

District Level Household and Facility Survey

2007-08

Delhi



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Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
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IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO READERS:

This report is based on data collected from 9,689 households from Delhi during 2007-08. From these households, 8,112 ever-married women aged 15-49 years and 2,588 unmarried women aged 15-24 years were interviewed. Most of the tables and analysis presented in the report is based on ever-married women aged 15-49 years. However, for the purpose of comparison with DLHS-2 (2002-04) and the Fact Sheet of DLHS-3, we also provided some indicators based on currently married women aged 15-44 years in selected tables. We request the readers to keep this distinction in mind while using and comparing the DLHS-3 indicators with other surveys.

For more information, visit DLHS website: <http://www.rchiips.org>

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Preface and Acknowledgements

The District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3) is a nationwide survey covering 601 districts from 34 states and union territories of India. This is the third round of the district level household survey which was conducted during December 2007 to December 2008. The survey was funded by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

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**DLHS-3 Coordinators
International Institute for Population Sciences**

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 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 infrastructure. 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 & Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India (GoI) designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) as the Nodal Agency responsible for development of survey design, instruments, data entry & tabulation software, training, supervision of field work and preparation of the reports. The sources of funding for DLHS-3 are the MoHFW, GoI; UNFPA and UNICEF.

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 aged 15-49 years and unmarried women aged 15-24 years from the sampled households are the respondents for questions on RCH and family life education respectively, 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_1^i , f_2^i and f_3^i at different stages of randomization pertaining to the i^{th} PSU of a district were the main inputs for generation of design weight. These selection probabilities are defined as follows:

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

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

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

f_2^i = Probability of selecting segment (s) from segmented PSU
(in case the i^{th} 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 i^{th} PSU is either 22 or 27 or 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:

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

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

is the household response rate of the i^{th} sampled PSU, non response rate assumed to be 10 % but actual response rates are used here. The normalized weight used in the generation of district indicators as

$$n_i^d = \frac{\sum_i n_i}{\sum_i n_i * w^i} * w^i, i= 1, 2, 3, \dots, 50.$$

Where n_i is the number of households interviewed in the i^{th} PSU. The weight for women is computed in the similar fashion after multiplication of expression for f^i by the corresponding response rate. State weights for households, women are further derived from the district weights n_i^d for the i^{th} PSU in d^{th} 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:

$$n_i^s = n_i^d * \frac{\left(\frac{N_i^d}{N_{sc}} \right)}{\left(\frac{n_i^d}{n_s} \right)}, \text{ where } n_i^d \text{ represents household sample in } i^{\text{th}} \text{ district, } n_s \text{ is the total}$$

sample in the state.

These households' weights are computed separately for rural and urban areas. Considering sample and census currently married women aged 15-49 years and unmarried women aged 15-24 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, ORG Centre for Social Research, New Delhi was designated as RA for implementation of DLHS-3 in Delhi. Data from the selected PSUs were collected by a team of five 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 languages and English.

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, relationship to the head of the household and education 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, religion

and caste of household head and ownership of durable goods in the household. The other information collected relates to awareness of government programmes/schemes.

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. Accounts of 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 vaccination 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 behaviour for RTIs/STIs.

Unmarried Women's Questionnaire

Information that was collected from unmarried women aged 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 was on the 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, OT, 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 9,689 households, 8,112 ever-married women and 2,588 unmarried women in Delhi. The response rates are 92.9, 90.1 and 85.1 percent for households, ever-married women and unmarried women respectively. The lowest response rates for household, ever-married and for unmarried women are found in North West (88.1, 85.4 and 74.3 percent respectively) (Table 1.1). As far as the demographic indicators of Delhi are concerned, overall sex ratio of 821 females per 1,000 males is noted in Census 2001. No district has sex ratio above 850. Sex ratio is lowest in North West and South (784 females per 1000 males) and highest in North East (849 females per 1000 males) (Table 1.2).

Village Characteristics

As regards the accessibility of health facilities to the sampled villages, 24 percent of villages have Sub-Centres within the village itself and as many as 80 percent of the villages are within five km. distance from a Sub-Centre. In Delhi, 28 percent of the villages have a government dispensary and 12 percent have Primary Health Centres (PHC) within the village. One noticeable feature of villages in Delhi is that 84 percent of them have private clinics and 36 percent of them have private hospital within the villages (Table 2.11). More than one-third (40 percent) of the rural population is treated by doctors and this varies from 33.3 percent in North to 75 percent in South. There was no doctor in the four villages of North East and one village in East Delhi. Almost all the villages (96 percent) in Delhi have an *Anganwadi* worker (Table 2.12).

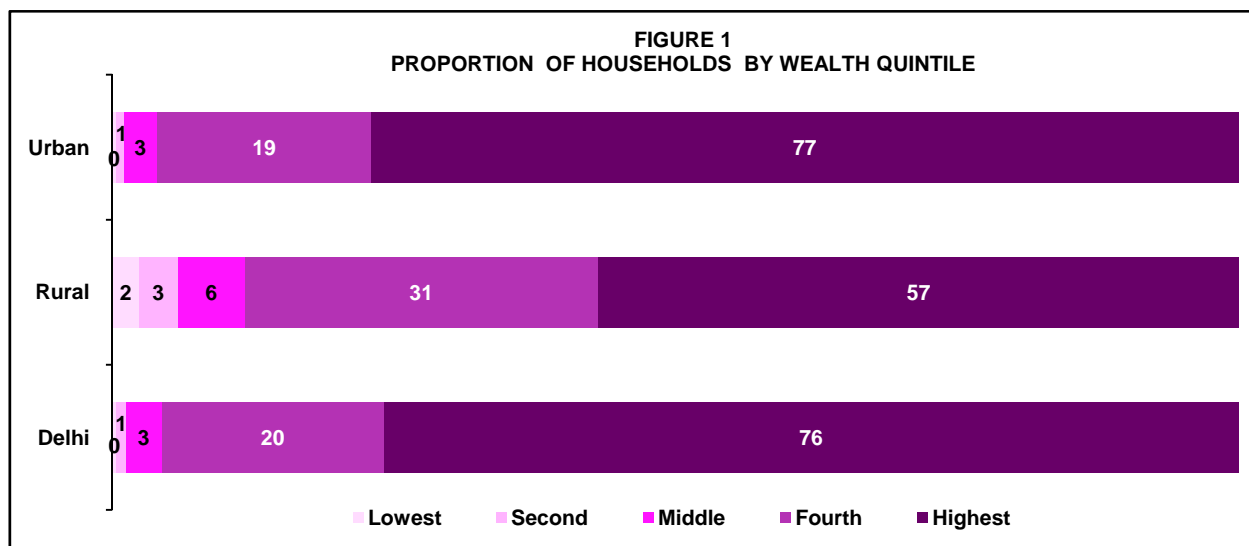
Household Characteristics

Under DLHS-3, a total of 48,400 persons were surveyed (Table 2.1) from 9,689 households (Table 2.8) in Delhi covering all the nine districts of which only 5.5 percent are in rural areas and the remaining 94.5 percent in urban areas. In Delhi, 82.9 percent of household heads were Hindus, 12.2 percent were Muslims and 3.2 percent were Sikhs. About 8.9 percent of households headed were by females. The average household size in the state is 5 persons and there is marginal difference in rural and urban areas. Twenty percent of household heads belong to scheduled castes, 1.1 percent belongs to scheduled tribes; 26.7 percent belongs to other backward classes and 51.8 percent to others. The median age of household head was 45 years, but in rural areas median age of household head was 40 years (Table 2.7).

Almost all households (98.7 Percent) in Delhi had electricity connection, 99.7 percent household have improved source of water, 83.8 percent of the households have access to tap water for drinking, 89.6 percent of households have provision for flush toilet, 84.3 percent of households use LPG for cooking, more than four-fifths of houses (86.7 percent) were pucca houses and more than half (52.5 percent) households have at least 3 rooms (Table 2.8). For the state of Delhi, 18.5 percent of households have BPL (below poverty line) cards and it varies from a low of 5.1 percent in New Delhi to a high of 36.6 percent in North East (Table 2.9).

Household Wealth Index

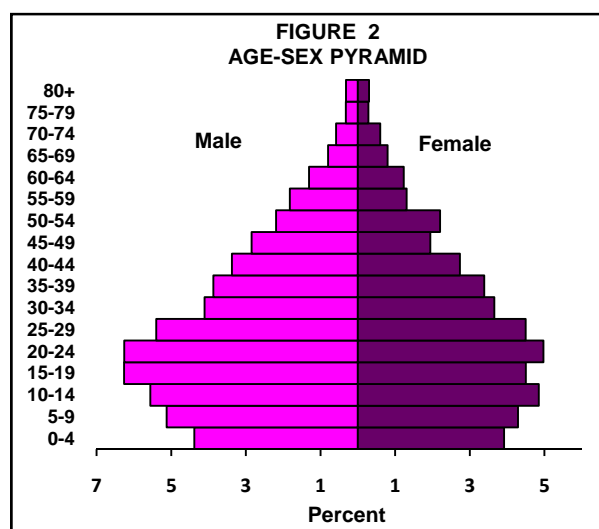
Combining household amenities, assets and durables, a wealth index is computed at the national level and divided into quintiles. Households are categorized from the poorest to the richest groups corresponding to the lowest to the highest quintiles at the national level. Based on national cut-off points, in Delhi none of the households are in the lowest wealth quintile and about three-fourth (76 percent) households are in the highest wealth quintile. In rural areas only 5 percent households are in the lowest or in the second wealth quintile and in urban areas more than three-fourth of the households (77 percent) are in the highest wealth quintile, as shown in Figure 1.



Age-Sex Composition

The overall sex ratio in Delhi is 834 females per 1000 males. The age-sex pyramid (Figure 2) depicts a scenario of declining fertility with shrinking base of 28.1 percent of the total population below 15 years and indicates a gradually aging population with four percent of the population above the age of 65 years. The remaining 67.9 percent of the population is in the 15-64 years age group. There are more children (33.3 percent) in rural area than urban area (27.8 percent) (Table 2.1).

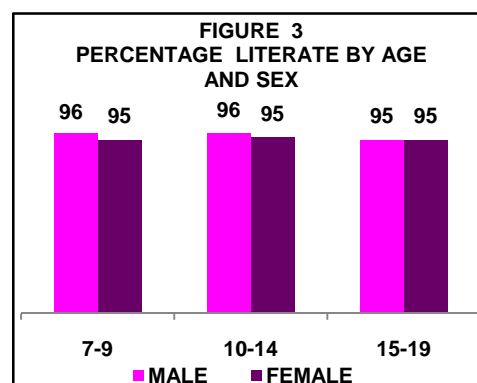
The mean age at marriage for boys and for girls in Delhi is 24.8 years and 21.6 years respectively. In Delhi, 12.1 percent boys and six percent girls got married before attaining the minimum legal age for marriage. Boys and girls getting married below legal age is highest in South (18.7 percent boys and 15 percent girls) and lowest in Central (4.7 percent boys and 2 percent girls) (Table 2.3).



Literacy by Age and Sex

Four percent of the population 7-9 years are non-literate and non-literacy is 1.1 percent point higher for females. In the older age groups (10-14) non-literacy is slightly higher (1 percent point) for females and in 15-19 years, it is same as shown in Figure 3.

There are noticeable gender gaps for non-literacy in rural areas in the age groups 7-9 (6.5 percent for male and 15.7 percent for female), but in the age group 10-14 the non-literacy is 9.1 percent for male and 6.5 percent for female (Table 2.4). The information on main reasons for dropping out of school was also collected in DLHS-3. For girls below 18 years, as many as 17.3 percent stated that cost too much, 14.7 were not interested in studies followed by 11.8 percent stated that they were required for household work, further education not necessary (9.7 percent) for taking care of siblings (7.6 percent) and required for outside work (6.1 percent) as the main reasons for dropping out of school. The reported main reason for boys, for dropping out of school, are not interested in studies (24 percent), required for outside work (21 percent), required for household work (12.7 percent), taking care of siblings (10.7 percent) cost too much (10.6 percent) and further education is not necessary (4.5 percent) (Table 2.6).



CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

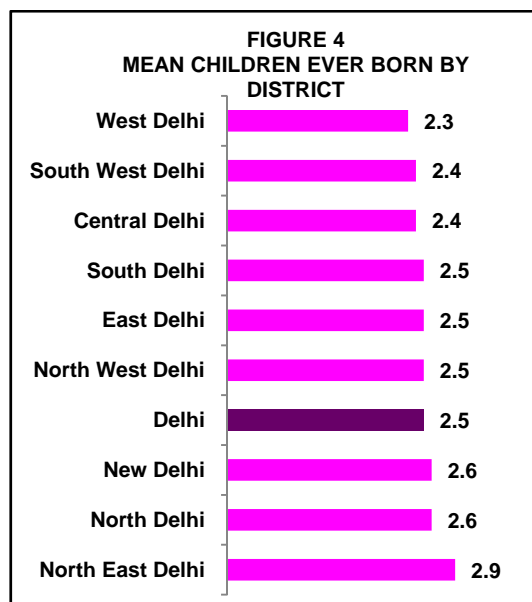
Age at consummation of marriage is below 18 years for 28.3 percent of ever-married sampled women aged between 15-49 years irrespective of residence. Proportion of non-literate women is more in rural areas (31.8 percent) than in urban areas (25.5 percent) of Delhi. In urban areas, the proportion of non-literate (10.3 percent) husbands was lesser than women (25 percent). In Delhi, 44 percent of married women and 59.3 percent husbands have at least 10 years of education. About half (47 percent) of ever-married women were married for 15 years or more, 18.2 percent women were with less than 5 years of marital duration and other one-thirds (34.8 percent) of ever married women were almost equally distributed in the categories of 5-9 and 10-14 years marital duration (about 17 percent in each category).

In Delhi, only 1.1 percent of women belong to households in the lowest and the second wealth quintile. In rural areas, women belonging to lowest and second lowest wealth quintiles are 2.3 and 3 percent respectively and in urban areas, these are 0.3 and 0.6 percent respectively (Table 3.1).

Mean Children Ever Born by Districts

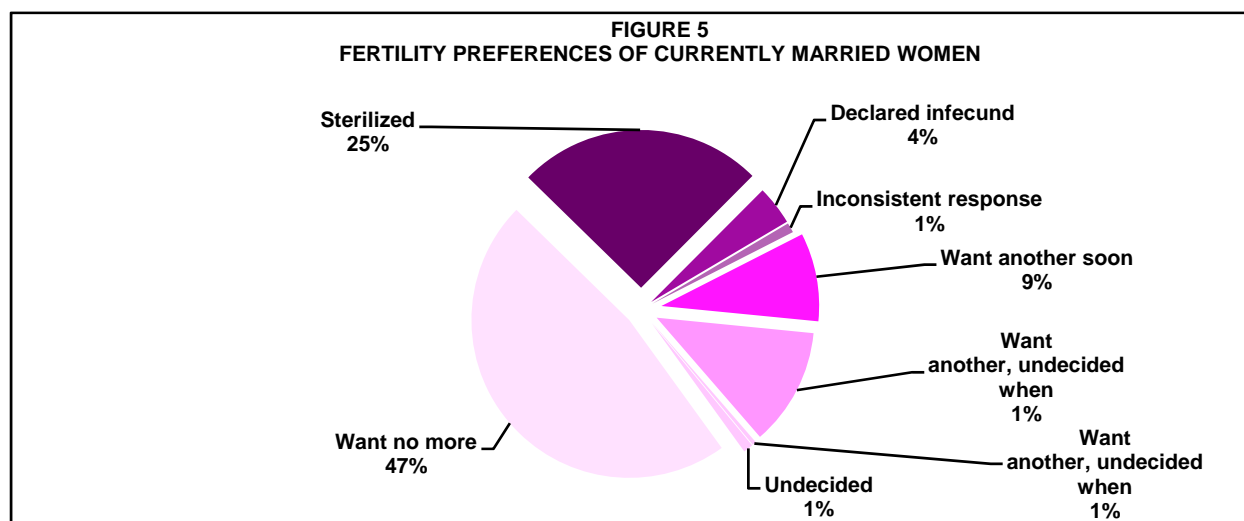
Mean Children Ever Born (MCEB) to ever-married women aged between 15-49 years is found to be 2.5 with marginal differential by residence (2.6 in rural and 2.5 in urban areas), while it is 3.5 for non-literates and 1.9 for women with at least 10 years of education. The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever married women aged between 40-49 years is 3.5 (Table 3.5). District-wise distribution of MCEB is depicted in the Figure 4.

