3.8	3.4	4.2	3.8	3.3	4.3	3.7	3.6	3.8
60-64	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.3
65-69	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.0
70-74	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3
75-79	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8
80+	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9
Below 15	27.7	27.9	27.4	28.2	28.6	28.0	26.2	26.1	26.2
Number of Persons**	1,14,246	56,935	57,311	84,945	42,277	42,668	29,301	14,658	14,643
Sex ratio[1]	1,007	na	na	1,009	na	na	999	na	na

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

TABLE 2.2 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of the household population (age10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, Andhra Pradesh, 2007-08

Age	Never married	Currently married	Married, *gauna* not performed	Widowed/ divorced/ separated	Total percent	Number of persons**
			Marital status			
			Total			
10-14	98.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	11,645
15-19	85.0	14.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	11,542
20-24	45.3	53.2	0.1	1.4	100.0	11,988
25-29	15.9	81.2	0.0	2.8	100.0	10,826
30-44	2.0	91.7	0.0	6.3	100.0	22,551
45-59	0.4	84.2	0.0	15.3	100.0	15,069
60+	0.4	61.0	0.1	38.6	100.0	10,591
Total	30.8	60.3	0.1	8.9	100.0	94,212
			Male			
10-14	98.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,719
15-19	98.0	1.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,856
20-24	74.5	24.9	0.2	0.4	100.0	5,644
25-29	27.8	71.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	5,386
30-44	3.0	95.3	0.0	1.7	100.0	11,410
45-59	0.6	95.2	0.0	4.2	100.0	7,282
60+	0.4	86.0	0.1	13.4	100.0	5,450
Total	37.4	59.7	0.1	2.8	100.0	46,747
			Female			
10-14	98.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	5,926
15-19	71.5	28.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	5,686
20-24	19.4	78.3	0.0	2.3	100.0	6,344
25-29	4.1	91.0	0.1	4.8	100.0	5,440
30-44	1.0	87.9	0.0	11.1	100.0	11,141
45-59	0.3	74.0	0.1	25.7	100.0	7,787
60+	0.3	34.4	0.1	65.2	100.0	5,141
Total	24.2	60.9	0.1	14.8	100.0	47,465

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.3 AGE AT MARRIAGE

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

Place of residence/district	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage		Currently married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18
	Boys	Girls	Boys (<21 years)	Girls (<18 years)	
Adilabad	23.1	18.7	26.3	29.1	55.5
Nizamabad	22.7	19.2	22.8	17.6	41.1
Karimnagar	23.7	19.5	16.7	24.8	45.2
Medak	23.7	19.1	21.0	28.9	50.5
Hyderabad	25.9	21.7	5.2	5.0	21.7
Rangareddi	25.1	19.6	8.3	22.5	40.0
Mahbubnagar	23.8	18.2	19.3	47.0	58.9
Nalgonda	22.8	18.3	19.4	37.5	59.9
Warangal	22.6	18.6	27.1	17.5	50.7
Khammam	23.4	18.6	21.1	33.6	55.0
Srikakulam	24.5	18.6	16.2	31.5	62.9
Vizianagaram	24.3	18.8	22.9	28.6	59.0
Visakhapatnam	23.7	19.7	25.3	22.6	57.4
East Godavari	23.3	19.2	23.2	28.6	49.0
West Godavari	23.8	18.8	17.7	28.4	57.1
Krishna	23.8	19.5	20.7	20.6	41.0
Guntur	22.9	18.9	17.0	30.3	58.2
Prakasam	22.8	18.4	28.0	31.7	59.0
Nellore	24.9	19.6	13.5	19.6	43.4
Cuddapah	23.9	19.3	17.0	28.6	51.6
Kurnool	23.2	18.9	26.3	30.6	55.8
Anantapur	24.0	18.3	18.8	31.4	40.6
Chittoor	25.1	19.1	11.3	29.3	39.6
Rural	23.2	18.5	23.4	33.1	56.3
Urban	25.5	20.7	7.9	13.8	35.7
Andhra Pradesh	23.8	19.0	19.5	28.6	51.9

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

TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

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

| Age | Non-literate | Years of schooling among those who are literate | | | | Missing | Total Percent | Number of persons** |
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
				Total				
7-9	14.3	98.7	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	6,512
10-14	6.6	37.5	51.8	10.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	11,645
15-19	13.7	10.4	18.2	39.1	32.2	0.1	100.0	11,542
20-29	30.5	15.2	19.8	28.2	36.6	0.2	100.0	22,814
30-39	47.3	21.2	19.7	29.4	29.1	0.6	100.0	16,325
40-49	59.9	29.2	21.5	23.2	25.6	0.7	100.0	11,823
50+	71.9	40.4	20.7	19.4	18.5	1.0	100.0	20,063
Total	39.2	30.2	23.7	23.2	22.5	0.3	100.0	1,00,724
				Male				
7-9	13.9	99.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,293
10-14	5.4	38.1	52.2	9.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	5,719
15-19	8.7	8.9	18.1	39.5	33.3	0.2	100.0	5,856
20-29	19.6	11.5	17.8	27.5	43.0	0.2	100.0	11,030
30-39	33.8	18.0	17.5	30.5	33.5	0.5	100.0	8,225
40-49	48.6	25.4	19.9	24.3	29.8	0.6	100.0	6,284
50+	59.1	36.5	19.1	21.5	22.0	0.9	100.0	9,633
Total	29.9	27.4	22.1	23.8	26.4	0.3	100.0	50,040
				Female				
7-9	14.7	98.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	3,219
10-14	7.8	36.8	51.4	11.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	5,926
15-19	19.0	12.1	18.2	38.8	30.8	0.1	100.0	5,686
20-29	40.7	19.8	22.4	29.0	28.6	0.2	100.0	11,784
30-39	61.1	26.8	23.4	27.5	21.6	0.7	100.0	8,100
40-49	72.7	37.2	24.7	20.8	16.5	0.8	100.0	5,539
50+	83.7	49.4	24.4	14.7	10.4	1.2	100.0	10,430
Total	48.4	34.0	25.9	22.4	17.3	0.3	100.0	50,684

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TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION — *continued*

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

| Age | Non-literate | Years of schooling among those who are literate | | | | Missing | Total Percent | Number of persons** |
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
				Rural				
7-9	15.4	98.6	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,931
10-14	7.7	38.1	52.2	9.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	8,843
15-19	16.0	11.7	20.2	39.8	28.1	0.1	100.0	8,757
20-29	37.1	19.1	22.4	29.0	29.3	0.2	100.0	16,577
30-39	56.8	27.7	22.1	29.3	20.1	0.8	100.0	11,692
40-49	70.5	40.7	23.7	20.0	14.7	0.8	100.0	8,561
50+	79.9	53.6	20.8	15.8	8.5	1.2	100.0	15,372
Total	45.4	34.7	25.7	22.6	16.6	0.4	100.0	74,733
				Male				
7-9	14.6	98.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,518
10-14	6.0	37.9	53.1	8.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	4,338
15-19	9.7	9.6	19.8	40.1	30.4	0.2	100.0	4,471
20-29	23.8	14.2	20.0	29.3	36.3	0.2	100.0	7,948
30-39	41.2	23.2	19.4	31.9	24.8	0.7	100.0	5,859
40-49	59.0	35.8	23.2	22.1	18.1	0.8	100.0	4,538
50+	68.2	49.5	21.1	18.0	10.2	1.1	100.0	7,395
Total	35.3	31.5	24.1	23.7	20.3	0.4	100.0	37,067
				Female				
7-9	16.3	98.3	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,413
10-14	9.4	38.3	51.3	10.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,505
15-19	22.7	14.4	20.8	39.5	25.3	0.1	100.0	4,286
20-29	49.3	25.9	25.7	28.6	19.6	0.2	100.0	8,629
30-39	72.4	37.5	27.8	23.7	10.1	1.0	100.0	5,833
40-49	83.4	54.2	25.3	14.3	5.1	1.1	100.0	4,023
50+	90.8	66.8	20.1	8.8	2.7	1.6	100.0	7,977
Total	55.4	39.3	28.0	20.9	11.4	0.3	100.0	37,666

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TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION — *continued*

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

| Age | Non-literate | Years of schooling among those who are literate | | | | Missing | Total Percent | Number of persons** |
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
				Urban				
7-9	10.8	99.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,581
10-14	3.1	35.6	50.6	13.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,802
15-19	6.5	6.5	12.2	37.3	43.8	0.1	100.0	2,785
20-29	12.8	7.5	14.8	26.5	51.0	0.2	100.0	6,237
30-39	23.2	11.8	16.2	29.5	42.1	0.3	100.0	4,633
40-49	31.9	16.0	18.8	26.7	38.0	0.4	100.0	3,262
50+	45.5	24.2	20.6	23.8	30.8	0.6	100.0	4,691
Total	21.1	21.1	19.6	24.5	34.4	0.3	100.0	25,991
				Male				
7-9	11.7	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	775
10-14	3.6	38.8	49.5	11.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,381
15-19	5.5	6.8	13.0	37.6	42.6	0.1	100.0	1,385
20-29	8.5	5.7	13.0	23.6	57.6	0.2	100.0	3,082
30-39	15.0	8.8	14.2	28.0	48.7	0.3	100.0	2,366
40-49	21.2	11.3	15.5	27.2	45.7	0.4	100.0	1,746
50+	28.9	17.0	16.2	26.7	39.5	0.6	100.0	2,238
Total	14.3	18.4	17.6	24.0	39.8	0.2	100.0	12,973
				Female				
7-9	10.0	98.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	806
10-14	2.6	32.6	51.7	15.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,421
15-19	7.5	6.3	11.5	37.0	45.1	0.2	100.0	1,400
20-29	17.0	9.5	16.6	29.8	43.9	0.2	100.0	3,155
30-39	31.7	15.7	18.8	31.4	33.7	0.3	100.0	2,267
40-49	44.2	23.7	24.3	26.0	25.5	0.6	100.0	1,516
50+	60.7	36.1	27.7	19.2	16.3	0.8	100.0	2,453
Total	28.0	24.4	22.1	25.2	28.1	0.3	100.0	13,018

Note: Years of schooling is applicable to those who are literate.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.5 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL

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

Age (years)	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
6-10	98.2	99.3	98.5	98.4	99.2	98.6	98.0	99.4	98.3
11-13	88.9	94.7	90.3	91.2	94.8	92.1	86.6	94.6	88.5
14-17	67.9	82.3	71.5	72.4	82.8	74.9	62.6	81.9	67.6
6-11	97.5	99.0	97.8	97.9	99.0	98.2	97.0	99.1	97.5
12-17	75.0	86.3	77.8	78.6	86.4	80.5	71.1	86.1	74.9
Total	87.3	93.2	88.8	89.2	93.2	90.1	85.4	93.3	87.4

TABLE 2.6 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL

Percent distribution of household population age less than 18 years who dropped out of school by main reasons, Andhra Pradesh, 2007-08

Reasons	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
School too far	0.6	1.9	0.5	1.7	0.9	2.8
Transport not available	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0
Further education not necessary	3.8	5.7	3.7	5.9	4.5	4.4
Required for household work	20.9	30.1	20.7	30.5	21.9	27.6
Required for work on family/business	15.8	5.7	15.3	6.1	18.4	3.3
Required for outside work	7.4	2.3	7.0	2.0	9.5	4.0
Cost too much	6.9	9.2	7.0	8.8	5.9	12.1
No proper school	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.8
Not safe to send girls	0.1	3.3	0.1	2.9	0.0	5.9
For taking care of siblings	7.5	6.0	8.1	6.4	4.6	3.4
Not interested in studies	29.1	19.6	29.0	19.9	29.6	17.3
Repeated failures	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.2	0.4	1.3
Got married	0.1	6.8	0.1	6.9	0.0	6.0
Others	5.8	6.0	6.1	5.2	4.4	11.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	1,364	1,647	1,141	1,425	223	222

**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	87.0	86.8	87.9
Female	13.0	13.2	12.1
Age (years)			
< 30	11.2	11.4	10.8
30-44	37.3	36.1	40.6
45-59	30.0	29.7	30.9
60+	21.5	22.8	17.7
Median age	45.0	45.0	43.0
Religion			
Hindu	85.8	87.6	80.5
Muslim	6.7	4.2	13.8
Christian	7.3	8.0	5.3
Sikh	0.0	0.0	0.0
Buddhist	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jain	0.0	0.0	0.1
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	22.3	25.1	14.4
Scheduled tribes	10.8	13.6	2.7
Other backward classes	46.6	45.2	50.9
Others	20.2	16.2	32.0
Number of usual members			
1	3.6	3.7	3.0
2	11.2	11.6	10.1
3	14.1	13.7	15.4
4	26.7	25.8	29.6
5	20.2	20.3	19.9
6	11.5	11.8	10.5
7	5.8	6.1	5.0
8	2.8	2.8	2.7
9+	4.0	4.1	3.8
Total percent	100	100	100
Mean household size	4.5	4.5	4.5
Number of households**	25,321	18,793	6,528

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses'.
**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.8 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSETS

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

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity connection	89.6	86.8	97.7
Source of drinking water			
Improved source	91.7	89.5	98.2
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	23.0	13.8	49.7
Public tap/standpipe	40.9	43.0	34.8
Tube Well or borehole	5.9	7.1	2.5
Other improved	21.9	25.5	11.1
Non improved sources	8.3	10.5	1.8
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation	37.1	21.7	82.1
Flush to sewer/septic/pit	36.0	20.5	81.2
Pit with slab	1.0	1.1	0.9
Pit ventilated improved	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not improved	62.9	78.3	17.9
Flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit	0.3	0.1	0.9
Pit without slab	0.1	0.1	0.0
Dry toilet	0.9	0.7	1.3
No toilet/open space	61.6	77.4	15.7
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	26.3	11.4	69.6
Electricity	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kerosene	1.5	0.5	4.5
Wood	70.2	86.5	22.6
Others	1.8	1.4	2.9
Type of house			
Kachha	21.3	26.4	6.5
Semi - *pucca*	37.7	40.8	28.7
Pucca	41.0	32.8	64.8
Number of rooms			
1	27.5	31.2	16.8
2	34.1	36.7	26.4
3+	38.4	32.1	56.7
Household assets			
Fan	71.2	64.4	91.0
Radio/transistor	11.1	9.4	16.0
Sewing machine	9.2	5.8	19.2
Television	53.7	44.4	80.7
Telephone	37.5	27.6	66.2
Bicycle	36.8	35.3	41.1
Motor cycle/ scooter	15.8	8.9	35.6
Car / Jeep	1.2	0.3	3.8
Tractor	0.9	1.1	0.3
Wealth Index			
Lowest	9.5	12.5	1.0
Second	15.4	19.7	2.8
Middle	29.0	35.7	9.6
Fourth	26.1	24.8	29.9
Highest	19.9	7.2	56.7
Number of households**	25,321	18,793	6,528

**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.9 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of households with selected characteristics by district, Andhra Pradesh, 2007-08

District	With electricity	With drinking water[1]	With toilet facility[2]	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in *pucca* house	Having BPL Card
Adilabad	85.3	88.0	25.3	20.9	10.4	86.8
Nizamabad	95.3	98.2	37.7	27.7	30.4	84.1
Karimnagar	92.8	94.9	36.9	24.5	26.8	79.1
Medak	89.6	96.2	34.5	22.8	27.5	87.4
Hyderabad	99.3	99.7	96.9	83.7	72.5	45.5
Rangareddi	96.9	96.9	70.4	53.1	53.2	72.3
Mahbubnagar	89.9	98.8	21.2	10.9	50.7	95.0
Nalgonda	90.4	97.0	29.1	17.3	45.1	87.0
Warangal	94.1	94.3	40.6	24.7	30.4	87.2
Khammam	85.8	92.2	32.1	16.8	28.6	81.7
Srikakulam	86.9	70.4	18.5	16.0	47.2	90.1
Vizianagaram	78.7	84.1	18.5	16.5	33.9	87.3
Visakhapatnam	82.1	73.9	42.6	32.7	43.8	73.8
East Godavari	92.5	96.7	50.4	30.3	30.9	79.0
West Godavari	93.2	98.1	56.7	25.3	33.2	86.4
Krishna	94.7	93.4	60.3	42.0	45.5	76.9
Guntur	90.8	93.2	52.2	41.4	46.0	74.0
Prakasam	91.1	91.3	40.0	27.5	54.6	73.9
Nellore	91.7	88.4	38.1	23.4	55.4	78.9
Cuddapah	96.5	99.2	35.4	20.9	54.2	86.7
Kurnool	94.0	89.7	34.6	22.8	51.6	85.1
Anantapur	94.1	99.5	35.6	21.0	61.3	88.2
Chittoor	92.7	99.6	33.3	21.7	53.8	88.2
Andhra Pradesh	89.6	91.7	38.4	26.3	41.0	82.5

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

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

TABLE 2.10 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest educational facility, Andhra Pradesh, 2007-08

Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Total percent
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	98.0	1.7	0.2	0.1	100.0
Middle school	68.3	19.9	7.4	4.4	100.0
Secondary school	37.2	29.7	17.8	15.2	100.0
Higher secondary school	26.1	12.5	22.5	38.9	100.0
College	20.7	7.1	16.5	55.7	100.0
Madarasa	21.3	55.8	3.5	19.4	100.0
Number of villages**	846				

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

TABLE 2.11 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest health facility, Andhra Pradesh, 2007-08

Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village[1]			More than 10km
		Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km	
Sub-Centre	46.6	62.1	83.9	93.0	7.0
Primary Health Centre	10.6	34.8	45.9	67.9	29.2
Community Health Centre	10.8	27.7	31.9	42.4	57.6
District/Govt. Hospital	14.9	18.8	19.3	22.2	77.8
Government Dispensary	12.6	41.0	46.1	57.6	42.4
Private Clinic	22.7	33.6	42.2	58.3	41.7
Private Hospital	20.2	28.5	34.6	49.6	50.4
AYUSH Health Facility[2]	19.7	49.2	52.6	59.3	40.7

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

TABLE 2.12 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT

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

District	Percentage of villages with										Number of villages
	Primary or middle school	Sub-Centre	PHCs	Any government health facility[1]	Doctor	ASHA	*Anganwadi* workers	JSY beneficiary	VHSC	Aware of Untied fund[2]	
Adilabad	97.3	62.2	21.6	70.3	30.6	43.2	94.6	73.0	64.9	67.6	37
Nizamabad	97.6	52.5	12.2	53.7	37.5	73.2	100.0	85.4	65.9	85.4	41
Karimnagar	100.0	6.7	0.0	20.0	0.0	30.0	7.5	92.5	75.0	80.0	40
Medak	97.7	56.4	14.0	51.2	28.2	74.4	93.0	95.3	51.2	81.4	43
Hyderabad	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Rangareddi	100.0	60.0	0.0	52.2	5.0	78.3	91.3	95.7	60.9	100.0	23
Mahbubnagar	100.0	51.2	11.1	51.1	9.3	84.4	93.3	95.6	68.9	86.7	45
Nalgonda	100.0	48.8	7.0	46.5	7.5	83.7	93.0	95.3	88.4	88.4	43
Warangal	100.0	7.7	0.0	32.5	0.0	22.5	2.5	82.5	67.5	82.5	40
Khammam	100.0	47.2	5.3	44.7	3.0	68.4	92.1	100.0	78.9	97.4	38
Srikakulam	95.5	40.9	11.4	47.7	0.0	59.1	88.6	84.1	36.4	72.7	44
Vizianagaram	97.6	46.2	7.3	43.9	0.0	68.3	95.1	80.5	53.7	78.0	41
Visakhapatnam	90.0	30.0	10.0	30.0	6.7	63.3	90.0	96.7	53.3	80.0	30
East Godavari	100.0	57.9	7.9	60.5	8.3	71.1	94.7	97.4	60.5	84.2	38
West Godavari	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	97.5	95.0	92.5	48
Krishna	100.0	57.6	11.8	55.9	18.8	79.4	94.1	94.1	44.1	85.3	34
Guntur	100.0	55.6	22.2	58.3	8.6	63.9	100.0	97.2	83.3	100.0	36
Prakasam	100.0	41.5	14.3	42.9	7.3	92.9	92.9	90.5	61.9	85.7	42
Nellore	100.0	0.0	2.6	10.3	0.0	35.9	2.6	97.4	66.7	89.7	39
Cuddapah	100.0	37.8	10.3	43.6	2.7	71.8	89.7	97.4	74.4	94.9	39
Kurnool	100.0	61.1	13.2	57.9	11.4	86.8	89.5	100.0	76.3	94.7	38
Anantapur	100.0	45.9	10.8	56.8	2.7	70.3	100.0	91.9	56.8	83.8	37
Chittoor	97.4	28.9	15.8	31.6	5.3	84.2	86.8	100.0	86.8	100.0	38
Andhra Pradesh	98.0	46.6	10.6	45.5	10.8	67.0	80.1	92.6	67.0	86.5	846

[**] Facilities as reported by village pradhan/up pradhan/any other panchayat member/teacher/gram sevak/aganwadi worker.
[1] Includes Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre (including Block PHC), Community Health Centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village.
[2] This information was collected from Sarpanch/Pradhan, PRI member, Gram Sevak, Village Secretary/officer or any other official at village level.
VHSC = Village Health and Sanitation Committee.
Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.

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TABLE 2.13 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT GOVERNMENT HEALTH PROGRAMMES

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

Health programmes	Women aware about programmes	T.V.	Radio	News paper/ books, etc.	Drama/Song /Dance, etc.	Exhibition/ _mela_	Group meeting/ Programmes	Doctor/AN M/AWW/ ASHA	Friends/ Relatives	Others	Number of women**
					Sources of knowledge						
Antenatal care	72.2	34.7	2.6	14.1	0.4	0.5	7.3	78.7	56.2	1.3	15,701
Institutional delivery	72.2	33.0	2.7	13.1	0.4	0.6	7.4	79.6	57.4	1.1	15,692
Breastfeeding	72.7	31.0	2.6	12.6	0.3	0.4	6.6	73.7	66.0	1.2	15,785
Immunization	86.4	47.0	4.9	19.3	0.7	3.0	9.1	84.6	50.4	4.6	18,775
Family planning	80.5	37.7	3.1	15.6	0.8	1.5	8.2	77.3	55.1	1.5	17,492
Personal hygiene	58.4	37.2	2.8	16.1	0.5	0.8	8.5	51.5	61.6	4.7	12,699
Sanitation/safe drinking water	61.3	43.1	3.3	15.2	0.6	1.0	9.5	61.9	49.1	4.0	13,321
Prevention of sex selection	50.1	41.4	2.8	15.5	0.3	0.5	6.5	70.8	54.7	0.9	10,906
Awareness about Government health programmes (based on response from household questionnaire)											Number of Households **
DOTS (Tuberculosis)	31.0	47.4	4.3	33.3	1.2	0.4	11.1	51.7	44.8	2.6	7,884
Leprosy eradication	24.1	50.3	4.6	41.9	2.0	1.9	12.5	47.9	42.9	2.5	6,132
Malaria/Dengue/Chikun Guinea	62.1	46.0	3.9	23.7	1.1	1.8	11.2	60.1	47.4	3.5	15,745
Prevention of sex selection	45.1	44.9	2.7	21.6	0.6	0.6	6.6	64.4	52.9	1.1	11466

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

TABLE 3.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	5.7	6.6	3.1
20-24	19.1	20.0	16.3
25-29	20.4	20.2	20.8
30-34	16.7	15.9	18.8
35-39	15.9	15.5	17.1
40-44	12.3	12.0	13.3
45-49	9.9	9.7	10.6
Age at consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	63.6	69.2	47.2
18 years & above	36.4	30.8	52.8
Marital duration			
Less than 5 years	15.9	15.8	16.1
5-9 years	17.9	17.9	17.7
10-14 years	16.9	16.5	17.8
15 or more years	49.3	49.7	48.3
Woman's education			
Non-literate[a]	53.2	61.8	27.8
Less than 5 years	6.2	6.7	4.9
5-9 years	23.0	21.2	28.3
10 or more years	17.6	10.3	39.0
Non-literate[a][†]	49.9	58.5	24.8
10 or more years[†]	19.6	11.8	42.2
Husband's education			
Non-literate[a]	39.8	46.9	19.0
Less than 5 years	6.2	7.0	3.8
5-9 years	24.1	24.4	23.0
10 or more years	29.2	20.8	53.6
Religion			
Hindu	85.6	87.4	80.5
Muslim	6.8	4.3	14.1
Christian	7.4	8.2	5.1
Others	0.2	0.1	0.3
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	22.8	25.5	14.6
Scheduled tribes	10.6	13.3	2.7
Other backward classes	46.6	45.1	51.1
Others	20.0	16.1	31.7
Wealth index			
Lowest	7.6	9.9	0.7
Second	13.7	17.6	2.1
Middle	29.8	36.9	8.9
Fourth	28.2	27.5	30.1
Highest	20.7	8.0	58.2
Number of women (15-49)**	21,730	16,176	5,554
Number of women (15-44)** [†]	18,077	13,426	4,651

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

TABLE 3.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling				Total percent	Number of women**
			0 -5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years		
Age group								
15-19	42.7	0.4	11.2	19.3	20.3	6.0	100.0	1,238
20-24	42.8	0.2	11.0	16.5	17.9	11.3	100.0	4,143
25-29	50.7	0.4	10.1	12.2	15.8	10.3	100.0	4,429
30-34	57.3	0.4	8.8	10.3	13.6	9.3	100.0	3,622
35-39	66.7	0.3	9.1	8.7	8.2	6.5	100.0	3,463
40-44	72.4	0.4	8.7	6.5	5.8	5.4	100.0	2,677
45-49	73.8	0.2	8.5	7.4	5.9	3.6	100.0	2,159
Place of residence								
Rural	66.3	0.3	9.8	10.1	9.3	3.8	100.0	16,177
Urban	31.0	0.3	9.3	15.0	22.5	21.3	100.0	5,554
Husband's education								
Non-literate[a]	86.7	0.3	6.0	4.5	2.0	0.2	100.0	8,639
Less than 5 years	69.2	0.7	14.7	9.2	4.6	0.9	100.0	1,340
5-9 years	51.5	0.4	15.4	16.6	12.9	2.6	100.0	5,236
10 or more years	19.3	0.3	8.6	17.0	29.0	25.5	100.0	6,338
Religion								
Hindu	58.1	0.3	9.2	11.0	12.6	8.4	100.0	18,597
Muslim	45.6	0.4	11.2	16.2	16.5	7.8	100.0	1,487
Christian	59.2	0.2	12.9	10.9	10.1	6.6	100.0	1,610
Others	53.9	0.0	2.8	8.4	15.7	19.2	100.0	37
Castes/tribes								4,948
Scheduled castes	65.2	0.3	8.4	10.2	10.1	5.6	100.0	2,313
Scheduled tribes	82.1	0.4	6.3	4.6	4.4	1.8	100.0	10,126
Other backward classes	57.7	0.4	10.0	12.0	12.5	7.0	100.0	4,344
Others	34.5	0.2	12.1	14.9	20.3	17.4	100.0	
Wealth index								
Lowest	89.3	0.3	4.9	3.5	1.4	0.4	100.0	1,644
Second	82.0	0.4	7.2	6.2	3.1	0.5	100.0	2,966
Middle	71.9	0.3	10.2	9.4	6.3	1.5	100.0	6,471
Fourth	50.9	0.3	12.0	15.4	15.8	5.2	100.0	6,121
Highest	17.4	0.3	8.9	15.0	28.0	30.0	100.0	4,528
Andhra Pradesh	57.4	0.3	9.6	11.4	12.7	8.2	100.0	21,730

Note: Total includes women with missing information on husband's education, who are not shown separately.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 3.3 BIRTH ORDER

Percent distribution of births[#] among ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, Andhra Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Distribution of births[†]	Birth order				2 & above[†]	Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+			
Age group								
15-19	10.4	76.8	19.9	3.2	0.2	23.0	100.0	603
20-24	54.4	47.2	41.5	9.5	1.9	49.8	100.0	2,668
25-29	27.6	25.7	41.0	22.9	10.5	70.6	100.0	1,189
30-34	5.7	21.5	32.6	23.2	22.7	80.3	100.0	229
35-39	1.7	18.4	35.3	17.7	28.7	78.7	100.0	73
40-44	0.2	(10.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(70.0)	84.6	(100.0)	10
45-49	na	*	*	*	*	na	*	1
Place of residence								
Rural	75.6	43.2	38.1	13.1	5.6	55.6	100.0	3,602
Urban	24.4	45.7	37.8	11.8	4.7	53.2	100.0	1,171
Education								
Non-literate[a]	40.7	36.0	37.7	17.2	9.1	62.6	100.0	1,927
Less than 5 years	5.3	41.6	36.5	17.2	4.7	57.8	100.0	257
5-9 years	28.5	45.4	40.0	10.8	3.8	52.8	100.0	1,364
10 or more years	25.5	54.8	36.9	7.1	1.3	44.8	100.0	1,225
Religion								
Hindu	84.4	44.0	38.2	12.7	5.1	54.9	100.0	4,023
Muslim	7.5	40.7	36.3	14.3	8.7	57.1	100.0	356
Christian	7.9	44.2	38.2	12.3	5.4	54.2	100.0	389
Others	0.2	*	*	*	*	63.6	*	5
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	24.1	44.3	37.4	12.8	5.4	54.5	100.0	1,180
Scheduled tribes	11.7	35.6	32.2	19.2	13.0	64.0	100.0	572
Other backward classes	47.0	44.7	39.0	12.5	3.8	54.0	100.0	2,214
Others	17.3	46.4	40.4	9.0	4.2	52.3	100.0	807
Wealth index								
Lowest	7.5	34.7	34.2	18.2	13.0	64.2	100.0	367
Second	14.7	38.0	35.7	17.4	9.0	60.3	100.0	703
Middle	31.1	44.6	36.7	13.5	5.1	55.2	100.0	1,515
Fourth	28.2	44.9	41.3	10.5	3.4	52.8	100.0	1,324
Highest	18.4	49.4	39.0	9.0	2.6	50.2	100.0	864
	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	6,312	43.8	38.0	12.8	5.4	55.0	100.0	4,773

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 3.4 BIRTH ORDER DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICT

Percent distribution of births to ever married women age 15-49 years by birth order and district, Andhra Pradesh, 2007-08

District	Birth order				Number of births**
	1	2	3	4+	
Adilabad	36.3	30.6	15.9	17.2	265
Nizamabad	37.9	48.6	11.3	2.2	203
Karimnagar	38.3	46.4	12.3	3.0	158
Medak	41.8	38.3	14.5	5.3	265
Hyderabad	48.3	32.0	12.5	7.2	192
Rangareddi	43.2	39.4	11.8	5.5	252
Mahbubnagar	37.2	34.4	20.6	7.8	275
Nalgonda	44.5	41.1	9.5	4.9	214
Warangal	47.2	34.9	13.1	4.8	153
Khammam	43.9	42.9	10.3	2.9	172
Srikakulam	49.8	38.4	8.9	2.9	201
Vizianagaram	46.5	37.0	12.8	3.7	209
Visakhapatnam	43.0	36.9	12.5	7.7	233
East Godavari	51.1	37.2	11.6	0.2	151
West Godavari	43.9	45.0	10.2	0.9	139
Krishna	53.3	36.7	7.4	2.7	227
Guntur	47.4	47.0	4.2	1.4	192
Prakasam	45.4	38.5	11.2	4.9	178
Nellore	41.3	46.7	9.4	2.7	176
Cuddapah	49.3	30.1	14.4	6.3	231
Kurnool	41.4	35.8	16.8	6.0	334
Anantapur	43.9	37.1	15.6	3.4	184
Chittoor	49.8	37.1	12.0	1.2	169
Andhra Pradesh	43.8	38.0	12.8	5.4	4,773

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

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TABLE 3.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN

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

Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to women age 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women age 40-49 years				Mean children ever born to currently married women aged 40-44 years
	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	Total	Males	Females	Number of women**	
Age group									
15-19	0.59	0.30	0.29	1,238	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.40	0.73	0.67	4,143	na	na	na	na	na
25-29	2.06	1.06	1.00	4,429	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	2.51	1.31	1.20	3,622	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	2.84	1.47	1.37	3,463	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	3.20	1.68	1.52	2,677	3.20	1.68	1.52	2,677	3.26
45-49	3.46	1.84	1.62	2,159	3.46	1.84	1.62	2,159	na
Residence									
Rural	2.38	1.24	1.14	16,177	3.45	1.82	1.63	3,511	3.40
Urban	2.20	1.14	1.06	5,554	2.95	1.57	1.38	1,325	2.89
Education									
Non-literate[a]	2.71	1.41	1.30	11,532	3.54	1.86	1.68	3,318	3.52
Less than 5 years	2.33	1.25	1.08	1,354	3.09	1.66	1.43	329	2.99
5-9 years	2.01	1.04	0.97	5,015	2.95	1.54	1.41	751	2.90
10 or more years	1.61	0.85	0.77	3,830	2.43	1.34	1.08	438	2.33
Religion									
Hindu	2.31	1.20	1.10	18,597	3.27	1.73	1.55	4,158	3.21
Muslim	2.55	1.32	1.23	1,487	3.84	2.04	1.80	313	3.81
Christian	2.40	1.24	1.16	1,610	3.38	1.82	1.55	356	3.42
Others	2.77	1.13	1.65	37	*	*	*	9	3.13
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	2.43	1.26	1.16	4,948	3.63	1.91	1.71	1,071	3.58
Scheduled tribes	2.57	1.34	1.23	2,313	3.72	1.97	1.75	436	3.78
Other backward classes	2.30	1.20	1.10	10,126	3.32	1.76	1.56	2,210	3.24
Others	2.18	1.13	1.05	4,344	2.86	1.50	1.36	1,119	2.77
Wealth index									
Lowest	2.53	1.31	1.22	1,644	3.43	1.82	1.60	324	3.56
Second	2.49	1.27	1.22	2,966	3.66	1.82	1.84	638	3.72
Middle	2.40	1.24	1.16	6,471	3.58	1.85	1.74	1,348	3.46
Fourth	2.29	1.21	1.08	6,121	3.30	1.77	1.53	1,333	3.32
Highest	2.10	1.11	0.99	4,528	2.82	1.57	1.25	1,193	2.69
Andhra Pradesh	2.33	1.21	1.12	21,730	3.32	1.75	1.56	4,836	3.26

Note: Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
na = Not applicable.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 3.6 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

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

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					
	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon[1]	64.5	33.0	3.8	1.4	0.5	14.9
Want another later[2]	16.2	19.9	1.9	0.5	0.2	6.2
Want another, undecided when	3.1	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.0
Undecided	2.7	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8
Want no more	2.2	16.5	6.8	4.9	6.8	7.5
Sterilized[3]	2.3	17.9	84.8	91.6	88.0	65.7
Declared infecund	6.4	5.4	1.8	1.4	4.2	3.1
Inconsistent response	2.7	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	2,258	3,431	7,584	4,323	2,229	19,825
Wanting no more children (15-44) [†]	1.9	19.7	44.3	58.3	60.5	20.8
Number of women (15-44)** [†]	2,162	2,747	1,085	310	177	6,481
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	6.8	27.8	58.6	70.7	(83.1)	23.1
Girl	3.3	17.7	16.2	7.9	(0.0)	11.0
Doesn't matter	85.7	51.0	23.2	19.1	(11.1)	62.2
Up to God	4.3	3.6	2.1	2.3	(5.6)	3.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women[4]**	1,952	1,987	481	90	18	4,528

** Unweighted cases.
[1] Want next birth within 2 years.
[2] Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years.
[3] Includes both female and male sterilization.
[4] Includes women who want another/next child.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years and It excludes sterilised cases.