Out of the births to ever-married women during the three years period preceding the survey, 30.6 percent were of third or higher order births and the corresponding figures were 54.2 and 13.5 percents for non-literate and for the ever-married women with 10 or more years of schooling respectively. The births of third and higher order were more among the ever married women who live in urban areas (30.8 percent), women belongs to households in second wealth quintile (79.4 percent) and those belonging to scheduled tribe category (33.4 percent) and less to ever-married women in rural areas (27.3 percent), those belonging to other castes (26 percent), those belongs to highest wealth quintile (23 percent) (Table 3.3). Births of third and higher order were highest in North (37.3 percent) and lowest in South West (18.5 percent) (Table 3.4).



Fertility Intention and Preferences of Currently Married Women

Fertility intension of currently married women in terms of desire for additional child and timing to have the desired additional child (among those with no living children) was 47.9 percent who want a child soon within the next two years, and 35.2 percent who want a child two or more years later. Among the currently married women with one living child, the proportion women wanting an additional child soon within two years and in two years or later were 16.7 and 35.7 percents respectively. As many as 46.6 percent of currently married women want no more children, 9.3 percent want a child soon, 1.4 percent were undecided and 25.3 percent have undergone sterilization (Figure 5).



Among the currently married women with no living children but want a child, more than two-third of them (67.7 percent) reported that sex of the child does not matter, 20.5 percent say it is up to God, 6.9 and 4.9 percent want a boy and a girl child respectively. With increasing number of living children, longing for a boy among the currently married women who want an additional child, becomes more and more magnified from 25.4 to 81.8 percent for women with one and four living children respectively (Table 3.6).

More than four-fifths (86.6 percent) of pregnancies which occurred during the three years period preceding the survey to currently married women aged between 15-49 years are found to be live births. In Delhi, 9.2 percent of the pregnancies in the three years period preceding the survey resulted in spontaneous abortion (Table 3.7) and this vary from 7.4 percent in North West to 11.4 percent in Central (Table 3.8).

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

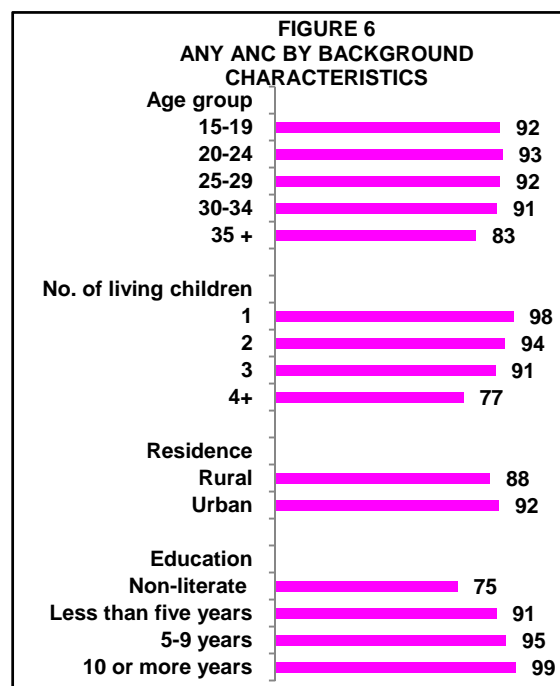
Maternal health care package of antenatal care is the main component of NRHM to strengthen RCH care. Antenatal Care (ANC) provided by a doctor, an ANM or other health professional comprises of physical checks, checking the position and the growth of foetus and giving TT injection at periodic intervals 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

Among women who had their last live/still birth in the three years period preceding the survey, 91.6 percent received at least one antenatal check, 62.9 percent from government health facility and 38.5 percent from private health facility and 1.9 percent from community-based services (Table 4.1).

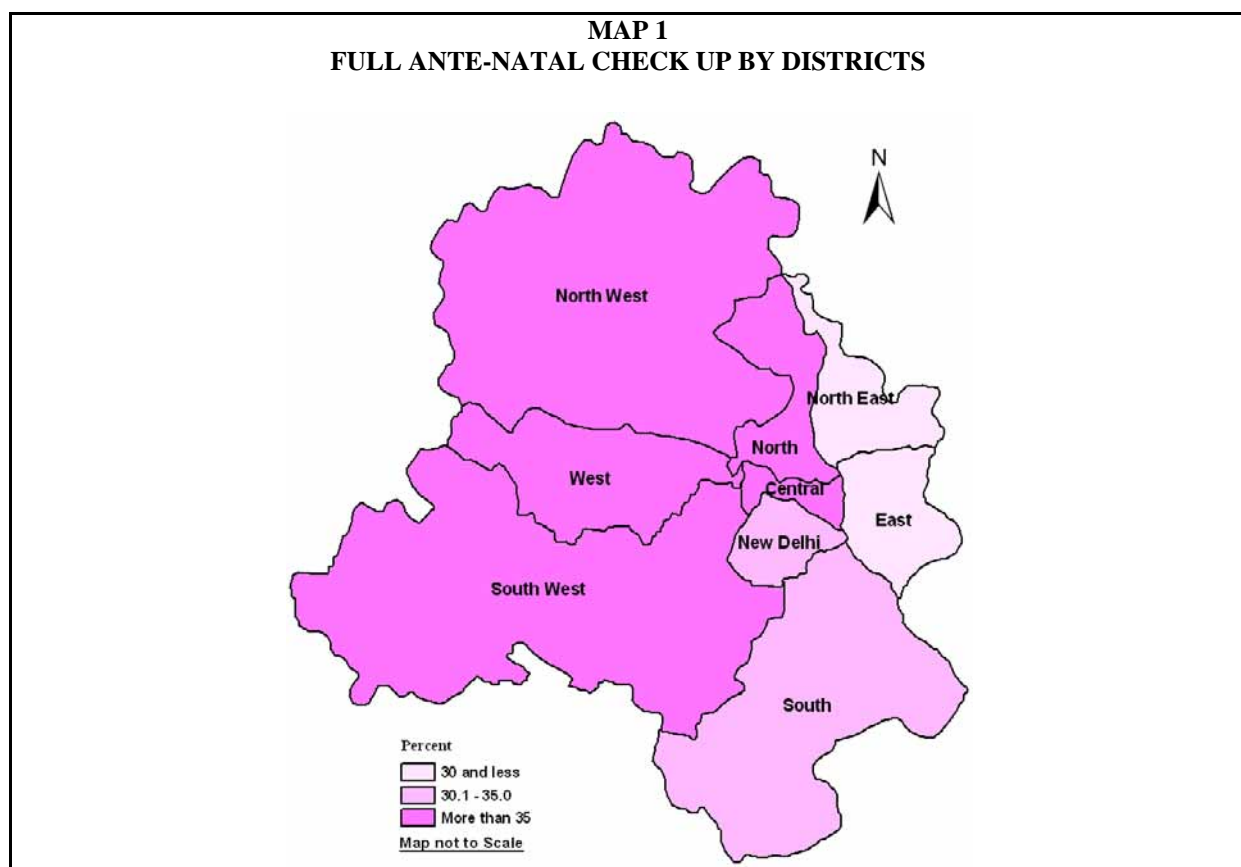
A distinctive feature is that any ANC is low 74.9 percent among non-literates as against 98.8 percent among women educated for 10 or more years; rural-urban gap is 3.7 percent point, with 91.9 percent among urban residents as depicted in Figure 6.

The coverage of ANC was highest in Central 96.2 percent and lowest in North West 88 percent. In all districts of Delhi, women availed ANC service from either a government or private health facility or from both facilities. For women in New Delhi, 74.6 percent had ANC from a government facility and 28.2 percent received it from a private facility, while the corresponding government and private health facility utilization for ANC in West were 56.5 and 42.7 percent respectively (Table 4.2).



All checks and examinations recommended for ANC are not availed by women who had ANC during pregnancy. The proportion of women who have weight and height measured, blood pressure checked, blood and urine tested, abdomen and breast examined are 76.9, 40, 72.8, 77.6, 79.8, 77.4 and 43.1 percent respectively (Table 4.3). Women went for sonography/ultra sound test (68.3 percent), it is high in urban areas (69 percent), among women with 10 or more years of schooling (88.2 percent) and women belonging to the households in the highest wealth quintile (80.3 percent) (Table 4.3).

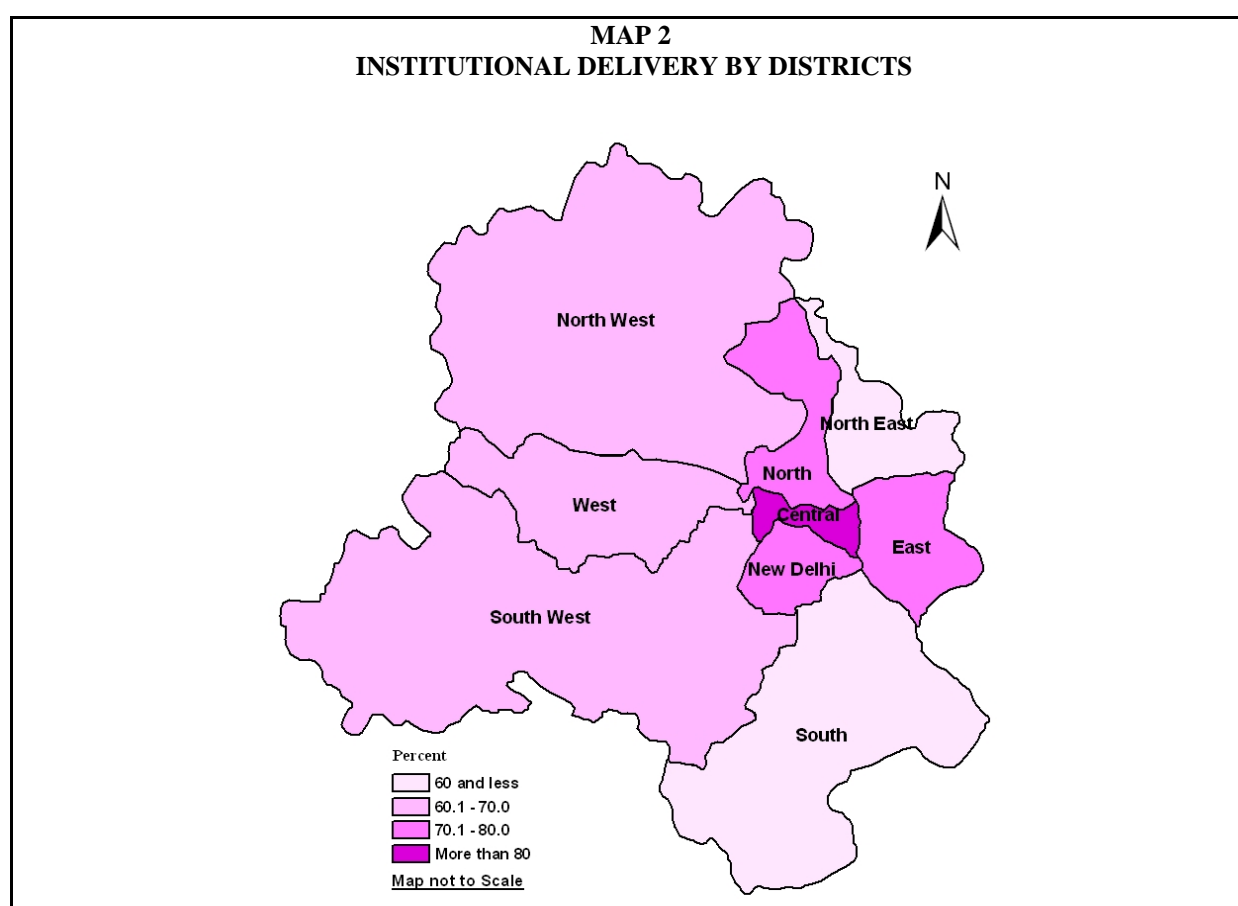
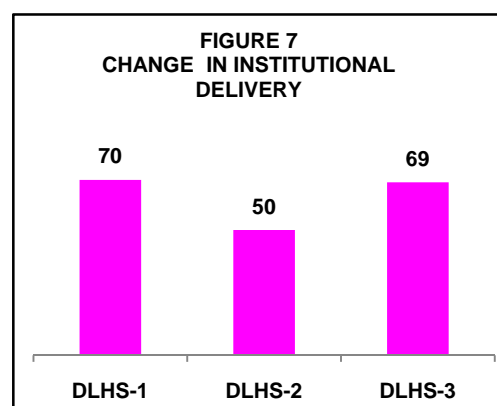
The proportion of women who received at least three ANC is 71.7 percent and among them 57.7 percent women had received first ANC in the first trimester, 90.7 percent women had received at least one TT injection and 33.6 percent of the women received full ANC in Delhi. The proportion of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets/syrups was 45.4 percent (Table 4.6). In North East a lowest 24.2 percent and in South West a highest 40.1 percent of women have received full ANC as shown in the Map 1.



Institutional Delivery

In Delhi, the institutional delivery had decreased from 70 percent in DLHS-1 (1998-99) to 50 percent in DLHS-2 (2002-04) but the institutional delivery had increased from 50 percent in DLHS-2 (2007-08) to 69 percent in DLHS-3 as presented in Figure 7.

Sixty-nine percent of deliveries since January 1, 2004 were conducted in health facilities, either public or private. The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 58.8 percent in North East to 88.4 percent in Central as presented in the Map 2.



Percentage of safe delivery is 89.1 percent in Central and 61.9 percent in South and in North West, North, North East, East, New Delhi, West and South West it ranges from 64.1 to 76.6 percent (Table 4.9). In Delhi, 3.1 percent of the deliveries which took place in institutions since January 1, 2004 have been provided with JSY financial assistance. The mean cost of delivery at government health facility is lower (Rs. 2,790) as compared to private health facility (Rs.13,634). About one-third (30.5 percent) of the women, who had institutional delivery used an ambulance or jeep or car as the mode of transport and mean cost of transportation was

Rs.144 (Table 4.8). Women who had home delivery, 23.4, 21.7, 20.6 and 16.4 reported no time to go, institutional delivery was not necessary, better care at home and cost too much respectively as reasons for not opting for delivery in a health facility (Table 4.10).

Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

Women who either do not take ANC or take an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Delhi, as much as 66.4 percent of women who had still /live births had some complications during pregnancy. This varies from 73.9 percent in East to 54.4 percent in South West. Only in three out of nine districts in Delhi, less than 60 percent women had pregnancy complications. Among the women, who had complications during pregnancy 61 percent of them sought the treatment.

More than two-thirds (69.1 percent) of women in Delhi had faced at least one delivery complication. The main cause of delivery complications were obstructed labour (70.1 percent), premature labour (46.2 percent), prolonged labour (37.7 percent) experienced by women who had still or live births in the three years period preceding the survey (Table 4.11). Delivery complications were lowest in South (56.4 percent) and highest in West (82.7 percent). North West, North, North East, East, New Delhi, Central and South West delivery complications ranges from 64.7 to 78.4 percent (Table 4.15).

More than one-fourth (27 percent) of women in Delhi had post-delivery complications. Major problems during post-delivery period were lower abdominal pain (52.6 percent), followed by high fever (48.3 percent) (Table 4.12). Post-delivery complications were lowest in New Delhi (11.4 percent) and highest in East (42.6 percent). Among the women who had post-delivery complications, 80.7 percent had sought treatment in West and 64 percent in Central. Only in two out of nine districts women who had post-delivery complications more than 80 percent of them sought treatment (Table 4.15).

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. About 79.3 percent of newborn during the three years period preceding the survey were examined within 24 hours of birth. More newborns to women of urban residents (80 percent), newborn to women educated up to 10 or more years (91.5 percent) and belonging to other castes (84.6 percent) have received care within 24 hours compared to others. About half (48.9 percent) of the women in Delhi who had delivered in the three years period preceding the survey availed newborn check-ups within 24 hours of life from government facility. Who availed newborn care from a private health facility constitute 36.5 percent as compared to newborn care availed from home (13.1 percent) and others (1.5 percent) (Table 5.1).

More than four-fifths (85.2 percent) of children under three years, born after January 1, 2004, was fed with colostrum. Women who are from urban areas (85.3 percent), more than 10 years of education (90.9 percent), scheduled tribes (91.7 percent) and from highest wealth quintile households (89.1 percent) were more likely to give colostrum to their children than their counterparts who live in rural areas (83.2 percent), non-literates (75 percent), belong to other

backward classes (82.4 percent) and from second wealth quintile (55.6 percent) (Table 5.2). There is marginal variation across districts. The percentage of children being fed with colostrum ranges from 91.2 percent in South West to 81.5 percent in North district, others are ranging between 83.1 and 89.6 percent (Table 5.5).

More than one-fourth (29.1 percent) of women had initiated breastfeeding within one hour of birth of the child. The initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth was least practiced among women in North district (24.7 percent) and most widely practiced in South West district (34.6 percent). Sixty-eight percent women initiate breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children, ranging from 61.6 percent in East to 73.1 percent in Central (Table 5.5).

Median duration of exclusive breastfeeding of the youngest surviving child was 1.3 months. For those children who had started food supplementation while still breastfeeding, the median age in months at the time of other fluids, semi-solid food and solid food supplementation were 1.4 months, 7.2 months and 11.5 months respectively (Table 5.3). The proportion of youngest surviving child who had exclusively breastfed for six months was 12.7 percent (Table 5.4).

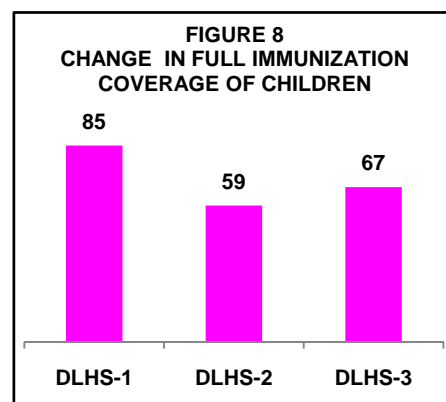
Immunization Coverage of Children Aged 12-23 Months

In DLHS-3, immunization course of children of aged 12-23 months has been recorded either from vaccination card or by questioning the mother in case the card was not available. The vaccination data from children aged 12-23 months who received specific vaccine, 45.7 percent was recorded from the vaccination card in Delhi. About two-thirds (67.3 percent) of children aged 12-23 months received full immunization comprising BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles. Only 2.1 percent of children have not received any vaccine (Table 5.6).

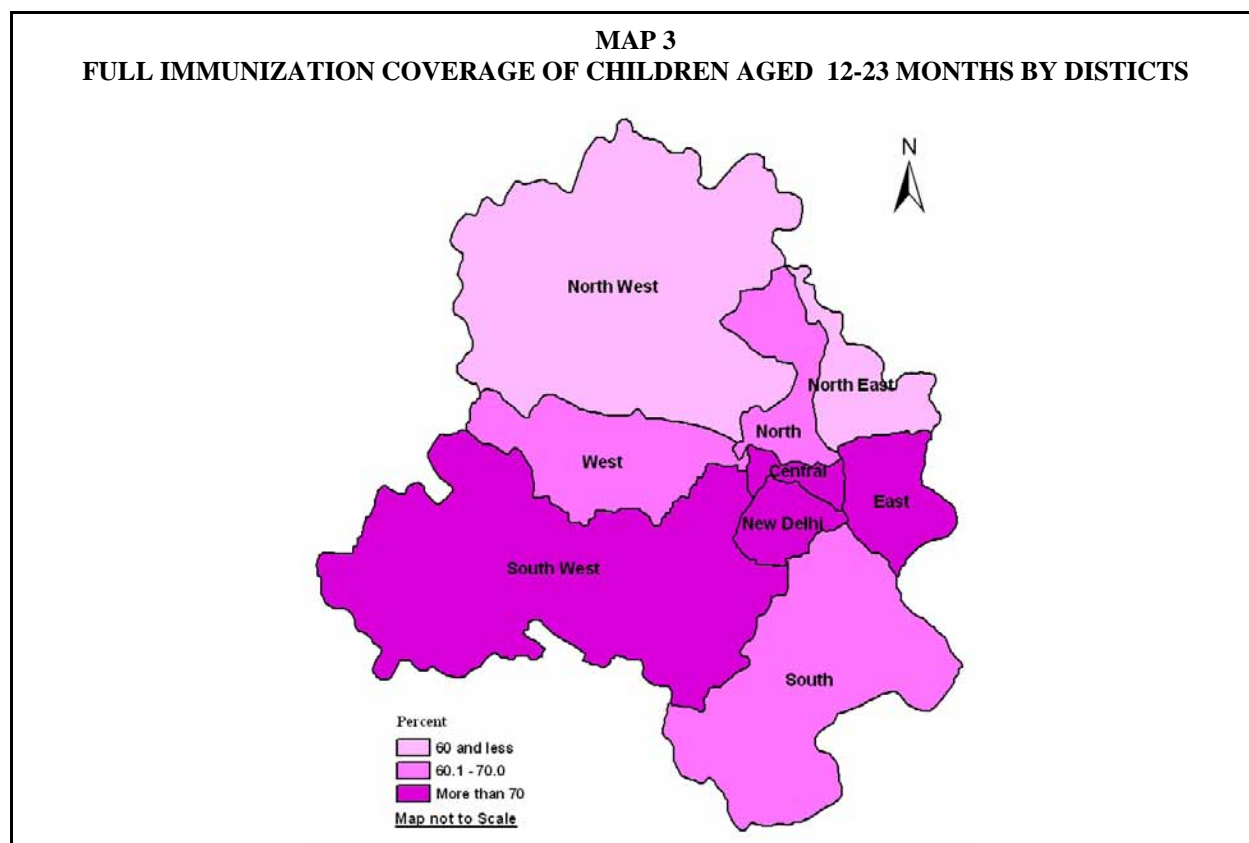
The coverage of full immunization was decreased from DLHS-1 to DLHS-2 (85 to 59 percent) and has increased 8 percentage points in DLHS-3 as depicted in Figure 8.

Full immunization coverage would have been well above 80 percent, if immunization against DPT did not drop down to 15.3 percent point for first (91.7 percent) to third (76.4 percent) dose and had vaccination against polio not dropped 19.9 percent point for first (96.4 percent) to third (76.5 percent) dose. The coverage of measles vaccine (83 percent) also (8.8 percentage points) lower than the coverage of BCG vaccine (91.8 percent).

The key to improve full immunization coverage is to monitor drop out at all the stages of vaccination before completion of full course of immunization. Higher coverage of full vaccination is observed for boys (68.4 percent), urban residents (67.5 percent), births of first order (74.3 percent) and children born to women educated up to 10 or more years (77.8 percent), children belong to women from other caste groups (71.3 percent) and children from households in the highest wealth quintile (72.8 percent) and it was lower for the girl children (66.1percent), children have rural residence (65.4 percent), births of order four and



above (53.5 percent), children of non-literate mother (51.1 percent), children whose mothers belong to scheduled castes (62.5 percent) and children belong to households in middle wealth quintile (9.1 percent) (Table 5.6). District-wise variation in coverage of full Immunization is depicted in the Map 3.



The coverage of full immunization of children is below 70 percent in five districts of Delhi, North West (56.8 percent), North Delhi (67.9 percent), North East (51 percent), West (65.9 percent) and South (67.4 percent) and it is more than 70 percent in East (73.8 percent), New Delhi (75.7 percent), Central (75.4 percent) and South West district (75.6 percent) (Table 5.7). With regard to the place of vaccination, children received it from Sub-Centre (3.3 percent) and Primary Health Centre (PHC) (3.2 percent), 79.9 percent from other government health facility and 18.9 percent from private health facility (Table 5.8).

In Delhi, among children aged 12-35 months, about half of them (56.4 percent) had received at least one dose of Vitamin-A and more than one-third 36.5 percent of children had received 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A supplementation. Children from urban residence (56.9 percent), highest wealth quintile households (60.3 percent), other caste groups (61 percent), mother's education is 10 or more years (69.1 percent), lower birth order (61.3 percent) are more likely to receive at least one dose of Vitamin-A than children from rural residence (50.2 percent), middle wealth quintile (20.9 percent), scheduled tribes (50 percent), non-literate mothers (34.2 percent) and children of four or more birth order (39.4 percent) (Table 5.9). In North East, 47.9 percent and in Central 66.8 percent children aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A (Table 5.7).

About two-thirds (66.9 percent) of children had Hepatitis-B vaccination. In Delhi, children living in urban areas (67.7 percent), first birth order (77.1 percent), mothers having 10 or more years of education (85.2 percent), those belonging to other caste groups (72.1 percent) and from highest wealth quintile households (73 percent) are more likely to receive Hepatitis-B vaccine than children living in rural areas (57.7 percent), four or more birth order (41.5 percent), non-literate mothers (39 percent), those belonging to other backward classes (62.2 percent) and from the middle wealth quintile (21.2 percent).

Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Management

In, DLHS-3, information were gathered on knowledge of diarrhoea and ARI management from women respondents as part of assessment of child care knowledge. Most (95 percent) of women have knowledge of diarrhoea management (Table 5.10) and 86.2 percent are aware of danger signs of ARI (Table 5.12). The common practice followed by women for treatment of children who had diarrhoea was to give salt and sugar solution (76 percent), ORS (72.4 percent), plenty of fluids (11.4 percent) and continue normal food (2 percent) (Table 5.10). Fifteen percent children under age three years who suffered from diarrhoea, 77 percent were sought advice/treatment and 48.5 percent among them were treated by ORS. Twenty-seven percent children who had suffered from diarrhoea are treated in a government health facility and 73.6 percent in private health facility (Table 5.11). In South district 3.4 percent children suffered from diarrhoea in last two weeks prior to the survey and among them 94.6 percent were sought advice/treatment and in North-West district 27 percent children suffered from diarrhoea and 80.9 percent of them sought advice/treatment (Table 5.13).

More than four-fifths (86.2 percent) of women are aware about danger signs of ARI in Delhi. Sixty-six percent, 51.5, 43.7 and 37.7 percent of women know that difficulty in breathing, pain in chest and productive cough, wheezing/whistling and rapid breathings are the danger signs of ARI respectively (Table 5.12). The prevalence of ARI among children in Delhi is 7.8 percent. Eighty-nine percent of the children who suffered from ARI or fever had sought advice/treatment mostly at a private health facility (72.8 percent) (Table 5.12).

The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 2.8 percent in South district to 13.1 percent in North West district. The percentage of children who sought advice/treatment for ARI or fever ranges from 81.0 percent in North East district to 96.0 percent in South West district (Table 5.13).

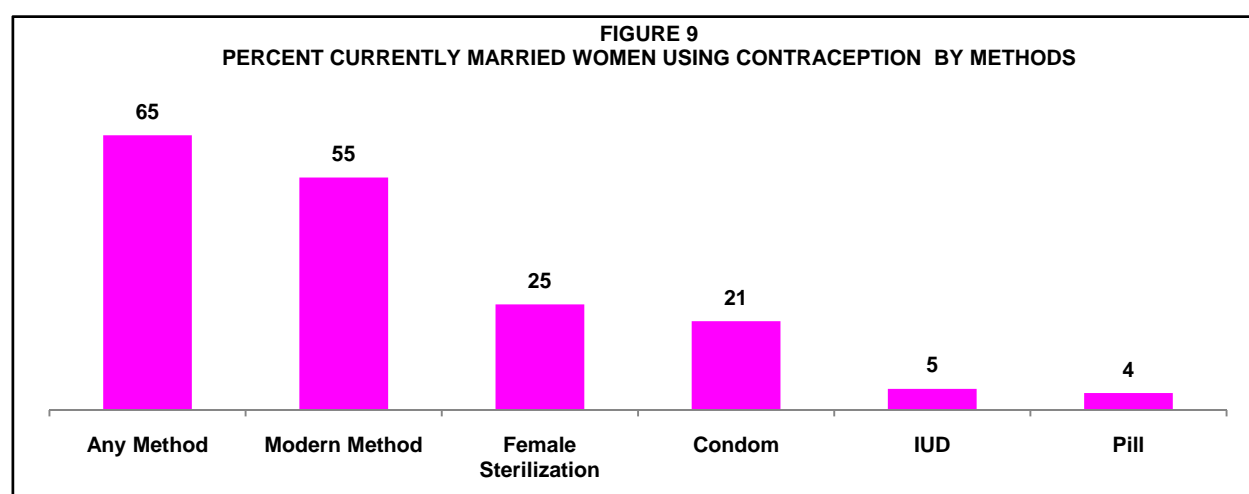
FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

To achieve population stabilization and to encourage healthy married life, NRHM promotes contraceptive use on voluntary basis through a comprehensive package of improved accessibility and incentive programme. There is near universal awareness of sterilization for limiting and IUD, Pills and Condom for spacing of children among the ever married and currently married women in Delhi (Table 6.1). Female condom is least known among currently women with just 25.7 percent being aware of this contraceptive method. Emergency contraceptive pills, injectables, withdrawal and rhythm methods were known to 58.6, 80.9, 64.6 and 78.7 percent of currently married women. Similar pattern of knowledge and in awareness of different contraceptives are also found in all the districts of Delhi (Table 6.3).

Among currently married women aged 15-49 years, the most popular method that they ever used is Condom/*Nirodh* (40.5 percent) followed by rhythm (25.1 percent), female sterilization (24.6 percent), IUD (16.4 percent) and Pill (13.9 percent). Withdrawal is also ever used by 40.5 and 12.2 percent currently married women's husbands. About 35 percent of women between 35-49 years are sterilized and the female sterilizations are more among rural women (27.1 percent) and non-literate and less literate (less than five years) (33.3 and 35.3 percent respectively) women. The urban women (24.4 percent) and women educated for at least 10 years (16.7 percent) are less likely to use female sterilization (Table 6.4).

Contraceptive Use

Among the currently married women, the proportion using any modern method is 55.2 percent, 65.4 percent of currently married women used either modern or traditional methods (Figure 9). Oral pills and IUD are being used by only 4 and 4.6 percent of ever married women. Female sterilization is predominant among the contraceptive methods being used by 24.5 percent of currently married women aged between 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary method like condom/*nirodh* is being used by 20.6 percent of husbands of currently married women (Table 6.5A).