TABLE 3.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women[#] age 15-49 years by outcomes according to background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Age group						
15-19	90.6	1.0	0.9	7.5	100.0	663
20-24	94.8	0.9	0.5	3.8	100.0	2,782
25-29	94.5	1.0	0.8	3.7	100.0	1,240
30-34	92.4	0.8	0.8	5.9	100.0	244
35-39	93.5	1.3	3.9	1.3	100.0	75
40-44	(75.0)	(8.3)	(8.3)	(8.3)	100.0	13
Sex-composition of living children [1]						
One son only	92.1	1.0	1.5	5.3	100.0	1,003
One daughter only	95.6	0.9	0.3	3.2	100.0	924
One son, one daughter only	98.5	0.2	0.3	1.1	100.0	1,030
Two sons only	98.5	0.4	0.0	1.1	100.0	542
Three sons only	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	66
Three daughters only	96.7	1.1	0.0	2.2	100.0	93
Four and above	96.4	0.6	0.6	2.4	100.0	167
Woman's education						
Non-literate[a]	95.2	1.0	0.6	3.2	100.0	1,979
Less than 5 years	91.8	1.1	0.0	7.1	100.0	278
5-9 years	93.6	1.1	1.0	4.4	100.0	1,443
10 or more years	92.9	0.7	0.9	5.5	100.0	1,317
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	94.1	1.8	0.4	3.8	100.0	1,444
Less than 5 years	94.5	1.2	0.0	4.3	100.0	252
5-9 years	94.1	0.6	1.1	4.1	100.0	1,403
10 or more years	93.8	0.5	0.8	4.9	100.0	1,898
Religion						
Hindu	93.9	0.9	0.8	4.4	100.0	4,229
Muslim	94.7	0.0	0.5	4.8	100.0	375
Christian	93.9	1.9	0.2	3.9	100.0	408
Others	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	94.2	0.9	0.8	4.1	100.0	1,228
Scheduled tribes	93.9	1.4	0.3	4.3	100.0	594
Other backward classes	93.8	1.0	0.7	4.5	100.0	2,342
Others	94.2	0.5	1.0	4.4	100.0	853
Wealth index						
Lowest	94.5	1.6	0.0	3.9	100.0	377
Second	94.0	1.6	0.8	3.6	100.0	730
Middle	95.1	0.9	0.5	3.5	100.0	1,571
Fourth	93.5	0.9	0.9	4.7	100.0	1,410
Highest	92.5	0.4	1.1	6.0	100.0	929
Andhra Pradesh	94.0	0.9	0.7	4.4	100.0	5,017

[#] Women who had their pregnancies since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] 475 cases with no child were excluded.

TABLE 3.8 OUTCOME OF PREGNANCY BY DISTRICTS

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women[#] age 15-49 years by outcomes by districts, Andhra Pradesh, 2007-08

Districts/State	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Adilabad	97.4	0.0	1.3	1.3	100.0	261
Nizamabad	96.8	1.3	0.0	1.9	100.0	207
Karimnagar	95.3	1.1	0.5	3.2	100.0	164
Medak	94.8	2.4	0.2	2.6	100.0	275
Hyderabad	96.4	0.0	0.4	3.2	100.0	200
Rangareddi	95.0	1.0	0.2	3.7	100.0	263
Mahbubnagar	89.9	2.6	1.2	6.3	100.0	294
Nalgonda	92.1	0.2	0.7	7.0	100.0	228
Warangal	95.9	0.0	0.0	4.1	100.0	153
Khammam	97.7	0.5	0.0	1.8	100.0	178
Srikakulam	92.8	0.6	2.3	4.3	100.0	214
Vizianagaram	89.9	2.2	0.6	7.3	100.0	221
Visakhapatnam	91.6	0.7	0.6	7.1	100.0	253
East Godavari	96.6	0.1	0.3	3.0	100.0	160
West Godavari	96.0	0.8	0.0	3.2	100.0	142
Krishna	96.0	0.6	0.0	3.5	100.0	235
Guntur	90.6	2.1	2.3	5.0	100.0	208
Prakasam	93.6	0.1	1.0	5.3	100.0	188
Nellore	93.7	0.0	1.8	4.5	100.0	186
Cuddapah	90.1	1.3	1.6	7.0	100.0	254
Kurnool	93.8	0.7	0.2	5.3	100.0	350
Anantapur	91.3	2.0	0.0	6.6	100.0	205
Chittoor	92.6	0.0	0.9	6.5	100.0	178
Andhra Pradesh	94.0	0.9	0.7	4.4	100.0	5,017

[#] Women who had their pregnancies since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

TABLE 4.1 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

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

Background characteristics	Any antenatal check-up[1]	Place of antenatal check-up[b]			Number of women [**]
		Government health facility[2]	Private health facility[3]	Community based services[4]	
Age group					
15-19	96.3	47.5	64.4	4.6	547
20-24	96.5	44.4	64.3	4.2	2,638
25-29	95.3	42.6	62.7	6.4	1,470
30-34	94.7	40.7	63.2	2.9	327
35 +	91.9	42.1	58.4	6.9	113
No. of living children					
0	(88.2)	(66.7)	(33.3)	(6.7)	17
1	97.9	39.3	70.6	3.9	1,839
2	96.6	43.5	64.0	4.6	2,100
3	93.2	52.1	52.9	6.1	797
4+	87.8	52.9	47.6	8.8	342
Residence					
Rural	95.0	46.2	61.5	5.6	3,845
Urban	98.8	37.0	70.1	2.7	1,250
Education					
Non-literate[a]	91.8	51.5	52.4	6.4	2,091
Less than five years	95.9	48.0	62.7	3.8	273
5-9 years	98.6	45.2	65.8	3.9	1,429
10 or more years	99.7	30.5	78.2	3.8	1,302
Religion					
Hindu	95.7	43.5	64.4	4.9	4,331
Muslim	98.6	36.5	67.2	3.9	361
Christian	95.7	56.1	52.0	5.3	394
Others	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	97.7	50.8	56.3	4.2	1,224
Scheduled tribes	83.3	63.9	34.8	11.0	614
Other backward classes	97.1	40.7	68.9	4.4	2,387
Others	99.0	31.1	76.7	3.2	870
Wealth index					
Lowest	79.0	67.3	28.8	9.8	392
Second	93.5	58.6	45.1	7.2	737
Middle	96.4	48.5	61.1	4.4	1,591
Fourth	98.8	38.3	71.8	3.9	1,426
Highest	99.6	26.3	80.7	3.7	949
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	95.9	43.9	63.6	4.9	5,095
Andhra Pradesh (15-44)[†]	95.9	43.9	63.7	4.9	5,091

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home.
[2] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary.
[3] Includes private hospital/clinic.
[4] Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, own home , parents home, other home and other.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[b] Among those who had received any ANC those who had received any ANC. Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY DISTRICT

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

| District | Any ANC | Place of antenatal check-up[a] | | | Number of Women** |
		Government[1] health facility	Private[2] health facility	Community[3] based services	
Adilabad	88.3	31.9	57.3	19.5	284
Nizamabad	98.6	38.2	66.5	4.0	212
Karimnagar	99.3	33.2	87.1	5.0	182
Medak	97.6	47.5	69.7	0.7	279
Hyderabad	100.0	43.4	61.4	3.8	197
Rangareddi	99.0	39.4	70.2	2.8	265
Mahbubnagar	97.8	43.6	61.1	4.3	306
Nalgonda	99.8	35.1	71.8	2.0	230
Warangal	99.8	32.6	73.9	2.9	158
Khammam	96.0	40.8	67.4	2.2	187
Srikakulam	98.4	46.2	62.2	3.6	203
Vizianagaram	90.5	56.1	54.1	2.9	235
Visakhapatnam	89.3	66.8	46.6	6.8	258
East Godavari	97.5	64.6	57.9	2.7	167
West Godavari	98.7	44.4	70.8	5.1	167
Krishna	99.5	44.1	70.1	1.7	236
Guntur	98.1	41.7	67.0	2.7	217
Prakasam	95.2	40.5	74.6	5.3	188
Nellore	97.1	23.2	75.3	2.5	194
Cuddapah	99.4	37.0	74.5	2.4	225
Kurnool	90.6	50.7	57.5	2.8	335
Anantapur	96.4	51.2	46.1	14.3	202
Chittoor	97.7	72.1	42.1	4.3	168
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	95.9	43.9	63.6	4.9	5,095
Andhra Pradesh (15-44)[†]	95.9	43.9	63.7	4.9	5,091

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

TABLE 4.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

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

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Breast examined	Sonography/ ultrasound	Number of Women**
Age group									
15-19	91.1	81.2	88.8	90.1	90.1	87.5	71.7	69.6	547
20-24	92.0	81.2	87.3	91.1	91.0	88.4	70.9	68.8	2,638
25-29	90.6	77.8	84.4	88.0	87.8	85.6	67.3	66.6	1,470
30-34	89.5	78.4	83.0	88.3	87.9	83.3	67.7	64.4	327
35+	88.4	77.1	82.1	79.6	82.1	80.5	68.2	60.3	113
No. of living children									
0	(82.4)	(52.9)	(70.6)	(58.8)	(76.5)	(64.7)	(41.2)	(41.2)	17
1	94.0	83.1	89.7	94.1	93.1	91.1	73.9	75.0	1,839
2	92.9	81.0	87.8	90.3	91.1	87.6	70.9	67.6	2,100
3	86.0	74.2	80.6	84.5	84.4	82.0	63.6	59.4	797
4+	79.2	71.6	72.1	75.7	74.2	74.0	55.2	50.6	342
Residence									
Rural	89.5	78.5	83.6	87.8	87.4	85.0	66.1	63.6	3,845
Urban	97.0	84.6	94.5	95.7	96.2	93.2	81.0	80.9	1,250
Education									
Non- literate[a]	83.9	72.7	77.6	81.9	82.4	79.4	59.9	54.2	2,091
Less than five years	91.6	81.7	87.7	88.3	87.3	87.1	70.8	61.1	273
5-9 years	95.8	84.3	90.7	94.2	94.1	90.7	72.6	71.6	1,429
10 or more years	98.1	86.5	95.0	97.6	96.6	95.3	82.2	86.9	1,302
Religion									
Hindu	91.1	79.5	86.2	89.3	89.4	87.2	69.5	67.7	4,331
Muslim	95.8	84.3	91.2	95.0	94.1	87.3	73.1	72.6	361
Christian	89.4	81.6	82.5	89.9	86.8	85.1	69.4	64.2	394
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled Castes	93.7	82.0	87.1	92.6	92.3	87.5	71.2	68.3	1,224
Scheduled Tribes	70.7	60.9	64.2	66.7	65.2	66.5	43.5	35.4	614
Backward Classes	93.3	81.6	89.1	92.4	92.6	90.1	73.1	71.9	2,387
Others	96.8	86.1	92.8	94.4	94.4	92.2	76.7	78.8	870
Wealth index									
Lowest	68.7	57.8	60.0	64.3	60.8	63.9	40.2	32.6	392
Second	86.4	75.8	80.8	83.0	83.4	80.7	60.5	52.9	737
Middle	90.7	79.8	85.2	89.6	90.0	85.8	67.4	64.0	1,591
Fourth	95.8	83.5	90.9	94.8	95.0	91.9	74.8	75.8	1,426
Highest	98.6	87.5	96.1	98.0	97.4	96.1	85.4	88.3	949
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	91.3	80.0	86.2	89.7	89.6	87.0	69.7	67.8	5,095
Andhra Pradesh (15-44)[†]	91.3	80.0	86.3	89.7	89.6	87.0	69.7	67.8	5,091

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CARE

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

Background characteristics	Breast feeding	Keep baby warm	Cleanliness	Spacing	Limiting	Nutrition	Institutional delivery	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	80.2	75.1	74.8	49.2	40.9	77.2	72.2	547
20-24	79.0	72.1	72.6	47.8	52.7	78.6	69.5	2,638
25-29	77.6	69.4	69.4	49.4	58.4	76.8	66.5	1,470
30-34	78.7	72.6	70.8	50.9	59.4	77.6	67.1	327
35+	82.9	71.4	73.3	53.1	63.5	80.1	71.3	113
No. of living children								
0	(93.3)	(66.7)	(60.0)	(26.7)	(33.3)	(93.3)	(66.7)	17
1	80.3	73.1	73.2	53.8	37.1	78.5	70.2	1,839
2	78.7	72.3	73.1	47.1	63.3	78.5	69.3	2,100
3	76.2	68.6	68.3	44.5	64.9	76.1	65.2	797
4+	75.7	66.6	65.1	40.1	61.8	74.0	66.1	342
Residence								
Rural	78.4	69.8	70.4	45.7	52.3	76.7	67.8	3,845
Urban	80.1	77.1	76.2	57.7	58.1	81.7	71.8	1,250
Education								
Non-literate[a]	74.6	65.0	64.6	40.1	51.4	72.8	62.5	2,091
Less than 5 years	77.4	69.8	71.7	43.4	53.2	75.9	73.4	273
5-9 years	80.9	74.9	75.2	49.8	54.5	79.1	69.5	1,429
10 or more year	83.0	78.3	79.0	61.4	56.4	84.8	76.5	1,302
Religion								
Hindu	78.9	71.7	71.7	48.3	53.5	78.2	69.1	4,331
Muslim	78.9	72.8	74.2	52.4	54.6	74.0	62.2	361
Christian	76.7	68.8	70.8	49.1	54.7	77.8	71.2	394
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	78.5	70.3	72.4	48.7	53.2	77.7	67.4	1,224
Scheduled tribes	70.7	58.6	60.6	36.3	47.1	64.8	58.9	614
Other backward classes	79.7	73.4	72.7	48.7	54.9	80.4	70.4	2,387
Others	81.5	76.4	75.4	56.2	55.2	79.5	72.4	870
Wealth index								
Lowest	70.9	58.5	59.0	35.8	44.0	65.1	58.0	392
Second	77.1	66.4	64.5	42.2	51.6	73.1	64.7	737
Middle	77.2	69.7	70.1	45.1	52.0	76.6	66.3	1,591
Fourth	81.1	74.7	75.5	49.7	55.1	80.6	72.2	1,426
Highest	81.8	78.4	78.9	62.4	59.2	83.8	74.5	949
Andhra Pradesh	78.8	71.6	71.8	48.7	53.7	77.9	68.8	5,095

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

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

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

Background characteristics	Number of ANC visits				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number Of Women**
	0	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group								
15-19	6.0	1.3	6.0	86.7	65.7	28.6	0.9	547
20-24	5.1	0.8	3.1	91.0	68.8	26.9	0.7	2,638
25-29	7.0	0.8	3.2	89.0	66.2	28.1	0.5	1,470
30-34	7.4	1.2	5.6	85.7	65.7	26.4	2.1	327
35+	11.7	2.5	5.4	80.5	59.9	31.3	0.7	113
No. of living children								
0	(11.8)	(0.0)	(11.8)	(76.5)	(64.7)	(17.6)	(5.9)	17
1	4.1	0.7	2.6	92.6	73.0	23.9	0.6	1,839
2	5.0	0.9	3.8	90.3	68.4	27.3	0.6	2,100
3	9.1	1.3	4.7	85.0	58.8	32.8	1.0	797
4+	14.8	1.5	6.5	77.2	50.2	36.2	1.2	342
Residence								
Rural	7.2	1.1	4.5	87.2	63.4	30.3	0.9	3,845
Urban	2.5	0.2	1.0	96.3	79.7	18.7	0.3	1,250
Education								
Non literate[a]	10.8	1.5	5.7	82.0	56.3	33.8	1.1	2,091
Less than 5 years	6.3	0.3	3.3	90.0	61.9	33.0	0.3	273
5-9 years	2.8	0.7	3.3	93.2	70.7	26.9	0.9	1,429
10 or more years	1.8	0.2	1.0	96.9	82.6	16.8	0.1	1,302
Religion								
Hindu	6.2	0.9	3.7	89.2	67.1	27.5	0.7	4,331
Muslim	4.0	0.8	2.5	92.7	75.7	22.3	0.5	361
Christian	5.3	1.3	5.0	88.3	61.8	32.1	1.5	394
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	3.6	1.0	3.5	91.9	66.7	29.8	0.9	1,224
Scheduled tribes	19.2	2.0	7.3	71.6	43.4	37.6	1.0	614
Other backward classes	4.7	0.8	3.3	91.2	70.4	25.8	0.7	2,387
Others	3.8	0.4	2.4	93.3	76.7	21.7	0.5	870
Wealth index								
Lowest	24.0	1.5	7.4	67.1	38.5	37.2	1.4	392
Second	8.6	2.3	6.3	82.7	55.7	36.0	1.2	737
Middle	5.8	1.3	5.0	87.9	64.2	30.9	1.0	1,591
Fourth	2.8	0.1	1.7	95.4	73.3	25.0	0.5	1,426
Highest	1.8	0.1	0.7	97.4	84.6	14.8	0.0	949
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	6.0	0.9	3.7	89.4	67.3	27.5	0.7	5,095
Andhra Pradesh (15-44)[†]	6.0	0.9	3.7	89.4	67.3	27.5	0.7	5,091

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] by the number of tetanus toxoid (TT) injections and iron folic acid (IFA) tablets/syrup received during pregnancy, and the percentage who received full antenatal check-up (ANC) according to selected background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2007-08

| Background characteristics | Women who received TT | | | Women who received IFA tablets/syrup | | Full ANC[b] | Number of Women** |
	0	1	2+	No IFA/ syrup	Consumed IFA for at least 3 months		
Age group							
15-19	7.3	4.7	86.1	10.1	33.7	35.8	547
20-24	5.4	4.0	89.5	10.2	41.0	41.3	2,638
25-29	7.7	4.0	87.0	9.9	41.3	41.1	1,470
30-34	7.2	5.4	84.7	10.1	42.1	41.3	327
35+	13.5	2.5	80.5	23.0	33.6	37.3	113
No. of living children							
0	(24.3)	(6.0)	(63.6)	(12.0)	(34.7)	(23.5)	17
1	4.3	3.8	91.1	10.6	43.8	43.9	1,839
2	5.6	4.3	88.4	9.8	39.7	41.9	2,100
3	9.3	4.6	84.9	10.1	36.3	33.6	797
4+	16.8	4.1	76.4	13.5	33.5	31.5	342
Residence							
Rural	7.9	4.6	85.9	10.6	37.6	37.6	3,845
Urban	2.4	2.8	94.2	9.5	48.4	49.7	1,250
Education							
Non literate[a]	11.6	4.9	81.7	11.7	32.7	32.8	2,091
Less than 5 years	7.4	5.5	84.2	11.0	36.5	36.1	273
5-9 years	3.7	3.9	91.3	10.5	40.4	41.8	1,429
10 or more years	1.4	3.0	95.0	8.1	53.0	52.6	1,302
Religion							
Hindu	6.8	4.4	87.3	10.3	40.4	40.5	4,331
Muslim	2.5	2.5	94.2	13.9	39.5	43.0	361
Christian	7.3	2.7	89.4	7.4	38.7	38.9	394
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled castes	4.5	4.0	90.4	9.4	40.9	40.2	1,224
Scheduled tribes	21.6	5.4	71.1	10.3	30.6	26.6	614
Other backward classes	5.0	4.2	89.2	10.8	40.4	42.9	2,387
Others	3.0	3.4	92.9	10.5	45.6	44.5	870
Wealth index							
Lowest	24.3	5.6	67.5	10.8	24.7	21.9	392
Second	10.7	6.7	80.7	11.8	29.8	30.3	737
Middle	6.2	4.6	87.8	11.0	37.6	38.0	1,591
Fourth	3.3	3.2	92.3	9.9	43.8	45.1	1,426
Highest	1.5	2.2	95.7	8.7	53.8	53.8	949
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	6.6	4.3	88.1	10.4	40.2	40.5	5,095
Andhra Pradesh (15-44)[†]	6.6	4.8	88.6	10.4	40.2	40.6	5,091

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[b] At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND COMPLICATIONS BY DISTRICT

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

District	Antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	Three or more antenatal check-up	At least one tetanus toxoid injection	100+ IFA tablets/ syrup[1]	Full[2] antenatal check-up	Any complications	Number of women**
Adilabad	56.7	79.2	82.7	35.0	22.7	53.9	284
Nizamabad	83.4	95.3	96.0	46.9	44.0	41.0	212
Karimnagar	85.1	97.3	97.7	57.5	56.1	51.5	182
Medak	80.3	93.2	96.3	42.4	39.5	43.1	279
Hyderabad	86.2	98.0	100.0	55.8	55.8	26.0	197
Rangareddi	74.7	97.0	98.6	51.9	51.0	39.6	265
Mahbubnagar	62.0	87.3	92.8	45.2	42.3	27.4	306
Nalgonda	70.5	95.7	98.5	42.2	40.7	38.5	230
Warangal	82.6	96.8	94.6	51.9	51.8	49.9	158
Khammam	63.9	89.8	95.2	46.3	41.6	21.9	187
Srikakulam	66.6	92.6	92.9	52.8	49.1	52.3	203
Vizianagaram	57.8	82.6	86.5	44.8	33.7	58.8	235
Visakhapatnam	59.7	76.4	85.4	50.8	39.2	60.3	258
East Godavari	53.8	89.8	94.9	30.2	25.7	67.4	167
West Godavari	64.8	95.2	98.1	39.6	38.2	50.3	167
Krishna	76.6	98.3	98.2	42.2	41.0	48.0	236
Guntur	68.1	88.0	97.0	43.8	41.9	53.0	217
Prakasam	62.9	84.6	95.1	43.4	36.7	51.7	188
Nellore	71.8	92.3	92.5	46.0	40.6	22.4	194
Cuddapah	72.1	82.7	98.1	40.4	38.3	41.7	225
Kurnool	53.3	81.8	86.6	39.8	28.5	23.9	335
Anantapur	64.8	86.1	95.7	41.0	36.6	28.2	202
Chittoor	64.3	90.5	94.6	39.6	37.2	30.1	168
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	67.3	89.4	92.4	45.7	40.5	42.1	5,095
Andhra Pradesh (15-44)[†]	67.3	89.4	93.4	45.8	40.6	42.4	5,091

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

TABLE 4.7 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

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

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons[1]	Percentage of safe delivery[2]	Number of women**
Age group					
15-19	72.0	27.5	3.7	75.7	547
20-24	72.9	26.6	4.1	77.0	2,638
25-29	70.5	29.1	3.6	74.1	1,470
30-34	69.4	30.3	4.2	73.6	327
35+	67.0	32.1	0.9	67.9	113
No. of living children					
0	(76.5)	(23.5)	(5.9)	(82.4)	17
1	83.2	16.5	2.3	85.5	1,839
2	72.0	27.7	4.3	76.3	2,100
3	54.3	44.9	5.6	59.9	797
4+	49.5	49.0	4.6	54.1	342
Residence					
Rural	65.7	33.8	4.2	69.9	3,845
Urban	90.9	8.9	2.5	93.4	1,250
Education					
Non literate[a]	54.2	45.3	4.4	58.6	2,091
Less than 5 years	65.7	33.2	6.5	72.2	273
5-9 years	80.2	19.5	4.2	84.4	1,429
10 or more years	92.1	7.3	2.0	94.1	1,302
Religion					
Hindu	71.1	28.4	3.8	74.9	4,331
Muslim	81.9	17.6	3.6	85.5	361
Christian	69.7	30.3	4.7	74.4	394
Others	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	74.5	24.8	4.6	79.1	1,224
Scheduled tribes	33.5	65.5	3.2	36.7	614
Other backward classes	74.9	24.8	4.0	78.9	2,387
Others	86.4	13.3	2.8	89.2	870
Wealth index					
Lowest	33.4	65.8	3.7	37.1	392
Second	51.3	47.7	5.2	56.5	737
Middle	66.7	33.1	4.8	71.5	1,591
Fourth	83.0	16.4	3.7	86.7	1,426
Highest	95.3	4.3	1.4	96.7	949
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	71.8	27.8	3.8	75.6	5,095
Andhra Pradesh (15-44)[†]	71.8	27.7	3.8	75.6	5,091

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.
[2] Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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

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

Background characteristics	Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery			Mean Transport cost (Rupees)	Mean Delivery cost (Rupees)		Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY)[c]	Number of women**
	Ambulance Jeep/ car	Motor cycle/ scooter	Others[1]		Govt.	Private		
Age group								
15-19	11.5	1.5	87.0	208	2,602	7,027	23.1	396
20-24	8.7	1.7	89.6	178	2,613	8,327	24.0	1,949
25-29	9.8	2.0	88.2	199	2,468	8,903	20.1	1,052
30-34	13.6	1.6	84.8	187	2,865	9,094	18.1	232
35+	13.1	1.4	85.5	152	3,584	7,396	4.3	76
No. of living children								
0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(93)	(3,526)	(6,380)	(0.0)	13
1	11.1	2.1	86.8	196	2,805	9,250	24.2	1,550
2	9.3	1.5	89.2	186	2,470	7,871	25.6	1,528
3	7.8	1.9	90.3	157	2,572	7,286	13.8	442
4+	6.4	1.1	92.5	202	2,153	7,155	10.4	172
Residence								
Rural	10.4	1.3	88.3	199	2,536	7,911	24.8	2,566
Urban	8.1	2.9	89.0	159	2,830	9,335	15.1	1,139
Education								
Non literate[a]	9.3	0.7	90.1	213	2,641	7,522	20.7	1,159
Less than 5	9.6	2.2	88.2	191	2,542	6,979	31.3	181
5-9 years	6.9	1.4	91.7	167	2,572	7,726	25.5	1,163
10 or more years	12.9	3.1	84.0	182	2,596	9,601	20.1	1,202
Religion								
Hindu	9.7	2.0	88.2	191	2,634	8,584	22.6	3,124
Muslim	9.0	0.3	90.6	167	3,010	8,090	15.2	296
Christian	9.6	0.7	89.8	162	2,080	6,042	27.6	279
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Castes	9.3	1.2	89.6	186	2,468	7,696	25.6	931
Scheduled Tribes	17.6	2.2	80.2	218	1,932	8,131	18.0	211
Other backward classes	7.3	1.7	90.9	192	2,843	8,384	23.2	1,807
Others	13.7	2.5	83.8	170	2,528	9,045	18.7	756
Wealth index								
Lowest	17.3	2.2	80.5	266	1,776	6,669	16.5	132
Second	10.8	0.7	88.4	194	2,215	8,401	24.0	389
Middle	9.2	1.0	89.8	191	2,577	7,269	23.7	1,081
Fourth	6.8	1.0	92.3	178	2,846	7,842	27.4	1,193
Highest	12.6	4.1	83.3	179	2,980	9,978	13.7	910
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	9.7	1.8	88.5	187	2,603	8,401	22.1	3,705
Andhra Pradesh (15-44)[†]	9.8	1.8	88.4	188	2,603	8,401	22.1	3,658

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes bus/train, tempo/auto/tractor, animal drawn cart, foot march.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[b] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know 'or 'missing cases'.
[c] Percentage women who got JSY assistance.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE BY DISTRICT

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by districts, Andhra Pradesh, 2007-08

District	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons[1]	Percentage of safe delivery[2]	Number of Women**
Adilabad	43.2	55.0	2.9	46.3	284
Nizamabad	83.4	16.0	3.4	87.1	212
Karimnagar	89.2	9.6	2.9	92.7	182
Medak	75.0	24.8	2.3	77.5	279
Hyderabad	95.6	4.5	1.4	96.9	197
Rangareddi	87.1	12.3	1.7	89.4	265
Mahbubnagar	66.6	32.8	4.5	70.9	306
Nalgonda	75.0	25.1	1.7	76.6	230
Warangal	84.3	13.6	4.8	89.5	158
Khammam	69.2	30.3	1.3	70.7	187
Srikakulam	56.6	42.0	13.6	71.0	203
Vizianagaram	56.9	42.0	7.4	65.1	235
Visakhapatnam	59.8	39.4	1.3	61.0	258
East Godavari	86.6	13.4	5.6	92.2	167
West Godavari	81.5	18.2	4.4	86.2	167
Krishna	84.0	16.2	3.9	87.7	236
Guntur	77.8	20.1	5.1	84.2	217
Prakasam	76.1	23.7	3.5	79.8	188
Nellore	88.4	11.3	1.6	90.3	194
Cuddapah	78.6	21.6	2.9	81.3	225
Kurnool	61.5	38.3	3.7	65.0	335
Anantapur	66.7	31.7	4.7	71.6	202
Chittoor	74.1	25.0	6.1	80.4	168
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	71.8	27.8	3.8	75.6	5,095
Andhra Pradesh (15-44)[†]	71.8	27.7	3.8	75.6	5,091

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.
[2] Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.
[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTION FOR DELIVERY

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

	Reason										
Background characteristics	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/ No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Cus-tomary	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of Know-ledge	Other	Number of women**
Age group											
15-19	9.7	3.4	9.9	52.2	17.2	2.0	13.8	4.0	5.2	5.2	153
20-24	7.6	1.1	9.5	52.2	16.8	2.7	14.8	4.1	5.5	6.0	716
25-29	10.5	1.4	9.0	49.9	19.3	5.1	18.6	4.1	5.7	2.3	440
30-34	14.7	1.0	8.9	47.9	28.6	2.9	17.6	3.0	6.9	1.9	102
35+	27.6	0.0	7.6	35.0	35.0	2.5	10.0	2.6	5.0	2.5	40
No. of living children											
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
1	8.9	1.5	9.0	54.8	16.2	2.2	13.2	4.5	5.9	5.6	318
2	9.2	1.5	9.1	52.7	18.0	2.6	16.2	4.0	4.8	5.2	591
3	10.6	1.6	9.4	48.1	19.4	3.1	17.5	4.1	6.0	2.7	365
4+	11.6	0.6	10.5	40.9	26.5	8.6	16.8	3.0	7.1	2.9	173
Residence											
Rural	9.9	1.2	9.7	50.3	19.2	3.4	15.9	3.9	5.9	4.2	1,337
Urban	7.9	3.4	4.2	56.2	16.5	2.6	16.3	4.7	2.6	6.0	114
Education											
Non literate[a]	11.4	1.3	10.4	47.8	20.5	3.8	17.5	4.3	6.8	3.8	981
Less than 5 years	11.7	0.0	7.7	53.9	14.3	4.4	8.7	3.2	7.5	7.4	92
5-9 years	6.4	2.0	6.8	54.4	17.2	2.1	14.3	3.3	2.6	4.9	281
10 or more years	0.0	1.8	6.4	67.4	12.5	1.1	11.4	3.1	0.0	6.0	97
Religion											
Hindu	10.6	1.3	9.4	50.2	19.1	3.3	16.0	3.7	5.8	4.6	1,261
Muslim	3.1	1.5	1.6	59.4	20.7	4.6	18.7	4.7	3.2	4.8	64
Christian	5.0	2.4	11.2	52.8	14.7	2.5	14.0	6.6	5.0	2.3	123
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes											
Scheduled castes	7.6	1.5	3.8	57.0	19.5	1.3	15.3	3.5	3.8	4.0	315
Scheduled tribes	15.2	2.4	22.0	41.2	22.0	7.5	10.7	5.4	9.4	4.6	415
Other backward classes	7.6	0.6	4.1	52.8	17.6	1.7	19.4	3.2	4.7	4.6	603
Others	6.9	1.7	5.1	57.5	13.7	2.6	17.9	4.4	1.7	3.4	118
Wealth index											
Lowest	14.7	2.2	22.5	41.8	19.4	4.8	15.3	3.8	11.7	2.3	272
Second	11.9	1.4	9.6	47.0	24.6	4.8	14.5	5.3	6.9	3.8	364
Middle	8.0	1.0	5.6	52.3	16.7	2.4	17.5	4.3	3.8	4.8	537
Fourth	5.8	1.5	2.1	62.7	15.2	1.2	14.8	1.7	1.7	6.3	237
Highest	2.3	0.0	7.3	54.1	16.8	4.8	17.0	2.4	0.0	7.1	41
Andhra Pradesh	9.7	1.4	9.3	50.7	19.0	3.3	15.9	4.0	5.6	4.4	1,451

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[b] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to ' Multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 4.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

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

Background characteristics	Any delivery complication	Type of delivery complications							Number of Women**
		Premature labour	Excessive bleeding	Prolonged labour	obstructed labour	Breech presentation	Convulsion high BP	Other	
Age group									
15-19	46.6	71.7	24.1	36.1	8.4	6.9	8.6	4.6	547
20-24	46.2	69.0	22.7	34.9	8.9	6.3	5.4	4.4	2,638
25-29	43.8	72.2	21.4	32.0	7.0	6.7	6.7	3.0	1,470
30-34	40.4	72.2	23.6	32.6	11.7	2.9	5.9	6.7	327
35+	36.7	70.0	30.9	30.0	9.2	4.5	9.1	9.1	113
No. of living children									
0	(76.5)	(69.2)	(7.7)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(15.4)	(7.7)	17
1	49.3	67.1	23.2	34.8	10.1	8.0	7.6	5.0	1,839
2	43.8	70.2	21.4	35.2	8.2	6.2	4.8	4.2	2,100
3	38.3	78.1	24.0	30.0	5.1	2.5	6.8	2.5	797
4+	42.9	75.8	26.4	31.0	8.1	3.4	4.7	3.4	342
Residence									
Rural	45.2	71.5	23.8	34.5	8.7	6.1	5.5	3.6	3,845
Urban	44.3	66.8	19.3	32.2	7.7	6.7	8.6	6.5	1,250
Number of ANC visits									
No visit	39.5	65.8	29.8	40.1	9.9	8.9	10.6	5.7	305
1	26.4	66.4	33.2	41.7	8.2	8.5	17.1	0.0	46
2	42.5	75.8	23.3	46.5	3.7	4.7	4.9	1.4	187
3+	45.6	70.5	22.2	33.1	8.6	6.1	6.0	4.3	4,557
Delivery									
Normal	43.1	79.7	24.9	36.2	3.9	3.1	5.1	1.3	3,683
Caesarean	48.8	48.3	17.0	29.7	18.9	12.0	9.3	11.4	1,352
By instrument or assisted	75.3	64.5	26.8	17.9	17.8	31.2	2.2	2.1	60
Place of delivery									
Government facility	46.7	74.1	25.1	36.1	6.5	5.8	6.5	3.3	1,493
Private facility	46.3	61.6	17.5	31.4	13.0	8.7	7.1	6.9	2,169
Home	41.2	80.5	28.6	35.7	3.1	2.5	4.1	0.7	1,408
Others	40.0	90.0	30.0	40.0	20.0	10.0	30.0	20.0	25
Andhra Pradesh	45.0	70.4	22.7	34.0	8.5	6.2	6.2	4.3	5,095

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.12 POST-DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