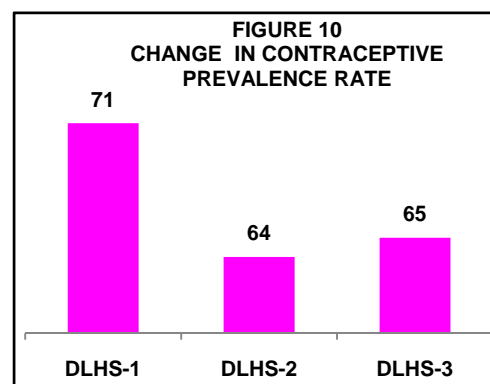
Currently married women who are in the senior age group (35-49 age group, more than 55 percent), women belongs to scheduled tribes (70.4 percent) and women from the richest households (68.7 percent) are more likely to use any contraceptive method than women in the young age groups (15-24 years 19.1 to 39.9 percent), belonging to other backward classes (61.1 percent) and women from the poorest households (23.9 percent).

Female sterilization, regardless of family size, is more among currently married women who have one or more living son compared to those with no living son. Women in the urban areas, with more than 10 years of education, belongs to other backward classes and from poorest households are less likely to use female sterilization (Table 6.5 A). Among the currently married women using IUD as a spacing method, the proportion continuing IUD for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 4 years are 42.1, 40.8, and 17.1 percent respectively. Oral pill users continuing for more than six months constitute 63.9 percent of the total users and 52.7 percent of condom users are continuing with the same method for longer than six months (Table 6.5B).

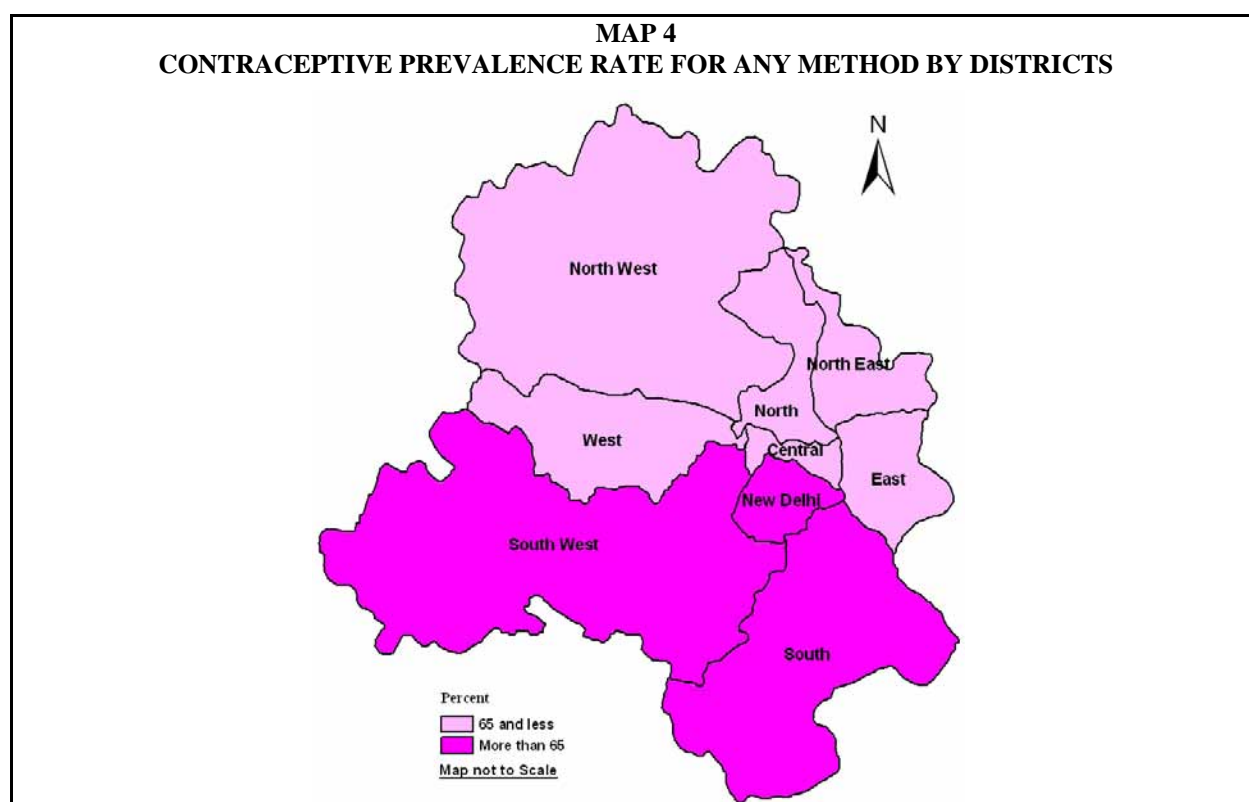
About one-fifth (21.6 percent) of women between 20-24 years, 43.1 percent of women between 25-29 years and 24.8 percent of women between 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey. Mean age of women at the time of sterilization is 28.1 years (Table 6.6).

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Any Method

The contraceptive prevalence rate for any method had changed by 7 percent points from 71 to 64 percent in DLHS-1 to DLHS-2 and then to 65 percent in DLHS-3 (Figure 10).



Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any method is lowest in North (61.6 percent), CPR for any method ranges from 63.1-70.2 percent in all other districts (Table 6.7), depicted spatially in Map 4. The prevalence of female sterilization is more than 30 percent in New Delhi and South West. North West, North, East, West and South are the other districts where female sterilization ranges between 21.5-26.4 percent and in North East and Central it is only 19.1 and 18.4 percent respectively. The use of condom is least (16.1 percent) in South West and highest in Central (27.9 percent) (Table 6.7).



The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptives is found in the state, 81.2 percent of sterilization has been done in a government health facility and only 13

percent have availed of government health facility services for spacing methods (Table 6.8). The high and low utilization rate of government health facility for limiting and spacing methods is true for all the districts of Delhi. In Delhi, more than half (59.4 percent) of sterilized women and wives of men who had undergone sterilization three years preceding the survey got monetary compensation for sterilization and as much as 87.5 percent of them at the time of discharge. In East, the lowest proportion 53.7 percent and highest (65.4 percent) in South West received cash benefits for sterilization (Table 6.9).

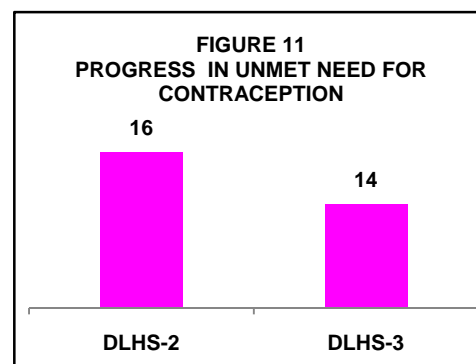
In Delhi, 22.6, 34.4 and 26.9 percent of sterilized women, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side-effects before the adoption and 12.4, 9.4 and 6.6 percent of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side-effects or health problems. The main health problems/side effects faced by women who have undergone sterilization were body/back ache (34.7 percent), abdominal pain (29.1 percent), weakness / inability to work (24.5 percent), irregular periods (13.5 percent), weight gain (11.9 percent) and excessive bleeding (10.6 percent). For women using IUD, the main problems were excessive bleeding (47.1 percent) weakness/inability to work (29.4 percent), body/back ache (20.7 percent), abdominal pain (20.5 percent) and irregular periods (20.5 percent). The proportion of Pill users with health problems/side-effects are dizziness (43.5 percent), irregular periods (26.1 percent), weakness/inability to work (26.1 percent), followed by body/back ache (17.4 percent) and excessive bleeding (13 percent) (Table 6.10).

Among the currently married, women who have discontinued contraception the main reason cited is related to fertility (75.9 percent), while 6.8 percent mentioned side effects and 17.3 percent cited other reasons. For the younger women between 15-29 years the reasons for discontinuation of contraception are mostly fertility related and it is also true for women with no living children or only one child (Table 6.11). Nine percent of currently married women age between 15-49 years not using any contraceptive intends to adopt limiting and 4.7 percent intend to use spacing method in future. Among the women who intended to adopt either limiting or spacing methods in future, 28 percent want to use it within 12 months and 16.5 percent want to use it after 12 months, 55.4 percent women are still undecided about the timing for adopting any family planning method (Table 6.12).

Unmet need for contraception

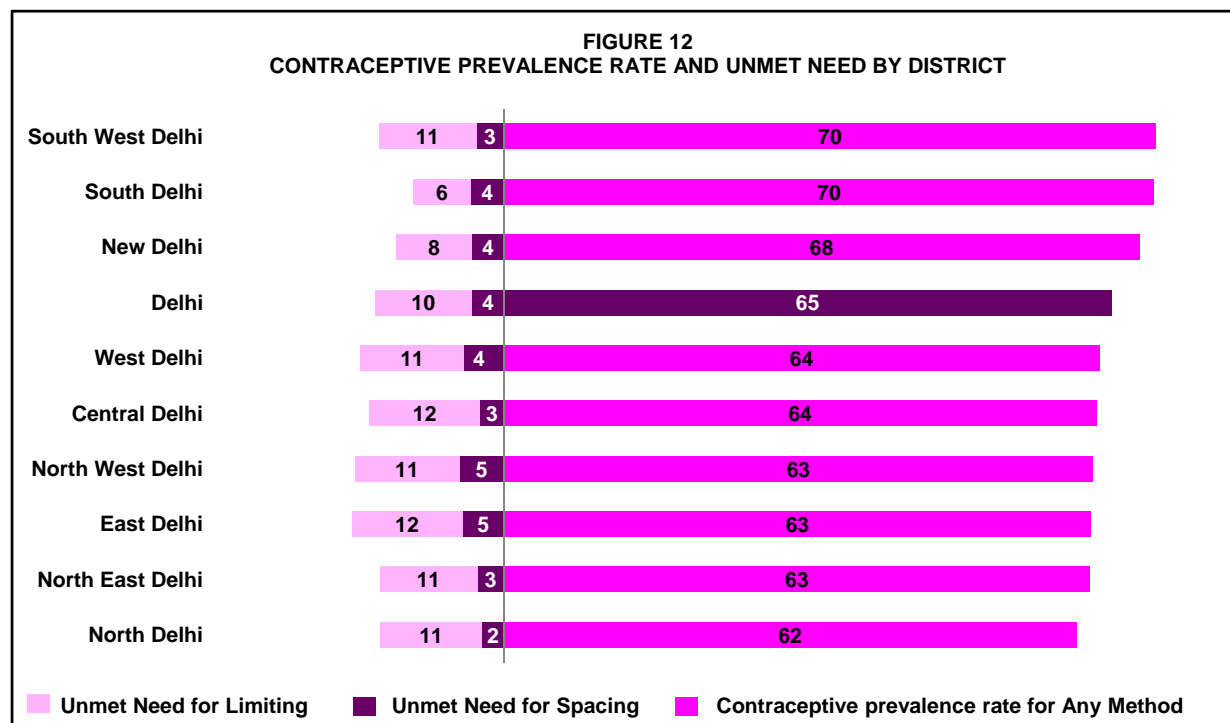
The total unmet need for contraception either for spacing or limiting is 13.9 percent. Currently married women physiologically fertile for conceiving and who want more children after two or more years are considered to have unmet need of contraception for spacing. In Delhi, 3.5 and 10.4 percent of currently married women have unmet need for spacing and limiting respectively. Unmet need for spacing is 10.3 percent for women with one living child and 4.6-16.5 percent of women under 29 years have unmet need for spacing methods (Table 6.15).

The Unmet need for contraception during DLHS-2 to DLHS-3 has decreased from 16 to 14 percent as shown in the Figure 11.



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate and Unmet Need by Districts

Unmet need is 16.4 percent in East, the highest amongst the districts and the unmet need is the lowest (9.8 percent) in South. Among currently married women the unmet need for spacing was lowest (2.4 percent) in North and highest (4.8 percent) was in North West (Table 6.16). District-wise distribution of contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for spacing and limiting are depicted in Figure 12.



On the other hand, currently married women who still are physiologically fertile for conceiving but do not want more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting and 10.4 percent women in Delhi have unmet need for limiting. The unmet need of contraception for limiting is highest (11.9 percent) in East and Central and lowest (6.2 percent) in South (Table 6.16). It can be noted that unmet need for contraception is low for districts with higher contraceptive prevalence rates.

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

RTIs/STIs

An integrated agenda of NRHM is to promote awareness and knowledge on RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS and to make health facilities accessible for checking 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 checking and treatment.

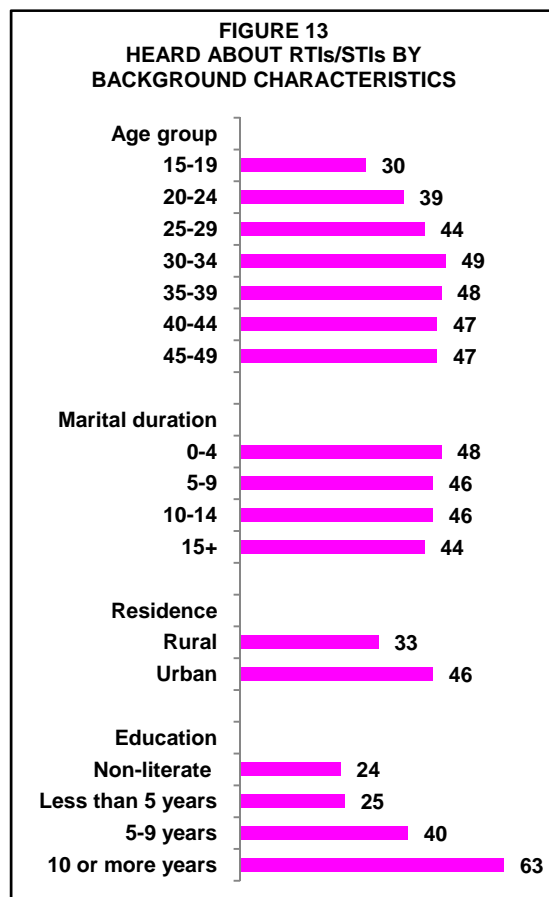
Among ever-married women aged 15-49 years, 16.4 percent have experienced one or the other menstruation related problems, largely painful periods (50.9 percent), irregular periods (30.6 percent), scanty bleeding (14 percent), prolonged bleeding (10.5 percent), blood clots/excessive bleeding (9.2 percent) and frequent or short periods (9.1 percent) are major problems reported by women in Delhi. The problem is high among the women in older age groups, before 18 years at consummation of marriage, non-literate or less educated women, non-literate or less educated husband and fourth wealth quintile of the household of the women (Table 7.1).

In Delhi, 45.4 percent of ever married women have heard about RTIs/STIs and it is more often heard by urban women (46.2 percent), recently married (marital duration 0-4) women (47.8 percent), women with more than 10 years education (63.2 percent) and women married to more educated husbands (54.9 percent) than women living in rural areas (33.3 percent), non-literate (23.6 percent) and those married to non-literate husbands (24.8 percent) (Table 7.2) and also shown in Figure 13.

Women have heard about RTIs/STIs from multiple sources like television (70 percent), print media (News papers /books /magazines/slogans/pamphlets /posters) (40.6 percent), relatives/friends (33.9 percent), health personnel (11.7 percent) and radio (4.4 percent) (Table 7.2). Among those who have heard about RTIs/STIs, 59.1, 25.1, 10.6, 9, 8.7 and 8.3 percent have reported unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, unsafe sex with homosexuals, unsafe abortion, unsafe delivery, unsafe sex with sex worker, unsafe IUD insertion, respectively as the reasons for transmission of RTIs/STIs (Table 7.3).

Fourteen percent of ever-married women aged between 15-49 years have reported having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and 11.2 percent have experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. Among the women who had RTIs/STIs symptoms, 0.2-3.3 percent of women have itching or irritation over vulva, boils/ulcers/warts around vulva, pain in lower abdomen not related to period, swelling in the groin, painful blister like lesions, pain during sexual intercourse, spotting after sexual intercourse (Table 7.4). More than four-fifths (83.7 percent) of the women discussed RTIs/STIs related problems with their husbands and among the women having RTIs/STIs symptoms, 54.4 percent have taken treatments, mainly from private doctors (61 percent) and also from a government health facility (35.8 percent) (Table 7.5).

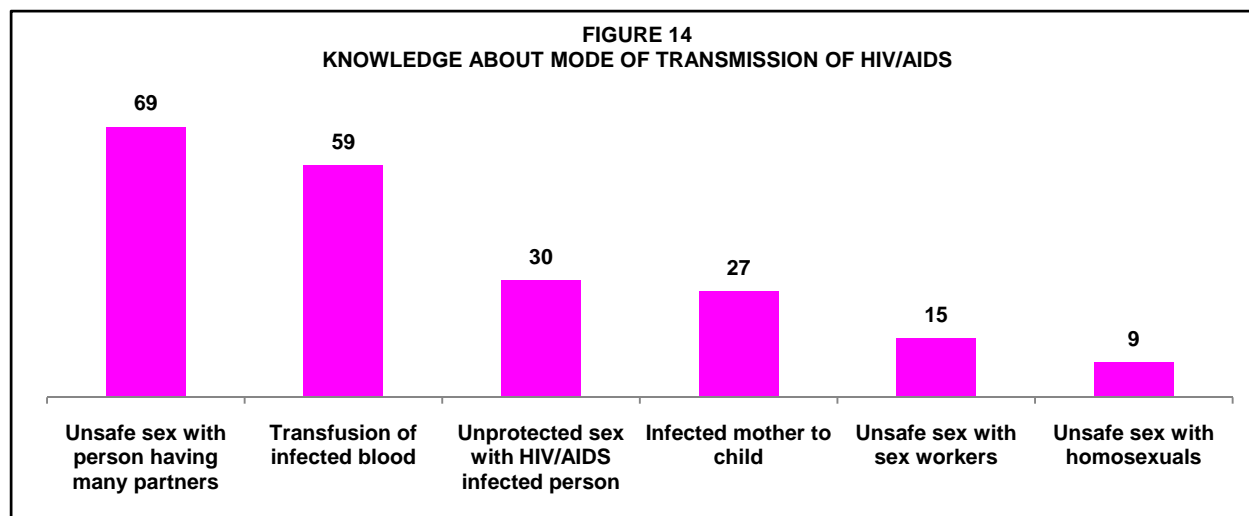
South West and West districts are the two extreme districts as far as ever-married women who have heard about RTIs/STIs are concerned (33.7 and 56.6 percent having heard of it). In North West, North, North East, East, New Delhi, Central, and South districts it ranges between 38.1-



51.8 percent of ever married women (Table 7.6). Women who have reported having abnormal vaginal discharge and any symptom of RTIs/STIs in South West district are 7 and 8.8 percent respectively and in North East district it is 16.3 and 18.9 percent respectively. In North East (48.3 percent) and South West (63.1 percent) are two extreme districts in treatment sought by women for any RTIs/STIs problem (Table 7.6).

HIV/AIDS

Among the ever-married women aged 15-49 years 83.8 percent have heard of HIV/AIDS and have heard about it mostly from television (94.4 percent), print media (news papers/books/magazines/pamphlets/posters) (47.2 percent), relatives/friends (19.1 percent), health personnel (14.4 percent), Radio (10.6 percent) and five percent from their husband. Unlike in the case of RTIs/STIs, school/adult education program (1.5 percent) and leaders/community meeting (1.5 percent) are not a major source of knowledge for HIV/AIDS (Table 7.7). The main mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS reported by women are unsafe sex with persons having many partners (68.9 percent), transfusion of infected blood (59.1 percent), unprotected sex with an HIV/AIDS infected person (29.8 percent), mother to child (27.1 percent), unsafe sex with sex worker (15 percent) and unsafe sex with homosexuals (8.9 percent) (Table 7.8) as presented in Figure 14. There is no significant variation in the knowledge regarding the mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS by the background of women (Table 7.8).



In South district, women have least aware about HIV/AIDS (78.5 percent) and majority of women (89.2 percent) in Central district have heard of HIV/AIDS (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 (66.4 percent), avoiding getting infected through blood (safe blood transmission or avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs, use of tested blood, use only new/sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid razors/blades) comprises of 63.1 percent and using condom correctly in each sexual act makes up 52.5 percent (Table 7.9). The right knowledge that HIV/AIDS transmission can be prevented by using condom is least in North district (46.2 percent) and highest in South district (64.8 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 8.8 percent of them. This misconception is more among rural, non-literate and Muslim women. The proportion of women who have the misconception that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by shaking hand and hugging, sharing clothes, sharing food and stepping on others urine/stool are 2.6, 2.6, 4.4 and 4.6 percent respectively (Table 7.10). Regardless of background characteristics, more than four-fifths (83.2 percent) of ever-married women know the place where HIV/AIDS can be tested. More than 80 percent women in North West, North, New Delhi, Central, West, South West and South know the place for testing and less than 80 percent of women in North East and East are aware of the same (Table 7.13). Most women (67.1 percent) reported HIV/AIDS test can be done in a government hospital/dispensary followed by 29.6 percent reporting private hospital/clinic as the place for testing HIV/AIDS (Table 7.11). Twenty-two percent of ever-married women have undergone HIV/AIDS test, among them 69.3 percent have done it more than a year ago and 30.8 percent during the last one year period (Table 7.12).

INFERTILITY AND CHILDLESSNESS

Nine percent of ever-married women aged between 15-49 years in Delhi have infertility problem, among them 6.5 and 2.1 percent had primary and secondary infertility respectively. About three-fourths (75.2 percent) of ever-married women reported to have experienced problems in conceiving for the first time; 10.5 percent had problems in conceiving after still/live birth and 10.7 percent after undergoing induced abortion (Table 7.14). In Delhi, 16.4 percent women have menstruation related problems. In North East, it is highest (21.3 percent), and in South it is lowest (11 percent). East, Central and West are the other districts where more than 17 percent of women have menstruation related problem. Infertility problem is more in West (11.3 percent) and less in New Delhi (6.7 percent) (Table 7.17).

Among currently married women aged 20-49 years, who have been married for at least five years, 2.9 percent were childless and among them 2.4 percent had problem in conceiving. Among the ever-married women aged 40-49 years, 1.4 percent of them are childless. Among currently married women aged 20-49 year, childlessness is high among non literate and less educated women (3.3 percent), 5-9 years of education of husband (3 percent) and among those who belong to second wealth quintile households (3.9 percent) and low among women with 5-9 years of education (2.5 percent), women whose husband are less educated (2.5 percent), and women from middle wealth quintile (2.7 percent) (Table 7.15).

Women who had primary and secondary infertility among them 93.7 and 90.8 percent had sought treatment respectively (Table 7.16). In all districts of Delhi, more than 90 percent of women sought treatment for infertility problem except East (86.4 percent) (Table 7.17).

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

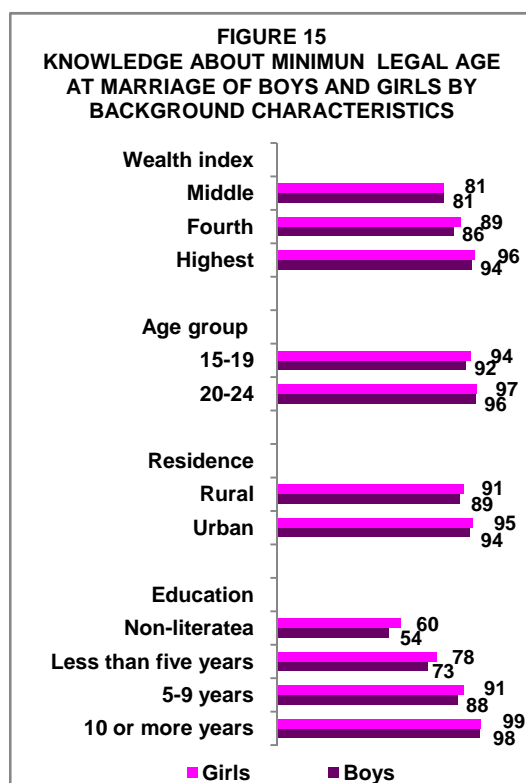
RTIs/STIs, HIV/AIDS, family planning, family life education, marriage and reproductive health were collected from unmarried women aged between 15-24 years.

In all 2,588 unmarried women were interviewed in Delhi, of which 63.9 percent were between 15-19 years and the remaining (36.1 percent) were between 20-24 years. In rural areas, unmarried women in the later age group is 25.5 percent as against 36.5 percent in urban areas. More than half (51 percent) of the unmarried women in rural areas have 10 or more years of education and among urban unmarried women, 63.7 percent had more than 10 years of education. Highest proportion of unmarried women aged 15-24 years belong to other backward classes in rural and other castes, in urban areas (38.8 and 51.1percent respectively). In urban areas, more than four-fifths (89.1 percent) of unmarried women were from the richest households (Table 8.1).

More than four-fifths (87.1 percent) of women were aware of family life education. Awareness about family life education among women aged 15-19 years is below the state average among those who live in rural areas, have lower level of education; belonging to schedule caste and other backward classes, and women from households belong to below highest wealth quintile. There is a significant gap between the level of awareness and perception of importance of family life education among the unmarried women in Delhi by selected background characteristics. 37.1 percent of women were of the opinion that family life education should be given by age 12-14 years. As many as 38.3 percent of unmarried women felt it is important to provide family life education after reaching eighth standard (Table 8.2).

As regards the opinion on ideal persons who should impart family life education, 84 percent of unmarried women felt that parents should provide family life education, while 67.7 percent women were of the view that it should be provided by teacher/school/college. Forty-two percent had viewed that it should be provided by brother/sister/sister in law and 19.7 percent were of the view that it should be provided by friend/peers. Only 4.5 percent of unmarried women mentioned that healthcare provider/sex education experts were ideal persons to impart such education (Table 8.3).

About three-fourths (73.3 percent) of the unmarried women in Delhi had received family life education. The main source of education is school/college (93 percent), followed by other sources (6.1 percent), 5.8 percent from youth club, 3 percent from government programme/ camp and 0.7 percent had received family life education from a NGO programme/camp (Table 8.4).



It has been observed that around 9 in every 10 unmarried women (between 15-24 years) have the knowledge of minimum legal age of marriage for boys and girls (93.3 percent among boys and 94.9 percent among girls) aged. Eleven percent reported ideal age of marriage for boys as less than 21 years while the remaining 89 percent reported more than 21 years. On the other hand, almost all women (98.7 percent) in the age group of 15-24 years reported that the ideal age of marriage for girls is 18 years and above (Table 8.5).

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 in every six women (15.6 percent) had menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey. Eighty-one percent unmarried women had painful periods, 11 percent had irregular periods. Some (3.8 to 7.7 percent) women had problems like absence of menstruation, frequent or short menstrual periods, prolonged bleeding, scanty bleeding or blood clots/excessive bleeding (Table 8.6).

The practices followed during menstruation are important from the consideration of RTIs and personal hygiene. Currently menstruating women were asked about the practices followed during the menstrual period. More than two-thirds (70.7 percent) of the currently menstruating unmarried women use sanitary napkins, 38.1 percent use clothes and 3.1 percent used locally prepared napkins (Table 8.7).

Education on contraceptive means and methods is an integral component of family life education, besides the knowledge acquired from the mass media. It is imperative to assess the knowledge of contraceptive means and methods among the unmarried women. About 78 percent of unmarried women between 15–24 years had the knowledge of male sterilization and 90.5 percent had knowledge of female sterilization. As regards spacing methods, 90.4 percent had knowledge of pills, 88.3 percent had knowledge of condom/*nirodh* and 69.6 percent had knowledge of IUD. About two-thirds (60.1 percent) of unmarried women had knowledge of emergency contraception and 63.3 percent have knowledge about injectables (Table 8.8). Information was sought from the unmarried women about the places from where one can get pill and condom. More than four-fifths (83 percent) women were of the opinion that pill and condom can be obtained from private sources and another half 52.7 percent said it can be had from government health facilities too (Table 8.9).

The unmarried women were further asked about their involvement in discussion on family planning. It has been found that 29.5 percent women had ever discussed about family planning with anyone. Thirteen percent had discussed with parents, 22.5 percent had discussed with brother/sister/sister-in-law, 74 percent with friends/peers, and 31.2 percent had discussed with teacher/school/college (Table 8.10).

More than two-fifths (42.3 percent) of unmarried women had heard about RTIs/STIs, majority (64.3 percent) of unmarried women knew about RTIs/STIs from television, 61.2 percent from print media (newspaper/books/magazines), 32.7 percent from adult education programme/school

teacher, 19.6 percent from relatives/friends and 6.1 percent heard about from radio. The other sources of information are cinema, health personnel, partner, and religious/political leader /community meetings/exhibition/*mela* (Table 8.11).

About two-thirds (63.1 percent) of women mentioned that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, 26.5 percent were of the opinion that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with homosexuals. Ten, 9.8, 7.6 and 5.6 percent of unmarried women were of the view that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe sex with sex worker, unsafe abortion, unsafe delivery, and unsafe IUD insertion (Table 8.12).

More than 90 percent of unmarried women had ever heard of HIV/AIDS. Among them 93.8 percent women knew about HIV/AIDS from television, 67.2 percent from print media, 12.5 percent from radio, 5.8 percent from health personnel and 2.7 percent from cinema (Table 8.13). Among them about 69.9 percent said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through transfusion of blood, 62.5 percent said that through unsafe sex with person who have many partners, 32.3 percent said that from infected mother to child, 26.9 percent said through unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person, 12.6 percent said that unsafe sex with sex workers and 9.5 percent said unsafe sex with homosexuals (Table 8.14).

There are still many misconceptions about transmission of HIV/AIDS. Eight percent unmarried women were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by mosquito/flea or bedbugs bites, 5.3, 4.3, 4.5 and 4.7 percent were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by kissing, sharing cloths, sharing food and stepping on urine/stools of someone who has AIDS respectively (Table 8.15). These women were further asked about how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS. About three-fourths (72.1 percent) of unmarried women feel that it can be avoided by avoiding sex with person who inject drugs, 51.4 percent feel they could avoid by limit number of sexual partner and avoid sex with sex workers, 48.3 percent feel use of condom correctly during each sexual act may reduce chances of infecting HIV/AIDS. Fourteen percent said that avoid pregnancy when infected with HIV/AIDS and 9.1 percent women feel that abstain from sex also may reduce the chances of infection of HIV/AIDS (Table 8.16).

In Delhi, 84.3 percent women were aware of the place where HIV/AIDS could be tested. They knew that it can be done at the government/private hospitals (97.6 and 27.9 percent in government and private hospital respectively), CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre (0.8 percent), VCTC/ICTC clinics (1.2 percent) and other public/NGO hospitals (5 percent) (Table 8.17). Sixty-four 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, 3.1 percent also knew that pregnancy cannot occur after kissing or hugging. 19.5 percent were of the opinion that a woman was most likely to get pregnant if she had sexual intercourse half way between her periods (Table 8.18).

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

Health Facility Survey was conducted as a companion survey of the household survey in DLHS-3. It includes Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) which are catering to the RCH services of sampled villages. 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 and PHC in Delhi are 16,881 and 75,992 respectively (Table 9.1). In all, 25 villages were surveyed in DLHS-3 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 38 Sub-Centres and 14 PHCs.