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

Background characteristics	Any post delivery complication	Type of post-delivery complication					Number of women**
		High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	Other	
Age group							
15-19	30.9	59.1	32.7	2.3	31.7	50.3	547
20-24	24.9	53.3	35.0	5.6	33.9	49.5	2,638
25-29	24.2	56.3	37.4	4.7	32.6	49.6	1,470
30-34	21.8	59.8	47.6	4.1	25.8	38.1	327
35+	17.5	56.8	52.6	9.3	33.0	37.8	113
No. of living children							
0	(35.3)	(16.7)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(66.7)	(50.0)	17
1	25.4	56.1	30.3	2.9	34.1	45.0	1,839
2	24.7	52.8	36.5	6.2	31.9	53.4	2,100
3	23.8	56.2	45.2	6.7	31.8	50.3	797
4+	27.1	65.9	48.3	4.4	30.3	39.4	342
Residence							
Rural	26.0	56.6	38.2	5.3	32.4	48.7	3,845
Urban	21.7	50.6	29.3	3.5	33.9	49.1	1,250
Delivery							
Normal	24.5	57.0	36.1	5.1	33.7	47.3	3,683
Caesarean	26.1	50.9	37.9	4.3	30.5	50.9	1,352
By instrument or assisted	33.6	54.9	20.1	5.0	30.4	80.0	60
Place of delivery							
Government facility	24.9	58.0	32.8	4.6	35.6	49.6	1,493
Private facility	23.1	51.5	33.0	3.2	28.5	47.9	2,169
Home	27.8	57.4	43.7	7.2	34.9	48.7	1,408
Others	36.0	66.7	44.4	11.1	55.6	66.7	25
Who conducted the last delivery							
Doctor	39.1	61.7	44.4	9.1	25.9	51.5	59
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	30.2	45.7	32.5	9.1	36.6	43.4	133
Other health personal	(53.5)	(25.1)	(25.1)	(0.0)	(37.6)	(62.3)	15
Dai	28.1	59.7	41.3	7.9	34.3	53.1	789
Relatives/friends	25.8	57.7	55.0	6.5	40.8	41.6	353
Others	20.2	63.9	43.9	0.0	31.1	47.8	78
No one	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Andhra Pradesh	25.0	55.3	36.4	4.9	32.7	48.8	5,095

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERY

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] received any check-up after delivery, according to background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Number of Women**
Age group			
15-19	79.1	75.8	547
20-24	80.8	76.8	2,638
25-29	77.8	73.8	1,470
30-34	76.6	73.7	327
35+	78.8	75.1	113
No. of living children			
0	(70.6)	(64.7)	17
1	86.9	84.2	1,839
2	79.5	75.0	2,100
3	69.1	65.1	797
4+	63.5	57.6	342
Residence			
Rural	76.4	71.8	3,845
Urban	89.0	87.3	1,250
Education			
Non literate[a]	67.8	62.2	2,091
Less than 5 years	75.4	69.8	273
5-9 years	85.7	82.4	1,429
10 or more years	92.1	90.9	1,302
Religion			
Hindu	79.0	75.1	4,331
Muslim	82.9	79.8	361
Christian	81.2	77.6	394
Others	*	*	9
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	81.5	78.2	1,224
Scheduled tribes	52.7	44.4	614
Other backward classes	81.7	78.0	2,387
Others	89.1	87.3	870
Wealth index			
Lowest	51.5	42.1	392
Second	65.4	61.2	737
Middle	77.5	72.6	1,591
Fourth	87.5	84.5	1,426
Highest	93.1	92.4	949
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	79.4	75.6	5,095
Andhra Pradesh (15-44)[†]	79.5	75.6	5,091

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.14 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY PERIOD

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

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication[1]	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication[2]	Number of women**
Age group						
15-19	47.5	85.5	46.6	30.9	73.1	547
20-24	42.8	84.0	46.2	24.9	72.4	2,638
25-29	41.6	80.9	43.8	24.2	70.5	1,470
30-34	35.3	76.1	40.4	21.8	76.8	327
35+	38.3	82.4	36.7	17.5	70.9	113
No. of living children						
0	(58.8)	(60.0)	(76.5)	(35.3)	(50.0)	17
1	47.8	87.6	49.3	25.4	77.3	1,839
2	39.5	83.0	43.8	24.7	70.3	2,100
3	38.1	77.4	38.3	23.8	71.6	797
4+	40.0	65.8	42.9	27.1	60.0	342
Residence						
Rural	41.4	80.3	45.2	26.0	70.3	3,845
Urban	45.4	90.2	44.3	21.7	79.3	1,250
Education						
Non literate[a]	38.4	74.2	43.0	24.8	65.5	2,091
Less than five years	44.0	78.4	49.1	30.2	62.7	273
5-9 years	45.1	87.3	46.7	27.2	77.1	1,429
10 or more years	45.4	91.0	45.5	21.8	80.8	1,302
Religion						
Hindu	42.8	83.0	44.8	25.2	72.3	4,331
Muslim	35.1	83.4	44.3	21.1	77.1	361
Christian	44.4	80.9	48.2	25.6	68.1	394
Others	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	40.1	84.3	45.4	22.5	72.1	1,224
Scheduled tribes	45.8	62.7	45.8	36.8	57.5	614
Other backward classes	42.9	86.8	45.6	24.3	76.3	2,387
Others	41.6	85.9	42.1	22.1	77.4	870
Wealth index						
Lowest	43.0	60.7	45.5	31.1	58.4	392
Second	42.3	71.5	45.1	30.9	70.5	737
Middle	38.5	83.9	44.1	25.6	68.9	1,591
Fourth	44.1	87.3	46.6	23.4	76.8	1,426
Highest	46.1	92.2	43.8	19.3	83.0	949
Andhra Pradesh	42.4	82.9	45.0	25.0	72.2	5,095

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Women who reported at least one complication during pregnancy.
[2] Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

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

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

District	Percentage of women[1]					Number of women**
	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication[2]	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication[3]	
Adilabad	53.9	71.3	51.0	48.0	66.2	284
Nizamabad	41.0	85.9	63.1	36.6	83.3	212
Karimnagar	51.5	92.0	44.7	27.1	86.4	182
Medak	43.1	86.9	32.8	10.2	82.4	279
Hyderabad	26.0	91.2	29.0	9.5	81.6	197
Rangareddi	39.6	91.8	52.3	13.2	85.6	265
Mahbubnagar	27.4	85.9	21.3	16.2	88.4	306
Nalgonda	38.5	85.2	49.1	18.2	79.4	230
Warangal	49.9	91.9	40.7	32.2	82.2	158
Khammam	21.9	87.4	53.4	11.9	79.4	187
Srikakulam	52.3	86.7	64.5	41.4	68.4	203
Vizianagaram	58.8	72.9	61.3	40.3	66.6	235
Visakhapatnam	60.3	70.7	44.7	48.6	63.0	258
East Godavari	67.4	84.6	59.6	41.3	56.8	167
West Godavari	50.3	91.9	55.0	23.2	65.0	167
Krishna	48.0	94.8	44.1	29.1	82.0	236
Guntur	53.0	75.5	37.0	26.6	62.1	217
Prakasam	51.7	83.6	51.1	22.0	59.8	188
Nellore	22.4	71.9	24.3	14.8	71.9	194
Cuddapah	41.7	88.4	39.0	23.4	83.4	225
Kurnool	23.9	80.9	46.9	12.6	63.7	335
Anantapur	28.2	76.7	22.8	15.9	70.4	202
Chittoor	30.1	90.8	58.1	17.6	77.3	168
Andhra Pradesh	42.4	82.9	45.0	25.0	72.2	5,095

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

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TABLE 4.16 KNOWLEDGE OF DANGER SIGNS OF NEW BORN

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

Background characteristic	Blue tongue & lips	Difficulty in breathing	Cold/ hot to touch	Develop yellow staining on palm and soles	Abnormal movement	Poor sucking of breast	Baby did not cry	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	10.3	13.9	12.4	6.8	9.8	20.8	24.8	547
20-24	13.8	17.6	11.1	7.5	10.2	25.0	29.3	2,638
25-29	15.3	19.2	11.8	9.6	12.1	28.0	32.1	1,470
30-34	15.9	19.3	15.9	9.4	12.9	29.6	28.7	327
35+	10.4	11.3	5.2	9.5	7.9	20.2	21.9	113
No. of living children								
0	(11.8)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(23.5)	(35.3)	17
1	14.2	18.1	12.1	8.9	11.6	25.8	30.5	1,839
2	15.0	18.8	12.2	8.3	11.2	26.6	29.9	2,100
3	11.8	13.8	9.3	6.7	8.8	22.5	26.2	797
4+	10.5	17.6	11.2	8.0	9.7	25.1	27.9	342
Residence								
Rural	12.3	16.7	11.3	7.8	9.9	24.9	28.3	3,845
Urban	19.0	20.5	12.8	9.6	13.8	27.6	33.0	1,250
Education								
Non literate[a]	8.9	13.1	8.6	5.1	6.9	20.5	24.2	2,091
Less than 5 years	15.2	19.2	16.1	9.6	12.3	29.7	33.3	273
9-10 years	13.4	17.7	10.7	8.0	10.8	26.5	30.9	1,429
10 or more years	22.4	24.6	16.6	13.2	16.9	31.9	35.5	1,302
Religion								
Hindu	13.4	17.2	11.1	8.0	10.4	25.5	29.4	4,331
Muslim	15.3	17.8	10.2	7.4	10.1	24.2	28.7	361
Christian	18.5	22.2	18.4	11.8	15.9	27.6	30.5	394
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	14.7	16.7	11.9	8.7	12.4	22.7	26.9	1,224
Scheduled tribes	9.9	14.5	11.4	7.2	9.1	22.1	27.4	614
Other backward classes	12.4	17.4	10.6	7.8	9.7	26.8	29.5	2,387
Others	19.9	21.8	14.2	9.3	12.9	28.6	34.2	870
Wealth index								
Lowest	8.6	14.2	10.6	4.2	7.1	21.8	23.9	392
Second	10.5	15.9	9.3	7.0	9.0	23.0	27.9	737
Middle	12.1	14.9	11.1	7.1	8.8	23.7	26.2	1,591
Fourth	14.1	19.0	11.6	8.3	11.2	26.0	30.6	1,426
Highest	21.6	23.1	14.8	12.5	16.7	31.8	36.7	949
Andhra Pradesh	13.9	17.6	11.6	8.2	10.8	25.6	29.4	5,095

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

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

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

Background characteristics	Children received check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Percentage among those who received check-up[b]				Number of children[4]**
			Government[1]	Private[2]	Home[3]	Others	
Age group							
15-19	72.9	564	38.0	56.0	4.5	1.5	408
20-24	77.2	2,525	38.4	55.6	5.0	1.0	1,936
25-29	72.5	1,130	33.2	59.6	6.4	0.9	816
30-34	73.7	217	24.8	64.8	9.7	0.7	160
35-39	75.4	69	29.3	58.5	12.3	0.0	52
40-44	*	9	*	*	*	*	8
45-49	*	1	*	*	*	*	1
Residence							
Rural	71.4	3,395	38.3	53.0	7.3	1.4	2,414
Urban	87.0	1,120	31.1	67.2	1.6	0.1	967
Mother's education							
Non-literate[a]	62.7	1,795	44.2	43.0	11.2	1.6	1,123
Less than 5 years	69.3	247	43.9	45.1	8.5	2.5	169
5-9 years	80.8	1,298	38.1	57.3	3.7	0.8	1,043
10 or more years	89.9	1,175	24.7	73.8	1.2	0.3	1,046
Religion							
Hindu	74.6	3,796	35.7	57.7	5.5	1.1	2,816
Muslim	81.8	344	30.9	64.8	4.2	0.0	279
Christian	76.6	370	47.6	42.6	8.6	1.1	282
Others	*	5	*	*	*	*	4
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	79.2	1,126	46.2	46.9	5.3	1.5	888
Scheduled Tribes	44.0	517	39.5	37.7	19.1	3.6	226
Other Backward Classes	77.5	2,096	34.1	59.9	5.3	0.7	1,615
Others	84.2	767	26.8	70.8	2.4	0.0	644
Wealth index							
Lowest	44.0	340	48.5	30.1	19.2	2.2	149
Second	57.9	650	47.9	39.4	11.3	1.4	376
Middle	73.4	1,424	42.8	47.8	8.1	1.3	1,040
Fourth	83.3	1,268	35.2	60.9	3.0	0.9	1,046
Highest	92.8	833	21.1	77.8	0.8	0.3	770
Andhra Pradesh	75.3	4,515	36.3	57.1	5.7	1.0	3,381

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic.
[2] Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic.
[3] Include Doctor and ANM/Nurse.
[4] Children who received check-up within 24 hours of birth.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[b] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 5.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/*Khees*[b]	Percentage of women started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth[1]	After 24 hours of birth	
Age group					
15-19	88.2	51.6	74.7	25.3	564
20-24	89.9	47.7	75.5	24.5	2,525
25-29	90.6	45.8	76.1	23.9	1,130
30-34	87.6	43.4	74.5	25.5	217
35-39	88.4	49.5	85.3	14.7	69
40-44	*	*	*	*	9
45-49	*	*	*	*	1
Residence					
Rural	90.1	49.3	76.4	23.6	3,395
Urban	88.4	41.9	73.4	26.6	1,120
Mother's education					
Non-literate[a]	89.5	51.3	77.2	22.8	1,795
Less than 5 years	84.0	42.4	73.5	26.5	247
5-9 years	90.6	49.0	76.8	23.2	1,298
10 or more years	90.3	41.3	72.5	27.5	1,175
Religion					
Hindu	89.3	47.1	74.8	25.2	3,796
Muslim	90.1	45.1	74.9	25.1	344
Christian	93.6	54.2	85.1	14.9	370
Others	*	*	*	*	5
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	91.4	52.1	80.7	19.3	1,126
Scheduled Tribes	86.8	55.8	82.0	18.0	517
Other Backward Classes	89.1	43.9	72.3	27.7	2,096
Others	90.8	45.4	73.2	26.8	767
Wealth index					
Lowest	85.5	54.2	79.2	20.8	340
Second	90.0	49.0	78.8	21.2	650
Middle	90.7	51.5	76.3	23.7	1,424
Fourth	90.7	46.4	75.3	24.7	1,268
Highest	88.2	38.5	71.1	28.9	833
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	89.7	47.5	75.6	24.4	4,515
Andhra Pradesh (15-44)[†]	89.8	47.8	75.5	24.5	4,459

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[b] Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS BY CHILDREN'S AGE

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

| Age in months | Exclusive breastfeeding | Weaning status[1] | | | | Number of children** |
		Other fluids	Semi-solid food	Solid food	Solid/ Semi-solid food	
<2	49.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	175
2-3	45.6	3.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	274
4-5	37.7	13.4	1.3	1.4	2.7	295
6-8	13.2	23.6	29.5	18.3	47.8	485
9-11	3.0	2.8	22.9	60.1	83.0	395
12-17	1.4	0.8	3.0	73.2	76.2	849
18-23	4.1	0.4	2.0	60.1	62.1	686
24-35	4.0	1.7	3.2	39.5	42.7	1,356
6-9	11.4	19.8	29.6	25.1	54.7	625
6-35[2]	32.3	4.2	8.4	50.2	58.6	3,711
6-9 (15-44) [†]	11.5	19.9	29.6	25.2	55.0	622
6-35[2] (15-44) [†]	32.3	4.2	8.4	50.2	58.6	3,718
Median duration (months)	5.35	6.74	7.80	9.76	8.78	4,515

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

TABLE 5.4 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

	Exclusive breastfeeding	
Background characteristics	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	47.0	155
20-24	41.2	406
25-29	44.1	159
30-34	(50.0)	18
35-39	*	5
40-44	*	1
45-49	nc	0
Residence		
Rural	45.8	567
Urban	35.3	177
Mother's education		
Non-literate[a]	45.8	318
Less than 5 years	60.3	25
5-9 years	44.2	193
10 or more years	36.7	208
Religion		
Hindu	43.9	627
Muslim	33.6	53
Christian	46.6	61
Others	*	3
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	46.3	195
Scheduled Tribes	47.5	91
Other Backward Classes	42.3	343
Others	38.5	114
Wealth index		
Lowest	50.0	54
Second	54.8	119
Middle	44.0	264
Fourth	39.4	197
Highest	32.9	110
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	43.3	744
Andhra Pradesh (15-44) [†]	43.9	741

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts	Children received Colostrum/ Khees[a]	Percentage started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth[1]	After 24 hours of birth	
Adilabad	74.4	35.6	68.9	31.1	250
Nizamabad	72.1	27.2	55.9	44.1	193
Karimnagar	82.5	28.0	64.5	35.5	151
Medak	94.1	46.1	71.4	28.6	257
Hyderabad	91.1	40.7	77.9	22.1	182
Rangareddi	95.4	40.8	66.2	33.8	244
Mahbubnagar	91.5	40.2	78.5	21.5	262
Nalgonda	92.1	32.1	60.5	39.5	199
Warangal	85.3	29.4	70.7	29.3	145
Khammam	92.1	58.0	87.7	12.3	154
Srikakulam	85.4	55.0	76.3	23.7	178
Vizianagaram	89.7	59.7	78.4	21.6	201
Visakhapatnam	87.4	54.2	80.8	19.2	208
East Godavari	89.6	65.2	80.1	19.9	142
West Godavari	90.2	53.3	83.3	16.7	133
Krishna	89.2	52.5	83.8	16.2	218
Guntur	95.2	51.6	77.2	22.8	182
Prakasam	88.9	40.6	66.9	33.1	172
Nellore	91.4	53.5	82.2	17.8	169
Cuddapah	94.7	45.3	72.2	27.8	217
Kurnool	94.9	52.2	82.0	18.0	318
Anantapur	96.0	54.0	87.2	12.8	172
Chittoor	97.2	62.8	87.5	12.5	168
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	89.7	47.5	75.5	24.5	4,515
Andhra Pradesh (15-44) [†]	89.8	47.8	75.5	24.5	4,459

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.
[a] Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	BCG	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3	Polio 0	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	Measles	Full vaccination[1]	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**
Residence													
Rural	96.8	94.6	91.8	76.6	11.8	97.6	96.4	81.1	87.6	64.7	1.2	41.6	1,158
Urban	99.0	98.0	97.0	85.0	4.3	99.0	97.5	83.9	90.9	73.0	0.7	51.6	391
Sex of the child													
Male	97.1	94.0	91.6	77.3	9.6	97.6	96.2	81.8	88.3	66.3	1.4	44.3	788
Female	97.6	96.8	94.6	80.1	10.4	98.4	97.2	81.8	88.5	67.2	0.8	43.8	761
Birth order													
1	97.7	95.8	94.2	80.4	7.1	98.0	96.7	83.9	88.6	70.1	1.1	47.1	646
2	97.7	95.0	92.8	78.3	11.0	98.5	96.9	81.2	89.1	66.0	0.7	44.0	612
3	98.6	98.5	93.9	80.5	11.8	99.1	98.0	83.3	89.9	64.3	0.9	42.6	196
4+	89.1	87.9	84.4	64.9	20.7	91.5	91.5	68.5	77.5	53.2	4.9	28.0	86
Mother's education													
Non-literate[a]	94.6	92.7	89.2	72.5	14.4	96.2	95.3	77.6	83.6	59.9	2.7	36.0	602
Less than 5 years	96.3	95.2	94.1	81.2	9.5	97.6	95.2	82.3	86.9	63.4	0.0	39.5	85
5-9 years	99.3	95.8	93.7	78.5	9.2	99.1	97.1	82.4	89.1	66.1	0.2	48.2	450
10 or more years	99.3	99.1	97.9	87.5	4.4	99.5	98.6	87.1	95.1	78.1	0.0	52.4	412
Religion													
Hindu	97.3	95.2	92.7	78.5	10.2	98.0	96.7	81.2	88.4	66.1	1.1	43.9	1,301
Muslim	97.4	97.4	97.4	81.1	3.6	98.3	96.5	89.4	87.4	70.2	1.7	50.3	111
Christian	97.0	95.5	93.4	78.6	13.2	97.7	97.0	81.1	88.9	69.3	0.7	40.1	135
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	98.5	97.1	93.8	82.4	10.8	98.5	97.2	82.5	90.6	69.1	0.5	42.3	395
Scheduled Tribes	89.0	83.5	78.8	58.6	19.3	92.5	89.7	68.5	77.3	49.1	5.1	32.1	177
Other backward Classes	98.1	97.0	95.2	80.7	9.1	98.9	97.9	83.7	89.0	67.3	0.6	46.5	709
Others	98.9	96.6	95.8	81.3	4.9	98.5	97.4	84.4	91.4	73.5	0.8	48.1	265
Wealth index													
Lowest	84.1	80.4	75.0	48.0	26.3	90.8	89.5	60.9	68.7	34.8	5.1	23.3	77
Second	91.7	89.5	85.7	69.0	14.9	93.2	91.0	73.3	82.1	55.7	5.3	32.8	136
Middle	97.2	94.6	92.1	79.9	14.0	98.2	97.2	84.3	88.2	68.7	1.0	42.7	400
Fourth	99.2	97.0	94.7	78.2	8.4	98.7	97.9	82.6	88.6	65.2	0.2	44.0	531
Highest	99.3	99.0	97.8	87.2	3.2	99.8	97.8	85.1	94.3	76.6	0.2	53.4	405
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	97.3	95.4	93.1	78.7	10.0	98.0	96.7	81.8	88.4	66.7	1.1	44.1	1,549
Andhra Pradesh (15-44)[†]	97.5	95.5	93.2	79.0	9.9	98.1	96.8	82.1	88.6	67.1	1.0	44.3	1,526

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio "0") and measles.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.7 CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts	Vaccination card seen	Percentage immunized							Percentage received at least one dose of Vitamin-A[2]	Number of children**
		BCG	DPT3	Polio 0	Polio 3	Measles	Full[1]	None		
Adilabad	58.7	92.9	70.9	15.3	74.2	73.6	55.8	5.2	51.8	83
Nizamabad	69.1	98.7	90.1	0.0	90.4	92.3	78.1	1.3	86.1	72
Karimnagar	59.3	94.8	92.5	0.0	91.7	94.8	82.5	0.0	93.8	48
Medak	48.3	98.9	88.4	7.1	91.8	97.3	82.8	1.1	90.7	86
Hyderabad	47.2	98.4	80.7	8.9	76.8	90.6	68.4	1.6	84.4	73
Rangareddi	52.9	98.0	92.4	5.8	85.4	90.2	77.5	2.0	88.2	87
Mahbubnagar	35.8	100.0	85.7	10.3	81.1	89.8	68.3	0.0	88.9	82
Nalgonda	37.3	100.0	80.1	2.1	92.6	99.4	73.2	0.0	90.9	68
Warangal	52.8	100.0	87.8	5.6	96.7	78.2	68.3	0.0	76.3	43
Khammam	44.6	100.0	74.5	11.5	75.8	96.4	66.7	0.0	91.9	66
Srikakulam	43.9	97.6	67.7	12.5	73.3	90.1	62.3	0.0	86.1	51
Vizianagaram	35.5	97.2	65.5	15.6	78.2	82.2	55.4	0.0	82.2	78
Visakhapatnam	40.8	86.9	67.6	12.9	77.1	73.9	60.0	3.8	70.5	62
East Godavari	39.2	99.8	72.1	11.1	81.5	90.0	65.4	0.2	81.2	51
West Godavari	49.5	100.0	79.1	11.7	83.5	97.8	72.0	0.0	85.6	43
Krishna	67.8	98.6	93.2	4.7	89.2	96.9	82.9	0.0	92.4	79
Guntur	28.3	97.3	77.9	8.7	73.0	92.8	59.4	0.0	77.3	69
Prakasam	20.5	100.0	62.0	15.6	86.7	94.1	58.5	0.0	86.3	59
Nellore	22.6	96.5	78.3	11.4	69.7	87.6	55.6	0.0	82.8	61
Cuddapah	41.2	98.2	85.0	10.8	78.8	82.0	64.1	0.0	79.1	74
Kurnool	29.3	97.7	68.3	17.4	80.2	84.9	54.7	2.3	86.8	106
Anantapur	54.2	97.9	92.8	2.7	85.4	94.7	71.2	0.0	83.7	56
Chittoor	46.4	99.4	70.7	13.6	80.0	88.5	62.0	0.0	89.3	52
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	44.1	97.3	78.7	10.0	81.8	88.4	66.7	1.1	82.9	1,549
Andhra Pradesh (15-44) [†]	44.3	97.5	79.0	9.9	82.1	88.6	67.1	1.0	78.8[#]	1,526

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

** Unweighted cases.

[1] BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles.

[2] Children aged 12-35 months.

[#] Children aged 9-35 months.

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

TABLE 5.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

| | Place of vaccination | | | | | |
| | Government health sector | | | | | |
Background characteristics	Sub -Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility[1]	Private health sector[2]	Others	Number of children**
Residence						
Rural	19.9	19.1	67.6	12.1	9.1	3,338
Urban	7.5	9.9	66.5	32.4	4.2	1,113
Sex of the child						
Male	15.5	16.6	66.8	19.2	8.2	2,281
Female	18.3	17.0	67.9	14.9	7.6	2,170
Birth order						
1	16.6	16.7	65.3	20.5	7.5	1,910
2	17.3	17.4	68.0	16.2	7.7	1,722
3	17.2	17.8	70.6	11.5	8.9	561
4+	14.8	11.2	70.7	9.7	10.6	232
Mother's education						
Non-literate[a]	19.3	16.1	69.2	7.9	10.8	1,740
Less than 5 years	17.6	11.7	74.7	12.0	9.3	240
5-9 years	18.6	19.1	68.9	15.3	6.8	1,287
10 or more years	11.1	16.5	61.4	33.5	4.5	1,184
Religion						
Hindu	16.5	17.2	67.8	16.9	7.8	3,746
Muslim	11.0	11.0	63.8	26.0	8.1	336
Christian	25.9	18.1	65.7	10.8	8.5	364
Others	*	*	*	*	*	5
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	17.5	16.1	71.1	13.8	8.3	1,115
Scheduled Tribes	16.9	16.0	66.0	5.2	11.7	487
Other Backward Classes	17.2	17.8	66.8	17.5	7.5	2,073
Others	15.1	15.9	63.9	28.3	5.8	767
Wealth index						
Lowest	21.2	21.2	60.0	3.1	14.8	228
Second	20.8	16.5	67.2	5.2	8.7	418
Middle	19.8	16.9	68.6	9.1	11.4	1,169
Fourth	17.3	18.9	71.5	13.8	6.4	1,519
Highest	10.7	13.2	61.8	37.2	4.5	1,117
Andhra Pradesh	16.8	16.8	67.3	17.1	7.9	4,451

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes hospital/ dispensary/UHC/UHP/UFWC/CHC/rural hospital/mobile clinic/anganwadi centre/pulse polio centre/AYUSH hospital or clinic/ other public sector health facility.
[2] Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic.
[a] Literate but did not attend school also included.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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

Percentage of children aged 12-35 months received Vitamin-A and Hepatitis-B injection, according to selected background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A	Children who received 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A	Children who received Hepatitis-B injection	Number of children**
Age of the child				
12-23 months	81.5	6.9	86.9	1,549
24-35 months	84.4	24.2	87.3	1,358
Residence				
Rural	81.5	15.3	85.6	2,172
Urban	87.0	10.0	91.7	735
Sex of the child				
Male	82.1	13.0	85.1	1,504
Female	83.7	15.4	89.3	1,403
Birth order				
1	85.0	13.9	88.3	1,216
2	82.1	14.4	87.1	1,127
3	84.2	15.5	87.9	373
4+	68.5	8.6	76.2	165
Mother's education				
Non-literate[a]	76.7	14.1	80.3	1,160
Less than 5 years	85.8	14.7	86.5	165
5-9 years	85.1	16.2	90.2	835
10 or more years	89.3	11.4	94.4	747
Religion				
Hindu	82.5	13.5	86.7	2,445
Muslim	86.1	26.5	91.1	223
Christian	83.3	11.3	88.1	237
Others	*	12.4	*	2
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	85.3	15.8	89.1	724
Scheduled Tribes	67.3	14.0	67.4	325
Other Backward Classes	84.1	16.5	89.5	1,354
Others	86.0	34.1	90.7	498
Wealth index				
Lowest	62.8	34.1	65.3	149
Second	75.7	13.4	77.0	281
Middle	81.7	15.5	86.2	743
Fourth	85.2	9.9	88.4	995
Highest	87.7	17.2	94.5	739
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	82.9	14.1	87.1	2,907
Andhra Pradesh (15-44) [#†]	78.8	14.9	85.7	3,310

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but not attend school, are also included.
[#] Children aged 9-35 months.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.10 KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

| Background characteristics | Knowledge of diarrhoea management | Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea[1] | | | | | | Number of women** |
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids	Others	
Age group								
15-19	50.9	37.0	29.9	3.7	9.2	9.7	61.0	1,238
20-24	68.1	45.4	28.8	5.9	10.1	12.5	57.3	4,143
25-29	74.5	45.6	35.3	6.8	7.7	14.4	57.4	4,429
30-34	73.1	42.4	38.9	6.2	5.1	16.5	57.1	3,622
35-39	73.2	38.3	37.9	5.8	5.4	14.6	57.8	3,463
40-44	69.0	35.7	35.9	5.2	4.0	14.1	61.0	2,677
45-49	70.8	33.0	36.0	6.4	5.6	13.9	62.2	2,159
Residence								
Rural	67.7	36.4	30.3	6.1	7.0	12.2	62.6	16,176
Urban	78.4	52.7	47.3	5.9	6.0	19.2	47.9	5,554
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	64.7	26.9	25.4	6.2	6.2	10.1	67.5	11,532
Less than 5 years	68.0	42.6	36.0	5.1	5.8	12.8	58.6	1,354
5-9 years	73.9	47.9	41.0	5.3	7.0	15.2	52.9	5,015
10 or more years	84.2	65.3	50.6	6.7	8.0	22.8	43.7	3,830
Religion								
Hindu	70.4	40.8	34.9	6.1	6.9	14.0	58.2	18,597
Muslim	71.1	45.3	36.2	6.1	4.6	17.6	56.1	1,487
Christian	70.0	39.7	35.8	4.9	6.0	12.6	63.2	1,610
Others	71.4	41.4	30.4	11.7	15.4	7.5	51.6	37
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	69.0	38.0	33.7	6.2	6.9	13.8	60.6	4,948
Scheduled Tribes	57.2	33.3	25.6	8.0	7.2	10.3	63.4	2,313
Other Backward Classes	71.8	40.5	34.5	5.7	7.4	13.3	58.7	10,126
Others	76.0	48.3	41.5	5.5	4.9	18.1	53.8	4,298
Wealth index								
Lowest	55.2	26.4	20.8	6.6	7.5	8.3	67.3	1,644
Second	62.1	29.9	23.3	6.1	6.8	9.5	65.8	2,966
Middle	66.8	33.1	29.2	6.1	6.9	11.1	63.3	6,471
Fourth	73.2	41.1	35.7	5.5	6.7	14.2	59.6	6,121
Highest	83.0	59.0	50.4	6.4	6.4	21.4	45.6	4,529
Andhra Pradesh	70.4	41.0	35.1	6.0	6.7	14.2	58.5	21,730

** Unweighted cases.
[1] Among women aware of diarrhoea management.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 5.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea[1]	Number of children	Given ORS	Children sought advice/treatment	Government health facility[2]	Private health facility[3]	Other	Number of children**
Age group								
Less than 25	7.3	3,922	45.8	68.6	36.9	60.1	5.6	196
25-29	5.7	1,698	38.1	69.3	38.9	59.6	5.7	67
30-34	6.6	351	(44.2)	(74.0)	(47.1)	(64.7)	(0.0)	17
35-39	4.5	105	*	*	*	*	*	4
40-49	(0.0)	17	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Residence								
Rural	6.7	4,582	42.1	67.9	39.6	59.8	5.7	210
Urban	6.6	1,512	49.3	73.2	31.3	63.6	3.8	74
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	5.7	2,451	39.7	69.6	45.2	50.6	7.2	97
Less than 5 years	9.0	321	37.6	58.8	(29.4)	(64.7)	(17.6)	17
5-9 years	8.5	1,754	47.1	75.1	34.2	66.7	0.8	113
10 or more years	5.9	1,567	46.8	62.3	33.1	65.5	6.7	57
Religion								
Hindu	6.7	5,139	45.3	69.6	36.9	61.5	5.4	240
Muslim	7.7	458	(39.2)	(68.6)	(20.8)	(79.2)	(0.0)	24
Christian	6.4	485	(33.7)	(63.7)	(63.2)	(31.6)	(10.5)	19
Others	9.1	11	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	5.5	1,485	36.2	64.7	48.5	49.6	1.8	52
Schedule Tribes	7.4	684	51.2	78.5	62.2	29.7	17.7	40
Other Backward Classes	7.1	2,860	42.1	66.4	26.6	73.4	3.7	135
Others	7.1	1,053	50.9	74.5	34.5	64.1	3.2	56
Wealth index								
Lowest	6.7	338	(46.2)	(64.9)	(50.0)	(35.7)	(14.3)	14
Second	6.6	573	39.8	71.1	41.6	50.7	11.5	27
Middle	6.7	1,567	38.6	69.1	50.7	49.4	5.5	73
Fourth	6.8	2,092	49.1	67.4	31.3	67.7	4.0	96
Highest	6.8	1,523	42.9	71.9	28.5	71.8	2.4	74
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	6.7	6,094	43.8	69.2	37.5	60.8	5.2	284
Andhra Pradesh (15-44) [†]	6.7	6,004	43.3	68.9	37.1	61.1	5.5	278

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

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

[1] Last two weeks prior to survey.

[2] Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic.

[3] Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic.