About one-fourth (24 percent) of sampled villages have Sub-Centres within the villages, while the corresponding proportion is 16.7 and 66.7 percent in South West and North respectively. In East, New Delhi, and Central, there is no Sub-Centre and in case of North East, East and West there are no Sub-Centres within the village. All sampled Sub-Centres of Delhi have an ANM/Female Health Worker (FHW) in position and in all of sampled Sub-Centre an ANM/FHW residing in Sub-Centre quarter. Out of two & 12 sampled Sub-Centres in North East and South West districts all the ANMs reside in Sub-Centre quarter, while no one ANMs reside in Sub-Centre quarter in North West, North, West and South districts (Table 9.2). Out of the 17 sampled Sub-Centres in public building 13 (76.5 percent) Sub-Centres have regular electricity. In 2 of the Sub-Centres located in government buildings have labour rooms and out of this only one (50 percent) of the labour room is currently in use. There is toilet facility in five (29.4 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres located in public buildings and 16 (94.1 percent) of Sub-Centres housed in government buildings have provision for water (Table 9.3).

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 Sub-Centres, otherwise treated inadequately equipped. A similar categorization of Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs for RCH services is also followed. It is being noted that 37 (97.4 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres in Delhi are adequately equipped and in North West, North, North East, South West and West where hundred percent adequacy of equipments in the sampled Sub-Centres observed. On the other hand, 34 (89.5 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres have adequate stock/supply of essential drugs for RCH services. In four districts- North West, North, North East and South - the sampled Sub-Centres have 100 percent adequacy of essential drugs (Table 9.4). Citizen's charter is displayed in 50 percent of the sampled Sub-Centres. The proportion of sampled Sub-Centres received untied funds is 13.2 but none of the sampled Sub-Centres have facilitated by Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) (Table 9.5).

There are 13 (92.9 percent) PHCs where Medical Officers (MO) are serving. In North East, West and South all the PHCs have medical officers in position. None of the PHC is available in East, New Delhi and in Central. There are LMOs in position in 9 (64.3 percent) of the 14 sampled PHCs, only in one AYUSH doctors in position and in 13 (92.9 percent) of the sampled PHCs, Pharmacists are in position at the time of the survey (Table 9.6).

More than two-fifths (42.9 percent) of the 14 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for MO. Among the 14 sampled PHCs 6 (42.9 percent) PHCs were functioning 24 hours. Half (50 percent) of the sampled PHCs catering to the sampled villages have at least four beds. Ten (71.4 percent) sampled PHCs have regular power supply and 11 (78.6 percent) have functional vehicles in place (Table 9).

Newborn care equipments are available in eight of the sampled PHCs and seven have functional OTs. Sixty-four percent of the PHCs in Delhi have at least 60 percent of essential drugs and more than four-fifths of the PHCs 85.7 percent have cold storage systems. In Delhi, at least 10 deliveries in the last one month have conducted in five of the sampled PHCs (Table 9.8). Citizen's Charter displayed, Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) and Untied funds have been constituted in 10 (71.4 percent), 4 (28.6 percent) and 4 (28.6percent) of the sampled 14 PHCs. Untied funds have been utilized by four of the 14 sampled PHCs. In North, North East and West 100 percent of Citizen's Charter displayed (Table 9.9).

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, Delhi, 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
Delhi	9,689	537	9,152	92.9	8,112	523	7,589	90.1	2,588	107	2,481	85.1
North West	976	99	877	88.1	839	102	737	85.4	214	22	192	74.3
North	1,037	60	977	94.2	836	61	775	89.7	296	14	282	83.9
North East	1,031	82	949	92.9	949	89	860	86.7	336	18	318	85.7
East	1,037	22	1,015	93.8	891	19	872	91.7	279	5	274	88.6
New Delhi	1,236	0	1,236	91.3	972	0	972	92.0	353	0	353	84.1
Central	1,047	0	1,047	94.9	834	0	834	92.4	334	0	334	87.4
West	1,038	41	997	94.4	829	40	789	90.4	235	6	229	87.4
South West	1,048	128	920	95.3	928	121	807	91.5	251	26	225	86.9
South.	1,239	105	1,134	91.8	1,035	91	944	91.4	290	16	274	86.8
Note: Table based on unweighted cases.												

TABLE 1.2 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS							
Basic demographic indicator of Delhi and its districts, Census 2001, India							
State/district	Population (in thousand)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate ¹	Sex ratio ²	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
Delhi	13,850	93.2	47.0	821	87.3	74.7	81.7
North West	2,861	89.8	60.1	784	86.7	73.1	80.6
North	781	91.6	13.3	826	84.6	74.5	80.1
North East	1,768	91.8	62.5	849	84.8	68.9	77.5
East	1,463	98.7	41.6	843	89.6	79.3	84.9
New Delhi	179	100	2.5	820	88.6	76.3	83.2
Central	646	100	1.9	842	82.7	76.1	79.7
West	2,129	94.6	47.8	830	87.8	78.0	83.4
South West	1,755	86.3	61.3	784	89.9	75.6	83.6
South.	2,267	91.5	50.3	799	88.3	73.9	82.0
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, Delhi, 2007-08

Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7
1-4	6.6	6.4	6.9	8.2	8.4	8.1	6.5	6.3	6.8
5-9	9.4	9.4	9.4	11.8	10.7	13.2	9.3	9.3	9.2
10-14	10.4	10.2	10.7	11.1	10.8	11.5	10.4	10.2	10.6
15-19	10.8	11.5	9.9	10.7	11.4	9.7	10.8	11.5	9.9
20-24	11.2	11.5	10.9	11.0	10.3	11.8	11.2	11.6	10.9
25-29	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.3	10.5	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9
30-34	7.8	7.5	8.0	8.3	7.9	8.7	7.7	7.5	8.0
35-39	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.7	6.6	7.3	7.1	7.5
40-44	6.1	6.2	6.0	4.6	5.6	3.6	6.2	6.2	6.2
45-49	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.1	3.4	2.8	4.9	5.3	4.4
50-54	4.4	4.0	4.8	3.4	2.6	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.9
55-59	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	3.2	3.4	2.9
60-64	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.7
65-69	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.8
70-74	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3
75-79	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
80+	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Below 15	28.1	27.6	28.7	33.3	32.4	34.7	27.8	27.3	28.3
Number of Persons**	48,400	26,391	22,009	2,904	1,562	1,342	45,496	24,829	20,667
Sex ratio ¹	834	na	na	859	na	na	832	na	na

Note 1: 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, Delhi, 2007-08						
Age	Marital status				Total percent	Number of persons**
	Never married	Currently married	Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	Widowed/ divorced/ separated		
Total						
10-14	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,038
15-19	94.3	5.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	5,211
20-24	64.3	35.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	5,436
25-29	26.7	72.4	0.1	0.9	100.0	4,790
30-44	3.6	94.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	10,228
45-59	1.1	90.5	0.0	8.4	100.0	5,958
60+	0.8	63.9	0.1	35.2	100.0	3,164
Total	38.1	57.0	0.1	4.9	100.0	39,825
Male						
10-14	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,692
15-19	98.1	1.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	3,032
20-24	79.2	20.4	0.3	0.2	100.0	3,029
25-29	36.8	62.6	0.1	0.5	100.0	2,614
30-44	5.3	93.7	0.0	1.0	100.0	5,494
45-59	1.1	95.4	0.0	3.6	100.0	3,319
60+	0.8	80.3	0.1	18.8	100.0	1,610
Total	43.0	54.7	0.1	2.3	100.0	21,790
Female						
10-14	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,346
15-19	88.9	10.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	2,179
20-24	45.5	53.3	0.2	1.0	100.0	2,407
25-29	14.4	84.2	0.0	1.3	100.0	2,176
30-44	1.7	94.3	0.0	4.0	100.0	4,734
45-59	1.1	84.3	0.1	14.5	100.0	2,639
60+	0.7	47.0	0.2	52.1	100.0	1,554
Total	32.2	59.7	0.1	8.0	100.0	18,035
**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, Delhi, 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)	
District					
North West	24.2	20.7	12.4	10.1	23.5
North	25.1	21.4	11.5	7.6	28.3
North East	24.1	21.8	13.6	3.3	21.9
East	24.6	21.4	10.4	6.8	13.8
New Delhi	24.9	21.8	12.9	6.1	33.3
Central	26.6	22.7	4.7	1.9	8.8
West	25.0	22.0	11.0	3.6	28.8
South West	24.7	21.3	14.5	8.6	27.5
South	24.0	20.7	18.7	14.8	31.5
Rural	23.5	20.0	22.7	14.0	32.1
Urban	24.9	21.8	11.3	5.4	23.5
Delhi	24.8	21.6	12.1	6.0	24.2
Reference period: January 1 st , 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, Delhi, 2007-08

Years of schooling among those who are literate							Total Percent	Number of persons**
Age	Non- literate	Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more	Missing		
Total								
7-9	4.3	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,613
10-14	4.0	45.3	46.7	7.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	5,038
15-19	5.3	10.1	24.5	31.2	34.0	0.2	100.0	5,211
20-29	10.3	9.7	18.0	23.6	48.3	0.5	100.0	10,226
30-39	17.5	12.8	17.7	24.8	44.0	0.7	100.0	7,271
40-49	20.1	14.6	14.5	22.2	48.1	0.7	100.0	5,275
50+	28.5	18.5	14.1	21.0	45.0	1.3	100.0	6,804
Total	13.9	22.8	20.5	20.6	35.5	0.5	100.0	42,438
Male								
7-9	3.8	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,412
10-14	3.6	47.6	45.6	6.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,692
15-19	5.3	10.2	26.8	32.3	30.7	0.1	100.0	3,032
20-29	7.0	9.2	19.0	25.0	46.3	0.4	100.0	5,643
30-39	10.5	11.3	16.7	27.8	43.7	0.5	100.0	3,861
40-49	12.9	12.3	14.9	23.9	48.4	0.5	100.0	3,011
50+	15.3	14.7	13.5	22.5	48.2	1.1	100.0	3,551
Total	8.8	21.3	20.5	22.1	35.7	0.4	100.0	23,202
Female								
7-9	4.9	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,201
10-14	4.5	42.6	48.0	9.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	2,346
15-19	5.2	9.9	21.4	29.8	38.7	0.3	100.0	2,179
20-29	14.2	10.4	16.5	21.7	50.9	0.5	100.0	4,583
30-39	25.4	14.9	18.9	20.8	44.4	0.9	100.0	3,410
40-49	29.5	18.2	13.8	19.3	47.6	1.1	100.0	2,264
50+	43.0	24.7	15.1	18.7	39.8	1.7	100.0	3,253
Total	20.1	24.9	20.5	18.6	35.4	0.7	100.0	19,236
Note: **Unweighted cases.								
Contd....								

Note: **Unweighted cases.

Contd....

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, Delhi, 2007-08

Years of schooling among those who are literate							Total Percent	Number of persons**
Age	Non- literate	Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more	Missing		
Rural								
7-9	11.4	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	185
10-14	7.8	50.4	43.7	5.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	324
15-19	7.5	12.3	27.4	34.5	25.5	0.3	100.0	309
20-29	12.0	10.8	23.8	26.8	38.2	0.3	100.0	617
30-39	24.1	14.8	17.9	33.1	32.8	1.4	100.0	449
40-49	31.3	18.7	20.1	33.5	25.8	1.9	100.0	224
50+	46.2	26.3	19.3	25.5	25.5	3.3	100.0	335
Total	19.5	27.1	23.6	24.0	24.4	0.8	100.0	2,443
Male								
7-9	6.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86
10-14	9.1	56.5	38.1	4.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	170
15-19	7.5	15.0	28.5	34.7	21.9	0.0	100.0	179
20-29	6.3	8.9	23.3	28.4	38.8	0.6	100.0	324
30-39	13.9	10.9	17.5	32.5	37.8	1.3	100.0	243
40-49	19.4	14.5	16.0	34.5	32.4	2.6	100.0	139
50+	25.7	18.3	16.6	29.1	33.1	3.0	100.0	170
Total	12.1	24.4	21.9	25.6	27.1	1.0	100.0	1,311
Female								
7-9	15.7	98.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	99
10-14	6.5	43.9	49.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	154
15-19	7.4	8.6	25.9	34.2	30.5	0.8	100.0	130
20-29	18.3	13.2	24.5	24.8	37.5	0.0	100.0	293
30-39	36.2	21.1	18.6	33.9	24.9	1.5	100.0	206
40-49	51.0	30.0	31.2	30.8	8.0	0.0	100.0	85
50+	67.4	45.3	25.9	17.0	7.6	4.2	100.0	165
Total	28.0	30.9	26.2	21.7	20.6	0.6	100.0	1,132
Note: **Unweighted cases.								Contd,...

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, Delhi, 2007-08

Years of schooling among those who are literate							Total Percent	Number of persons**
Age	Non- literate	Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more	Missing		
Urban								
7-9	3.7	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,428
10-14	3.7	45.0	46.9	7.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	4,714
15-19	5.1	9.9	24.3	31.0	34.6	0.2	100.0	4,902
20-29	10.2	9.7	17.6	23.4	48.9	0.5	100.0	9,609
30-39	17.1	12.7	17.7	24.3	44.7	0.6	100.0	6,822
40-49	19.6	14.4	14.3	21.7	48.9	0.7	100.0	5,051
50+	27.6	18.2	13.9	20.9	45.8	1.3	100.0	6,469
Total	13.6	22.6	20.3	20.4	36.2	0.5	100.0	39,995
Male								
7-9	3.6	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,326
10-14	3.2	47.1	46.1	6.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,522
15-19	5.1	9.9	26.7	32.1	31.2	0.1	100.0	2,853
20-29	7.1	9.2	18.8	24.8	46.8	0.4	100.0	5,319
30-39	10.3	11.3	16.7	27.5	44.1	0.4	100.0	3,618
40-49	12.6	12.2	14.8	23.4	49.1	0.4	100.0	2,872
50+	14.8	14.5	13.4	22.2	48.9	1.0	100.0	3,381
Total	8.6	21.2	20.4	21.9	36.2	0.4	100.0	21,891
Female								
7-9	3.9	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,102
10-14	4.3	42.5	47.8	9.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	2,192
15-19	5.1	10.0	21.1	29.5	39.2	0.3	100.0	2,049
20-29	14.0	10.2	16.0	21.5	51.7	0.6	100.0	4,290
30-39	24.7	14.6	18.9	20.1	45.5	0.9	100.0	3,204
40-49	28.7	17.9	13.3	19.0	48.7	1.1	100.0	2,179
50+	41.7	24.1	14.7	18.7	40.8	1.6	100.0	3,088
Total	19.6	24.6	20.2	18.4	36.2	0.7	100.0	18,104
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 , Delhi, 2007-08

Age (years)	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
6-10	99.4	99.2	99.2	99.4	99.1	99.1	99.4	99.2	99.2
11-13	95.4	95.8	95.8	94.4	95.8	95.7	96.5	95.8	95.9
14-17	82.1	82.4	82.4	86.1	83.4	83.6	77.3	81.2	81.0
6-11	98.3	99.1	99.0	98.3	99.0	99.0	98.3	99.2	99.1
12-17	86.9	86.6	86.6	88.7	87.0	87.1	84.9	86.2	86.1
Total	93.3	93.1	93.1	94.2	93.4	93.4	92.4	92.9	92.8

TABLE 2.6 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL

Percentage of household population age less than 18 years who dropped out of school by main reasons, Delhi, 2007-08

Reasons	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
School too far	1.8	3.4	3.8	3.2	1.7	3.4
Transport not available	0.4	0.8	7.5	3.2	0.0	0.6
Further education not necessary	4.5	9.7	9.7	7.4	4.2	9.9
Required for household work	12.7	11.8	13.5	7.3	12.6	12.2
Required for work on family/business	1.1	0.5	3.9	0.0	1.0	0.6
Required for outside work	21.0	6.1	29.7	3.9	20.5	6.2
Required for outside work	10.6	17.3	11.3	13.8	10.6	17.6
Cost too much	0.2	2.1	-	-	0.2	2.3
No proper school	0.2	2.9	-	-	0.2	3.1
Not safe to send girls	10.7	7.6	0.0	14.5	11.4	7.1
For taking care of siblings	24.0	14.7	7.7	21.2	24.9	14.2
Not interested in studies	4.0	3.7	0.0	10.5	4.2	3.1
Repeated failures	0.2	2.4	0.0	7.7	0.2	2.0
Got married	8.4	17.1	13.0	7.3	8.1	17.9
Others						
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	429	381	24	28	405	353

Note: **Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	91.1	92.4	91.0
Female	8.9	7.6	9.0
Age (years)			
< 30	11.5	14.0	11.4
30-44	39.0	46.2	38.6
45-59	32.9	25.0	33.3
60+	16.6	14.8	16.7
Median age	45	40	45
Religion			
Hindu	82.9	88.0	82.6
Muslim	12.2	11.1	12.2
Christian	0.9	0.4	0.9
Sikh	3.2	0.3	3.3
Buddhist	0.1	0.2	0.1
Jain	0.7	0.0	0.8
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0
Caste/tribe			
Scheduled castes	20.4	21.3	20.3
Scheduled tribes	1.1	1.5	1.1
Other backward classes	26.7	35.6	26.2
Others	51.8	41.6	52.4
Number of usual members			
1	3.9	2.3	3.9
2	7.8	7.7	7.8
3	12.5	9.4	12.7
4	22.6	21.1	22.7
5	19.6	19.7	19.6
6	14.6	15.0	14.6
7	7.5	10.9	7.3
8	4.3	5.1	4.3
9+	7.2	8.7	7.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	5.0	5.3	4.9
Number of households**	9,689	537	9,152
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.			
**Unweighted cases.			

TABLE 2.8 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSETS

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

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity connection	98.7	92.1	99.1
Source of drinking water			
Improved source	99.7	100.0	99.6
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	67.7	37.2	69.5
Public tap/standpipe	16.1	18.0	16.0
Tube Well/bore well/hand pump	9.0	26.8	8.0
Other improved	5.6	18.1	2.6
Non Improved source	0.3	0.0	0.4
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation	91.5	70.6	92.7
Flush to sewer/septic/pit	89.6	70.1	90.7
Pit with slab	0.0	0.2	0.0
Pit ventilated improved	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	1.8	0.3	1.9
Not improved	8.5	29.4	7.3
Flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit	2.8	3.7	2.7
Pit without slab	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dry toilet	0.1	0.2	0.0
No toilet/open space	5.7	25.5	4.5
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	84.3	62.8	85.6
Electricity	0.7	0.7	0.7
Kerosene	7.4	5.5	7.6
Wood	4.1	10.9	3.7
Others	3.4	20.1	2.4
Type of house			
Kachha	2.8	7.0	2.6
Semi - pucca	10.5	20.9	9.9
Pucca	86.7	72.1	87.5
Number of rooms			
1	28.1	35.0	27.7
2	19.4	17.0	19.6
3+	52.5	48.0	52.7
Household assets			
Fan	95.0	86.6	95.5
Radio/transistor	31.9	24.6	32.3
Sewing machine	49.1	44.7	49.4
Television	84.0	73.8	84.6
Telephone	79.8	72.4	80.2
Bicycle	30.0	42.8	29.3
Motor cycle/ scooter	34.2	32.1	34.3
Car / Jeep	15.8	6.1	16.3
Tractor	0.4	2.8	0.3
Wealth Index			
Lowest	0.4	2.4	0.3
Second	0.8	3.4	0.7
Middle	3.2	6.0	3.0
Fourth	19.7	31.3	19.0
Highest	75.9	57.0	77.0
Number of households**	9,689	537	9,152
Note: **Unweighted cases.			

TABLE 2.9 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of household with selected characteristics by district, Delhi, 2007-08

District	With electricity	With drinking water ¹	With toilet facility ²	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in <i>pucca</i> house	Having BPL Card
North West	98.8	99.8	90.8	78.3	86.3	29.8
North	96.5	99.9	94.3	78.6	87.1	23.9
North East	99.6	99.7	98.0	82.6	89.1	36.6
East	98.4	99.3	96.0	88.4	94.1	21.7
New Delhi	99.9	99.9	95.8	85.3	73.6	5.1
Central	98.7	99.8	97.4	89.7	92.8	18.8
West	99.6	100.0	97.1	87.8	90.7	19.5
South West	99.6	98.9	92.1	88.0	81.6	9.2
South	97.5	99.8	85.8	82.2	84.1	9.4
Delhi	98.7	99.7	94.3	84.3	86.7	18.5

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, Delhi, 2007-08

Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Total percent
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	92.0	8.0	-	-	100.0
Middle school	64.0	36.0	-	-	100.0
Secondary school	44.0	48.0	8.0	-	100.0
Higher secondary school	28.0	56.0	12.0	4.0	100.0
College	4.0	28.0	32.0	36.0	100.0
Madarasa	16.0	48.0	20.0	16.0	100.0
Number of villages**	25				

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

TABLE 2.11 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

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

Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village ¹			More than 10km
		Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km	
Sub-Centre	24.0	52.0	80.0	80.0	20.0
Primary Health Centre	12.0	44.0	72.0	84.0	16.0
Community Health Centre	12.0	28.0	44.0	76.0	24.0
District/Govt. Hospital	4.0	24.0	28.0	76.0	24.0
Government Dispensary	28.0	60.0	80.0	92.0	8.0
Private Clinic	84.0	96.0	96.0	100.0	0.0
Private Hospital	36.0	72.0	80.0	92.0	8.0
AYUSH Health Facility ²	8.0	40.0	72.0	84.0	16.0

Note: ¹ Including facilities within villages.

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, Delhi, 2007-08

District	Percentage of villages with**							JSY Beneficiaries	VHSC	Aware of Untied fund ²	Number of villages
	Primary or middle school	Sub-centre	PHCs	Any government health facility ¹	Doctor	ASHA	Anganwadi workers				
North West	80.0	40.0	0.0	80.0	40.0	20.0	100.0	20.0	60.0	0.0	5
North	100.0	66.7	66.7	100.0	33.3	33.3	100.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	3
North East	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	4
East	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
West	100.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	0.0		2
South West	83.3	16.7	0.0	50.0	50.0	16.7	100.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	6
South	100.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	4
Delhi	92.0	24.0	12.0	52.0	40.0	28.0	96.0	28.0	28.0	0.0	25

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

TABLE 2.13 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT GOVERNMENT HEALTH PROGRAMMES

Percentage of ever married women (aged 15-49 years) who have heard about Government health programmes, among them, percentage who received information from specific sources, Delhi, 2007-08.

Health programmes	Women aware about programmes	Sources of knowledge									Number of women**
		T.V.	Radio	News paper/bo oks, etc.	Drama/Song/ Dance, etc.	Exhibition/ Mela	Group meeting/ Programmes	Doctor/ANM/AWW/ ASHA	Friends/Relatives	Others	
Antenatal care	97.5	75.2	6.0	33.0	0.2	0.2	3.1	53.3	50.9	0.3	7,911
Institutional Delivery	91.9	72.9	5.6	30.1	0.1	0.1	3.6	48.9	52.7	0.2	7,453
Breastfeeding	98.0	79.1	6.4	33.9	0.1	0.1	3.2	55.3	59.1	0.6	7,947
Immunization	99.3	83.6	7.3	40.7	0.2	0.2	2.3	65.1	52.1	1.1	8,054
Family Planning	98.5	87.8	8.1	45.3	0.2	0.1	2.7	46.0	49.1	1.6	7,990
Personal hygiene	98.0	85.0	6.9	38.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	33.1	56.5	1.2	7,954
Sanitation/Safe drinking water	98.1	86.4	7.3	37.8	0.2	0.2	1.9	35.4	54.8	1.1	7,960
Prevention of Sex Selection	92.6	86.2	5.8	36.3	0.1	0.1	2.1	37.8	41.0	1.3	7,513
Awareness about Government health programmes (based on response from household questionnaire)											Number of Household**
DOTS (Tuberculosis)	70.2	89.1	10.2	56.0	0.3	0.3	1.2	23.6	22.8	4.1	6,807
Leprosy eradication	59.4	89.1	10.0	54.0	0.4	0.3	1.6	24.6	22.4	2.7	5,756
Malaria/Dengue/Chikun											
Guinea	95.5	86.5	11.1	51.0	0.2	0.2	2.5	36.6	35.5	2.8	9,254
Prevention of sex selection	86.6	86.6	9.5	47.6	0.2	0.1	1.4	28.4	34.3	2.7	8,387
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 aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics, and place of residence, Delhi, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	2.9	6.6	2.7
20-24	14.0	18.8	13.7
25-29	20.1	22.8	19.9
30-34	19.7	23.0	19.4
35-39	18.1	13.3	18.4
40-44	15.4	9.3	15.8
45-49	9.9	6.2	10.1
Age at consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	28.3	39.1	27.6
18 years & above	71.7	60.9	72.4
Marital duration			
Less than 5 years	18.2	22.5	17.9
5-9 years	17.4	20.3	17.2
10-14 years	17.4	16.4	17.4
15 or more years	47.0	40.8	47.5
Woman's education			
Non-literate ^a			
Less than 5 years	25.5	31.8	25.0
5-9 years	3.7	6.3	3.5
10 or more years	26.9	30.5	26.6
	44.0	31.5	44.9
Non-literate ^{a†}			
10 or more years [†]	24.5	30.3	24.1
	44.7	33.7	45.5
Husband's education			
Non-literate ^a	10.6	13.8	10.3
Less than 5 years	3.0	3.1	3.0
5-9 years	26.9	27.9	26.9
10 or more years	59.3	55.0	59.5
Religion			
Hindu	81.3	90.8	80.6
Muslim	13.8	8.1	14.2
Christian	0.8	0.2	0.8
Sikh	3.4	0.6	3.6
Jain	0.7	0.0	0.7
Others	0.1	0.4	0.1
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	21.6	21.3	21.6
Scheduled tribes	1.1	1.2	1.1
Other backward classes	26.9	37.0	26.2
Others	50.4	40.6	51.1
Wealth index			
Lowest	0.4	2.3	0.3
Second	0.7	3.0	0.6
Middle	2.3	4.1	2.2
Fourth	16.7	27.0	16.0
Highest	79.9	63.6	81.0
Number of women (15-49)**	8,112	523	7,589
Number of women (15-44)**[†]	7,053	479	6,586

**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 aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and years of schooling, Delhi, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling				Total percent ^b	Number of women**
			0-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years		
Age group								
15-19	26.0	2.1	13.3	29.4	17.5	11.8	100.0	237
20-24	23.9	1.8	8.1	18.2	23.2	24.5	100.0	1,138
25-29	22.4	1.2	8.3	15.6	18.3	34.1	100.0	1,630
30-34	26.1	1.4	8.8	14.0	16.8	32.7	100.0	1,595
35-39	28.0	1.5	9.5	14.7	14.8	31.4	100.0	1,467
40-44	31.9	1.4	10.2	10.5	14.0	31.6	100.0	1,247
45-49	33.0	1.2	9.7	10.2	11.6	33.9	100.0	799
Place of residence								
Rural	35.0	0.9	9.5	17.5	19.3	17.8	100.0	523
Urban	26.4	1.5	9.2	14.4	16.5	31.9	100.0	7,590
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	72.3	2.9	10.2	10.0	3.0	0.9	100.0	857
Less than 5 years	60.5	1.2	15.8	12.9	7.0	2.1	100.0	241
5-9 years	42.0	2.1	15.7	21.0	13.5	5.4	100.0	2,183
10 or more years	10.2	0.9	5.7	12.6	21.1	49.5	100.0	4,809
Religion								
Hindu	25.9	1.1	9.1	14.6	17.2	32.0	100.0	6,593
Muslim	41.1	3.5	10.7	16.6	12.1	15.5	100.0	1,120
Christian	9.8	0.0	9.9	11.5	16.4	52.5	100.0	61
Sikh	5.1	1.1	6.9	7.3	26.2	53.4	100.0	274
Jain	1.8	0.0	0.0	10.6	5.3	82.2	100.0	56
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	40.7	1.6	12.7	18.0	15.4	11.4	100.0	1,748
Scheduled tribes	20.6	2.3	6.9	25.3	18.5	26.5	100.0	87
Other backward classes	36.7	1.5	9.7	15.4	15.8	20.9	100.0	2,190
Others	16.1	1.3	7.5	12.4	17.7	44.8	100.0	4,088
Wealth index								
Lowest	85.7	3.2	3.2	7.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	28
Second	83.6	0.0	12.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	56
Middle	70.1	3.1	14.2	9.9	1.0	1.6	100.0	190
Fourth	57.9	2.4	12.0	14.1	9.6	3.5	100.0	1,358
Highest	18.5	1.2	8.4	14.9	18.9	38.0	100.0	6,481
Delhi	27.0	1.4	9.2	14.6	16.7	30.9	100.0	8,112

Note: Total includes women with missing information on husband's education, who are not shown separately.

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 3.3 BIRTH ORDER

Percent distribution of births preceding three years of the survey among ever married women aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, Delhi, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Distribut ion of births [†]	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above [†]		
Age group								
15-19	2.4	86.4	13.6	0.0	0.0	12.7	100.0	74
20-24	31.0	55.6	31.3	8.7	4.4	42.8	100.0	816
25-29	40.0	34.4	33.4	17.2	15.0	63.4	100.0	876
30-34	20.2	18.8	26.9	19.3	35.0	80.1	100.0	410
35-39	5.6	9.9	22.2	17.2	50.7	88.5	100.0	122
40-44	0.7	(20.0)	(6.7)	(26.7)	(46.7)	83.3	100.0	15
45-49	na	*	*	*	*	na	100.0	1
Place of residence								
Rural	7.5	45.8	27.0	11.3	16.0	55.7	100.0	172
Urban	92.5	38.9	30.3	14.3	16.5	61.1	100.0	2,142
Education								
Non-literate ^a	26.5	22.2	23.5	17.0	37.2	76.5	100.0	605
Less than 5 years	4.1	37.6	23.9	17.5	21.0	67.4	100.0	85
5-9 years	28.3	38.2	29.5	18.3	13.9	62.1	100.0	670
10 or more years	41.2	51.2	35.2	8.9	4.6	48.9	100.0	954
Religion								
Hindu	77.7	40.5	30.5	14.8	14.2	59.6	100.0	1,794
Muslim	19.4	33.8	27.1	12.0	27.0	66.7	100.0	458
Christian	0.6	(71.4)	(28.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27.8	100.0	14
Sikh	2.1	40.9	41.0	11.3	6.8	55.1	100.0	44
Jain	0.2	*	*	*	*	62.5	100.0	3
Others	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	100.0	1
Caste/tribes								
Scheduled castes	23.9	37.2	30.0	13.5	19.3	63.6	100.0	540
Scheduled tribes	0.7	(33.3)	(33.3)	(26.7)	(6.7)	66.7	100.0	15
Other backward classes	31.1	36.7	28.2	14.5	20.5	63.4	100.0	744
Others	44.3	42.6	31.4	13.9	12.1	57.1	100.0	1,015
Wealth index								
Lowest	0.9	(5.3)	(15.8)	(5.3)	(73.7)	86.2	100.0	19
Second	1.4	6.8	13.8	17.1	62.3	91.1	100.0	29
Middle	4.0	20.8	28.1	16.7	34.4	76.2	100.0	101
Fourth	24.7	31.4	25.1	17.9	25.7	69.1	100.0	578
Highest	69.0	44.5	32.5	12.6	10.4	55.8	100.0	1,587
Delhi	100.0 3,253	- 39.4	- 30.1	- 14.1	- 16.5	- 60.7	- 100.0	- 2,314

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; because of less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates, but did not attended 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 aged 15-49 years by birth order and district, Delhi, 2007-08					
District	Birth order				Number of Births**
	1	2	3	4+	
North West	40.6	24.4	16.1	19.0	292
North	35.1	27.5	20.7	16.6	236
North East	35.2	30.0	15.7	19.1	318
East	44.3	25.8	15.2	14.7	258
New Delhi	37.8	28.6	14.8	18.8	215
Central	40.9	38.2	8.9	12.1	220
West	41.1	27.9	17.2	13.9	242
South West	44.4	37.0	9.7	8.8	238
South	36.1	31.0	14.0	18.9	295
Delhi	39.3	29.8	14.8	16.1	2,314
** Unweighted cases (Based on district weight).					