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

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)[1]					Children suffered from ARI[3]	Children sought advice/treatment[4]	Source of treatment[5]			Number of children**
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/ whistling	Rapid breathing	Other signs[2]			Government health facility[6]	Private health facility[7]	Others	
Age group													
15-19	20.8	1,238	71.3	43.4	19.7	28.5	70.5	8.0	74.6	21.2	71.2	7.7	614
20-24	31.9	4,143	72.3	42.8	26.3	36.6	77.3	6.7	82.4	16.6	76.8	6.6	3,308
25-29	35.8	4,429	71.7	46.7	25.2	35.1	74.8	5.7	80.8	12.3	79.5	8.2	1,699
30-34	35.7	3,622	71.6	45.6	26.1	35.3	73.5	5.2	76.5	15.4	76.9	7.7	351
35-39	35.9	3,463	71.3	47.1	26.3	35.4	71.4	4.8	33.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	105
40-44	33.0	2,677	71.5	40.7	24.5	35.4	70.4	7.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13
45-49	36.1	2,159	69.1	46.3	26.1	39.6	74.3	*	*	*	*	*	4
Residence													
Rural	30.0	16,176	69.3	45.7	25.8	34.1	73.8	6.7	79.3	16.2	76.5	7.3	4,582
Urban	45.4	5,554	75.4	43.5	25.1	39.0	73.5	5.8	83.2	14.8	79.6	5.6	1,512
Mother's education													
Non-literate[a]	27.5	11,532	65.5	43.4	23.5	33.8	72.8	5.6	72.5	19.5	70.4	10.1	2,452
Less than 5 years	30.4	1,354	71.2	46.5	24.0	30.1	73.0	8.8	78.3	16.7	72.2	11.1	321
5-9 years	35.5	5,015	74.2	47.7	26.6	35.5	73.8	7.8	87.5	15.0	77.8	7.2	1,754
10 or more years	52.2	3,830	78.3	44.9	28.3	40.2	75.3	6.0	84.0	11.7	86.7	1.7	1,567
Religion													
Hindu	33.5	18,597	70.9	44.7	25.8	36.0	73.1	6.5	80.4	15.4	78.3	6.4	5,140
Muslim	37.3	1,487	71.9	44.1	24.4	35.3	77.4	6.0	86.0	10.5	73.7	15.8	458
Christian	34.5	1,610	76.3	49.6	24.5	33.9	77.0	6.2	69.0	24.1	69.0	6.9	485
Others	44.4	37	80.0	44.8	11.7	12.8	82.3	(18.2)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	32.7	4,948	70.1	45.7	25.5	35.5	76.0	5.3	77.8	19.6	69.1	11.3	1,485
Scheduled Tribes	20.8	2,313	66.4	38.9	15.5	31.5	75.0	7.5	70.0	27.9	60.7	11.5	684
Other Backward Classes	35.5	10,126	70.6	44.8	25.7	36.3	72.6	6.9	81.8	14.8	80.4	4.8	2,861
Others	38.4	4,298	75.7	46.5	28.0	36.2	73.4	5.9	87.4	6.2	87.7	6.2	1,053
Wealth index													
Lowest	19.4	1,644	61.7	45.3	20.6	31.0	66.7	7.4	55.6	40.0	35.0	25.0	338
Second	25.1	2,966	61.9	41.9	25.4	32.2	70.8	8.5	77.9	32.1	62.5	5.4	573
Middle	28.2	6,471	68.4	45.2	26.4	35.9	73.4	6.7	77.3	15.6	75.6	8.9	1,568
Fourth	36.1	6,121	73.2	45.1	24.8	34.0	75.9	6.1	82.5	15.3	78.5	6.1	2,092
Highest	50.2	4,529	76.5	45.7	26.3	39.1	73.8	5.8	88.1	5.1	90.7	4.2	1,523
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	33.9	21,730	71.4	45.0	25.5	35.7	73.7	6.5	80.0	15.9	77.0	7.0	6,094
Andhra Pradesh (15-44)[†]	36.7	18,077	72.1	44.7	25.7	35.3	74.0	6.5	80.3	16.2	76.7	7.2	6,004

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.
[1] Among women who are aware of any danger signs of ARI. [2] Includes not able to drink or take a feed, excessive drowsy and difficulty to keep awake, running nose and others. [3] Last two weeks prior to survey. [4] Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/treatment. [5] Among children who sought advice/treatment. [6] Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic. [7] Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. [a] Literate but did not attend school are also included. [†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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

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

Districts	Women aware of ORS	Children suffered from diarrhoea[1]	Children sought advice/treatment	Children suffered from ARI[1]	Children sought advice/treatment[2]	Number of children**
Adilabad	36.6	8.2	63.5	8.8	86.3	331
Nizamabad	48.2	9.4	88.4	9.6	88.2	259
Karimnagar	48.7	3.8	75.6	12.8	92.5	228
Medak	43.3	2.5	71.1	2.6	78.6	334
Hyderabad	69.2	4.5	67.1	0.4	50.0	242
Rangareddi	40.2	2.6	100.0	2.2	93.3	320
Mahbubnagar	43.1	2.5	45.8	3.4	79.3	362
Nalgonda	20.5	6.2	77.9	6.6	80.0	280
Warangal	27.5	12.6	33.1	9.2	66.7	195
Khammam	37.4	8.6	56.8	4.7	83.3	206
Srikakulam	38.3	9.0	60.8	11.1	62.7	246
Vizianagaram	46.9	11.2	80.8	10.2	81.4	272
Visakhapatnam	52.7	10.5	71.8	10.9	77.1	288
East Godavari	60.5	12.2	55.5	5.2	86.4	194
West Godavari	51.6	12.3	79.6	5.2	94.7	193
Krishna	44.4	8.0	66.6	5.1	84.6	291
Guntur	39.6	6.5	77.7	5.1	81.3	256
Prakasam	28.1	8.4	59.8	7.3	75.0	230
Nellore	42.1	2.0	77.2	8.1	88.0	243
Cuddapah	22.4	5.0	83.2	4.4	76.5	268
Kurnool	35.0	5.8	69.6	2.8	65.2	419
Anantapur	36.1	4.6	69.8	4.1	82.4	234
Chittoor	53.0	3.0	50.9	10.1	79.2	203
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	41.0	6.7	69.2	6.5	80.0	6,094
Andhra Pradesh (15-44) [†]	42.4	6.7	68.9	6.5	80.3	6,004

Note: Table based on women with youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Last two weeks prior to survey.
[2] Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks sought advice/treatment.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 6.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	99.5	99.3	99.8	99.5	99.4	99.8
Any modern method[1]	99.5	99.3	99.8	99.5	99.4	99.8
Female sterilization	99.4	99.3	99.7	99.4	99.4	99.7
Male sterilization	88.7	87.0	93.7	89.0	87.4	93.8
Intra Uterine Device	36.1	28.3	59.3	37.2	29.2	60.5
Pill	45.1	38.0	65.9	46.3	39.1	67.0
Emergency contraceptive pill	20.3	14.7	36.6	21.0	15.3	37.7
Injectables	26.3	21.0	42.1	27.1	21.7	43.0
Condom/*nirodh*	38.9	31.4	60.8	40.1	32.4	62.3
Female condom	8.8	6.0	17.1	9.1	6.2	17.7
Rhythm method	13.1	9.9	22.4	13.6	10.3	23.1
Withdrawal method	6.5	4.8	11.7	6.9	5.0	12.2
Others	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
Number of women**	21,731	16,177	5,554	19,832	14,705	5,127

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

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TABLE 6.2   AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15-24	98.9	98.9	85.6	98.6	35.7	49.4	22.2	29.0	43.9	9.4	14.6	7.1	0.9	5,241
25-29	99.7	99.7	90.0	99.6	40.4	49.8	23.2	29.6	44.6	10.6	14.9	8.1	1.4	4,191
30-34	99.8	99.8	90.2	99.8	41.5	48.7	22.5	28.6	43.1	10.6	15.4	7.9	1.4	3,298
35-39	99.9	99.9	90.3	99.9	37.0	43.2	19.6	25.1	36.7	8.1	12.6	6.5	1.3	3,075
40-49	99.8	99.8	90.5	99.7	32.5	38.8	17.0	22.6	30.5	6.8	10.2	4.7	1.0	4,027
No. of living children														
0	98.3	98.3	84.4	98.0	33.8	50.1	24.3	30.1	45.5	10.7	14.7	7.0	1.0	2,258
1	99.1	99.1	88.8	98.9	41.0	51.0	24.7	30.2	44.6	11.5	17.0	8.8	1.0	3,434
2	99.8	99.8	91.0	99.8	43.3	51.2	24.3	30.4	45.4	11.0	16.2	8.4	1.3	7,585
3	99.9	99.9	88.8	99.8	32.3	39.6	15.8	22.3	33.2	6.0	9.5	4.7	1.1	4,325
4+	99.8	99.8	87.9	99.8	23.7	31.1	10.9	17.7	23.1	3.7	6.1	2.6	1.1	2,230
Residence														
Rural	99.4	99.4	87.4	99.4	29.2	39.1	15.3	21.7	32.4	6.2	10.3	5.0	1.2	14,705
Urban	99.8	99.8	93.8	99.7	60.5	67.0	37.7	43.0	62.3	17.7	23.1	12.2	1.1	5,127
Education														
Non-literate[a]	99.3	99.3	85.9	99.3	19.0	27.8	8.2	14.7	20.4	2.5	4.9	1.8	0.8	10,192
Less than five years	99.7	99.7	87.3	99.7	35.1	44.5	15.9	24.0	34.7	5.7	11.6	5.4	1.5	1,241
5-9 years	99.6	99.6	90.0	99.4	46.5	56.9	24.4	31.4	50.7	8.8	14.0	7.1	1.1	4,691
10 or more years	99.9	99.9	96.8	99.9	76.4	84.5	53.6	57.2	82.8	29.1	37.8	21.0	2.0	3,708
Religion														
Hindu	99.6	99.6	89.1	99.5	36.7	45.5	20.7	26.7	39.2	9.1	13.6	6.8	1.2	16,970
Muslim	99.7	99.7	89.2	99.6	47.6	55.4	24.8	33.7	48.0	10.0	13.5	6.4	0.4	1,381
Christian	99.1	99.1	87.3	99.1	33.2	46.4	20.9	25.6	42.3	8.8	12.7	7.2	1.1	1,445
Others	97.1	97.1	92.3	97.1	61.4	58.9	22.9	40.4	64.2	14.7	27.7	19.1	8.4	36
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	99.8	99.8	87.7	99.7	29.8	40.5	17.0	22.3	36.4	7.3	11.2	6.6	1.1	4,440
Scheduled tribes	97.6	97.6	86.3	97.4	14.6	26.9	8.9	14.0	19.9	3.7	6.0	2.4	2.5	2,075
Other backward classes	99.7	99.7	88.7	99.6	37.1	46.6	21.2	27.7	39.7	8.5	13.1	6.1	0.9	9,240
Others	99.9	99.9	92.5	99.8	57.0	61.6	31.2	37.7	55.2	15.3	21.2	11.1	1.1	4,077
Wealth index														
Lowest	97.3	97.3	82.2	97.1	9.6	18.1	5.6	10.3	11.8	2.2	3.5	1.5	2.0	1,393
Second	99.1	99.1	84.3	98.9	16.6	27.4	8.4	14.2	19.6	3.2	6.4	2.9	1.1	2,601
Middle	99.6	99.6	86.0	99.6	24.6	34.2	12.6	19.1	27.8	4.6	8.3	3.4	1.0	5,862
Fourth	99.9	99.9	90.4	99.8	41.1	51.4	20.4	28.8	44.8	8.2	13.0	6.6	0.9	5,672
Highest	100.0	100.0	96.3	99.9	70.8	76.7	45.9	49.3	72.4	22.5	29.3	16.2	1.5	4,304
Andhra Pradesh	99.5	99.5	89.0	99.4	37.2	46.3	21.0	27.1	40.1	9.1	13.6	6.9	1.2	19,832

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

TABLE 6.3   AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT

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

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Adilabad	98.5	98.5	91.2	98.2	30.4	43.7	15.5	27.6	35.7	7.1	5.1	2.5	1.5	835
Nizamabad	99.7	99.7	90.3	99.7	24.0	42.5	15.6	29.2	38.5	3.2	2.7	2.1	0.4	751
Karimnagar	100.0	100.0	96.1	100.0	26.9	54.0	24.8	31.5	41.8	7.0	4.5	3.6	0.3	729
Medak	100.0	100.0	91.2	100.0	29.6	41.2	19.7	19.4	35.5	9.7	9.6	8.3	0.1	969
Hyderabad	100.0	100.0	97.2	99.9	66.9	77.8	55.2	59.9	73.3	24.5	26.6	15.8	1.6	758
Rangareddi	99.9	99.9	86.9	99.9	44.7	51.4	30.0	26.2	47.0	12.5	13.4	9.4	0.3	963
Mahbubnagar	99.9	99.9	77.4	99.9	27.5	37.9	21.9	20.0	26.0	7.3	19.2	9.0	1.6	992
Nalgonda	99.9	99.9	89.1	99.9	40.6	42.1	18.2	24.7	39.0	7.7	17.4	5.8	0.8	929
Warangal	99.8	99.8	98.5	99.8	49.0	61.6	25.3	44.2	57.2	11.6	12.9	7.2	2.2	672
Khammam	99.7	99.7	90.5	99.7	33.2	42.1	15.9	20.3	41.2	2.9	8.5	2.1	0.0	926
Srikakulam	99.5	99.5	80.3	99.2	25.0	35.2	16.0	23.3	28.8	9.3	11.9	6.9	1.5	770
Vizianagaram	97.7	97.7	83.8	97.5	29.4	39.1	20.2	25.7	30.6	11.4	14.4	7.0	1.9	958
Visakhapatnam	98.9	98.9	93.8	98.7	36.9	49.0	20.7	26.0	42.6	11.9	18.5	8.4	1.9	986
East Godavari	99.8	99.8	82.5	99.6	33.7	44.5	14.3	19.4	38.6	6.1	12.7	5.4	0.5	779
West Godavari	99.7	99.7	94.1	99.7	45.1	55.6	19.4	29.6	53.3	6.4	9.2	2.1	0.4	735
Krishna	99.8	99.8	89.8	99.7	44.4	51.0	22.3	26.5	44.1	14.9	21.7	14.2	1.5	989
Guntur	99.8	99.8	95.3	99.8	46.6	57.4	24.5	31.3	52.5	11.2	19.2	7.7	0.2	977
Prakasam	99.8	99.8	87.0	99.6	43.6	50.1	19.6	28.3	38.3	10.4	17.2	7.3	2.4	765
Nellore	99.8	99.8	94.0	99.8	48.6	52.4	27.4	30.3	44.2	12.1	20.9	12.7	4.0	770
Cuddapah	100.0	100.0	86.3	100.0	43.5	45.4	15.4	26.1	37.8	6.3	16.8	6.7	0.3	831
Kurnool	99.3	99.3	86.3	99.3	33.1	35.5	14.7	23.6	32.4	5.3	8.8	2.2	0.3	1,105
Anantapur	100.0	100.0	88.1	100.0	43.1	46.4	25.5	27.3	37.9	12.4	20.1	9.3	1.5	829
Chittoor	99.8	99.8	83.7	99.6	44.1	51.4	23.3	30.3	45.4	5.1	10.8	3.8	0.4	814
Andhra Pradesh	99.5	99.5	89.0	99.4	37.2	46.3	21.0	27.1	40.1	9.1	13.6	6.9	1.2	19,832

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

TABLE 6.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who ever used specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15 - 19	7.8	7.0	0.1	5.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	1,219
20 - 24	37.4	36.7	1.2	33.2	0.9	1.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.1	4,022
25 - 29	69.2	68.8	3.4	63.3	1.8	1.4	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.2	4,191
30 - 34	85.6	85.3	5.8	78.1	2.3	1.5	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.8	0.6	0.1	3,298
35 - 39	87.2	86.7	6.0	80.3	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.1	1.5	0.4	0.1	3,075
40 - 44	85.8	85.7	6.1	79.3	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	2,273
45 – 49	81.7	81.4	6.6	74.9	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	1,754
No. of living children														
0	4.5	3.7	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	2,258
1	24.2	23.2	2.0	16.0	2.3	2.0	0.3	0.3	2.2	0.0	1.9	0.6	0.1	3,434
2	85.9	85.5	5.4	79.6	1.9	1.5	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.5	0.4	0.1	7,585
3	92.0	91.8	4.7	86.9	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.0	4,325
4+	88.2	88.0	5.0	83.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	2,230
Residence														
Rural	66.5	66.1	4.1	61.5	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.1	14,705
Urban	70.4	69.7	4.4	61.9	3.6	2.8	0.3	0.3	2.7	0.1	2.1	0.8	0.1	5,127
Education														
Non-literate[a]	70.9	70.6	4.8	65.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	10,192
Less than five years	71.9	71.8	3.1	68.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	1,241
5-9 years	65.6	65.1	2.9	61.4	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.1	4,691
10 or more years	59.1	58.1	4.4	48.0	5.2	3.7	0.4	0.3	3.9	0.2	2.9	1.1	0.1	3,708
Religion														
Hindu	68.1	67.6	4.4	61.9	1.5	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.1	16,970
Muslim	61.3	61.1	1.8	57.6	1.4	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	1,381
Christian	66.2	65.6	4.0	61.1	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.0	1,445
Others	77.2	77.2	3.0	66.4	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	36
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	63.0	62.6	2.6	59.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.1	4,440
Scheduled tribes	58.7	58.3	14.3	44.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	2,075
Other backward classes	68.9	68.5	2.9	64.5	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.1	9,240
Others	73.5	73.1	3.5	66.1	3.8	2.4	0.3	0.3	2.3	0.2	1.9	0.6	0.1	4,077
Wealth index														
Lowest	58.0	57.5	12.0	45.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	1,393
Second	62.9	62.5	5.4	56.9	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	2,601
Middle	65.3	65.0	2.6	62.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	5,862
Fourth	69.7	69.3	2.3	66.1	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.1	5,672
Highest	73.5	72.7	5.5	62.7	5.0	3.4	0.4	0.3	3.4	0.2	2.5	1.0	0.1	4,304
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	67.5	67.0	4.2	61.6	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.1	19,832
Andhra Pradesh (15-44) [†]	66.1	65.6	3.9	60.3	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.1	18,077

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group												
15 - 19	6.5	6.2	0.2	5.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	1,219
20 - 24	35.9	35.8	1.1	33.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	4,022
25 - 29	68.6	68.4	3.5	63.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	4,191
30 - 34	84.8	84.9	5.6	78.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	3,298
35 - 39	86.9	86.9	5.9	80.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	3,075
40 - 44	85.6	85.8	6.2	79.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,273
45 – 49	81.2	81.6	6.3	75.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,754
No. of living children												
No children	3.5	3.2	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	2,258
1 child	21.8	21.4	2.1	15.8	1.3	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	3,434
1 son	22.8	22.2	2.4	16.9	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	1,828
No son	20.8	20.4	1.7	14.7	1.4	0.8	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	1,606
2 children	85.5	85.6	5.3	79.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	7,585
1 or more sons	88.2	88.2	5.5	82.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	6,179
No sons	73.8	73.9	4.6	68.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	1,406
3 children	91.6	91.9	4.7	86.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,325
1 or more sons	93.0	93.2	4.9	88.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3902
No sons	79.4	79.5	3.0	76.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	423
4+ children	88.1	88.3	4.9	83.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,230
1 or more sons	88.6	88.9	4.8	84.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,094
No sons	79.4	78.7	6.1	70.3	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	136
Residence												
Rural	65.9	66.0	4.0	61.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	14,705
Urban	69.2	68.9	4.5	61.8	0.8	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	5,127
Education												
Non-literate[a]	70.5	70.7	4.7	65.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10,192
Less than five years	71.8	71.9	3.2	68.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,241
5-9 years	64.8	64.8	2.8	61.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	4,691
10 or more years	57.1	56.5	4.3	47.9	1.5	0.8	0.2	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	3,708
Religion												
Hindu	67.3	67.3	4.3	61.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	16,970
Muslim	61.0	61.4	1.9	57.9	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,381
Christian	65.3	65.3	3.5	61.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,445
Others	77.2	77.2	3.0	66.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	36

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Castes/tribes												
Scheduled castes	62.6	62.6	2.7	59.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	4,440
Scheduled tribes	58.2	58.1	13.4	44.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,075
Other backward classes	68.2	68.2	2.9	64.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	9,240
Others	72.4	72.3	3.5	66.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	4,077
Wealth index												
Lowest	57.5	57.4	11.6	45.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,393
Second	62.4	62.4	5.3	57.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,601
Middle	64.9	65.1	2.5	62.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,862
Fourth	69.0	69.1	2.4	66.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	5,672
Highest	71.9	71.5	5.3	62.7	1.1	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	4,304
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	66.7	66.7	4.1	61.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	19,832
Andhra Pradesh (15-44) [†]	65.3	65.3	3.9	60.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	18,077

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHOD

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

Background characteristics	IUD				Pill		Condom/*Nirodh*		Spacing method [c†]
	< 2 years	2-3 years	4 or more years	Number of IUD users**	> 6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months	Number of condom/ *Nirodh* users	> 6 months
Age group									
15 - 19	*	*	*	3	*	4	*	1	0.2
20 - 24	(77.8)	(16.7)	(5.6)	20	(40.0)	15	(47.4)	19	0.7
25 - 29	(42.9)	(42.9)	(14.3)	19	(77.3)	23	69.8	26	1.3
30 - 34	(0.0)	(55.6)	(44.4)	11	*	8	(82.4)	17	0.9
35 - 39	*	*	*	7	*	6	(83.3)	12	0.7
40 - 44	*	*	*	3	*	2	*	2	0.2
45 - 49	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	0	nc	0	na
No. of living children									
0	nc	nc	nc	0	*	7	(30.0)	10	0.3
1	48.8	25.7	25.5	43	75.0	27	78.5	42	2.7
2	(30.8)	(46.2)	(23.1)	18	(63.6)	12	(70.0)	20	0.5
3	*	*	*	2	*	9	*	2	0.2
4+	nc	nc	nc	0	*	3	*	3	0.2
Residence									
Rural	(60.0)	(10.0)	(30.0)	22	51.2	25	57.7	26	0.3
Urban	32.7	40.9	26.4	41	76.1	33	76.0	51	2.1
Education									
Non-literate[a]	*	*	*	7	*	8	*	2	0.1
Less than five years	nc	nc	nc	0	*	1	*	3	0.1
5-9 years	*	*	*	2	(36.4)	12	(92.3)	13	0.4
10 or more years	42.5	30.9	26.6	54	78.5	37	69.3	59	3.3
Religion									
Hindu	43.2	30.3	26.5	56	62.6	44	69.9	66	0.8
Muslim	*	*	*	6	(75.0)	10	*	5	1.2
Christian	nc	nc	nc	0	*	4	*	4	0.4
Others	*	*	*	1	nc	0	*	2	8.3
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	*	*	*	6	*	6	*	7	0.3
Scheduled tribes	nc	nc	nc	0	*	2	*	4	0.1
Other backward classes	(40.0)	(40.0)	(20.0)	22	(64.2)	23	63.2	28	0.6
Others	42.0	22.9	35.1	35	63.6	27	84.9	38	2.3
Wealth index									
Lowest	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	0	*	1	0.0
Second	nc	nc	nc	0	*	2	*	2	0.1
Middle	*	*	*	4	*	7	*	6	0.1
Fourth	(50.0)	(20.0)	(30.0)	12	(53.3)	16	*	7	0.4
Highest	35.0	35.1	29.9	47	82.0	33	76.8	61	3.0
Andhra Pradesh	43.0	29.4	27.6	63	65.1	58	69.7	77	0.8

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device.
nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[c] Spacing method includes IUD, daily/weekly pills, Injectables, condom/*nirodh* and female condom. Percentage calculated out of total women but excluding pregnant women.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

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

Background characteristics	Age at the time of sterilization						Total[1]	Mean age of sterilization	Number of women**
	<20	20 -24	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 +			
Years since sterilization									
<2	7.4	58.4	25.5	6.4	1.7	0.7	100.0	23.9	1,134
2-3	12.7	53.2	24.2	7.9	1.2	0.8	100.0	23.8	1,062
4-5	16.0	49.6	23.3	7.9	2.3	0.8	100.0	23.5	1,424
6-7	17.6	48.5	21.7	9.0	2.9	0.3	100.0	23.7	1,582
8-9	16.9	43.1	26.7	9.6	3.7	0.2	100.0	23.9	1,309
10+	18.2	47.4	25.7	7.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	23.2	6,414
No. of living children									
0	39.5	28.8	12.7	14.9	4.1	0.0	100.0	21.9	50
1	26.3	43.6	18.1	9.7	1.8	0.5	100.0	22.8	613
2	23.2	54.5	17.2	4.1	0.8	0.2	100.0	22.2	6,431
3	10.3	50.3	30.4	7.8	1.1	0.2	100.0	23.9	3,962
4+	2.6	29.0	41.6	19.7	6.3	0.7	100.0	27.0	1,965
Residence									
Rural	17.6	48.8	23.4	7.9	1.9	0.3	100.0	23.4	9,632
Urban	12.7	48.8	29.1	7.8	1.5	0.1	100.0	23.8	3,389
Education									
Non-literate[a]	16.6	44.2	26.3	10.2	2.4	0.4	100.0	23.9	7,189
Less than five years	19.6	52.7	21.5	4.9	1.1	0.1	100.0	22.7	889
5-9 years	20.1	55.0	19.9	4.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	22.5	3,010
10 or more years	8.0	54.5	29.3	7.0	1.1	0.1	100.0	23.9	1,933
Religion									
Hindu	16.4	49.4	24.5	7.7	1.8	0.3	100.0	23.5	11,238
Muslim	15.8	43.7	29.7	8.4	2.1	0.4	100.0	23.9	825
Christian	16.9	46.4	25.9	9.4	1.3	0.1	100.0	23.6	933
Others	8.1	47.4	32.1	4.2	8.2	0.0	100.0	25.0	25
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	15.5	46.0	26.9	9.0	2.3	0.2	100.0	23.9	2,764
Scheduled tribes	15.2	43.5	26.4	11.3	2.9	0.7	100.0	24.1	1,202
Other backward classes	17.0	49.9	24.1	7.3	1.5	0.2	100.0	23.3	6,216
Others	16.2	51.2	24.2	6.8	1.3	0.3	100.0	23.3	2,839
Wealth index									
Lowest	19.1	40.6	26.0	11.3	2.4	0.6	100.0	23.9	802
Second	19.1	40.9	24.9	11.7	2.9	0.4	100.0	24.0	1,619
Middle	16.7	49.3	23.6	7.9	2.1	0.3	100.0	23.4	3,799
Fourth	17.4	52.3	22.7	6.0	1.4	0.1	100.0	23.1	3,876
Highest	12.1	50.1	29.2	7.3	1.0	0.2	100.0	23.7	2,925
Andhra Pradesh	16.4	48.8	24.9	7.9	1.8	0.3	100.0	23.5	13,021

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT

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

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ Nirodh	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Adilabad	57.0	56.8	2.6	53.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	835
Nizamabad	58.6	58.6	1.9	56.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	751
Karimnagar	67.9	67.8	18.7	49.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	729
Medak	59.2	58.8	0.9	57.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	969
Hyderabad	64.7	64.6	2.0	60.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	758
Rangareddi	65.1	64.7	0.7	63.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	963
Mahbubnagar	58.8	58.8	0.1	58.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	992
Nalgonda	68.8	68.7	1.9	66.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	929
Warangal	70.4	70.1	14.5	55.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	672
Khammam	73.8	73.7	3.1	70.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	926
Srikakulam	74.2	73.8	2.8	70.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	770
Vizianagaram	70.4	70.0	6.0	62.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	958
Visakhapatnam	66.6	66.5	18.6	45.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	986
East Godavari	78.5	78.0	3.8	71.4	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	779
West Godavari	78.5	78.5	2.8	74.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	735
Krishna	76.4	76.4	4.0	70.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	989
Guntur	71.8	71.4	0.5	69.9	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	977
Prakasam	70.1	70.1	0.9	68.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	765
Nellore	66.3	66.1	1.1	64.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	770
Cuddapah	51.2	51.0	0.5	49.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	831
Kurnool	61.8	61.8	0.4	60.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,105
Anantapur	64.4	64.2	0.4	62.2	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	829
Chittoor	65.2	65.0	0.4	63.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	814
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	66.7	66.7	4.1	61.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	19,832
Andhra Pradesh (15-44) [†]	65.3	65.3	3.9	60.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	18,077

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

TABLE 6.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

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

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Govern-ment[2]	Private[3]	Other[4]	Total[1]		Govern-ment[5]	Private[6]	Other[7]	Total[1]	
Age group										
15 - 19	*	*	*	100.0	5	79.4	20.6	0.0	100.0	67
20 - 24	15.0	42.8	42.1	100.0	34	77.0	22.0	1.0	100.0	1,384
25 - 29	11.5	62.1	26.5	100.0	51	78.7	20.7	0.6	100.0	2,792
30 - 34	16.9	45.9	37.1	100.0	25	79.4	19.4	1.3	100.0	2,760
35 - 39	(22.2)	(44.4)	(33.3)	100.0	18	78.9	20.2	0.9	100.0	2,649
40 - 44	*	*	*	100.0	4	77.9	20.7	1.4	100.0	1,942
45 – 49	*	*	*	100.0	1	80.3	18.5	1.2	100.0	1,427
No. of living children										
0	(17.6)	(35.3)	(47.1)	100.0	17	78.2	21.8	0.0	100.0	50
1	10.9	55.5	33.6	100.0	71	71.3	27.5	1.1	100.0	613
2	16.7	49.9	33.3	100.0	33	74.0	25.0	1.0	100.0	6,431
3	(27.3)	(45.5)	(27.3)	100.0	11	83.8	14.9	1.3	100.0	3,962
4+	*	*	*	100.0	6	86.5	12.9	0.6	100.0	1,965
Residence										
Rural	21.8	36.7	41.5	100.0	51	84.3	14.8	0.9	100.0	9,632
Urban	11.4	57.6	31.0	100.0	87	62.8	35.8	1.4	100.0	3,389
Education										
Non-literate[a]	(10.0)	(20.0)	(70.0)	100.0	10	87.0	11.9	1.1	100.0	7,189
Less than five years	*	*	*	100.0	4	82.0	17.3	0.7	100.0	889
5-9 years	32.6	52.1	15.3	100.0	25	74.6	24.5	0.9	100.0	3,010
10 or more years	11.2	53.5	35.3	100.0	99	53.0	45.9	1.2	100.0	1,933
Religion										
Hindu	15.2	49.0	35.8	100.0	112	78.7	20.2	1.1	100.0	11,238
Muslim	(18.8)	(62.5)	(18.8)	100.0	16	71.0	28.4	0.6	100.0	825
Christian	*	*	*	100.0	8	86.2	13.1	0.7	100.0	933
Others	*	*	*	100.0	2	72.5	27.5	0.0	100.0	25
Castes/tribes										
Scheduled castes	(21.4)	(50.0)	(28.6)	100.0	14	85.2	13.4	1.4	100.0	2,764
Scheduled tribes	*	*	*	100.0	6	91.7	7.2	1.1	100.0	1,202
Other backward classes	9.9	50.3	39.8	100.0	51	78.9	20.0	1.0	100.0	6,216
Others	12.8	54.5	32.7	100.0	67	66.6	32.7	0.7	100.0	2,839
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	100.0	1	94.1	5.3	0.6	100.0	802
Second	*	*	*	100.0	4	89.4	9.3	1.3	100.0	1,619
Middle	(23.1)	(61.5)	(15.4)	100.0	13	87.4	11.9	0.7	100.0	3,799
Fourth	11.0	50.1	38.8	100.0	23	79.3	19.7	1.0	100.0	3,876
Highest	(13.4)	(49.5)	(37.1)	100.0	97	56.5	42.0	1.5	100.0	2,925
Andhra Pradesh	15.2	50.0	34.8	100.0	138	78.8	20.2	1.0	100.0	13,021

Note: Spacing method includes – pill (Daily/Weekly), condom (Male/Female), and Injectables and limiting method includes – male sterilization and female sterilization.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'missing cases'.
[2] Hospital, dispensary, UHC/UHP/UFWC, CHC/ Rural Hospital, PHC, Sub-Centre/ANM, Mobile clinic, *anganwadi*/ICDS centre, ASHA, Other Community Based Worker, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic and Other Public Health Sector.
[3] Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic, Traditional Healer, Pharmacy/Drugstore and Other Private Medical Sector.
[4] NGO or Trust Hospital/clinic Private, Shop, Vending Machine, Husband, Relatives/Friends, Others and Don't Know.
[5] Hospital, Dispensary, CHC/Rural Hospital, PHC, Mobile Clinic, Camp and Other Public Sector Health Facility.
[6] Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic and Other Private Health Facility.
[7] NGO or Trust Hospital/Clinic, Other and Don't Know.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION

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

| District | Received cash benefits | Cash benefits received | | | Total[1] | Number of women** |
		At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
Adilabad	70.5	96.3	3.4	0.3	100.0	464
Nizamabad	61.1	88.0	4.1	7.9	100.0	451
Karimnagar	69.1	93.9	4.9	1.2	100.0	489
Medak	73.0	97.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	582
Hyderabad	47.2	96.5	3.1	0.4	100.0	478
Rangareddi	64.0	94.9	4.3	0.8	100.0	623
Mahbubnagar	71.1	94.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	582
Nalgonda	71.5	93.8	4.2	2.0	100.0	645
Warangal	66.4	95.2	2.9	1.9	100.0	473
Khammam	75.0	92.9	6.6	0.6	100.0	671
Srikakulam	71.7	83.1	12.7	4.2	100.0	559
Vizianagaram	84.8	92.1	6.5	1.4	100.0	672
Visakhapatnam	74.0	83.0	11.6	5.4	100.0	617
East Godavari	66.0	77.5	14.2	8.3	100.0	553
West Godavari	67.7	87.5	10.2	2.3	100.0	562
Krishna	60.5	92.4	4.9	2.7	100.0	735
Guntur	66.2	82.8	14.2	3.1	100.0	691
Prakasam	61.2	87.3	8.4	4.3	100.0	531
Nellore	56.2	87.1	9.8	3.1	100.0	515
Cuddapah	69.2	93.8	4.9	1.4	100.0	440
Kurnool	70.1	93.0	5.3	1.7	100.0	662
Anantapur	71.9	89.8	9.4	0.8	100.0	513
Chittoor	74.0	96.2	3.6	0.3	100.0	513
Andhra Pradesh	68.9	91.1	7.0	2.0	100.0	13,021

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

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

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

Health problems/side effect	Type of method		
	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill
Women who were informed about the side effects before adoption of the method	7.3	44.0	16.6
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	10.7	19.0	9.9
Number of current users**	12,215	63	58
Type of health problems/side effects[1]			
Weakness/inability to work	38.5	(33.3)	*
Body ache/ backache	51.1	(25.0)	*
Abdominal pain	51.1	(33.3)	*
Weight gain	3.5	(0.0)	*
Dizziness	11.5	(16.7)	*
Nausea/vomiting	5.6	(8.3)	*
Fever	7.8	(8.3)	*
Breast tenderness	4.1	(0.0)	*
Irregular periods	10.3	(16.7)	*
Excessive bleeding	12.9	(41.7)	*
Spotting	1.7	(0.0)	*
Amenorrhoea	1.8	(0.0)	*
Cramps	6.6	(8.3)	*
Decreased libido	0.7	(0.0)	*
Rashes/allergy	2.0	(0.0)	*
Infection	0.2	(0.0)	*
Others	17.7	(0.0)	*
Number of users with side effects**	1,310	12	6
Source of treatment			
Government health facility	27.6	(20.0)	*
Private health facility	70.3	(80.0)	*
Other	2.1	(0.0)	*
Number of women with treatment taken**	1,084	10	4

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

TABLE 6.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

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

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related[1]	Side effect related	Others[2]	
Age group				
15 - 19	*	*	*	8
20 - 24	81.7	8.3	10.0	48
25 - 29	(73.7)	(10.5)	*(15.8)*	19
30 - 34	(50.0)	(5.0)	*(45.0)*	20
35 - 39	*	*	*	8
40 - 44	*	*	*	3
45 - 49	*	*	*	2
No. of living children				
0	(82.4)	(11.8)	(5.9)	17
1	66.4	7.9	25.7	63
2	(55.0)	(20.0)	(25.0)	20
3	*	*	*	5
4+	*	*	*	3
Residence				
Rural	72.3	8.3	19.4	61
Urban	58.0	14.6	27.4	47
Education				
Non-literate[a]	(70.0)	(0.0)	(30.0)	20
Less than five years	*	*	*	1
5-9 years	(63.6)	(9.1)	(27.3)	22
10 or more years	64.7	15.1	20.2	65
Religion				
Hindu	64.9	12.4	22.7	96
Muslim	*	*	*	4
Christian	*	*	*	8
Others	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	(62.5)	(12.5)	(25.0)	16
Scheduled tribes	*	*	*	9
Other backward classes	69.4	10.7	19.8	47
Others	59.7	13.6	26.7	36
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	*	*	4
Second	*	*	*	6
Middle	(76.5)	(11.8)	(11.8)	17
Fourth	69.8	0.0	30.2	26
Highest	60.0	16.1	23.9	55
Andhra Pradesh	66.0	11.1	22.9	108

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases
[1] Wanted child, method failed/became pregnant.
[2] Others include supply not available, difficult to get method, lack of pleasure, method was inconvenient, cost too much, family/husband opposed, not having sex, infrequent sex, husband away and others.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE

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

Background Characteristics	Future intention to use[1]		Want to use any family planning method			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
Age group						
15 - 19	1.1	16.8	8.8	31.8	59.4	1,140
20 - 24	1.3	21.9	15.9	30.9	53.2	2,575
25 - 29	0.4	24.3	23.9	22.5	53.6	1,321
30 - 34	0.6	15.3	31.1	21.5	47.4	500
35 - 39	0.3	7.5	26.1	17.0	56.8	402
40 - 44	0.3	2.5	23.0	20.7	56.3	328
45 - 49	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	331
No. of living children						
0	0.4	7.1	2.7	11.0	86.2	2,182
1	1.3	22.9	8.8	34.9	56.3	2,689
2	0.7	29.4	37.7	23.7	38.6	1,102
3	0.8	20.9	45.2	22.3	32.5	360
4+	0.0	8.7	39.2	30.4	30.4	264
Residence						
Rural	0.7	17.9	14.3	29.1	56.6	5,005
Urban	1.2	18.6	29.7	24.1	46.2	1,592
Education						
Non-literate[a]	0.3	16.4	14.4	28.8	56.8	3,000
Less than five years	0.3	21.0	19.7	18.4	62.0	349
5-9 years	0.9	18.9	18.5	26.4	55.0	1,652
10 or more years	2.1	19.8	22.6	29.8	47.6	1,596
Religion						
Hindu	0.8	18.8	18.0	27.6	54.4	5,547
Muslim	0.6	15.6	19.8	29.5	50.8	539
Christian	1.8	12.7	16.5	31.1	52.4	503
Others	*	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	0.8	18.0	14.4	29.8	55.8	1,654
Scheduled tribes	0.8	17.0	20.2	24.2	55.7	866
Other backward classes	0.8	18.9	17.0	28.6	54.4	2,945
Others	1.0	16.9	25.6	25.4	49.0	1,132
Wealth index						
Lowest	0.9	15.8	11.7	16.1	72.2	589
Second	0.3	19.3	11.9	30.1	58.0	978
Middle	0.6	18.5	14.1	28.0	57.8	2,052
Fourth	1.0	17.7	19.6	31.7	48.6	1,763
Highest	1.5	18.0	29.9	25.4	44.7	1,215
Andhra Pradesh	0.8	18.1	18.1	27.9	54.0	6,597

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

TABLE 6.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE

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

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method[1]	12.1	12.2	11.8
Number of Non-users**	6,597	5,005	1,592
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	19.6	16.7	21.4
Number of traditional method users**	46	18	28
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilization	81.1	83.7	72.5
Male sterilization	20.1	19.0	23.8
IUD	10.0	7.7	17.6
Pill(Daily/weekly)	11.0	9.2	17.0
Injectables	1.0	0.6	2.1
Condom/*Nirodh*	3.8	2.6	7.8
Female condom	0.4	0.3	0.5
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	1.6	0.6	4.7
Withdrawal	0.2	0.3	0.0
Others	0.4	0.3	0.5
Non-users who ever received counselling/advised by health personnel to adopt family planning (15-44) [†]	15.2	15.4	14.8
Number of non-users (15-44)** [†]	5,133	3,867	1,266
Current users ever told about side-effects of family planning methods (15-44)[v]	7.8	7.7	8.4
Number of current users (15-44)** [†]	11,791	8,676	3,115
Users who received follow-up services for IUD/sterilization within 48 hours (15-44) [†]	89.6	89.5	89.8
Number of users (15-44)** [†]	11,656	8,625	3,031

Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, *anganwadi* Worker and ASHA.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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

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

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			Number of women**
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	
Age group				
15 - 19	*	*	*	4
20 - 24	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	10
25 - 29	(40.0)	(10.0)	(50.0)	10
30 - 34	*	*	*	4
35 - 39	*	*	*	9
40 - 44	nc	nc	nc	0
45 - 49	*	*	*	1
No. of living children				
0	*	*	*	8
1	(37.5)	(6.3)	(56.3)	18
2	(30.0)	(0.0)	(70.0)	10
3	*	*	*	2
4+	nc	nc	nc	0
Residence				
Rural	(9.1)	(36.4)	(54.4)	12
Urban	36.4	7.6	56.0	26
Education				
Non-literate[a]	nc	nc	nc	0
Less than five years	*	*	*	1
5-9 years	*	*	*	8
10 or more years	27.1	9.6	63.3	29
Religion				
Hindu	26.8	16.7	56.5	36
Muslim	*	*	*	1
Christian	*	*	*	1
Others	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	*	*	*	7
Scheduled tribes	*	*	*	1
Other backward classes	(28.6)	(28.6)	(42.9)	17
Others	(38.5)	(7.7)	(53.8)	13
Wealth index				
Lowest	nc	nc	nc	0
Second	*	*	*	2
Middle	*	*	*	2
Fourth	*	*	*	8
Highest	34.8	7.2	58.0	26
Andhra Pradesh	28.1	15.8	56.1	38

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

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

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing[1]	Limiting[2]	Total	
Age group				
15 – 19	17.1	1.4	18.5	1,219
20 - 24	11.0	4.2	15.2	4,022
25 - 29	3.4	4.5	7.8	4,191
30 - 34	0.7	4.1	4.8	3,298
35 - 39	0.1	4.2	4.3	3,075
40 - 44	0.0	3.9	3.9	2,273
45 - 49	0.0	3.2	3.2	1,754
Number of living children				
0	4.2	3.5	7.7	2,258
1	3.9	5.3	9.1	3,434
2	2.8	3.8	6.6	7,585
3	3.0	3.1	6.1	4,325
4+	5.2	3.3	8.5	2,230
Residence				
Rural	6.8	5.4	12.2	14,705
Urban	4.2	3.8	8.0	5,127
Education				
Non-literate[a]	3.7	5.7	9.3	10,192
Less than five years	4.1	3.6	7.8	1,241
5-9 years	2.7	11.7	14.4	4,691
10 or more years	4.5	4.5	9.0	3,708
Religion				
Hindu	4.9	5.1	10.0	16,970
Muslim	4.3	3.3	7.6	1,381
Christian	3.0	4.4	7.3	1,445
Others	3.0	1.1	4.1	36
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	17.2	5.7	23.0	4,440
Scheduled tribes	1.8	4.3	6.1	2,075
Other backward classes	0.4	3.4	3.9	9,240
Others	0.2	4.1	4.2	4,077
Wealth index				
Lowest	4.8	4.7	9.4	1,393
Second	4.4	4.0	8.5	2,601
Middle	4.4	3.3	7.7	5,862
Fourth	4.1	3.6	7.7	5,672
Highest	3.4	4.9	8.3	4,304
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	4.1	4.0	8.1	19,832
Andhra Pradesh (15-44) [†]	4.5	4.0	8.5	18,077

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICT

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

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing[1]	Limiting[2]	Total	
Adilabad	4.2	7.6	11.8	835
Nizamabad	6.4	4.1	10.6	751
Karimnagar	5.7	4.3	10.0	729
Medak	5.1	4.1	9.2	969
Hyderabad	4.4	4.7	9.1	758
Rangareddi	3.6	4.3	7.9	963
Mahbubnagar	4.3	4.2	8.5	992
Nalgonda	3.4	4.9	8.2	929
Warangal	3.6	2.8	6.4	672
Khammam	1.7	1.9	3.5	926
Srikakulam	3.3	2.6	5.9	770
Vizianagaram	4.4	2.5	6.9	958
Visakhapatnam	5.4	4.8	10.2	986
East Godavari	3.8	1.6	5.4	779
West Godavari	2.3	1.8	4.1	735
Krishna	4.7	2.1	6.8	989
Guntur	4.0	3.2	7.2	977
Prakasam	3.4	3.7	7.0	765
Nellore	2.3	5.0	7.4	770
Cuddapah	6.4	6.5	12.9	831
Kurnool	5.1	3.5	8.6	1,105
Anantapur	4.5	4.0	8.5	829
Chittoor	3.2	5.1	8.3	814
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	**4.1**	**4.0**	**8.1**	**19,832**
Andhra Pradesh (15-44) [†]	**4.5**	**4.0**	**8.5**	**18,077**

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND AWARENESS

TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women[1]	Reported Symptoms among who had any menstruation problem								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	25.0	734	1.1	75.5	2.8	25.7	13.5	6.9	0.0	9.6	184
20-24	21.8	2,854	2.3	67.1	1.7	32.3	15.7	10.0	0.3	7.3	624
25-29	21.3	3,784	1.5	63.1	5.5	30.7	13.0	13.4	1.4	6.8	807
30-34	20.0	3,120	1.4	59.1	6.9	34.1	11.9	16.7	1.3	10.3	624
35-39	19.5	2,770	2.2	56.1	8.5	35.6	13.4	13.3	1.1	8.9	538
40-44	23.1	1,585	2.4	44.7	7.9	46.1	16.8	14.5	1.1	9.4	364
45-49	24.1	720	0.0	42.1	3.5	55.9	13.2	12.9	0.6	10.5	173
Place of residence											
Rural	21.3	11,347	1.8	61.2	5.1	34.7	14.0	12.7	1.0	8.2	2,417
Urban	21.4	4,220	1.4	55.0	6.8	36.5	13.2	14.3	0.9	9.5	897
Age at consummation of marriage											
Below18 years	22.2	9,734	2.0	59.3	6.1	35.2	14.3	13.5	1.2	8.3	2,165
18 years & above	19.7	5,833	1.3	59.9	4.5	35.1	12.9	12.3	0.6	8.9	1,149
Marital duration											
0-4	22.0	2,109	2.2	71.0	1.7	29.8	12.1	8.7	0.2	9.1	466
5-9	20.3	3,142	2.0	66.0	3.0	31.0	15.9	9.3	0.9	6.4	641
10-14	21.1	3,214	0.6	61.6	5.4	31.6	13.3	15.0	1.6	8.9	676
15+	21.6	7,102	2.0	52.5	7.8	40.1	13.7	15.1	1.0	9.1	1,531
Education											
Non-literate[a]	20.3	7,928	2.0	58.3	6.0	37.6	14.4	13.8	1.2	8.2	1,607
Less than 5 yrs	24.7	940	1.3	59.2	6.1	30.3	13.1	14.0	1.3	8.1	233
5-9 years	24.2	3,687	1.7	60.4	6.0	33.5	14.3	13.1	0.6	8.5	894
10 or more years	19.3	3,012	1.2	61.8	3.5	33.1	11.5	10.8	1.0	9.6	580
Husband's education											
Non-literate[a]	20.6	6,015	1.8	58.9	5.6	35.9	15.3	14.0	1.0	7.6	1,237
Less than 5 yrs	24.0	935	0.9	60.2	4.8	30.8	14.7	11.6	1.3	9.8	224
5-9 years	23.0	3,727	2.6	60.2	6.4	35.5	13.0	13.2	1.0	8.4	857
10 or more years	20.3	4,890	1.1	59.5	4.9	35.0	12.4	12.3	0.8	9.5	996
Religion											
Hindu	21.1	13,330	1.8	58.6	5.8	36.1	13.6	13.1	1.0	8.5	2,811
Muslim	20.8	1,107	2.2	59.7	4.3	32.8	16.5	14.9	0.4	8.2	232
Christian	24.6	1,097	1.1	69.7	3.8	27.2	13.1	11.9	0.4	8.1	268
Others	8.7	33	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3

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TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACERISTICS —*Continued*

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women[1]	Reported Symptoms								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled castes	21.6	3,492	1.7	61.9	4.2	34.0	14.1	13.9	0.5	7.7	755
Scheduled tribes	22.3	1,649	2.1	67.7	3.6	27.8	20.1	8.9	1.7	11.7	366
Other backward classes	20.9	7,240	1.8	59.0	6.8	36.5	12.8	13.0	1.0	7.8	1,509
Others	21.4	3,160	1.4	53.5	5.4	37.9	12.1	14.6	1.0	9.1	676
Wealth index											
Lowest	21.1	1,168	2.0	67.2	3.3	30.4	17.4	10.1	0.4	10.0	246
Second	22.1	2,089	2.2	65.4	5.9	29.4	17.3	11.4	0.9	9.9	461
Middle	21.0	4,534	2.0	59.6	4.6	35.6	12.9	14.4	1.1	7.4	951
Fourth	21.9	4,342	1.4	57.7	7.2	35.6	12.9	13.9	0.7	7.9	949
Highest	20.6	3,434	1.5	55.4	5.1	39.5	12.7	12.5	1.3	9.4	707
Andhra Pradesh	21.3	15,567	1.7	59.5	5.5	35.2	13.8	13.1	1.0	8.5	3,314

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

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

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

| Background characteristics | Who have heard RTI/STI | Total number of women** | Source of Knowledge | | | | | | | | | | Number of women heard of RTI/STI** |
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meeting[4]	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	22.2	1,238	2.5	30.1	1.4	20.6	27.1	15.1	11.9	3.6	63.6	7.3	276
20-24	23.3	4,142	4.1	45.3	3.9	22.1	32.1	4.9	12.5	9.8	58.8	10.3	967
25-29	24.2	4,429	5.2	46.1	4.0	25.1	32.8	4.6	14.2	7.6	54.5	12.5	1,072
30-34	25.6	3,622	3.1	45.0	3.8	24.4	29.7	2.6	14.2	8.0	57.2	14.3	930
35-39	23.9	3,463	4.2	44.2	2.8	19.3	31.8	1.9	11.4	7.4	61.0	12.9	830
40-44	21.0	2,677	3.1	44.3	2.3	15.6	29.8	1.0	12.4	5.6	60.6	11.8	565
45-49	22.7	2,159	3.3	44.8	1.8	15.1	32.3	1.0	12.7	4.6	63.2	12.0	491
Residence													
Rural	20.0	16,176	3.0	34.3	2.0	14.1	33.8	3.7	16.6	6.7	61.0	14.7	3,250
Urban	33.9	5,554	5.5	61.6	5.3	33.7	26.9	3.7	6.7	8.5	55.1	7.5	1,881
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	20.9	13,875	2.8	37.2	1.9	10.9	32.7	2.7	15.2	5.9	64.6	13.9	2,905
18 years & above	28.3	7,855	5.4	53.5	4.9	34.7	29.4	5.1	10.1	9.3	51.3	9.7	2,226
Marital duration													
0-4	25.5	3,461	4.5	45.1	4.3	32.1	27.6	10.1	10.0	8.7	56.5	8.1	884
5-9	24.4	3,883	4.6	47.4	4.4	26.3	34.5	4.2	13.5	10.0	53.9	11.8	948
10-14	25.1	3,667	4.3	46.8	3.8	22.8	31.0	3.1	14.2	7.0	55.7	12.1	923
15+	22.1	10,719	3.2	41.7	2.1	14.5	31.5	1.4	13.4	5.9	62.9	13.7	2,376
Education													
Non-literate[a]	14.8	11,531	2.7	28.0	1.4	2.0	32.7	0.5	14.3	4.4	71.5	15.9	1,708
Less than 5 yrs	23.9	1,354	2.3	36.0	0.6	3.1	35.6	2.2	17.0	5.7	62.3	12.0	327
5-9 years	26.0	5,015	3.7	47.0	1.7	14.8	31.5	2.3	14.7	8.3	60.5	11.2	1,307
10 or more years	46.8	3,830	5.5	59.3	6.5	47.5	29.0	8.0	9.7	9.8	45.0	9.1	1,789
Husband's education													
Non-literate[a]	14.9	8,767	2.5	27.0	1.3	4.2	34.6	1.5	16.0	4.0	69.5	16.1	1,311
Less than 5 years	20.7	1,340	2.8	37.5	0.8	8.1	32.0	2.4	15.6	3.5	61.0	15.5	279
5-9 years	22.9	5,235	4.6	40.9	1.8	12.8	30.5	3.4	15.1	6.4	61.5	13.3	1,201
10 or more years	36.6	6,388	4.5	56.5	5.3	36.6	29.7	5.2	9.8	10.2	51.3	8.8	2,340
Religion													
Hindu	23.6	18,596	3.7	44.1	3.2	21.4	30.9	3.8	13.0	7.2	58.3	12.3	4,408
Muslim	21.9	1,487	6.6	54.0	3.8	19.4	26.9	3.1	10.4	7.0	65.6	9.4	322
Christian	24.3	1,610	3.5	38.0	3.1	20.0	38.8	3.3	15.0	9.8	60.6	11.9	392
Others	25.1	37	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9

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

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/adult education programs[3]	Leaders/community meeting[4]	Husband	Relative/friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled castes	22.8	4,947	3.8	39.5	3.0	16.9	35.5	4.6	17.7	6.8	58.1	15.4	1,134
Scheduled tribes	11.9	2,313	3.5	20.5	1.1	11.5	38.8	4.2	23.6	5.3	46.7	13.3	281
Other backward classes	23.4	10,126	3.5	42.8	2.6	17.6	29.3	3.2	11.7	7.2	63.1	12.9	2,374
Others	30.8	4,298	4.9	56.1	4.9	33.4	29.7	3.7	9.2	8.5	54.5	7.5	1,326
Wealth index													
Lowest	9.2	1,644	5.0	5.8	0.6	4.0	38.3	4.5	23.3	5.2	59.2	15.1	154
Second	15.3	2,966	2.5	14.7	2.4	4.4	38.3	2.0	18.4	3.4	63.1	17.2	458
Middle	18.0	6,470	3.7	27.8	1.1	8.5	33.1	2.1	17.1	5.6	66.1	17.0	1,168
Fourth	24.7	6,121	2.9	44.0	1.6	15.1	32.0	4.6	14.8	6.9	63.0	12.3	1,515
Highest	40.6	4,529	5.1	65.5	6.3	39.9	27.2	4.3	6.6	10.0	49.8	7.2	1,836
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	23.6	21,730	3.9	44.3	3.2	21.2	31.3	3.7	13.0	7.3	58.8	12.1	5,131
Andhra Pradesh (15-44) [†]	24.1	18,077	4.0	44.9	3.4	22.5	30.8	4.1	12.6	8.1	58.0	11.7	4,361

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters.
[2] Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.
[3] Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.
[4] Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/*mela.*
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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

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

Background characteristics	Heard of RTI/STI	knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI							Number of women heard of RTI/STI **
		Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	22.2	27.2	15.5	4.4	3.8	57.7	38.1	18.3	276
20-24	23.3	30.2	22.8	9.0	5.2	57.9	42.8	17.8	967
25-29	24.2	33.7	25.8	11.8	4.7	57.6	43.5	15.4	1,072
30-34	25.6	28.9	23.6	12.2	6.2	60.1	40.5	16.9	930
35-39	23.9	33.9	22.4	10.7	4.0	56.8	43.0	16.3	830
40-44	21.0	25.8	19.7	10.0	4.8	52.9	43.3	19.2	565
45-49	22.7	29.6	20.2	8.6	3.2	49.2	38.3	18.7	491
Residence									
Rural	20.0	30.4	21.2	7.9	3.8	53.6	39.8	19.3	3,250
Urban	33.9	31.0	24.8	14.2	6.4	62.0	45.6	13.5	1,881
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	20.9	26.8	17.2	6.4	3.6	55.1	39.4	20.2	2,905
18 years & above	28.3	35.4	29.1	15.0	6.2	58.7	45.1	13.4	2,226
Marital duration									
0-4	25.5	33.7	23.8	10.9	7.0	58.2	41.6	15.5	884
5-9	24.4	30.5	26.7	11.4	5.0	60.2	45.3	15.5	948
10-14	25.1	33.9	24.6	12.0	4.8	58.4	41.8	16.1	923
15+	22.1	28.2	19.5	8.9	3.9	53.9	40.8	18.9	2,376
Education									
Non-literatea	14.8	22.8	13.7	3.7	2.6	46.7	37.4	26.1	1,708
Less than 5 yrs	23.9	23.0	16.9	4.9	1.9	54.0	39.3	23.1	327
5-9 years	26.0	33.2	22.8	7.6	4.5	59.2	43.6	13.1	1,307
10 or more years	46.8	36.8	30.9	18.6	7.3	63.9	45.2	11.3	1,789
Husband's education									
Non-literate[a]	14.9	24.9	15.4	3.5	3.2	47.8	39.5	24.2	1,311
Less than 5 years	20.7	19.4	13.3	4.1	2.7	56.0	43.2	19.0	279
5-9 years	22.9	31.2	19.5	7.1	3.1	58.3	40.4	16.6	1,201
10 or more years	36.6	34.7	29.0	16.2	6.7	60.7	43.9	13.4	2,340
Religion									
Hindu	23.6	30.4	22.7	10.2	5.0	56.8	42.4	17.2	4,408
Muslim	21.9	30.2	19.0	11.9	1.8	51.4	37.9	16.6	322
Christian	24.3	33.9	24.6	9.4	4.6	59.9	40.8	17.2	392
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled castes	22.8	30.3	21.3	8.3	5.5	56.4	42.5	17.5	1,134
Scheduled tribes	11.9	28.9	18.8	7.1	6.9	65.8	41.3	7.6	281
Other backward classes	23.4	27.6	20.7	7.3	3.5	55.2	43.3	19.4	2,374
Others	30.8	36.5	27.5	17.5	5.7	57.3	39.5	15.1	1,326
Wealth index									
Lowest	9.2	26.4	13.1	6.7	5.6	62.7	34.3	14.2	154
Second	15.3	23.9	15.1	2.8	4.1	48.3	38.8	21.2	458
Middle	18.0	25.1	16.6	4.9	3.2	53.4	40.6	22.9	1,168
Fourth	24.7	31.4	22.3	8.0	3.4	55.9	42.2	18.1	1,515
Highest	40.6	35.4	28.9	17.4	6.9	60.9	43.9	12.2	1,836
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	23.6	30.6	22.6	10.3	4.8	56.7	42.0	17.1	5,131
Andhra Pradesh (15-44) [†]	24.1	31.0	23.4	10.7	5.0	57.3	42.2	17.0	4,361

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms[1]	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI[1]							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/ Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse[2]	Spotting after sexual intercourse[2]	
Age group										
15-19	5.9	11.1	1.5	0.3	3.4	0.2	0.2	3.2	1.1	1,238
20-24	7.3	10.6	2.0	0.5	3.3	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.5	4,142
25-29	9.2	11.7	1.8	0.4	3.7	0.2	0.3	1.7	0.4	4,429
30-34	8.9	13.9	1.7	0.4	4.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.3	3,622
35-39	7.4	13.1	2.3	0.7	3.7	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.2	3,463
40-44	5.1	11.5	1.3	0.3	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	2,677
45-49	3.4	10.1	1.3	0.5	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	2,159
Residence										
Rural	7.6	12.1	1.8	0.5	3.6	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.4	16,176
Urban	6.1	11.3	1.6	0.4	3.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.3	5,554
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	7.7	13.0	1.8	0.5	3.9	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.4	13,875
18 years & above	6.5	9.9	1.7	0.3	2.8	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.4	7,855
Marital duration										
0-4	5.7	10.0	1.7	0.3	2.7	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.7	3,461
5-9	8.5	10.0	1.8	0.4	3.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.4	3,883
10-14	9.0	13.1	1.9	0.5	4.2	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.4	3,667
15+	6.7	12.7	1.8	0.5	3.6	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	10,719
Education										
Non-literate[a]	7.6	12.2	1.7	0.5	3.8	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.3	11,531
Less than 5 yrs	8.0	14.7	2.6	0.9	4.3	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.5	1,354
5-9 years	7.5	12.3	1.9	0.4	3.8	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.5	5,015
10 or more years	5.6	9.2	1.6	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.5	3,830
Husband's education										
Non-literate[a]	7.7	12.3	1.6	0.5	3.8	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.3	8,767
Less than 5 years	9.8	16.0	2.5	1.1	4.5	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.5	1,340
5-9 years	7.3	12.0	1.9	0.4	3.8	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.4	5,235
10 or more years	6.0	10.3	1.8	0.3	2.6	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.4	6,388
Religion										
Hindu	7.4	12.0	1.7	0.4	3.5	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.4	18,596
Muslim	5.8	9.6	1.5	0.2	2.4	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	1,487
Christian	6.5	12.8	2.8	0.8	4.1	0.4	0.3	1.9	0.6	1,610
Others	2.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37

Contd…

TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACERISTICS — *Continued*

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms[1]	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI[1]							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/ Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse[2]	Spotting after sexual intercourse[2]	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled castes	6.9	11.4	1.8	0.2	3.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.4	4,947
Scheduled tribes	7.6	15.1	2.5	1.1	5.6	0.4	0.3	2.5	0.4	2,313
Other backward classes	8.2	12.2	1.6	0.4	3.7	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.4	10,126
Others	5.2	10.0	1.9	0.4	2.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.2	4,298
Wealth index										
Lowest	8.6	14.4	2.7	0.8	5.1	0.5	0.4	2.1	0.8	1,644
Second	8.3	12.5	1.8	0.7	3.9	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.3	2,966
Middle	7.9	11.7	1.7	0.3	3.8	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.5	6,470
Fourth	7.3	12.6	1.8	0.5	3.5	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.3	6,121
Highest	4.9	9.7	1.5	0.3	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	4,529
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	7.2	11.9	1.8	0.4	3.5	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.4	21,730
Andhra Pradesh (15-44) [†]	7.7	12.1	1.9	0.5	3.5	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.4	18,077

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem.
[2] Only for currently married women.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years discussed RTI /STI problem with husband/partner and sought treatment among who reported any RTI/STI[1] problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/ partner[1]	Women sought treatment[1] for RTI/STI problems	Number of women having any RTI/STI[1]	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
Age group							
15-19	59.7	29.3	182	24.2	69.7	6.1	47
20-24	65.2	46.7	608	21.1	76.0	2.9	242
25-29	67.3	50.0	759	26.8	69.8	3.3	321
30-34	71.8	56.1	681	27.1	70.0	3.0	332
35-39	64.3	56.2	573	30.0	65.5	4.5	284
40-44	65.6	58.7	382	24.7	72.7	2.6	198
45-49	64.4	59.5	257	27.0	68.7	4.3	140
Residence							
Rural	65.6	50.3	2,646	26.7	68.7	4.6	1,145
Urban	69.4	58.5	796	24.9	74.7	0.5	419
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	65.3	52.1	2,350	26.7	69.4	4.0	1,071
18 years & above	69.2	52.7	1,092	25.3	72.3	2.5	493
Marital duration							
0-4	64.6	41.1	475	23.4	73.0	3.5	168
5-9	63.4	44.9	582	21.8	75.1	3.1	221
10-14	69.4	52.8	648	26.7	69.7	3.7	297
15+	66.9	57.5	1,737	27.7	68.8	3.5	878
Education							
Non-literate[a]	63.2	51.2	1,895	30.7	64.5	4.8	834
Less than 5 yrs	70.2	56.3	248	24.3	72.5	3.2	127
5-9 years	67.4	52.6	817	21.9	76.2	1.8	373
10 or more years	75.6	54.1	482	17.8	80.5	1.7	230
Husband's education							
Non-literate[a]	61.1	50.7	1,445	31.6	63.7	4.7	637
Less than 5 years	69.0	54.6	284	27.2	69.8	3.0	134
5-9 years	67.5	50.6	837	25.4	71.8	2.8	362
10 or more years	73.5	55.8	876	18.6	79.0	2.4	431
Religion							
Hindu	66.7	52.6	2,995	25.4	71.1	3.4	1,356
Muslim	66.1	54.0	196	31.4	65.4	3.2	95
Christian	64.5	48.1	249	31.8	63.7	4.5	112
Others	*	*	2	*	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled castes	65.0	49.9	759	29.7	64.2	6.1	330
Scheduled tribes	61.5	45.0	419	49.0	48.0	3.0	172
Other backward classes	66.4	54.0	1,688	22.4	74.5	3.1	778
Others	72.1	55.8	568	19.1	79.0	1.8	278
Wealth index							
Lowest	54.8	39.6	304	53.4	43.6	3.0	105
Second	60.1	44.2	497	37.2	59.1	3.7	188
Middle	63.7	50.4	1,057	27.7	67.1	5.2	455
Fourth	69.8	55.1	1,029	22.1	74.3	3.6	491
Highest	77.2	64.4	555	15.2	83.9	0.9	325
Andhra Pradesh	66.5	52.3	3,442	26.2	70.3	3.5	1,564

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

TABLE 7.6 RTI/STI INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts	Who heard about RTI/STI	Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge	Who have any other symptoms of RTI/STI[1]	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for any RTI/STI[2]	Number of women having any RTI/STI[2]
Adilabad	16.9	6.7	16.2	929	57.5	188
Nizamabad	16.8	12.6	12.5	844	70.9	171
Karimnagar	21.2	8.1	15.7	799	55.3	162
Medak	27.7	15.9	5.8	1,069	33.8	197
Hyderabad	38.3	5.1	5.7	808	58.6	73
Rangareddi	17.0	8.1	11.3	1,046	53.8	170
Mahbubnagar	34.0	7.2	10.0	1,090	46.3	142
Nalgonda	22.0	4.7	14.4	1,026	61.3	190
Warangal	30.9	9.4	12.6	739	62.4	126
Khammam	7.1	3.9	2.4	1,038	60.2	47
Srikakulam	18.7	11.6	16.9	861	52.5	197
Vizianagaram	25.0	8.6	17.8	1,047	42.9	241
Visakhapatnam	30.5	9.4	24.7	1,088	51.3	279
East Godavari	26.6	11.7	21.5	869	54.2	183
West Godavari	23.4	7.3	11.1	814	48.6	122
Krishna	34.5	5.3	11.7	1,061	52.4	162
Guntur	27.2	5.4	11.9	1,055	46.7	149
Prakasam	25.6	5.9	10.4	833	53.7	116
Nellore	38.4	4.3	7.5	844	54.2	104
Cuddapah	18.4	3.9	14.6	891	41.9	125
Kurnool	11.6	3.2	6.1	1,188	40.8	82
Anantapur	31.4	6.4	10.2	897	58.2	109
Chittoor	17.4	8.5	6.9	894	57.4	107
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	23.6	7.2	11.9	21,730	52.3	3,442
Andhra Pradesh (15-44) [†]	24.1	7.7	12.1	18,077	52.0	3,341

** Unweighted cases.
[1] Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge.
[2] Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge problem or other RTI/STI problem).
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/ adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meetings[4]	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group													
15-19	72.3	1,238	7.5	53.2	5.2	24.8	31.7	16.8	18.1	10.5	57.5	9.7	896
20-24	76.2	4,142	8.9	64.1	6.2	27.1	34.1	8.3	18.4	11.6	57.4	9.7	3,162
25-29	74.8	4,429	9.0	66.6	5.6	27.5	31.1	6.3	23.3	12.2	56.6	12.7	3,320
30-34	73.2	3,622	8.1	66.3	5.7	25.4	28.9	4.1	23.0	11.3	56.5	13.6	2,656
35-39	69.8	3,463	8.3	63.5	5.1	19.8	29.5	4.2	23.1	10.4	60.1	12.9	2,420
40-44	65.1	2,677	8.0	63.0	3.1	16.5	26.5	3.4	20.8	8.4	59.3	14.7	1,748
45-49	63.8	2,159	6.4	61.5	3.8	14.8	28.3	3.4	21.4	9.1	63.4	13.3	1,380
Residence													
Rural	66.5	16,176	7.4	54.3	3.4	16.4	33.4	6.1	25.6	10.1	61.1	14.8	10,780
Urban	86.4	5,554	10.3	85.9	9.2	39.2	23.4	5.7	12.0	12.5	51.8	6.9	4,802
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	67.2	13,875	7.3	57.4	3.4	14.4	30.9	4.4	23.8	9.6	62.5	14.0	9,348
18 years & above	79.3	7,855	9.7	73.7	7.8	36.8	29.6	8.4	17.9	12.7	51.9	10.0	6,234
Marital duration													
0-4	78.0	3,461	9.3	66.3	7.2	35.1	32.4	13.6	15.8	13.0	54.8	8.4	2,705
5-9	76.2	3,883	9.6	66.7	5.9	29.0	33.1	6.6	20.9	11.5	55.0	11.1	2,964
10-14	74.2	3,667	7.6	66.3	5.7	25.1	29.8	4.6	23.1	12.1	57.2	13.2	2,727
15+	66.9	10,719	7.6	61.0	3.9	15.9	28.7	3.4	23.2	9.3	61.3	14.1	7,186
Education													
Non-literate[a]	56.8	11,531	6.3	47.6	2.5	3.3	31.5	3.0	23.9	8.7	66.5	16.2	6,575
Less than 5 yrs	77.1	1,354	6.9	57.9	1.4	8.2	31.0	3.9	24.4	7.6	62.4	11.2	1,044
5-9 years	84.5	5,015	8.8	71.3	4.5	26.1	30.2	4.1	20.9	12.8	55.2	10.1	4,239
10 or more years	97.2	3,830	11.6	86.1	11.8	59.8	28.4	14.1	17.0	13.3	45.9	8.6	3,724
Husband's education													
Non-literate[a]	56.9	8,767	6.8	46.1	2.8	6.6	33.4	3.5	25.7	7.8	64.1	16.6	5,006
Less than 5 years	69.1	1,340	7.6	52.7	2.8	10.7	30.8	3.4	23.4	6.8	60.7	14.4	928
5-9 years	75.4	5,235	8.0	65.2	3.8	18.5	30.7	5.7	22.2	10.4	58.8	12.0	3,954
10 or more years	89.0	6,388	9.8	80.5	8.6	43.4	27.4	8.8	17.0	14.5	52.3	8.7	5,694
Religion													
Hindu	70.9	18,596	8.3	63.2	5.3	23.5	30.0	6.1	21.4	10.6	58.3	12.9	13,218
Muslim	76.9	1,487	7.9	79.1	6.4	25.2	23.9	5.0	16.3	12.2	56.9	7.3	1,144
Christian	74.1	1,610	8.9	58.1	3.2	20.3	40.0	6.3	27.2	12.5	59.4	12.1	1,193
Others	73.9	37	7.2	66.3	0.0	18.6	48.1	0.0	15.1	14.9	41.0	7.6	27

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TABLE 7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACERISTICS — *Continued*

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/ adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meetings[4]	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled castes	72.8	4,947	7.7	55.1	4.4	17.6	34.9	6.3	26.9	10.5	60.6	16.0	3,611
Scheduled tribes	45.3	2,313	9.1	37.6	3.4	11.4	37.1	8.0	28.2	10.1	52.2	12.3	1,057
Other backward classes	72.1	10,126	8.5	65.3	5.0	21.9	29.4	5.9	20.3	10.8	59.9	13.0	7,308
Others	83.0	4,298	8.3	77.5	6.7	35.5	25.8	5.3	16.5	11.6	54.5	7.5	3,571
Wealth index													
Lowest	38.8	1,644	8.1	17.6	.8	6.6	38.9	4.1	27.8	5.4	59.9	14.4	644
Second	54.1	2,966	7.1	26.0	2.9	8.3	36.0	4.9	28.1	6.4	63.8	19.0	1,612
Middle	65.5	6,470	7.3	47.7	3.0	11.7	33.9	5.1	25.6	8.8	62.4	15.6	4,247
Fourth	80.2	6,121	7.9	73.2	3.8	20.1	30.5	6.6	22.5	12.0	59.4	12.4	4,911
Highest	92.0	4,529	10.2	91.4	10.7	47.5	23.0	6.9	12.5	14.1	50.2	6.2	4,168
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	71.6	21,730	8.3	63.9	5.2	23.3	30.4	6.0	21.5	10.8	58.3	12.4	15,582
Andhra Pradesh (15-44) [†]	73.0	18,077	8.5	65.0	5.4	25.0	30.5	6.2	21.3	11.6	57.3	11.9	13,230

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Includes News papers/books/magazines//slogans/pamphlets and posters.
[2] Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.
[3] Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.
[4] Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/*mela*.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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

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

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who reported mode of transmission as							Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with person having many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of infected blood	Other	
Age group								
15-19	2.8	65.6	43.6	18.1	25.2	66.2	43.6	896
20-24	3.4	68.7	47.0	24.1	28.4	69.3	36.8	3,162
25-29	3.6	68.8	47.7	24.9	27.7	70.6	36.1	3,320
30-34	3.7	68.4	48.0	24.1	25.5	68.4	35.5	2,656
35-39	3.3	68.9	44.7	25.0	25.2	66.1	31.7	2,420
40-44	2.3	69.8	42.1	21.7	21.8	64.3	33.2	1,748
45-49	3.1	66.8	49.2	21.3	22.4	60.0	29.7	1,380
Residence								
Rural	2.9	66.8	44.1	21.7	22.9	63.6	35.6	10,780
Urban	4.2	72.2	51.5	27.6	32.3	75.6	33.7	4,802
Age at consummation of marriage								
Below 18 years	2.4	67.2	44.4	20.5	21.0	62.2	34.4	9,348
18 years & above	4.6	70.4	49.3	28.0	32.9	74.8	35.9	6,234
Marital duration								
0-4	4.4	69.0	47.8	25.6	32.0	72.6	40.1	2,705
5-9	3.3	68.0	48.1	24.5	28.4	71.3	35.9	2,964
10-14	3.4	69.9	46.4	25.2	26.7	68.5	35.2	2,727
15+	2.8	67.9	45.2	21.8	22.0	63.2	32.6	7,186
Education								
Non-literate[a]	2.5	65.2	42.3	17.9	16.7	54.4	30.0	6,575
Less than 5 yrs	1.9	70.1	37.5	19.5	15.3	59.7	36.9	1,044
5-9 years	2.6	69.3	46.7	24.2	26.0	71.0	36.1	4,239
10 or more years	5.6	72.5	55.0	33.0	42.8	86.0	41.4	3,724
Husband's education								
Non-literate[a]	2.1	65.5	42.8	19.1	17.3	56.2	29.6	5,006
Less than 5 years	1.7	67.2	42.2	16.6	16.2	60.7	31.6	928
5-9 years	2.6	68.9	44.6	21.8	23.7	65.9	36.5	3,954
10 or more years	4.9	70.8	51.2	29.4	35.7	78.5	38.9	5,694
Religion								
Hindu	3.4	68.1	46.8	23.2	25.6	67.2	34.7	13,218
Muslim	3.3	72.3	44.2	24.4	29.4	70.6	30.8	1,144
Christian	1.5	69.3	44.1	26.4	25.4	66.0	42.3	1,193
Others	8.4	83.7	56.0	34.7	20.4	53.3	36.6	27
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled castes	3.4	67.7	45.5	21.5	22.1	64.2	34.7	3,611
Scheduled tribes	5.1	65.8	42.5	24.3	20.9	53.2	23.4	1,057
Other backward classes	3.1	68.7	47.1	23.6	26.3	66.2	34.9	7,308
Others	2.9	69.6	46.9	25.2	29.9	76.7	38.8	3,571
Wealth index								
Lowest	1.9	66.7	39.9	17.9	12.5	46.3	26.7	644
Second	3.4	65.7	42.1	17.2	16.3	52.2	28.6	1,612
Middle	2.3	66.5	41.8	19.3	20.0	60.3	35.0	4,247
Fourth	2.4	67.5	47.1	22.9	25.0	70.0	36.7	4,911
Highest	5.3	72.8	52.5	31.4	37.6	79.4	36.4	4,168
Andhra Pradesh	3.3	68.5	46.4	23.6	25.8	67.4	35.0	15,582

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

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

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

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					
	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner/ avoid homosexual[1]	Avoid risk of getting infected through blood[2]	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
Age group						
15-19	5.8	10.7	84.8	73.8	15.1	896
20-24	6.0	14.3	86.4	75.4	16.8	3,162
25-29	6.4	13.8	87.0	76.1	16.5	3,320
30-34	6.5	13.1	86.3	73.8	15.4	2,656
35-39	6.4	12.1	84.7	70.7	14.7	2,420
40-44	4.3	10.7	83.9	69.8	12.0	1,748
45-49	4.8	9.2	83.6	67.5	12.1	1,380
Residence						
Rural	5.9	10.9	83.8	70.0	14.4	10,780
Urban	5.9	16.2	89.7	80.3	16.7	4,802
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	5.7	9.4	83.7	69.0	12.1	9,348
18 years & above	6.3	17.2	88.6	79.4	19.5	6,234
Marital duration						
0-4	5.6	15.7	87.5	78.1	18.8	2,705
5-9	7.1	14.9	86.3	76.4	17.3	2,964
10-14	6.2	14.0	87.3	75.2	16.1	2,727
15+	5.5	9.9	84.0	69.1	12.5	7,186
Education						
Non-literate[a]	5.0	6.3	80.8	61.9	9.7	6,575
Less than 5 yrs	5.0	7.2	82.8	66.7	9.4	1,044
5-9 years	6.1	13.7	86.6	76.3	15.7	4,239
10 or more years	7.4	22.8	93.9	91.1	24.6	3,724
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	5.0	7.7	81.5	62.8	10.5	5,006
Less than 5 years	3.9	6.7	82.0	64.0	9.9	928
5-9 years	5.5	11.5	84.5	72.8	14.2	3,954
10 or more years	7.3	18.3	90.6	83.9	20.3	5,694
Religion						
Hindu	6.2	12.4	85.7	73.1	14.8	13,218
Muslim	5.4	10.7	85.4	73.1	15.5	1,144
Christian	3.7	16.9	84.8	73.5	18.7	1,193
Others	11.7	11.5	84.5	54.6	7.8	27
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled castes	6.0	12.2	86.3	71.5	14.2	3,611
Scheduled tribes	7.9	10.4	79.0	58.1	13.1	1,057
Other backward classes	6.0	11.8	85.0	72.4	14.8	7,308
Others	5.1	15.2	88.1	80.8	17.4	3,571
Wealth index						
Lowest	6.4	5.3	76.0	51.1	9.3	644
Second	5.2	6.7	82.1	60.5	9.7	1,612
Middle	5.7	8.0	82.6	67.2	12.2	4,247
Fourth	5.6	12.8	85.8	75.5	15.1	4,911
Highest	6.8	19.9	91.4	84.6	20.8	4,168
Andhra Pradesh	5.9	12.6	85.6	73.1	15.1	15,582

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Shaking hand	Hugging	Sharing clothes	Sharing food	Stepping on someone's urine/stool	Get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug	Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group							
15-19	16.2	18.8	19.5	23.6	23.3	36.0	896
20-24	11.3	13.3	15.3	17.7	19.6	32.1	3,162
25-29	11.5	12.7	14.3	17.0	19.8	31.4	3,320
30-34	11.3	12.9	14.5	17.3	20.4	31.7	2,656
35-39	13.7	15.3	17.6	20.2	23.1	33.8	2,420
40-44	15.5	17.4	20.4	22.5	24.2	34.6	1,748
45-49	15.1	17.5	19.1	21.4	23.3	33.7	1,380
Residence							
Rural	15.7	17.8	19.8	22.4	25.0	36.5	10,780
Urban	6.3	7.2	8.9	11.5	13.3	24.4	4,802
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	15.9	18.1	20.1	22.8	25.0	37.1	9,348
18 years & above	8.2	9.2	10.9	13.5	16.0	26.3	6,234
Marital duration							
0-4	9.7	11.3	13.2	15.9	17.3	29.3	2,705
5-9	12.5	14.0	15.3	18.1	20.5	31.5	2,964
10-14	11.1	12.8	14.2	16.8	19.8	31.4	2,727
15+	14.7	16.7	19.0	21.6	24.0	35.2	7,186
Education							
Non-literate[a]	20.3	22.9	25.4	28.4	30.5	39.5	6,575
Less than 5 yrs	15.2	17.5	20.3	23.3	24.9	39.9	1,044
5-9 years	9.6	11.1	12.6	15.6	18.5	32.1	4,239
10 or more years	2.5	3.0	4.0	5.5	7.7	19.7	3,724
Husband's education							
Non-literate[a]	19.8	22.0	24.5	27.4	29.9	39.1	5,006
Less than 5 years	16.9	19.8	22.2	26.2	26.8	39.2	928
5-9 years	12.9	15.0	16.7	19.3	21.8	34.7	3,954
10 or more years	5.9	6.9	8.3	10.5	12.8	24.9	5,694
Religion							
Hindu	13.2	15.0	16.9	19.6	21.5	33.2	13,218
Muslim	9.3	11.2	13.3	15.4	17.7	27.4	1,144
Christian	11.6	12.9	14.3	16.9	23.8	34.0	1,193
Others	7.3	15.0	11.2	11.2	18.8	28.8	27
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled castes	13.4	15.6	16.8	19.3	22.0	33.9	3,611
Scheduled tribes	22.4	25.5	28.8	31.0	33.4	42.1	1,057
Other Backward classes	13.3	15.0	17.3	20.0	22.4	33.4	7,308
Others	8.4	9.3	10.9	13.6	15.2	27.8	3,571
Wealth index							
Lowest	24.8	28.0	30.8	33.3	33.5	42.9	644
Second	21.1	24.3	27.1	29.8	30.3	41.0	1,612
Middle	18.1	20.2	22.4	25.2	26.9	38.4	4,247
Fourth	10.9	12.6	14.5	17.5	21.2	33.4	4,911
Highest	4.6	5.3	6.4	8.4	10.7	21.6	4,168
Andhra Pradesh	12.8	14.5	16.5	19.1	21.4	32.8	15,582

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

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

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

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to test HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/ PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/ NGO hospItal	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Age group										
15-19	69.6	896	34.3	12.6	0.8	0.2	50.0	0.8	1.3	623
20-24	74.8	3,162	34.3	11.8	0.8	1.1	50.1	1.1	0.9	2,361
25-29	68.2	3,320	35.1	8.7	0.5	0.7	51.9	1.7	1.4	2,260
30-34	66.2	2,656	36.5	9.9	0.5	0.5	49.6	1.5	1.3	1,758
35-39	63.3	2,420	36.1	9.3	0.9	0.5	50.4	1.6	1.2	1,533
40-44	59.1	1,748	38.7	7.8	0.3	1.4	49.2	1.6	1.0	1,033
45-49	60.6	1,380	36.2	10.6	0.2	0.6	50.1	1.4	0.9	833
Residence										
Rural	62.8	10,780	35.7	13.5	0.6	0.6	48.2	0.6	0.8	6,769
Urban	75.9	4,802	35.8	3.4	0.6	1.0	54.5	2.9	1.7	3,632
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	62.2	9,348	37.2	11.2	0.6	0.7	48.7	0.8	0.8	5,806
18 years & above	73.8	6,234	33.8	8.4	0.6	0.8	52.5	2.2	1.6	4,595
Marital duration										
0-4	77.1	2,705	32.5	10.2	0.8	0.6	52.8	1.6	1.5	2,081
5-9	72.7	2,964	34.0	10.7	0.6	0.9	51.1	1.6	1.2	2,153
10-14	67.3	2,727	37.0	9.3	0.9	0.7	49.4	1.3	1.5	1,833
15+	60.4	7,186	37.6	9.8	0.4	0.7	49.3	1.3	0.8	4,334
Education										
Non-literate[a]	54.7	6,575	38.4	12.6	0.2	0.4	47.5	0.2	0.4	3,596
Less than 5 yrs	59.5	1,044	40.4	10.6	0.0	0.8	47.0	0.2	1.0	622
5-9 years	70.9	4,239	37.5	10.5	0.6	0.8	48.7	0.8	1.0	3,000
10 or more years	85.6	3,724	30.0	6.3	1.2	1.0	55.8	3.6	2.1	3,183
Husband's education										
Non-literate[a]	56.3	5,006	39.2	13.1	0.2	0.7	46.0	0.4	0.4	2,818
Less than 5 years	59.9	928	41.5	9.9	0.5	0.4	46.6	0.3	0.7	556
5-9 years	65.1	3,954	36.8	11.8	0.3	0.5	48.9	0.7	0.9	2,570
10 or more years	78.4	5,694	32.2	7.0	1.0	1.0	54.4	2.6	1.8	4,457
Religion										
Hindu	66.8	13,218	36.1	10.0	0.6	0.7	49.9	1.5	1.2	8,820
Muslim	67.3	1,144	33.5	7.3	1.0	0.9	55.3	1.3	0.6	769
Christian	66.4	1,193	33.3	12.5	0.5	0.9	50.6	1.1	1.2	790
Others	80.9	27	(22.7)	(9.1)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(63.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22

Contd…

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Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Government				Private			Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospltal	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled castes	68.9	3,611	39.0	10.5	0.5	0.9	47.3	0.9	0.8	2,489
Scheduled tribes	51.7	1,057	36.0	22.4	0.7	0.4	39.0	0.4	0.9	546
Other backward classes	65.7	7,308	35.6	9.1	0.4	0.5	52.2	1.3	0.7	4,793
Others	71.5	3,571	32.5	8.4	1.0	1.1	52.4	2.4	2.2	2,552
Wealth index										
Lowest	49.1	644	40.9	21.9	0.0	0.3	36.3	0.0	0.3	316
Second	55.9	1,612	39.0	20.0	0.3	0.1	40.2	0.2	0.0	901
Middle	60.1	4,247	39.7	12.9	0.7	0.6	45.0	0.3	0.8	2,553
Fourth	67.4	4,911	36.0	9.9	0.4	0.6	51.1	1.1	0.8	3,305
Highest	80.0	4,168	31.0	3.9	0.9	1.2	57.8	3.1	2.1	3,326
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	66.8	15,582	35.7	10.0	0.6	0.7	50.4	1.4	1.1	10,401
Andhra Pradesh (15-44) [†]	67.9	13,230	35.5	9.7	0.6	0.8	50.7	1.5	1.2	8,977

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
CHC= Community Health Centre; PHC= Primary Health Centre; VCTC/ICTC= voluntary/Integrated counseling and testing centre, NGO= Non Governmental Organization.
 ( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST BY BACKGROUND CHARACERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have undergone HIV/AIDS test and time of the test, according to selected background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who have undergone test for HIV	Number of women heard HIV/AIDS**	Percentage who have undergone test for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 year ago	
Age group					
15-19	44.8	896	66.9	33.1	401
20-24	58.4	3,162	45.8	54.2	1,840
25-29	35.7	3,320	28.2	71.8	1,187
30-34	22.0	2,656	20.1	79.9	587
35-39	15.4	2,420	24.0	76.0	374
40-44	9.7	1,748	33.0	67.0	170
45-49	9.0	1,380	29.0	71.0	124
Residence					
Rural	29.3	10,780	39.2	60.8	3,153
Urban	31.8	4,802	33.3	66.7	1,530
Age at consummation of marriage					
Below 18 years	25.3	9,348	33.5	66.5	2,365
18 years & above	37.2	6,234	41.2	58.8	2,318
Marital duration					
0-4	55.1	2,705	59.6	40.4	1,486
5-9	51.1	2,964	30.0	70.0	1,513
10-14	27.5	2,727	21.2	78.8	750
15+	12.9	7,186	26.6	73.4	934
Education					
Non-literate[a]	22.2	6,575	34.8	65.2	1,464
Less than 5 yrs	23.4	1,044	41.3	58.7	244
5-9 years	33.0	4,239	38.7	61.3	1,400
10 or more years	42.4	3,724	37.8	62.2	1,575
Husband's education					
Non-literate[a]	22.3	5,006	33.6	66.4	1,117
Less than 5 years	26.5	928	38.6	61.4	244
5-9 years	30.7	3,954	41.2	58.8	1,213
10 or more years	37.1	5,694	36.8	63.2	2,109
Religion					
Hindu	30.1	13,218	36.7	63.3	3,977
Muslim	29.2	1,144	37.5	62.5	334
Christian	30.3	1,193	44.2	55.8	361
Others	40.7	27	(30.0)	(70.0)	11
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled castes	32.5	3,611	38.2	61.8	1,171
Scheduled tribes	21.5	1,057	45.2	54.8	228
Other backward classes	30.7	7,308	36.8	63.2	2,248
Others	28.9	3,571	35.7	64.3	1,031
Wealth index					
Lowest	21.1	644	38.5	61.5	136
Second	25.6	1,612	40.2	59.8	414
Middle	29.3	4,247	41.8	58.2	1,247
Fourth	31.6	4,911	37.5	62.5	1,552
Highest	32.1	4,168	31.8	68.2	1,334
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	30.1	15,582	37.3	62.7	4,683
Andhra Pradesh (15-44) [†]	33.4	13,230	37.9	62.1	4,415

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condom	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby	Who know the places where people can go to get tested for HIV/AIDS	Who ever been tested for HIV/AIDS (%)	Who underwent HIV/AIDS test in the past 12 months among ever tested
Adilabad	60.5	10.1	18.3	69.0	27.9	30.5
Nizamabad	80.1	13.5	36.8	82.7	46.5	22.9
Karimnagar	88.1	18.7	35.9	80.6	36.0	26.7
Medak	76.5	8.6	18.1	68.9	36.8	32.8
Hyderabad	88.4	14.3	51.5	81.0	34.5	33.3
Rangareddi	75.2	6.7	26.5	64.7	35.0	35.1
Mahbubnagar	65.0	3.8	14.5	63.0	36.5	34.6
Nalgonda	74.0	2.0	22.4	58.4	21.8	46.3
Warangal	80.6	8.1	20.3	78.2	32.8	33.6
Khammam	53.9	44.8	54.1	58.2	20.7	39.1
Srikakulam	58.4	13.7	24.7	60.8	19.7	50.3
Vizianagaram	64.9	9.1	16.2	64.2	30.1	42.0
Visakhapatnam	64.7	16.7	25.5	73.2	31.2	42.3
East Godavari	81.0	10.5	13.6	66.5	30.7	31.9
West Godavari	79.7	24.5	35.2	58.2	28.4	33.2
Krishna	83.1	11.0	24.8	79.2	30.0	47.6
Guntur	84.3	9.1	18.4	59.7	31.1	44.4
Prakasam	77.6	8.4	21.1	64.8	31.1	48.8
Nellore	85.8	10.3	16.3	71.3	22.8	38.8
Cuddapah	76.9	5.5	25.8	61.8	29.7	50.2
Kurnool	48.7	26.5	43.4	55.8	25.4	43.3
Anantapur	81.5	5.4	11.3	52.7	25.3	35.8
Chittoor	71.2	25.1	42.6	60.8	27.5	42.0
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	71.6	12.6	25.8	66.8	30.1	37.3
Andhra Pradesh (15-44) [†]	73.0	13.1	26.6	67.9	33.4	37.9

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

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TABLE 7.14 EVER HAD INFERTILITY PROBLEM BY BACKGROUND CHARACERISTICS

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

| Background Characteristics | Who ever had infertility problem | Primary infertility | Secondary infertility | Total women**[1] | Percentage of women who ever had infertility problem: | | | | Number of women having primary/ secondary infertility** |
					In the first con-ception	After live birth/ still birth	After induced/ spontaneous abortion	Other incidents[2]	
Age group									
15-19	6.5	4.2	2.3	1,232	64.6	6.3	23.0	5.0	80
20-24	10.1	7.7	2.4	4,141	76.5	8.8	12.1	2.4	417
25-29	11.7	8.3	3.4	4,426	70.9	12.0	11.4	4.1	519
30-34	11.1	8.2	2.9	3,620	74.5	11.5	11.2	1.6	402
35-39	12.0	9.4	2.6	3,462	78.1	11.7	5.9	3.3	416
40-44	10.8	7.9	2.9	2,677	73.1	16.8	5.9	3.2	290
45-49	11.2	9.3	1.9	2,158	82.5	8.2	8.5	0.4	241
Residence									
Rural	11.3	8.5	2.8	16,162	75.5	12.0	8.7	2.8	1,828
Urban	9.7	7.1	2.6	5,554	73.4	8.8	14.1	2.8	537
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	11.9	9.0	2.9	13,864	75.9	12.5	8.5	2.3	1,655
18 years & above	9.1	6.6	2.5	7,852	73.1	8.6	13.3	3.8	710
Marital duration									
0-4	6.6	4.6	2.0	3,454	70.3	5.3	18.1	5.6	230
5-9	11.6	8.6	3.0	3,880	74.4	8.1	14.0	2.6	448
10-14	13.1	9.5	3.6	3,666	71.9	12.6	10.4	3.6	481
15+	11.3	8.7	2.6	10,716	77.4	13.1	6.7	2.0	1,206
Education									
Non-literate[a]	11.7	8.8	2.9	11,526	75.5	13.9	7.0	2.8	1,345
Less than 5 yrs	13.6	10.9	2.7	1,354	79.3	8.0	9.8	1.9	184
5-9 years	10.4	7.9	2.5	5,009	75.3	9.0	12.1	2.8	521
10 or more years	8.2	5.8	2.4	3,827	70.2	5.7	19.2	3.4	315
Husband's education									
Non-literate[a]	11.7	8.9	2.8	8,760	76.1	13.8	6.4	2.8	1,023
Less than 5 years	13.7	10.5	3.2	1,340	76.0	11.0	10.2	2.7	182
5-9 years	11.2	8.3	2.9	5,231	73.8	11.3	10.3	3.6	589
10 or more years	9.0	6.6	2.4	6,385	74.1	6.8	15.9	2.0	571
Religion									
Hindu	11.1	8.3	2.8	18,582	75.0	11.3	9.8	2.8	2,061
Muslim	8.3	6.5	1.8	1,487	77.3	9.0	10.4	3.3	123
Christian	10.9	7.9	3.0	1,610	73.2	13.4	11.4	2.1	177
Others	11.2	11.2	0.0	37	*	*	*	*	4
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled castes	12.6	9.6	3.0	4,945	76.2	11.4	9.0	3.0	624
Scheduled tribes	10.1	7.1	3.0	2,311	70.7	14.3	9.0	5.5	232
Other backward Classes	10.9	8.2	2.7	10,118	74.9	12.0	9.6	2.2	1,100
Others	9.4	7.1	2.3	4,296	75.7	7.6	12.9	2.6	405
Wealth index									
Lowest	13.2	9.8	3.4	1,641	74.9	14.4	6.5	4.2	217
Second	12.2	9.0	3.2	2,966	73.9	14.8	6.5	4.2	363
Middle	11.5	8.8	2.7	6,464	76.4	11.4	8.7	2.5	747
Fourth	10.5	8.1	2.4	6,118	76.7	10.3	9.9	1.8	641
Highest	8.8	6.2	2.6	4,527	70.8	7.7	17.5	2.8	397
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	10.9	8.2	2.7	21,716	75.0	11.3	10.0	2.8	2,365
Andhra Pradesh (15-44)[†]	10.9	8.1	2.8	18,077	73.7	11.7	10.5	3.1	1,975

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Excluded women got married but *gauna* not performed.
[2] Includes problems after pelvic surgery and other incidents.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.15 CHILDLESSNESS AND INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	20-49 aged women			40-49 aged women		
	Percentage childless	Infertility[1]	Number of women**	Percentage childless	Infertility[1]	Number of women**
Residence						
Rural	3.9	3.1	12,119	2.1	1.6	2,920
Urban	3.7	2.8	4,238	2.3	1.8	1,107
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	3.2	2.6	11,237	1.6	1.3	2,773
18 years & above	5.1	3.9	5,120	3.2	2.5	1,254
Marital duration						
5-9	7.6	5.6	3,639	*	*	5
10-14	4.3	3.5	3,447	(9.1)	(9.1)	11
15+	2.2	1.8	9,271	2.1	1.6	4,011
Education						
Non-literate[a]	3.5	2.8	9,194	2.0	1.6	2,698
Less than 5 yrs	5.2	3.8	1,073	4.1	3.8	277
5-9 years	4.2	3.4	3,576	2.0	1.4	645
10 or more years	3.7	2.9	2,514	1.7	1.4	407
Husband's Education						
Non-literate[a]	3.5	2.8	6,657	2.2	1.7	1,890
Less than 5 years	3.9	2.9	1,131	2.1	1.6	323
5-9 years	4.2	3.3	3,976	2.5	2.0	928
10 or more years	3.9	3.0	4,593	1.6	1.3	886
Religion						
Hindu	3.8	3.0	14,035	2.1	1.6	3,478
Muslim	3.9	3.3	1,114	2.0	2.0	254
Christian	3.4	3.1	1,176	2.4	2.4	286
Others	3.2	3.2	32	*	*	9
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled castes	4.4	3.5	3,610	2.3	1.7	873
Scheduled tribes	4.6	3.1	1,711	2.4	1.6	349
Other backward classes	3.6	2.9	7,592	2.0	1.7	1,818
Others	3.4	2.6	3,412	2.2	1.8	977
Wealth index						
Lowest	5.4	4.7	1,181	4.5	3.6	241
Second	4.8	3.8	2,149	3.6	2.6	501
Middle	3.8	3.0	4,820	1.8	1.5	1,099
Fourth	3.3	2.5	4,632	2.0	1.6	1,125
Highest	3.3	2.6	3,575	1.3	1.1	1,061
Andhra Pradesh	3.8	3.0	16,357	2.1	1.7	4,027

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Women with no living children and reported problem in conceiving (involuntary infertility).

TABLE 7.16 TREATMENT FOR INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACERISTICS

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

Background Characteristics	For primary Infertility			For secondary Infertility		
	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having primary infertility**	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having secondary infertility**
Age group						
15-19	72.0	63.4	52	68.1	64.5	28
20-24	70.2	67.1	318	65.6	64.5	99
25-29	76.4	70.1	368	62.5	59.9	152
30-34	76.1	71.3	300	59.3	55.8	101
35-39	64.9	54.9	324	72.8	68.4	92
40-44	62.4	55.6	211	64.5	57.0	79
45-49	62.2	49.5	200	76.4	67.3	40
Residence						
Rural	68.0	59.6	1,379	61.9	58.1	449
Urban	75.8	73.8	394	77.2	72.9	143
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	67.7	60.5	1,254	62.8	58.9	402
18 years & above	74.6	68.0	519	71.3	67.3	189
Marital duration						
0-4	72.0	67.7	162	66.1	64.5	68
5-9	72.3	67.7	332	73.5	72.6	116
10-14	80.0	74.7	346	58.0	53.9	135
15+	64.6	55.6	933	65.9	60.1	272
Education						
Non-literate[a]	63.6	54.8	1,014	58.6	54.7	330
Less than 5 yrs	68.8	59.8	147	63.7	56.2	38
5-9 years	80.6	76.0	392	71.9	68.8	129
10 or more years	79.3	77.4	220	82.3	78.5	94
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	63.0	52.9	778	53.7	50.1	245
Less than 5 years	65.1	57.7	139	63.3	61.0	44
5-9 years	74.1	69.4	434	69.3	64.9	154
10 or more years	79.1	75.5	422	82.2	77.7	148
Religion						
Hindu	69.9	63.0	1,543	65.5	61.4	516
Muslim	73.3	69.4	96	78.2	78.2	28
Christian	65.1	56.1	130	59.0	55.0	47
Others	*	*	4	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled castes	63.5	55.2	475	59.7	57.0	149
Scheduled tribes	62.9	45.8	164	42.5	35.2	68
Other backward classes	71.5	66.5	823	69.2	65.7	277
Others	78.2	73.2	307	80.3	75.8	97
Wealth index						
Poorest	56.6	45.0	163	53.2	51.4	54
Second	65.6	55.1	268	48.3	42.0	95
Middle	64.2	56.5	569	61.2	57.3	177
Fourth	75.4	70.7	492	69.9	66.6	150
Highest	82.4	78.8	281	86.7	82.9	115
Andhra Pradesh	69.7	62.7	1,773	65.6	61.6	592

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 7.17 INFERTILITY PROBLEM AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts	Who have menstruation problem	Who have infertility problem[1]	Who sought treatment for infertility
Adilabad	22.3	11.4	54.2
Nizamabad	20.8	10.8	72.0
Karimnagar	27.1	11.2	90.3
Medak	16.4	12.9	59.6
Hyderabad	16.5	6.2	81.3
Rangareddi	15.9	11.0	81.0
Mahbubnagar	21.5	8.9	64.7
Nalgonda	21.0	15.9	63.9
Warangal	23.7	13.0	67.4
Khammam	19.8	7.7	72.9
Srikakulam	23.8	8.6	82.4
Vizianagaram	21.2	12.3	69.5
Visakhapatnam	26.8	11.2	73.5
East Godavari	26.9	10.6	67.2
West Godavari	23.5	10.4	74.6
Krishna	21.5	7.7	58.0
Guntur	20.0	9.4	77.4
Prakasam	19.8	13.2	71.6
Nellore	26.6	13.9	66.2
Cuddapah	22.2	15.2	69.0
Kurnool	20.2	10.9	65.2
Anantapur	22.5	8.8	57.3
Chittoor	23.0	13.0	71.9
Andhra Pradesh (15-49)	21.3	10.9	68.7
Andhra Pradesh (15-44) [†]	20.9	10.9	70.4

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

TABLE 8.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	77.9	82.2	69.0
20-24	22.1	17.8	31.0
Education			
Non-literate[a]	10.0	12.9	4.0
Less than five years	3.5	4.4	1.7
5-9 years	27.3	30.9	19.9
10 or more years	59.2	51.8	74.5
Religion			
Hindu	82.9	87.2	74.0
Muslim	9.7	4.9	19.8
Christian	7.1	7.6	6.0
Others	0.2	0.2	0.2
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	22.7	26.0	15.7
Scheduled tribes	10.1	13.6	2.7
Other backward classes	45.4	43.5	49.3
Others	21.9	16.8	32.4
Wealth index			
Lowest	6.7	9.7	0.4
Second	10.7	15.1	1.6
Middle	26.6	36.1	6.8
Fourth	29.5	29.6	29.3
Highest	26.5	9.4	61.9
Andhra Pradesh**	3,945	2,648	1,297

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Percentage of women			At what age family life education should be introduced[b]					From which standard family life education should be introduced[b]				Number of women who perceived family life education is important**
	Aware of family life education	Perceived family life education is important	Number of women**	Below 12	12-14	15-17	18 or above	Total	Below 8	8-9	10 or more	Total	
Age group													
15-19	66.5	68.9	3,075	4.8	32.7	42.8	19.7	100.0	13.2	27.2	59.6	100.0	2,116
20-24	72.2	76.3	870	4.4	29.5	42.8	23.3	100.0	14.3	20.7	65.0	100.0	663
Residence													
Rural	65.0	67.8	2,648	4.5	34.9	40.3	20.3	100.0	14.9	27.5	57.6	100.0	1,791
Urban	73.5	76.2	1,297	5.0	26.4	47.5	21.1	100.0	10.8	22.3	67.0	100.0	988
Education													
Non-literate[a]	26.8	28.6	395	6.0	20.6	27.7	45.6	100.0	5.3	12.5	82.3	100.0	114
Less than five years	24.5	34.8	138	2.3	26.9	20.8	50.1	100.0	6.4	10.6	83.0	100.0	49
5-9 years	54.3	59.4	1,083	6.8	34.7	37.4	21.1	100.0	19.5	28.4	52.1	100.0	643
10 or more years	83.4	84.9	2,329	4.0	31.8	46.0	18.2	100.0	12.2	25.9	61.9	100.0	1,973
Religion													
Hindu	67.6	70.6	3274	4.8	32.5	42.3	20.4	100.0	13.5	25.7	60.8	100.0	2,310
Muslim	69.3	69.2	383	3.9	27.4	49.0	19.7	100.0	11.5	25.9	62.6	100.0	264
Christian	67.6	71.9	278	4.8	32.0	40.0	23.1	100.0	14.9	26.3	58.8	100.0	199
Others	(60.0)	(60.6)	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes[#]													
Scheduled castes	68.0	71.7	893	5.4	34.7	40.2	19.6	100.0	16.2	23.9	59.8	100.0	640
Scheduled tribes	41.0	48.4	400	6.7	31.6	33.4	28.3	100.0	14.3	29.1	56.6	100.0	195
Other backward classes	69.4	71.5	1,790	3.9	31.6	44.8	19.7	100.0	12.3	26.5	61.2	100.0	1,282
Others	76.3	77.7	846	5.2	29.9	44.4	20.6	100.0	12.9	24.6	62.5	100.0	653
Wealth index													
Lowest	35.6	37.6	268	7.2	31.2	32.0	29.5	100.0	17.2	24.5	58.3	100.0	101
Second	50.8	56.4	423	5.2	32.5	35.9	26.4	100.0	17.9	23.0	59.1	100.0	239
Middle	64.1	67.0	1,048	5.1	34.7	40.2	20.0	100.0	15.7	26.1	58.2	100.0	702
Fourth	71.7	75.0	1,162	4.6	32.6	43.1	19.7	100.0	12.8	27.6	59.6	100.0	872
Highest	81.8	83.2	1,044	4.1	28.9	47.8	19.2	100.0	10.6	24.2	65.1	100.0	865
Andhra Pradesh	67.7	70.5	3,945	4.7	31.9	42.8	20.5	100.0	13.4	25.7	60.9	100.0	2,779

[#] Total figure may not add to sample total (N), due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[b] Among women who perceived the family life education is important.

TABLE 8.3 SOURCES OF FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

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

Background characteristics	Perceived family life education is important	Number of women**	Sources of family life education								Number of women who perceived family life education is important**
			Parents	Brother/ sister/ sister in law	Husband/ partner	Friends/ peers	Health care provider/ sex education experts	Youth club/ *mandal*/ NGO worker	Teacher/ school/ college	Other	
Age group											
15-19	68.9	3,075	67.7	32.3	5.7	49.3	7.9	0.7	70.7	1.1	2,116
20-24	76.3	870	67.9	33.2	7.8	52.0	12.5	1.2	71.3	1.0	663
Residence											
Rural	67.8	2,648	67.0	32.8	6.3	50.7	9.1	0.7	71.0	1.1	1,791
Urban	76.2	1,297	69.1	32.0	6.0	48.6	8.9	1.0	70.7	1.0	988
Education											
Non-literate[a]	28.6	395	73.8	41.0	7.4	40.7	5.3	0.0	17.1	1.8	114
Less than five years	34.8	138	81.4	41.5	3.5	31.9	6.7	0.0	22.6	4.3	49
5-9 years	59.4	1,083	68.3	34.3	4.3	47.8	6.5	0.8	64.2	1.7	643
10 or more years	84.9	2,329	66.9	31.3	6.9	51.6	10.1	0.9	77.2	0.7	1,973
Religion											
Hindu	70.6	3274	67.0	31.9	6.0	50.3	9.2	0.8	70.7	1.0	2,310
Muslim	69.2	383	66.6	36.7	5.2	44.2	7.6	1.1	70.1	1.6	264
Christian	71.9	278	77.7	33.5	9.9	54.1	9.0	1.0	73.2	0.9	199
Others	(60.6)	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	71.7	893	70.2	33.4	7.5	48.6	9.4	0.8	70.8	1.0	640
Scheduled tribes	48.4	400	69.5	27.9	5.5	43.1	10.6	1.5	68.0	1.6	195
Other backward classes	71.5	1,790	65.7	31.1	5.8	49.1	9.0	0.5	70.9	1.1	1,282
Others	77.7	846	68.6	35.6	6.0	55.1	7.9	1.4	71.6	0.9	653
Wealth index											
Lowest	37.6	268	72.7	29.4	2.2	40.8	6.3	1.0	48.8	1.9	101
Second	56.4	423	68.5	31.6	3.8	47.0	9.1	0.4	62.6	2.6	239
Middle	67.0	1,048	67.1	32.4	6.1	48.9	8.4	0.7	68.5	1.3	702
Fourth	75.0	1,162	65.7	31.7	6.2	49.1	8.2	0.7	73.8	0.8	872
Highest	83.2	1,044	69.5	34.0	7.4	53.5	10.6	1.2	74.6	0.6	865
Andhra Pradesh	70.5	3,945	67.7	32.5	6.2	50.0	9.0	0.8	70.9	1.1	2,779

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

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TABLE 8.4 EVER RECEIVED FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION BY SOURCES

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

| Background characteristics | Ever received family life education | Number of women** | Source of family life education | | | | | Number of women ever received family life education** |
			NGO programme/ camp	Govt. programme/ camp	School/ college	Youth club	Other	
Age group								
15-19	46.1	3,075	0.6	5.5	94.5	0.7	6.8	1,408
20-24	50.9	870	2.9	11.9	89.9	1.6	11.4	440
Residence								
Rural	46.4	2,648	1.1	6.9	92.7	0.8	8.6	1,220
Urban	48.8	1,297	1.2	7.2	94.8	1.1	6.5	628
Education								
Non-literate[a]	5.2	395	(5.2)	(27.6)	(17.7)	(4.4)	(59.3)	22
Less than five years	7.2	138	(0.0)	(10.9)	(18.4)	(10.2)	(60.5)	10
5-9 years	31.8	1,083	0.9	6.6	86.2	1.2	15.6	340
10 or more years	63.8	2,329	1.2	6.8	96.6	0.7	5.0	1,476
Religion								
Hindu	47.9	3274	1.3	7.1	93.7	0.9	7.9	1,557
Muslim	40.9	383	0.0	3.3	96.4	0.7	6.2	153
Christian	48.2	278	0.6	9.9	86.1	0.8	9.4	135
Others	(30.0)	10	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	48.7	893	1.6	8.0	91.4	1.4	8.4	434
Scheduled tribes	30.5	400	2.2	8.7	87.7	0.8	8.2	122
Other backward classes	47.1	1,790	0.6	6.0	94.7	0.6	6.6	838
Others	53.4	846	1.5	7.2	94.7	1.1	9.7	446
Wealth index								
Lowest	21.0	268	0.0	8.6	82.8	0.0	17.7	56
Second	31.6	423	1.3	10.4	80.7	1.4	17.0	135
Middle	43.3	1,048	1.1	8.2	92.2	1.6	8.5	452
Fourth	51.9	1,162	0.8	4.9	95.5	0.3	6.0	599
Highest	58.7	1,044	1.6	7.3	96.0	1.0	6.5	606
Andhra Pradesh	47.2	3,945	1.2	7.0	93.4	0.9	7.9	1,848

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Knowledge of minimum legal age at marriage		Reported ideal age at marriage for boys			Reported ideal age at marriage for girls			Number of women**
	Boys	Girls	Less than 21	21 and above	Total	Less than 18	18 and above	Total	
Age group									
15-19	88.0	88.4	13.5	86.5	100.0	2.3	97.7	100.0	3,075
20-24	89.0	89.7	8.6	91.4	100.0	2.2	97.8	100.0	870
Residence									
Rural	84.9	85.4	14.3	85.7	100.0	2.3	97.7	100.0	2,648
Urban	95.1	95.6	9.0	91.0	100.0	2.2	97.8	100.0	1,297
Education									
Non-literate[a]	41.7	43.7	41.3	58.7	100.0	16.0	84.0	100.0	395
Less than five years	55.2	57.3	29.4	70.6	100.0	13.7	86.3	100.0	138
5-9 years	86.8	87.2	19.1	80.9	100.0	2.8	97.2	100.0	1,083
10 or more years	98.7	98.9	7.1	92.9	100.0	0.7	99.3	100.0	2,329
Religion									
Hindu	88.1	88.5	12.7	87.3	100.0	2.2	97.8	100.0	3274
Muslim	87.9	88.4	10.6	89.4	100.0	2.5	97.5	100.0	383
Christian	90.9	91.7	12.3	87.7	100.0	2.8	97.2	100.0	278
Others	(70.0)	(70.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	10
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	89.4	89.6	12.7	87.3	100.0	2.3	97.7	100.0	893
Scheduled tribes	66.3	66.5	22.0	78.0	100.0	6.1	93.9	100.0	400
Other backward classes	90.6	91.0	12.1	87.9	100.0	2.2	97.8	100.0	1,790
Others	92.3	93.4	9.6	90.4	100.0	1.3	98.7	100.0	846
Wealth index									
Lowest	52.2	53.7	27.7	72.3	100.0	9.3	90.7	100.0	268
Second	76.6	76.5	21.3	78.7	100.0	4.4	95.6	100.0	423
Middle	86.6	87.1	16.4	83.6	100.0	2.6	97.4	100.0	1,048
Fourth	93.6	94.1	9.8	90.2	100.0	1.4	98.6	100.0	1,162
Highest	97.7	98.0	6.9	93.1	100.0	1.2	98.8	100.0	1,044
Andhra Pradesh	88.2	88.7	12.4	87.6	100.0	2.3	97.7	100.0	3,945

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Number of women**	During last three months having menstruation related problems								Number of women with menstruation related problems**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/ excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	24.9	3,075	2.3	75.6	2.1	29.4	16.7	7.0	0.2	7.7	757
20-24	22.1	870	1.5	79.0	1.0	18.9	14.7	6.4	0.5	7.2	194
Residence											
Rural	24.9	2,648	1.8	76.2	2.1	27.4	15.1	6.6	0.2	7.9	652
Urban	23.1	1,297	2.9	76.5	1.3	27.0	18.9	7.5	0.6	7.1	299
Education											
Non-literate[a]	22.1	395	4.7	74.6	5.1	21.9	20.9	10.8	1.2	13.0	87
Less than five years	21.3	138	0.0	83.7	0.0	15.9	13.1	3.3	0.0	10.7	29
5-9 years	25.5	1,083	3.1	76.9	0.4	26.8	18.5	6.5	0.0	9.3	270
10 or more years	24.3	2,329	1.4	75.9	2.2	28.9	14.7	6.6	0.3	5.8	565
Religion											
Hindu	24.2	3274	2.6	75.6	1.9	27.5	16.1	7.1	0.1	6.8	784
Muslim	24.7	383	0.0	74.8	3.3	28.1	21.9	5.3	0.0	13.9	94
Christian	24.6	278	0.0	85.8	0.0	24.2	11.5	6.9	2.5	8.6	70
Others	(33.3)	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	25.2	893	2.4	77.1	0.5	28.1	12.9	10.3	0.0	5.2	222
Scheduled tribes	24.5	400	5.2	77.9	0.8	22.2	25.1	4.7	0.0	15.4	98
Other backward classes	23.7	1,790	1.7	75.5	2.3	29.0	16.3	6.3	0.2	8.6	420
Others	24.5	846	1.3	76.6	2.9	25.1	16.0	5.5	0.8	4.8	208
Wealth index											
Lowest	23.1	268	4.9	72.3	1.2	23.4	22.5	4.8	1.7	7.1	62
Second	24.0	423	4.0	75.9	1.9	25.9	21.6	3.2	0.0	16.5	100
Middle	25.1	1,048	1.7	78.7	1.9	25.9	17.2	7.4	0.0	7.8	260
Fourth	26.1	1,162	1.4	74.6	2.0	31.4	14.3	8.5	0.0	5.3	296
Highest	21.9	1,044	2.0	77.0	1.8	25.0	14.0	6.3	0.7	6.9	233
Andhra Pradesh	24.3	3,945	2.1	76.3	1.9	27.3	16.3	6.9	0.3	7.6	951

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

TABLE 8.7 PRACTICES DURING MENSTRUAL PERIOD

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

Background characteristics	Practices during menstrual period				Number of women currently menstruating
	Used cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Use sanitary napkins	Used other	
Age group					
15-19	80.9	4.7	22.7	0.0	3,075
20-24	67.2	5.3	38.0	0.1	870
Residence					
Rural	88.3	2.2	15.8	0.0	2,648
Urban	56.4	10.0	47.4	0.1	1,297
Education					
Non-literate[a]	97.9	0.5	1.3	0.0	395
Less than five years	98.5	0.8	1.3	0.0	138
5-9 years	92.3	2.8	9.1	0.1	1,083
10 or more years	66.7	6.6	39.6	0.0	2,329
Religion					
Hindu	78.6	4.3	25.7	0.1	3274
Muslim	71.6	8.6	30.3	0.0	383
Christian	77.5	5.8	25.4	0.0	278
Others	(88.9)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(0.0)	10
Castes/tribes[#]					
Scheduled castes	81.9	4.2	22.6	0.0	893
Scheduled tribes	89.8	2.0	13.6	0.0	400
Other backward classes	78.9	4.8	24.5	0.1	1,790
Others	66.4	6.7	38.6	0.1	846
Wealth index					
Lowest	98.8	0.4	2.0	0.0	268
Second	94.1	1.9	4.9	0.0	423
Middle	93.8	2.1	9.9	0.0	1,048
Fourth	82.6	4.0	22.7	0.1	1,162
Highest	45.0	10.5	60.6	0.1	1,044
Andhra Pradesh	77.9	4.8	26.1	0.0	3,945

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

TABLE 8.8 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Emergency contraception	Injectable	Condom/ *nirodh*	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15-19	94.2	94.2	73.7	93.1	20.7	46.3	22.2	28.1	52.9	11.5	7.3	2.4	0.7	3,075
20-24	95.9	95.9	83.2	95.4	38.2	62.9	36.4	39.3	65.7	20.0	14.4	6.8	1.5	870
Residence														
Rural	94.1	94.1	74.0	93.3	21.2	45.5	20.3	28.4	50.8	11.8	8.4	3.1	1.0	2,648
Urban	95.6	95.6	79.6	94.3	31.6	59.3	35.8	35.1	65.8	16.6	9.9	3.8	0.8	1,297
Education														
Non-literate[a]	83.0	83.0	55.8	82.0	3.6	13.0	4.3	5.3	9.9	1.7	1.3	0.0	0.5	395
Less than five years	86.5	86.5	53.4	86.5	4.4	16.5	5.0	9.6	12.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	138
5-9 years	93.0	93.0	70.6	91.7	14.2	37.1	12.8	22.1	38.3	6.4	4.2	1.5	0.7	1,083
10 or more years	97.8	97.8	82.9	96.8	34.1	64.2	35.8	40.0	74.1	19.2	12.8	5.0	1.1	2,329
Religion														
Hindu	94.8	94.8	76.2	93.8	24.4	50.0	24.7	30.4	55.4	13.2	8.9	3.4	0.9	3274
Muslim	94.2	94.2	74.7	93.0	25.1	48.2	25.8	29.6	51.3	9.4	6.1	2.4	0.5	383
Christian	93.1	93.1	71.9	92.2	25.2	52.9	32.4	34.1	65.7	20.1	13.1	4.9	1.7	278
Others	(100.0)	(100.0)	(90.0)	(100.0)	(30.0)	(50.0)	(20.0)	(30.0)	(50.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	10
Castes/tribes[#]														
Scheduled castes	94.1	94.1	75.1	93.3	24.6	50.9	24.5	32.9	57.5	13.1	9.3	3.9	0.5	893
Scheduled tribes	88.7	88.7	71.0	87.1	12.9	31.4	11.9	18.4	33.6	8.6	3.6	0.8	2.1	400
Other backward classes	95.8	95.8	76.3	95.0	23.1	49.9	24.8	30.5	55.3	12.7	8.0	2.6	0.6	1,790
Others	95.3	95.3	77.2	93.7	32.4	57.6	32.8	33.4	64.6	16.9	12.5	5.3	1.1	846
Wealth index														
Lowest	83.0	83.0	59.0	81.8	7.5	18.1	4.9	14.5	16.8	4.6	1.5	0.4	1.0	268
Second	92.9	92.9	70.9	92.7	12.3	35.6	11.7	20.3	36.7	10.7	5.3	2.3	1.3	423
Middle	94.9	94.9	73.1	93.7	20.7	43.1	19.0	29.4	48.4	10.8	8.3	3.2	1.0	1,048
Fourth	94.6	94.6	75.1	93.7	24.4	51.9	25.0	30.9	61.0	13.6	8.9	2.8	0.8	1,162
Highest	97.8	97.8	85.5	96.7	37.9	68.8	42.7	39.6	74.6	19.1	12.8	5.3	0.7	1,044
Andhra Pradesh	94.6	94.6	75.8	93.6	24.6	50.0	25.3	30.6	55.7	13.4	8.9	3.4	0.9	3,945

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

TABLE 8.9 SOURCES FROM WHERE TO GET PILL AND CONDOM

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

Background characteristics	Sources from where to get pills and condoms			Number of women**
	Government facility	Private facility	Other	
Age group				
15-19	34.3	44.7	0.8	3,075
20-24	44.4	56.0	1.1	870
Residence				
Rural	34.4	42.2	1.0	2,648
Urban	41.0	57.6	0.6	1,297
Education				
Non-literate[a]	9.3	10.6	1.4	395
Less than five years	12.5	12.9	2.7	138
5-9 years	29.2	34.9	1.5	1,083
10 or more years	45.9	61.1	0.7	2,329
Religion				
Hindu	36.1	47.0	0.9	3274
Muslim	34.9	46.0	1.4	383
Christian	44.6	50.3	0.5	278
Others	(30.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	10
Castes/tribes[#]				
Scheduled castes	38.3	45.5	1.0	893
Scheduled tribes	26.9	26.3	1.1	400
Other backward classes	35.5	48.7	0.6	1,790
Others	40.8	55.3	1.2	846
Wealth index				
Lowest	15.7	14.6	0.0	268
Second	28.0	31.3	1.0	423
Middle	36.1	39.4	1.6	1,048
Fourth	37.1	50.7	0.7	1,162
Highest	45.1	65.7	0.5	1,044
Andhra Pradesh	36.5	47.2	0.9	3,945

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

TABLE 8.10 DISCUSSION ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHOD BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION

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

Background characteristics	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**	Sources of information on family planning							Number of women ever discussed about family planning with any one**
			Parents	Brother/ Sister/ Sister in law	Friends/ peers	Health care provider/ sex education experts	Youth club/ *mandal*/ NGO worker	Teacher/ school/ college	Other	
Age group										
15-19	16.6	3,075	12.1	19.3	91.9	13.0	0.6	23.3	1.9	509
20-24	21.6	870	13.0	18.3	92.2	15.5	2.0	19.3	0.6	190
Residence										
Rural	17.6	2,648	11.7	17.7	92.4	15.7	1.1	24.3	0.9	468
Urban	17.8	1,297	13.6	21.8	91.1	9.6	0.8	17.9	2.9	231
Education										
Non-literate[a]	3.5	395	(21.3)	(28.6)	(92.5)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14
Less than five years	5.8	138	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
5-9 years	12.0	1,083	12.5	22.3	93.1	14.1	0.0	18.2	2.5	130
10 or more years	23.4	2,329	11.9	18.1	91.6	13.6	1.3	24.0	1.4	547
Religion										
Hindu	17.9	3274	11.3	18.6	92.9	12.5	1.0	21.2	1.3	588
Muslim	13.6	383	15.1	25.6	85.3	16.2	0.0	24.7	4.3	51
Christian	20.4	278	20.3	16.3	87.8	23.6	1.7	29.6	1.8	59
Others	(10.0)	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes#										
Scheduled castes	20.0	893	14.5	16.8	92.7	12.6	0.6	19.4	1.2	179
Scheduled tribes	15.9	400	4.7	16.8	92.9	18.9	3.1	19.4	0.0	64
Other backward classes	16.9	1,790	10.7	20.4	90.8	12.7	1.0	23.8	1.8	304
Others	17.7	846	15.7	19.5	92.8	15.0	0.7	23.8	2.2	149
Wealth index										
Lowest	5.5	268	(0.0)	(12.0)	(88.0)	(12.3)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(0.0)	15
Second	14.9	423	12.9	21.8	93.9	17.6	0.0	21.3	1.6	64
Middle	18.0	1,048	9.4	14.7	94.1	15.6	1.1	21.7	1.7	188
Fourth	18.8	1,162	14.8	23.1	89.4	13.6	0.9	24.8	0.5	219
Highest	20.3	1,044	13.0	18.4	92.4	11.0	1.3	21.1	2.7	213
Andhra Pradesh	17.7	3,945	12.3	19.0	92.0	13.7	1.0	22.2	1.6	699

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

Table 8.11 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI AND STI BY SOURCES

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

Background characteristics	Ever heard of RTI/STI	Number of women**	Sources of information										Number of women who ever heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Partner	Relatives/ friends	Adult Education programme/ school teacher	Religious/ political leader/ community meetings/ exhibition/*mela*	Others	
Age group													
15-19	27.1	3,075	3.3	37.8	3.7	45.1	11.7	0.1	39.3	66.7	5.5	10.5	840
20-24	34.5	870	6.1	50.5	2.7	57.5	15.5	0.0	43.9	45.5	5.2	12.4	300
Residence													
Rural	26.8	2,648	3.4	30.5	2.9	40.1	14.5	0.1	40.1	63.7	6.6	8.8	719
Urban	32.8	1,297	5.2	59.3	4.4	62.4	9.6	0.0	41.3	56.6	3.4	14.8	421
Education													
Non-literate[a]	5.8	395	(0.0)	(28.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(21.4)	(0.0)	(68.0)	(9.4)	(3.2)	(4.9)	23
Less than five years	11.9	138	(10.1)	(39.4)	(4.4)	(10.1)	(29.7)	(0.0)	(30.1)	(6.3)	(6.0)	(4.4)	16
5-9 years	17.9	1,083	2.3	34.6	3.6	32.4	14.8	0.0	49.5	53.7	6.5	10.2	197
10 or more years	38.7	2,329	4.4	43.0	3.5	53.6	11.7	0.1	38.1	64.9	5.2	11.5	904
Religion													
Hindu	28.9	3274	4.0	38.8	3.5	46.7	12.4	0.1	39.6	62.2	5.5	10.4	953
Muslim	24.7	383	2.3	63.7	5.5	61.9	10.5	0.0	44.8	55.3	4.3	10.1	92
Christian	33.4	278	6.4	43.5	1.2	51.4	17.7	0.0	46.3	56.2	5.4	17.8	94
Others	(10.0)	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes[#]													
Scheduled castes	31.7	893	3.3	35.0	1.0	42.8	13.8	0.0	41.2	54.8	4.2	9.2	287
Scheduled tribes	17.8	400	6.8	25.4	4.4	45.7	18.3	0.0	37.8	62.6	13.6	10.3	73
Other backward classes	26.4	1,790	3.3	42.9	4.5	46.5	11.4	0.2	40.6	65.7	5.0	10.1	476
Others	35.3	846	5.5	46.9	3.6	55.9	11.7	0.0	40.3	58.8	5.1	13.1	295
Wealth index													
Lowest	12.9	268	3.1	16.2	7.7	26.7	13.1	0.0	60.3	54.2	4.3	4.8	36
Second	19.5	423	4.6	23.5	2.1	33.8	12.0	0.0	41.3	60.6	10.1	6.6	84
Middle	27.8	1,048	3.0	27.1	3.0	42.3	17.6	0.0	43.8	61.2	5.8	9.7	294
Fourth	30.1	1,162	3.9	37.3	2.8	41.9	11.9	0.3	38.6	66.3	5.6	8.8	354
Highest	36.1	1,044	5.0	61.9	4.3	64.3	9.7	0.0	37.8	56.8	4.0	15.6	372
Andhra Pradesh	28.8	3,945	4.1	41.2	3.4	48.4	12.7	0.1	40.5	61.1	5.4	11.0	1,140

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

TABLE 8.12 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI/STI TRANSMISSION

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

Background characteristics	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Other	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	28.6	21.6	10.1	6.2	66.8	51.0	11.0	840
20-24	35.3	24.6	15.8	8.8	71.3	52.4	12.5	300
Residence								
Rural	31.6	22.8	9.2	5.8	67.3	47.9	11.6	719
Urban	28.6	21.8	15.5	8.5	69.0	56.8	11.1	421
Education								
Non-literate[a]	(18.0)	(12.6)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(40.7)	(34.7)	(12.0)	23
Less than five years	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(76.8)	(50.4)	(15.0)	16
5-9 years	29.1	16.7	5.6	4.2	67.8	46.0	13.7	197
10 or more years	31.3	24.2	13.3	7.6	68.5	52.9	10.9	904
Religion								
Hindu	30.6	22.4	10.5	6.8	66.8	51.6	11.0	953
Muslim	27.7	19.3	18.5	6.1	75.6	48.8	18.3	92
Christian	31.1	26.6	14.9	8.9	71.2	51.7	8.3	94
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	26.0	22.5	11.1	8.0	69.1	47.3	11.0	287
Scheduled tribes	29.8	27.2	8.1	5.9	65.8	58.7	6.6	73
Other backward classes	30.8	20.4	10.2	5.9	65.6	50.0	11.6	476
Others	33.8	24.6	15.1	7.5	70.3	55.0	12.6	295
Wealth index								
Lowest	35.3	16.0	8.4	4.2	72.7	40.3	15.8	36
Second	28.7	13.6	9.2	6.3	67.8	47.2	10.5	84
Middle	26.2	22.9	7.9	4.8	71.6	51.0	10.7	294
Fourth	34.4	25.7	12.8	6.5	62.4	48.3	10.6	354
Highest	30.0	21.5	14.0	9.0	69.8	55.8	12.5	372
Andhra Pradesh	30.4	22.4	11.6	6.9	68.0	51.3	11.4	1,140

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

Table 8.13 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY SOURCES

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

Background characteristics	Ever heard of HIV/AIDS	Number of women**	Source of information						Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	Television	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Adult education programme	
Age group									
15-19	86.4	3,075	8.3	65.1	7.6	57.4	15.3	2.2	2,656
20-24	87.4	870	12.3	77.1	9.8	63.1	17.5	1.9	760
Residence									
Rural	83.1	2,648	8.1	59.5	7.0	55.4	19.0	2.7	2,203
Urban	93.9	1,297	11.1	82.8	10.1	64.6	10.0	1.1	1,213
Education									
Non-literate[a]	39.3	395	8.0	33.8	4.0	5.0	16.7	3.2	157
Less than five years	53.3	138	10.9	50.8	2.4	18.4	26.5	0.0	74
5-9 years	82.0	1,083	8.3	63.1	7.1	44.2	17.4	2.1	887
10 or more years	98.7	2,329	9.5	72.3	8.9	69.1	14.8	2.1	2,298
Religion									
Hindu	86.4	3274	9.4	66.5	8.1	58.0	16.0	1.9	2,830
Muslim	84.4	383	7.3	80.8	11.2	63.0	8.5	2.3	322
Christian	91.7	278	8.8	64.1	4.8	61.0	22.7	4.3	255
Others	(90.0)	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	88.5	893	7.8	61.3	7.6	56.5	17.5	2.6	792
Scheduled tribes	61.3	400	11.5	44.4	5.9	46.7	28.0	2.9	249
Other backward classes	88.6	1,790	10.1	69.7	8.7	59.0	14.6	1.8	1,584
Others	92.3	846	8.1	77.1	7.8	63.3	12.9	2.0	778
Wealth index									
Lowest	47.5	268	5.6	24.9	3.5	31.0	22.5	3.3	130
Second	71.5	423	9.9	40.7	7.3	45.4	24.2	2.6	303
Middle	84.9	1,048	8.5	56.7	6.8	54.2	17.8	2.3	891
Fourth	92.6	1,162	7.1	72.5	6.3	58.4	14.6	2.4	1,076
Highest	97.6	1,044	12.2	85.6	11.9	70.1	12.1	1.5	1,016
Andhra Pradesh	86.6	3,945	9.2	67.7	8.1	58.7	15.8	2.1	3,416

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

TABLE 8.14 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV TRANSMISSION /AIDS

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

Background characteristics	Unsafe Sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of blood	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group								
15-19	5.1	65.9	48.3	33.2	39.9	86.5	41.4	2,656
20-24	7.7	68.5	55.3	36.7	41.3	84.8	42.0	760
Residence								
Rural	5.1	65.3	49.8	32.6	37.9	84.3	43.7	2,203
Urban	6.8	68.7	50.0	36.4	44.4	89.4	37.5	1,213
Education								
Non-literate[a]	6.0	54.3	48.5	14.9	11.5	48.1	23.9	157
Less than five years	3.6	63.1	34.8	14.9	17.4	53.2	22.8	74
5-9 years	4.7	61.3	46.4	27.8	31.2	78.8	37.6	887
10 or more years	6.1	69.2	51.6	37.8	45.7	91.8	44.4	2,298
Religion								
Hindu	5.8	65.8	49.4	33.3	39.8	86.0	42.1	2,830
Muslim	4.7	66.5	52.9	36.5	44.0	87.1	30.9	322
Christian	6.0	73.9	51.1	38.4	41.3	87.4	47.1	255
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes#								
Scheduled castes	5.0	66.3	49.9	32.0	33.9	84.2	42.4	792
Scheduled tribes	9.6	63.5	48.0	36.3	34.3	72.4	33.5	249
Other backward classes	5.4	65.8	49.5	33.0	42.1	87.0	40.5	1,584
Others	5.7	68.7	50.6	36.3	44.0	90.3	45.2	778
Wealth index								
Lowest	3.7	66.0	51.7	23.8	21.5	60.1	35.9	130
Second	7.9	65.2	44.7	32.8	32.6	71.6	34.5	303
Middle	4.2	65.7	46.8	31.3	38.1	84.3	40.8	891
Fourth	5.1	63.3	51.3	31.5	40.6	88.5	45.1	1,076
Highest	7.3	70.9	52.2	40.3	45.9	92.1	40.9	1,016
Andhra Pradesh	5.7	66.5	49.9	34.0	40.2	86.1	41.5	3,416

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

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TABLE 8.15 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS

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

Background characteristics	Shaking hands	Hugging	Kissing	Sharing cloths	Sharing food	Stepping on urine/stool of some one who has AIDS	Mosquito/ flea or bedbugs bites	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	5.8	7.5	9.9	8.5	10.7	13.6	24.2	2,656
20-24	4.3	5.3	7.0	5.4	7.2	9.8	19.7	760
Residence								
Rural	6.8	8.6	10.8	9.7	11.4	14.2	25.6	2,203
Urban	3.0	4.3	6.5	4.4	7.1	10.1	18.9	1,213
Education								
Non-literate[a]	18.3	22.2	25.8	26.2	29.1	35.6	39.7	157
Less than five years	21.1	25.7	29.6	32.4	28.8	37.2	44.0	74
5-9 years	10.2	12.6	15.3	13.8	17.7	18.5	31.6	887
10 or more years	2.3	3.3	5.2	3.5	5.0	8.2	18.2	2,298
Religion								
Hindu	5.6	7.2	9.6	8.1	10.1	12.4	23.2	2,830
Muslim	3.7	5.7	6.5	4.1	8.5	9.6	18.6	322
Christian	6.2	7.1	9.2	9.1	9.5	20.4	29.3	255
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes#								
Scheduled castes	5.8	7.2	9.2	7.9	10.0	12.9	24.5	792
Scheduled tribes	12.7	14.1	16.3	15.9	17.7	23.9	34.6	249
Other backward classes	4.8	6.9	9.4	8.0	10.0	13.0	22.7	1,584
Others	4.3	5.1	7.0	4.9	7.3	8.8	19.8	778
Wealth index								
Lowest	17.4	19.8	21.7	22.0	21.3	25.9	41.4	130
Second	13.1	16.2	18.8	18.5	20.9	25.3	38.7	303
Middle	7.3	8.8	11.6	9.8	12.5	14.6	25.3	891
Fourth	3.7	5.3	7.8	6.1	7.6	11.3	23.4	1,076
Highest	1.9	3.1	4.5	3.1	5.4	7.3	14.4	1,016
Andhra Pradesh	5.4	7.1	9.3	7.8	9.9	12.8	23.2	3,416

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

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

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

Background characteristics	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Limit no. of sexual partners and avoid sex with sex workers	Avoid sex with person who inject drugs	Avoid pregnancy when having HIV/ AIDS	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group							
15-19	9.2	17.9	84.6	86.4	23.9	1.2	2,656
20-24	9.9	24.4	87.6	87.8	23.5	1.2	760
Residence							
Rural	9.5	17.9	84.5	84.9	23.6	1.5	2,203
Urban	9.1	22.0	86.6	90.0	24.3	0.6	1,213
Education							
Non-literate[a]	7.2	5.5	69.0	52.6	8.7	0.8	157
Less than five years	5.5	5.2	65.7	49.6	17.5	5.1	74
5-9 years	9.1	14.0	79.4	77.8	17.8	1.6	887
10 or more years	9.7	22.5	89.2	93.6	27.0	0.9	2,298
Religion							
Hindu	9.9	18.4	85.2	87.2	23.3	1.1	2,830
Muslim	6.7	18.0	84.0	82.8	23.3	1.0	322
Christian	7.5	31.5	87.7	86.2	30.4	1.6	255
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes[#]							
Scheduled castes	8.9	19.5	85.9	85.4	21.8	1.2	792
Scheduled tribes	11.4	17.7	81.9	74.4	22.3	2.7	249
Other backward classes	10.3	18.1	84.6	87.6	22.6	1.1	1,584
Others	7.5	21.4	86.7	90.2	28.5	0.6	778
Wealth index							
Lowest	10.8	7.2	75.8	62.4	19.9	2.9	130
Second	10.4	14.4	78.5	74.5	16.9	1.7	303
Middle	9.8	16.6	84.4	84.4	22.3	1.1	891
Fourth	7.5	17.9	85.1	88.6	24.5	1.4	1,076
Highest	10.6	26.0	89.3	93.3	26.7	0.6	1,016
Andhra Pradesh	9.4	19.4	85.2	86.7	23.8	1.2	3,416

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

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

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

Background characteristics	Know place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS**	Number of women**	Health Facility							Number of women who Knew place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS **
			Government				Private			
			Hospital	CHC/ PHC/Sub-Centre	RTI/STI clinic VCT/ICTC	Other public/NGO hospitals	Hospital	RTI/STI VCT/ICTC	Other private hospitals	
Age group										
15-19	73.4	2,656	83.4	21.4	4.6	10.6	42.6	2.5	1.7	1,954
20-24	81.7	760	86.5	16.4	7.4	12.6	44.4	4.2	2.9	620
Residence										
Rural	72.9	2,203	81.2	25.2	4.8	9.1	40.3	1.9	1.2	1,608
Urban	79.6	1,213	89.0	11.7	6.1	14.4	47.5	4.5	3.2	966
Education										
Non-literate[a]	46.5	157	81.1	21.0	0.0	9.7	32.7	0.0	0.0	73
Less than five years	51.8	74	77.3	22.9	0.0	7.6	29.2	0.0	5.4	38
5-9 years	64.2	887	80.5	22.2	3.5	11.3	40.7	0.7	0.9	572
10 or more years	82.2	2,298	85.5	19.5	6.1	11.1	44.4	3.7	2.3	1,891
Religion										
Hindu	75.6	2,830	83.9	19.6	4.8	10.7	42.4	2.5	2.0	2,144
Muslim	72.2	322	87.8	19.3	7.9	11.8	47.1	4.9	0.4	231
Christian	75.0	255	81.7	26.4	7.1	14.8	44.0	4.8	3.0	191
Others	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	76.5	792	85.0	22.3	5.4	9.8	42.2	2.9	1.9	608
Scheduled tribes	63.9	249	84.1	24.0	2.4	7.9	31.6	1.1	3.0	159
Other backward classes	74.2	1,584	83.7	19.3	4.2	11.2	42.6	2.4	1.8	1,178
Others	79.6	778	83.8	18.8	7.3	12.1	47.2	3.8	2.1	619
Wealth index										
Lowest	60.0	130	69.8	27.9	0.0	4.7	33.5	0.0	1.3	79
Second	66.0	303	81.5	26.9	2.5	7.7	37.4	1.5	0.9	201
Middle	72.1	891	81.9	26.6	4.7	9.9	36.9	1.2	1.6	643
Fourth	75.7	1,076	83.5	21.3	4.8	8.7	43.4	3.1	1.1	814
Highest	82.2	1,016	88.3	11.9	7.3	15.7	49.5	4.7	3.4	837
Andhra Pradesh	75.3	3,416	84.1	20.2	5.3	11.1	43.0	2.9	2.0	2,574

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

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TABLE 8.18 KNOWLEDGE OF SOME SELECTED STATEMENTS

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

	Selected statements to test the level of awareness										Number of women**
	It is possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby is born by medical test		Pregnancy can occur after kissing or hugging		When a woman has intercourse for the first time she has to bleed		A women can get pregnant on the very first time she has sexual intercourse		A woman is most likely to get pregnant if she has sexual intercourse half way between her menstrual periods		
Background characteristics	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	
Age group											
15-19	63.6	15.0	3.2	30.4	7.2	80.0	12.6	74.0	10.9	81.0	3,075
20-24	68.3	10.0	3.6	23.0	10.6	71.3	18.1	67.0	15.5	73.3	870
Residence											
Rural	63.8	16.1	3.2	30.6	7.5	79.6	13.0	73.6	11.4	80.6	2,648
Urban	66.4	9.2	3.3	25.1	8.9	75.1	15.7	70.0	13.0	76.6	1,297
Education											
Non-literate[a]	38.4	45.7	3.2	56.7	6.9	86.8	9.8	84.5	4.3	92.1	395
Less than five years	46.2	42.8	4.2	56.6	5.0	87.5	8.6	87.2	2.3	94.8	138
5-9 years	62.4	18.1	3.3	36.0	5.4	83.1	11.2	78.5	9.1	83.8	1,083
10 or more years	71.2	4.8	3.2	19.1	9.5	73.8	16.1	66.8	15.1	74.2	2,329
Religion											
Hindu	64.2	14.0	3.3	29.3	7.8	78.4	13.8	72.3	11.7	79.6	3274
Muslim	61.5	13.5	2.0	27.4	8.0	79.0	12.3	78.6	9.7	83.5	383
Christian	73.9	12.4	4.5	24.4	9.9	72.9	16.9	65.6	18.8	69.7	278
Others	(90.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(30.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(10.0)	(70.0)	(0.0)	(90.0)	10
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	69.5	11.7	2.6	29.9	7.9	78.5	13.2	72.9	13.1	79.2	893
Scheduled tribes	55.5	29.8	4.1	37.7	10.6	78.8	12.0	76.1	8.1	82.9	400
Other backward classes	64.4	13.0	3.8	28.6	7.1	78.7	13.6	72.6	11.1	80.0	1,790
Others	64.5	10.5	2.4	23.8	8.3	76.8	15.7	70.5	13.8	76.9	846
Wealth index											
Lowest	44.6	40.7	5.2	47.7	9.0	83.3	9.9	82.2	7.9	86.7	268
Second	57.5	24.7	4.7	35.6	7.2	82.0	12.2	74.0	9.9	81.8	423
Middle	65.6	14.4	2.7	30.1	8.6	79.8	12.3	74.8	12.4	81.0	1,048
Fourth	65.4	11.2	2.6	28.8	6.1	80.0	12.5	73.3	10.4	81.0	1,162
Highest	70.8	5.2	3.4	19.9	9.5	71.4	18.5	66.2	15.0	72.9	1,044
Andhra Pradesh	64.7	13.9	3.3	28.8	8.0	78.1	13.8	72.5	11.9	79.3	3,945

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

Table 8.19 AWARENESS OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ISSUES

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

District	Perceived family life education to be important	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Knowledge of contraceptive pills	Knowledge of emergency contraception	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**
Adilabad	66.1	24.6	42.0	15.9	15.9	226
Nizamabad	66.8	24.8	53.0	22.3	14.1	217
Karimnagar	78.8	31.5	66.3	37.0	18.9	185
Medak	78.8	13.5	37.8	20.2	11.9	194
Hyderabad	89.6	13.5	78.4	57.1	18.5	264
Rangareddi	78.6	20.3	41.1	20.8	16.4	206
Mahbubnagar	74.5	27.3	52.9	33.3	17.6	152
Nalgonda	80.3	28.6	53.2	29.8	27.5	184
Warangal	91.9	35.3	73.2	43.0	18.8	147
Khammam	60.9	16.1	38.4	21.7	21.2	193
Srikakulam	64.3	24.5	41.7	24.8	14.6	158
Vizianagaram	63.3	20.6	44.1	20.9	18.1	176
Visakhapatnam	69.2	29.5	49.5	25.3	20.6	193
East Godavari	61.5	24.3	57.3	18.2	11.9	144
West Godavari	75.4	28.8	51.6	18.3	19.0	133
Krishna	63.3	25.0	47.2	22.8	18.9	176
Guntur	70.2	35.0	51.1	28.2	18.4	141
Prakasam	75.0	35.7	57.1	31.8	25.0	96
Nellore	66.1	29.7	50.8	30.5	11.0	119
Cuddapah	76.8	21.1	50.6	19.2	15.8	177
Kurnool	68.6	21.6	37.3	14.6	15.7	186
Anantapur	69.7	26.5	53.6	29.6	21.9	151
Chittoor	66.7	21.3	49.6	23.2	19.2	127
Andhra Pradesh	70.5	24.3	50.0	25.3	17.7	3,945

** Unweighted cases.

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HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

TABLE 9.1: AVERAGE POPULATION COVERED BY HEALTH FACILITY BY DISTRICTS, ANDHRA PRADESH, 2007-08

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Centre	PHC	CHC
Adilabad	4,677	39,398	75,409
Nizamabad	5,138	60,137	50,512
Karimnagar	78,399	46,301	2,71,161
Medak	6,807	40,704	1,11,533
Hyderabad	nc	nc	nc
Rangareddi	7,288	1,01,091	1,75,525
Mahbubnagar	5,260	69,077	2,04,133
Nalgonda	5,085	44,632	1,13,000
Warangal	6,022	47,883	55,344
Khammam	4,294	38,368	1,03,881
Srikakulam	5,064	39,506	1,63,883
Vizianagaram	5,297	38,763	1,55,399
Visakhapatnam	3,820	34,206	75,885
East Godavari	4,370	55,558	87,415
West Godavari	5,222	54,167	1,58,094
Krishna	49,865	49,734	2,40,947
Guntur	43,603	51,860	98,381
Prakasam	57,551	41,894	2,45,881
Nellore	4,806	39,949	1,61,429
Cuddapah	4,862	27,805	1,10,000
Kurnool	5,360	49,068	77,325
Anantapur	4,891	61,583	1,90,941
Chittoor	48,110	45,655	1,00,506
Andhra Pradesh	10,702	48,110	1,37,650

PHC= Primary Health Centre; CHC= Community Health Centre.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

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

District	Villages having Sub-Centre within village	No. of villages	ANM/FHW Available at Sub-Centre	ANM residing in Sub-Centre quarter[1]	Total number of Sub-Centres
Adilabad	64.9	37	91.9	50.0	37
Nizamabad	53.7	41	87.8	63.6	41
Karimnagar	80.0	40	80.5	0.0	41
Medak	53.5	43	88.6	60.0	44
Hyderabad	nc	0	nc	nc	0
Rangareddi	56.5	23	76.2	33.3	21
Mahbubnagar	48.9	45	90.9	75.0	44
Nalgonda	51.2	43	81.3	71.4	48
Warangal	80.0	40	94.6	0.0	37
Khammam	55.3	38	90.5	100.0	42
Srikakulam	36.4	44	90.0	100.0	40
Vizianagaram	46.3	41	89.7	66.7	39
Visakhapatnam	30.0	30	80.7	50.0	31
East Godavari	63.2	38	83.3	62.5	42
West Godavari	70.0	40	88.1	100.0	42
Krishna	61.8	34	81.6	100.0	38
Guntur	58.3	36	89.8	57.1	49
Prakasam	42.9	42	78.1	75.0	41
Nellore	84.6	39	86.5	0.0	37
Cuddapah	41.0	39	64.6	63.6	48
Kurnool	63.2	38	69.1	100.0	42
Anantapur	46.0	37	94.9	33.3	39
Chittoor	29.0	38	78.6	75.0	42
Andhra Pradesh	55.3	846	84.4	63.3	885

ANM= Auxiliary Nurse Midwife; FHW=Female Health Worker.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
[1] Based on availability of quarter at Sub-Centre.
[2] Some of the selected villages have more than one Sub Centre.

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TABLE 9.3: STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT SUB-CENTRE FUNCTIONING IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING BY DISTRICTS, ANDHRA PRADESH, 2007-08

District	Regular Electricity	Water	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use[1]	Total number of Sub-Centres
Adilabad	nc	3	1	1	1	4
Nizamabad	3	6	6	7	2	13
Karimnagar	2	4	4	nc	nc	5
Medak	7	8	8	5	3	11
Hyderabad	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Rangareddi	nc	2	4	3	nc	7
Mahbubnagar	3	16	8	3	2	20
Nalgonda	2	7	4	6	1	10
Warangal	1	1	nc	nc	0	2
Khammam	nc	3	3	1	0	3
Srikakulam	nc	2	2	nc	0	5
Vizianagaram	nc	1	1	nc	0	5
Visakhapatnam	1	8	4	4	3	9
East Godavari	3	6	4	2	0	9
West Godavari	5	8	7	2	1	9
Krishna	3	4	6	2	2	8
Guntur	1	5	4	3	2	6
Prakasam	2	5	4	3	0	8
Nellore	3	5	3	1	1	8
Cuddapah	3	9	11	7	3	17
Kurnool	1	1	nc	1	0	2
Anantapur	3	10	5	4	2	19
Chittoor	5	8	7	3	1	14
Andhra Pradesh	48	122	96	58	24	194
(%)	(24.7)	(62.9)	(49.5)	(29.9)	(41.4)[1]	(100.0)

-- Not calculated because there are no cases.
[1] Percentage calculated from number of labor room available.

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

District	Adequately equipped[1] (at least 60%)	Essential drugs[2] (at least 60%)	Total number of Sub-Centres
Adilabad	32	35	37
Nizamabad	35	41	41
Karimnagar	27	39	41
Medak	42	44	44
Hyderabad	nc	nc	0
Rangareddi	13	20	21
Mahbubnagar	40	44	44
Nalgonda	38	47	48
Warangal	33	36	37
Khammam	31	41	42
Srikakulam	23	39	40
Vizianagaram	25	37	39
Visakhapatnam	25	30	31
East Godavari	38	42	42
West Godavari	35	42	42
Krishna	35	38	38
Guntur	42	46	49
Prakasam	17	35	41
Nellore	31	36	37
Cuddapah	23	46	48
Kurnool	35	42	42
Anantapur	19	35	39
Chittoor	36	42	42
Andhra Pradesh	675	857	885
(%)	(76.3)	(96.9)	(100.0)

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
[1] Equipments include: Instrument sterilizer, Auto disposal syringes, Hub cutter, B. P. instrument, Stethoscope, Weighing Machine (infant/adult), hemoglobinometer, Foetoscope, SIMS speculum, IUD insertion kit, Vaccine carrier.
[2] Drugs includes, Drug kit-A/B, IFA tablets, Vitamin A solution, ORS packet.

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

District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Centres
Adilabad	4	31	36	37
Nizamabad	10	28	39	41
Karimnagar	8	24	26	41
Medak	5	37	42	44
Hyderabad	nc	nc	nc	0
Rangareddi	7	18	17	21
Mahbubnagar	17	43	42	44
Nalgonda	20	46	46	48
Warangal	3	24	36	37
Khammam	10	39	27	42
Srikakulam	6	36	38	40
Vizianagaram	14	32	37	39
Visakhapatnam	6	25	30	31
East Godavari	16	35	39	42
West Godavari	20	23	35	42
Krishna	21	36	35	38
Guntur	28	38	44	49
Prakasam	13	39	34	41
Nellore	26	36	36	37
Cuddapah	12	46	47	48
Kurnool	15	31	39	42
Anantapur	24	38	35	39
Chittoor	21	36	40	42
Andhra Pradesh	306	741	800	885
(%)	(34.6)	(88.6)	(90.4)	(100.0)

VHSC= Village Health and Sanitation Committee.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

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

District	Human resources Status of PHCs				Total number of Sub-Centres
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer	AYUSH Doctor	Pharmacist	
Adilabad	26	7	4	23	28
Nizamabad	25	7	4	23	28
Karimnagar	21	15	5	22	29
Medak	29	14	1	24	35
Hyderabad	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Rangareddi	12	9	2	12	17
Mahbubnagar	30	20	6	25	35
Nalgonda	30	15	1	21	35
Warangal	29	13	0	27	33
Khammam	24	16	1	18	30
Srikakulam	21	9	2	22	29
Vizianagaram	21	10	5	14	25
Visakhapatnam	17	9	0	18	24
East Godavari	23	9	2	20	28
West Godavari	26	9	0	25	33
Krishna	18	6	0	15	24
Guntur	24	16	2	27	33
Prakasam	16	10	2	23	26
Nellore	19	12	0	22	25
Cuddapah	31	10	4	25	35
Kurnool	21	21	2	26	33
Anantapur	24	10	8	21	28
Chittoor	25	15	3	26	33
Andhra Pradesh	512	262	54	479	646
(%)	(79.3)	(40.6)	(8.4)	(74.1)	(100.0)

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
MO=Medical Officer.
AYUSH = Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy.

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TABLE 9.7: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, ANDHRA PRADESH, 2007-08						
	Number of PHCs having					
Districts	Residential Quarter for MO	Functioning 24 hours basis	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	Total number of PHCs
Adilabad	7	11	22	6	10	28
Nizamabad	11	20	24	14	5	28
Karimnagar	11	6	23	12	7	29
Medak	11	20	31	21	7	35
Hyderabad	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Rangareddi	8	9	12	6	5	17
Mahbubnagar	6	19	34	5	11	35
Nalgonda	4	20	31	9	2	35
Warangal	8	16	27	13	10	33
Khammam	11	17	30	13	8	30
Srikakulam	6	9	21	9	10	29
Vizianagaram	3	13	18	14	11	25
Visakhapatnam	3	12	17	9	10	24
East Godavari	5	12	23	19	6	28
West Godavari	8	24	32	25	11	33
Krishna	1	11	24	11	8	24
Guntur	8	13	29	18	11	33
Prakasam	8	12	20	13	7	26
Nellore	1	10	19	13	6	25
Cuddapah	14	20	24	13	6	35
Kurnool	9	21	23	15	5	33
Anantapur	13	21	25	14	6	28
Chittoor	10	14	25	22	5	33
Andhra Pradesh	166	330	534	294	167	646
(%)	(25.7)	(51.1)	(82.9)	(45.5)	(25.9)	(100.0)

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

TABLE 9.8 SPECIFIC HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, ANDHRA PRADESH, 2007-08						
	Number of PHCs having					
District	New born care equipments	Functional OT	Cold chain equipments[1] (at least 60 %)	Essential drugs[2] (at least 60%)	Referral services for delivery*	Conducted at least 10 deliveries*	Total number of PHCs
Adilabad	12	22	24	21	8	2	28
Nizamabad	18	25	26	26	14	10	28
Karimnagar	16	26	27	28	3	2	29
Medak	28	31	33	32	16	13	35
Hyderabad	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Rangareddi	3	11	15	14	8	2	17
Mahbubnagar	21	34	30	33	12	12	35
Nalgonda	9	31	32	35	9	5	35
Warangal	8	28	30	33	10	1	33
Khammam	14	28	30	30	11	9	30
Srikakulam	17	25	26	29	5	7	29
Vizianagaram	13	22	24	25	9	12	25
Visakhapatnam	10	22	17	20	10	6	24
East Godavari	17	25	25	27	11	10	28
West Godavari	23	33	32	33	11	13	33
Krishna	12	22	23	23	11	8	24
Guntur	18	31	32	31	13	10	33
Prakasam	7	25	23	24	12	5	26
Nellore	16	19	22	24	5	4	25
Cuddapah	14	31	33	33	10	10	35
Kurnool	13	28	31	31	21	12	33
Anantapur	16	27	27	27	16	16	28
Chittoor	11	29	32	33	14	10	33
Andhra Pradesh	316	575	594	612	239	179	646
(%)	(48.9)	(89.0)	(92.0)	(94.7)	(72.4)	(54.2)	(100.0)

* Services based on during last one month and PHCs functioning on 24 hour basis.
Nc= Not calculated because there are no cases. OT= Operation Theatres.
[1] Ice lined refrigerator (large/small), Deep freezer (large/ small), Cold Box, Vaccine carrier.
[2] Essential Drugs includes, Antiallergics, Anti hypertensive, Anti Diabetics, Anti anginal, Anti tubercular, Anti leprosy, Anti Filariasis, Anti bactirials, Anti Helminthic, Anti protozoal, Antidots, Solution correcting water and electrolyte imbalance, Essentials obstetric care drugs.

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

| District | Number of PHCs | | | | Total number of PHCs |
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund	Utilized untied fund	
Adilabad	23	21	26	25	28
Nizamabad	26	9	27	24	28
Karimnagar	21	14	17	17	29
Medak	17	10	35	34	35
Hyderabad	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Rangareddi	7	13	15	15	17
Mahbubnagar	31	29	35	34	35
Nalgonda	31	31	34	34	35
Warangal	18	28	32	32	33
Khammam	18	28	28	26	30
Srikakulam	17	15	28	28	29
Vizianagaram	23	20	25	21	25
Visakhapatnam	20	16	22	22	24
East Godavari	21	22	27	26	28
West Godavari	30	25	30	30	33
Krishna	0	0	0	0	24
Guntur	0	0	0	0	33
Prakasam	0	0	0	0	26
Nellore	21	22	25	20	25
Cuddapah	22	29	34	33	35
Kurnool	0	0	0	0	33
Anantapur	23	24	28	26	28
Chittoor	0	0	0	0	33
Andhra Pradesh (%)	369 (57.1)	356 (55.1)	468 (72.4)	447 (69.2)	646 (100.0)

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

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

| District | Number of CHCs having: | | | | Total number of CHCs |
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Health Manager	
Adilabad	1	0	0	0	8
Nizamabad	2	3	2	1	5
Karimnagar	1	1	2	0	6
Medak	4	3	4	0	8
Hyderabad	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Rangareddi	6	4	2	2	10
Mahbubnagar	5	2	1	0	8
Nalgonda	7	6	3	1	7
Warangal	5	5	2	1	8
Khammam	2	1	2	0	5
Srikakulam	4	2	3	0	9
Vizianagaram	5	3	0	0	6
Visakhapatnam	4	0	2	0	6
East Godavari	4	2	4	0	11
West Godavari	0	2	3	0	5
Krishna	4	3	2	0	8
Guntur	3	1	2	0	9
Prakasam	2	2	0	0	5
Nellore	0	1	0	0	7
Cuddapah	2	2	2	0	5
Kurnool	3	1	1	0	7
Anantapur	2	2	3	0	11
Chittoor	3	1	3	1	8
Andhra Pradesh (%)	69 (42.6)	47 (29.0)	43 (26.5)	6 (3.7)	162 (100.0)

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

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

District	Functional OT	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
		Designated as FRU	New born care services[1]	LBW babies managed[2]	Blood storage facility[1]	
Adilabad	2	8	2	nc	2	8
Nizamabad	3	4	4	0	1	5
Karimnagar	6	6	5	2	4	6
Medak	8	6	3	2	1	8
Hyderabad	nc	nc		nc	nc	0
Rangareddi	6	8	2	1	1	10
Mahbubnagar	4	8	5	4	1	8
Nalgonda	7	7	6	5	3	7
Warangal	8	8	4	1	2	8
Khammam	3	4	2	3	1	5
Srikakulam	8	9	3	2	1	9
Vizianagaram	5	6	6	5	2	6
Visakhapatnam	6	5	2	2	2	6
East Godavari	9	10	9	1	0	11
West Godavari	5	4	3	1	1	5
Krishna	7	8	4	4	3	8
Guntur	7	8	7	0	0	9
Prakasam	5	5	4	3	2	5
Nellore	7	6	3	1	3	7
Cuddapah	5	5	5	0	2	5
Kurnool	7	5	1	0	3	7
Anantapur	6	6	1	1	4	11
Chittoor	7	8	8	3	2	8
Andhra Pradesh	131	144	89	41	41	162
(%)	(80.9)	(88.9)	(61.8)	(25.3)	(28.5)	(100.0)

LBW=low birth weight. ; OT= Operation Theatre; FRU= First Referral Unit.
[1] Based on 24 hours and CHCs designated as First Referral Unit.
-- Not calculated because there are no cases.
[2] Based on last one month services.

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

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitor regularly*	Utilized untied fund	
Adilabad	3	0	nc	8	8
Nizamabad	4	2	1	4	5
Karimnagar	4	5	4	5	6
Medak	6	6	6	7	8
Hyderabad	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Rangareddi	5	7	7	4	10
Mahbubnagar	7	7	7	4	8
Nalgonda	6	4	4	5	7
Warangal	5	8	5	6	8
Khammam	3	5	5	4	5
Srikakulam	5	3	3	5	9
Vizianagaram	6	2	2	6	6
Visakhapatnam	5	6	6	5	6
East Godavari	7	4	4	9	11
West Godavari	5	5	5	5	5
Krishna	8	8	8	7	8
Guntur	6	1	1	9	9
Prakasam	5	3	3	5	5
Nellore	6	7	7	2	7
Cuddapah	5	5	5	5	5
Kurnool	7	7	5	5	7
Anantapur	9	10	10	11	11
Chittoor	4	4	3	6	8
Andhra Pradesh	121	109	101	127	162
(%)	(74.7)	(67.3)	(92.7)	(78.4)	(100.0)

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases. RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.
*RKS monitored regularly is from number of RKS constituted.

APPENDIX

SAMPLING ERROR FOR SELECTED INDICATORS

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

			Number of Cases			95% Conf. Interval	
Sampling Errors, Andhra Pradesh, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Unweighted	Weighted	Relative Error (%)	R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)							
Adilabad	0.571	0.031	834	828	5.348	0.511	0.631
Nizamabad	0.586	0.029	751	748	4.925	0.529	0.643
Karimnagar	0.679	0.023	729	738	3.418	0.634	0.725
Medak	0.592	0.022	969	959	3.755	0.548	0.636
Hyderabad	0.647	0.021	758	771	3.178	0.607	0.687
Rangareddi	0.651	0.018	963	961	2.747	0.616	0.686
Mahbubnagar	0.588	0.022	992	995	3.746	0.545	0.631
Nalgonda	0.688	0.025	929	923	3.563	0.640	0.736
Warangal	0.704	0.019	672	671	2.669	0.667	0.741
Khammam	0.738	0.024	926	967	3.217	0.691	0.784
Srikakulam	0.742	0.018	770	778	2.364	0.708	0.776
Vizianagaram	0.704	0.023	958	953	3.273	0.659	0.749
Visakhapatnam	0.666	0.021	986	981	3.107	0.626	0.707
East Godavari	0.785	0.018	779	755	2.233	0.751	0.820
West Godavari	0.785	0.015	735	738	1.949	0.755	0.815
Krishna	0.764	0.018	989	994	2.343	0.729	0.799
Guntur	0.718	0.021	977	985	2.897	0.677	0.759
Prakasam	0.701	0.022	765	768	3.073	0.659	0.743
Nellore	0.663	0.022	770	774	3.261	0.621	0.706
Cuddapah	0.512	0.025	831	830	4.906	0.463	0.562
Kurnool	0.618	0.020	1,105	1,106	3.302	0.578	0.658
Anantapur	0.644	0.021	829	825	3.200	0.603	0.684
Chittoor	0.652	0.021	814	820	3.264	0.610	0.693
Unmet Need for family planning (Currently Married Women age 15-44)							
Adilabad	0.119	0.011	834	828	9.210	0.097	0.140
Nizamabad	0.106	0.017	751	748	15.780	0.073	0.138
Karimnagar	0.101	0.015	729	738	14.907	0.071	0.130
Medak	0.092	0.013	969	959	14.130	0.066	0.117
Hyderabad	0.090	0.012	758	771	13.580	0.066	0.114
Rangareddi	0.079	0.011	963	961	13.870	0.058	0.101
Mahbubnagar	0.085	0.010	992	995	11.170	0.067	0.104
Nalgonda	0.083	0.012	929	923	14.958	0.058	0.107
Warangal	0.064	0.013	672	671	20.689	0.038	0.089
Khammam	0.034	0.008	926	967	24.197	0.018	0.051
Srikakulam	0.059	0.010	770	778	17.794	0.038	0.079
Vizianagaram	0.069	0.011	958	953	15.879	0.047	0.090
Visakhapatnam	0.101	0.012	986	981	11.786	0.078	0.125
East Godavari	0.055	0.010	779	755	17.855	0.035	0.074
West Godavari	0.041	0.009	735	738	22.001	0.024	0.059
Krishna	0.069	0.008	989	994	12.038	0.052	0.085
Guntur	0.072	0.010	977	985	13.581	0.053	0.091
Prakasam	0.071	0.011	765	768	16.092	0.049	0.094
Nellore	0.074	0.013	770	774	17.854	0.048	0.100
Cuddapah	0.128	0.018	831	830	14.213	0.092	0.164
Kurnool	0.086	0.011	1,105	1,106	13.328	0.063	0.108
Anantapur	0.084	0.010	829	825	11.589	0.065	0.103
Chittoor	0.083	0.011	814	820	13.590	0.061	0.105

Contd….

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases Unweighted	Number of Cases Weighted	Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval R-1.96 SE	95% Conf. Interval R+1.96 SE
Sampling Errors, Andhra Pradesh, 2007-08—*Continued*							
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Adilabad	0.434	0.050	284	289	11.416	0.337	0.531
Nizamabad	0.837	0.032	212	204	3.866	0.774	0.901
Karimnagar	0.898	0.031	182	192	3.456	0.837	0.958
Medak	0.752	0.033	279	287	4.429	0.687	0.818
Hyderabad	0.955	0.021	197	206	2.150	0.915	0.996
Rangareddi	0.877	0.025	265	260	2.837	0.828	0.926
Mahbubnagar	0.664	0.032	306	297	4.847	0.601	0.728
Nalgonda	0.749	0.037	230	215	4.947	0.677	0.822
Warangal	0.847	0.038	158	159	4.516	0.772	0.922
Khammam	0.694	0.070	187	196	10.116	0.556	0.832
Srikakulam	0.574	0.052	203	207	9.115	0.471	0.676
Vizianagaram	0.577	0.049	235	239	8.477	0.481	0.673
Visakhapatnam	0.597	0.069	258	250	11.579	0.462	0.733
East Godavari	0.866	0.035	167	156	4.000	0.798	0.933
West Godavari	0.818	0.033	167	182	4.035	0.753	0.883
Krishna	0.838	0.037	236	236	4.460	0.765	0.911
Guntur	0.791	0.034	217	218	4.360	0.723	0.858
Prakasam	0.763	0.039	188	184	5.070	0.687	0.839
Nellore	0.887	0.023	194	188	2.558	0.842	0.931
Cuddapah	0.784	0.036	225	224	4.652	0.712	0.855
Kurnool	0.613	0.057	335	338	9.289	0.502	0.725
Anantapur	0.669	0.034	202	204	5.064	0.602	0.735
Chittoor	0.743	0.039	168	170	5.294	0.665	0.820
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Adilabad	0.883	0.029	284	289	3.322	0.826	0.941
Nizamabad	0.986	0.010	212	204	0.988	0.967	1.005
Karimnagar	0.993	0.007	182	192	0.690	0.980	1.007
Medak	0.976	0.011	279	287	1.161	0.954	0.998
Hyderabad	1.000	0.000	197	206	0.000	-	-
Rangareddi	0.993	0.005	265	260	0.518	0.983	1.003
Mahbubnagar	0.978	0.010	306	297	1.056	0.958	0.999
Nalgonda	0.998	0.002	230	215	0.221	0.993	1.002
Warangal	0.998	0.001	158	159	0.136	0.996	1.001
Khammam	0.960	0.031	187	196	3.221	0.899	1.020
Srikakulam	0.984	0.008	203	207	0.862	0.967	1.001
Vizianagaram	0.905	0.028	235	239	3.083	0.850	0.959
Visakhapatnam	0.893	0.029	258	250	3.238	0.836	0.950
East Godavari	0.975	0.016	167	156	1.627	0.944	1.007
West Godavari	0.987	0.013	167	182	1.321	0.961	1.012
Krishna	0.995	0.005	236	236	0.520	0.985	1.005
Guntur	0.981	0.013	217	218	1.360	0.955	1.007
Prakasam	0.952	0.017	188	184	1.752	0.920	0.985
Nellore	0.971	0.014	194	188	1.419	0.944	0.998
Cuddapah	0.994	0.004	225	224	0.426	0.986	1.002
Kurnool	0.906	0.037	335	338	4.031	0.835	0.978
Anantapur	0.964	0.016	202	204	1.634	0.934	0.995
Chittoor	0.977	0.012	168	170	1.253	0.953	1.001

Contd….

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases Unweighted	Number of Cases Weighted	Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval R-1.96 SE	95% Conf. Interval R+1.96 SE
Sampling Errors, Andhra Pradesh, 2007-08—Continued							
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Adilabad	0.805	0.030	284	289	3.776	0.745	0.864
Nizamabad	0.978	0.011	212	204	1.104	0.957	0.999
Karimnagar	0.977	0.013	182	192	1.318	0.951	1.002
Medak	0.950	0.015	279	287	1.556	0.921	0.979
Hyderabad	1.000	0.000	197	206	0.000	-	-
Rangareddi	0.985	0.008	265	260	0.783	0.969	1.000
Mahbubnagar	0.929	0.017	306	297	1.862	0.895	0.963
Nalgonda	0.958	0.015	230	215	1.566	0.928	0.987
Warangal	0.989	0.008	158	159	0.851	0.972	1.005
Khammam	0.889	0.046	187	196	5.174	0.798	0.979
Srikakulam	0.957	0.016	203	207	1.630	0.927	0.988
Vizianagaram	0.859	0.035	235	239	4.045	0.791	0.927
Visakhapatnam	0.843	0.038	258	250	4.512	0.768	0.918
East Godavari	0.931	0.031	167	156	3.350	0.870	0.992
West Godavari	0.970	0.018	167	182	1.841	0.935	1.005
Krishna	0.988	0.008	236	236	0.761	0.973	1.002
Guntur	0.929	0.021	217	218	2.296	0.887	0.971
Prakasam	0.865	0.030	188	184	3.463	0.806	0.924
Nellore	0.931	0.019	194	188	2.020	0.894	0.968
Cuddapah	0.904	0.021	225	224	2.357	0.862	0.945
Kurnool	0.839	0.041	335	338	4.889	0.759	0.920
Anantapur	0.896	0.037	202	204	4.111	0.824	0.969
Chittoor	0.920	0.022	168	170	2.368	0.877	0.963
Birth order 2+ (birth in last three years)							
Adilabad	0.509	0.046	265	265	9.069	0.418	0.599
Nizamabad	0.452	0.036	203	192	7.977	0.381	0.523
Karimnagar	0.504	0.041	158	172	8.150	0.423	0.584
Medak	0.488	0.031	265	275	6.289	0.428	0.548
Hyderabad	0.401	0.045	192	203	11.115	0.314	0.489
Rangareddi	0.511	0.030	252	246	5.973	0.451	0.570
Mahbubnagar	0.575	0.049	275	272	8.615	0.477	0.672
Nalgonda	0.515	0.041	214	205	7.937	0.434	0.595
Warangal	0.452	0.036	153	151	7.903	0.382	0.523
Khammam	0.449	0.029	172	177	6.347	0.393	0.505
Srikakulam	0.527	0.041	201	210	7.795	0.447	0.608
Vizianagaram	0.523	0.039	209	214	7.426	0.447	0.599
Visakhapatnam	0.559	0.031	233	224	5.527	0.498	0.620
East Godavari	0.513	0.035	151	148	6.742	0.445	0.581
West Godavari	0.570	0.044	139	155	7.724	0.484	0.656
Krishna	0.431	0.034	227	231	7.969	0.363	0.498
Guntur	0.516	0.035	192	193	6.829	0.447	0.585
Prakasam	0.484	0.037	178	176	7.595	0.412	0.556
Nellore	0.471	0.036	176	165	7.591	0.401	0.541
Cuddapah	0.411	0.044	231	228	10.639	0.325	0.497
Kurnool	0.525	0.024	334	342	4.624	0.478	0.573
Anantapur	0.460	0.044	184	186	9.606	0.374	0.547
Chittoor	0.410	0.055	169	165	13.459	0.301	0.518

Contd….

			Number of Cases			95% Conf. Interval	
District	**Estimate (R)**	**Sampling Error (SE)**	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**	**Relative Error (%)**	**R-1.96 SE**	**R+1.96 SE**
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children aged 12-35 months)							
Adilabad	0.937	0.031	83	86	3.295	0.877	0.998
Nizamabad	0.987	0.009	72	64	0.933	0.969	1.005
Karimnagar	0.948	0.045	48	57	4.795	0.859	1.037
Medak	0.989	0.011	86	86	1.101	0.968	1.010
Hyderabad	0.984	0.016	73	76	1.608	0.953	1.015
Rangareddi	0.985	0.015	87	79	1.486	0.956	1.014
Mahbubnagar	1.000	0.000	82	82	0.000	-	-
Nalgonda	1.000	0.000	68	71	0.000	-	-
Warangal	1.000	0.000	43	40	0.000	-	-
Khammam	1.000	0.000	66	75	0.000	-	-
Srikakulam	0.976	0.025	51	53	2.520	0.927	1.024
Vizianagaram	0.972	0.022	78	75	2.270	0.929	1.015
Visakhapatnam	0.867	0.047	62	56	5.412	0.775	0.960
East Godavari	0.998	0.002	51	52	0.166	0.995	1.002
West Godavari	1.000	0.000	43	50	0.000	-	-
Krishna	0.986	0.014	79	82	1.448	0.958	1.014
Guntur	0.973	0.019	69	70	2.002	0.934	1.011
Prakasam	1.000	0.000	59	65	0.000	-	-
Nellore	0.964	0.030	61	55	3.121	0.905	1.023
Cuddapah	0.982	0.015	74	64	1.487	0.954	1.011
Kurnool	0.976	0.016	106	106	1.684	0.944	1.009
Anantapur	0.978	0.022	56	52	2.254	0.935	1.021
Chittoor	1.000	0.000	52	50	0.000	-	-
Received Measles Vaccine (last and last but one living children aged 12-35 months)							
Adilabad	0.737	0.060	83	86	8.086	0.620	0.854
Nizamabad	0.922	0.037	72	64	4.008	0.850	0.995
Karimnagar	0.948	0.037	48	57	3.946	0.875	1.022
Medak	0.972	0.023	86	86	2.327	0.928	1.017
Hyderabad	0.906	0.042	73	76	4.600	0.825	0.988
Rangareddi	0.907	0.034	87	79	3.790	0.839	0.974
Mahbubnagar	0.894	0.035	82	82	3.877	0.826	0.962
Nalgonda	0.994	0.005	68	71	0.476	0.984	1.003
Warangal	0.782	0.074	43	40	9.428	0.637	0.927
Khammam	0.963	0.029	66	75	2.966	0.907	1.020
Srikakulam	0.901	0.051	51	53	5.607	0.802	1.000
Vizianagaram	0.819	0.042	78	75	5.115	0.737	0.901
Visakhapatnam	0.760	0.065	62	56	8.519	0.633	0.888
East Godavari	0.900	0.055	51	52	6.072	0.793	1.008
West Godavari	0.978	0.022	43	50	2.213	0.936	1.021
Krishna	0.985	0.014	79	82	1.463	0.956	1.013
Guntur	0.927	0.033	69	70	3.580	0.862	0.992
Prakasam	0.941	0.036	59	65	3.838	0.870	1.011
Nellore	0.875	0.050	61	55	5.711	0.777	0.973
Cuddapah	0.820	0.050	74	64	6.047	0.723	0.917
Kurnool	0.847	0.038	106	106	4.470	0.772	0.921
Anantapur	0.946	0.052	56	52	5.510	0.843	1.048
Chittoor	0.890	0.046	52	50	5.202	0.799	0.981

Sampling Errors, Andhra Pradesh, 2007-08—Continued

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.