TABLE 3.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN

Mean children ever born (MCEB) according to selected background characteristics of ever married women aged 15-49 years and 40-49 years, Delhi, 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	Male	Female	Number of Women**	Total	Male	Female	Number of Women**	
Age group									
15-19	0.36	0.19	0.17	237	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.17	0.61	0.56	1,138	na	na	na	na	na
25-29	1.98	1.05	0.93	1,630	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	2.73	1.49	1.24	1,595	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	3.02	1.64	1.38	1,467	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	3.37	1.88	1.49	1,247	3.37	1.88	1.49	1,247	3.37
45-49	3.56	1.90	1.66	799	3.56	1.90	1.66	799	na
Residence									
Rural	2.56	1.36	1.20	523	4.29	2.27	2.02	81	4.36
Urban	2.53	1.37	1.16	7,590	3.41	1.87	1.54	1,965	3.33
Education									
Non-literate ^a	3.54	1.92	1.62	2,064	4.54	2.50	2.05	617	4.53
Less than 5 years	3.09	1.65	1.44	299	4.06	2.14	1.92	80	4.10
5-9 years	2.59	1.38	1.21	2,179	3.67	1.97	1.71	461	3.60
10 or more years	1.86	1.02	0.84	3,571	2.51	1.40	1.11	888	2.43
Religion									
Hindu	2.46	1.34	1.12	6,593	3.32	1.82	1.50	1,687	3.23
Muslim	3.18	1.66	1.52	1,120	5.03	2.76	2.27	222	5.04
Christian	1.85	1.00	0.85	61	(2.30)	(1.25)	(1.1)	20	2.23
Sikh	2.03	1.13	0.90	274	2.54	1.31	1.22	95	2.48
Jain	1.69	1.07	0.62	56	(2.10)	(1.38)	(0.71)	21	2.31
Others	*	*	*	9	*	*	*	1	3.00
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	2.81	1.52	1.29	1,748	4.07	2.18	1.88	396	4.05
Scheduled tribes	2.39	1.30	1.09	87	(2.79)	(1.53)	(1.3)	19	2.57
Other backward classes	2.68	1.44	1.24	2,190	3.93	2.21	1.72	461	3.91
Others	2.33	1.27	1.06	4,088	3.06	1.67	1.39	1,170	2.90
Wealth index									
Lowest	4.29	2.28	2.01	28	*	*	*	5	6.50
Second	4.37	2.40	1.97	56	*	*	*	9	7.47
Middle	3.36	1.81	1.55	190	5.17	2.76	2.41	37	5.09
Fourth	2.98	1.61	1.37	1,358	4.70	2.58	2.12	199	4.56
Highest	2.38	1.29	1.09	6,481	3.24	1.78	1.47	1,796	3.16
Delhi	2.53	1.37	1.16	8,113	3.45	1.89	1.56	2,046	3.37

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

na = Not applicable.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* 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 aged 15-49 years by desire for additional child, by number of surviving children, Delhi, 2007-08

	Number of surviving children					
Desire for children	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon ¹	47.9	16.7	2.6	1.3	0.7	9.3
Want another later ²	35.2	35.7	5.0	1.2	0.5	12.0
Want another, undecided when	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
Undecided	4.4	3.0	0.8	0.2	0.4	1.4
Want no more	3.1	37.2	65.1	45.9	49.6	46.6
Sterilized ³	0.1	2.6	21.5	47.2	42.8	25.3
Declared infecund	3.9	2.8	4.4	3.9	5.7	4.2
Inconsistent response	4.4	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	835	1,359	2,513	1,633	1,446	7,786
Wanting no more children (15-44) [†]	3.0	37.7	84.5	89.9	91.2	62.6
Number of women (15-44)** [†]	824	1,289	1,810	776	705	5,404
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	6.9	25.4	48.8	76.3	(81.8)	22.4
Girl	4.9	16.1	16.9	8.7	(0.0)	11.0
Doesn't matter	67.7	44.2	26.1	8.6	(13.7)	50.6
Up to God	20.5	14.3	8.3	6.4	(4.5)	15.9
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women ^{4**}	739	740	207	45	22	1,753
** 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 aged 15-49 years by outcomes preceding three years of the survey according to background characteristics, Delhi, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Age group						
15-19	66.0	1.8	0.9	31.3	100.0	110
20-24	88.0	0.5	1.8	9.6	100.0	916
25-29	88.9	0.2	3.3	7.6	100.0	982
30-34	84.8	0.4	7.1	7.7	100.0	481
35-39	85.3	0.7	7.7	6.3	100.0	143
40-44	(73.7)	(5.3)	(10.5)	(10.5)	100.0	19
45-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Sex-composition of living children ¹						
One son only	88.8	0.5	2.6	8.2	100.0	420
One daughter only	89.3	0.7	1.9	8.0	100.0	412
One son, one daughter only	88.2	0.0	4.7	7.0	100.0	440
Two sons only	92.0	0.0	5.2	2.8	100.0	249
Three sons only	97.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	39
Three daughters only	94.8	0.0	0.0	5.2	100.0	37
Four and above	91.9	0.3	5.7	2.1	100.0	382
Woman's Education						
Non-literate ^a	88.1	0.7	3.2	8.0	100.0	679
Less than 5 years	82.3	0.0	6.9	10.7	100.0	101
5-9 years	85.6	0.5	4.0	9.9	100.0	773
10 or more years	86.8	0.3	3.5	9.4	100.0	1,099
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	89.1	0.6	2.2	8.0	100.0	311
Less than 5 years	87.8	0.0	4.1	8.1	100.0	97
5-9 years	86.2	0.7	4.6	8.5	100.0	860
10 or more years	86.3	0.3	3.4	10.0	100.0	1,378
Religion						
Hindu	85.9	0.4	3.6	10.1	100.0	2,071
Muslim	89.4	1.0	3.7	5.9	100.0	510
Christian	(93.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	100.0	15
Sikh	86.0	0.0	10.0	4.0	100.0	50
Jain	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Others	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	84.3	0.3	4.1	11.3	100.0	634
Scheduled tribes	(88.2)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(5.9)	100.0	17
Other backward classes	87.6	0.6	3.3	8.5	100.0	847
Others	87.2	0.5	3.7	8.6	100.0	1,154
Wealth index						
Lowest	(90.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.5)	100.0	21
Second	96.6	0.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	30
Middle	90.9	0.0	1.8	7.3	100.0	109
Fourth	87.4	0.6	2.8	9.1	100.0	658
Highest	85.9	0.5	4.1	9.5	100.0	1,834
Delhi	86.6	0.5	3.7	9.2	100.0	2,652

() 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.

¹ 135 cases with no child were excluded.

TABLE 3.8 OUTCOME OF PREGNANCY BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts/State	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
North West	87.0	0.8	4.9	7.4	100.0	333
North	85.5	0.0	3.2	11.3	100.0	274
North East	84.2	1.4	4.2	10.1	100.0	367
East	82.4	0.3	6.7	10.6	100.0	304
New Delhi	88.4	0.6	1.6	9.4	100.0	240
Central	83.2	0.0	5.4	11.4	100.0	260
West	88.4	0.0	3.1	8.5	100.0	272
South West	87.8	0.1	2.2	9.9	100.0	267
South	89.0	0.7	2.8	7.5	100.0	335
Delhi	86.6	0.5	3.7	9.2	100.0	2,652

** Unweighted cases (Based on district weight).

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, Delhi, 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	92.4	79.2	15.8	3.3	66
20-24	93.4	71.0	30.9	2.3	708
25-29	92.4	58.7	42.2	1.6	972
30-34	91.1	59.9	42.5	1.8	537
35 +	82.5	56.3	45.6	1.9	194
No of living children					
0	*	*	*	*	3
1	97.8	58.6	44.5	1.4	804
2	94.4	60.4	41.4	1.3	801
3	90.5	70.7	29.8	2.7	401
4+	77.4	70.2	27.8	3.3	468
Residence					
Rural	88.2	62.0	38.8	1.9	184
Urban	91.9	63.0	38.5	1.9	2,293
Education					
Non-literate ^a	74.9	70.7	27.5	3.3	598
Less than five years	90.8	75.7	21.8	2.6	86
5-9 years	94.8	76.9	24.2	2.6	699
10 or more years	98.8	50.2	53.1	0.8	1,094
Religion					
Hindu	91.9	63.7	38.0	1.9	1,940
Muslim	88.7	62.5	37.7	2.5	454
Christian	(100.0)	(26.7)	(66.6)	(0.0)	15
Sikh	100.0	54.9	46.8	0.0	60
Other	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	88.0	75.0	26.9	2.0	571
Scheduled tribes	(93.7)	(53.6)	(53.1)	(0.0)	16
Other backward classes	90.0	69.1	31.2	2.5	758
Others	94.5	53.4	48.4	1.5	1,132
Wealth index					
Lowest	(28.3)	(81.7)	(18.3)	(0.0)	18
Second	48.6	75.4	30.9	0.0	32
Middle	70.7	62.4	23.2	8.9	79
Fourth	83.6	75.4	21.9	2.9	582
Highest	96.7	59.2	43.9	1.4	1,766
Delhi (15-49)	91.6	62.9	38.5	1.9	2,477
Delhi (15-44)[†]	91.6	63.0	38.5	1.9	2,473

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. ^{**} Unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 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, Delhi, 2007-08

District	Place of antenatal check-up ^a			Any ANC	Number of Women**
	Government ¹ health facility	Private ² health facility	Community ³ based services		
North West	58.6	41.6	2.3	88.0	295
North	61.4	39.1	3.2	92.6	244
North East	69.1	35.4	3.5	89.7	325
East	57.6	44.8	3.7	92.7	287
New Delhi	74.6	28.2	0.6	91.0	247
Central	60.4	41.2	1.7	96.2	229
West	56.5	42.7	1.2	93.2	247
South West	64.7	36.7	.6	94.4	275
South	65.5	32.9	1.4	91.6	328
Delhi (15-49)	62.9	38.5	1.9	91.6	2,477
Delhi (15-44)[†]	63.0	38.5	1.9	91.6	2,473

[#] 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, Delhi, 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	66.4	34.5	67.9	67.1	72.5	66.7	31.9	62.0	66
20-24	78.2	36.8	73.8	77.5	80.9	79.7	39.8	67.7	708
25-29	77.7	41.4	73.1	79.3	81.4	77.0	43.4	69.1	972
30-34	78.1	42.3	74.7	78.9	80.4	80.1	48.4	71.2	537
35+	68.1	39.7	64.0	69.1	68.1	67.6	42.8	60.9	194
No of living children									
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
1	87.9	50.0	84.2	89.7	90.1	87.4	51.4	81.6	804
2	82.9	43.3	77.7	82.8	84.2	81.9	46.7	73.5	801
3	73.0	30.6	67.0	70.0	74.9	74.2	37.1	62.0	401
4+	51.0	24.9	49.8	54.6	58.6	55.3	28.1	42.3	468
Residence									
Rural	66.5	36.6	62.6	67.1	63.7	69.2	38.8	59.3	184
Urban	77.7	40.2	73.6	78.4	81.1	78.1	43.4	69.0	2,293
Education									
Non- literate ^a	45.8	20.9	42.1	47.0	53.1	50.8	20.9	36.7	598
Less than five years	69.3	32.3	71.0	71.3	72.1	74.5	34.7	53.8	86
5-9 years	79.9	37.1	74.4	79.1	81.8	78.7	41.5	66.2	699
10 or more years	92.7	52.8	88.8	93.9	93.7	91.5	57.0	88.2	1,094
Religion									
Hindu	77.6	40.6	73.4	78.6	80.3	78.7	43.3	69.2	1,940
Muslim	70.9	34.7	66.8	70.5	74.7	69.2	39.2	60.4	454
Christian	(93.4)	(53.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(80.1)	(93.4)	15
Sikh	93.3	51.7	88.4	95.0	95.0	90.0	55.0	90.0	60
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled Castes	71.7	35.2	67.4	71.0	74.9	73.3	38.2	62.3	571
Scheduled Tribes	(87.4)	(43.8)	(81.1)	(87.4)	(81.2)	(81.3)	(62.5)	(75.0)	16
Backward Classes	72.4	36.2	69.1	73.0	75.2	74.0	40.7	61.5	758
Others	82.4	44.8	77.9	83.9	85.2	81.8	46.9	75.8	1,132
Wealth index									
Lowest	(18.0)	(0.0)	(12.8)	(23.2)	(28.3)	(20.7)	(10.4)	(10.4)	18
Second	24.3	15.2	15.2	21.4	24.4	27.6	3.1	9.1	32
Middle	30.2	11.4	37.9	33.0	36.5	40.4	8.9	24.2	79
Fourth	56.7	26.0	52.1	58.0	62.4	59.8	28.3	43.1	582
Highest	87.3	46.8	82.9	87.7	89.0	86.5	50.6	80.3	1,766
Delhi (15-49)	76.9	40.0	72.8	77.6	79.8	77.4	43.1	68.3	2,477
Delhi (15-44)[†]	76.9	39.9	72.8	77.6	79.8	77.5	43.1	68.3	2,473

Note: [#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses

() 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, Delhi, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Breast feeding	Keep baby warm	Cleanliness	Spacing	Limiting	Nutrition	Institutional delivery	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	64.1	52.6	50.7	50.6	34.8	51.1	42.6	66
20-24	73.9	60.5	60.7	55.0	46.3	60.5	45.4	708
25-29	76.0	62.5	63.7	59.4	53.7	62.4	50.3	972
30-34	79.9	67.4	69.9	63.5	55.6	69.1	55.6	537
35+	77.5	60.6	67.5	57.5	45.0	58.8	50.6	194
No of living children								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
1	78.0	67.7	66.1	64.8	54.9	68.1	53.1	804
2	77.7	62.5	67.8	58.3	53.2	63.6	52.5	801
3	75.1	60.6	67.9	58.6	50.6	63.3	49.6	401
4+	68.7	53.6	48.2	46.2	37.2	48.9	37.6	468
Residence								
Rural	74.9	61.7	59.4	61.6	54.6	62.1	51.2	184
Urban	76.1	62.6	64.4	58.4	50.5	62.8	49.7	2,293
Education								
Non-literate ^a	60.4	44.4	46.3	44.1	31.9	48.1	36.0	598
Less than 5 years	75.6	59.8	58.4	46.8	34.1	53.5	42.5	86
5-9 years	73.2	59.6	61.7	54.5	49.6	60.0	46.4	699
10 or more year	84.3	72.1	73.4	68.1	60.7	71.1	58.2	1,094
Religion								
Hindu	76.6	62.9	65.4	59.6	52.2	64.5	50.4	1,940
Muslim	71.5	59.8	57.1	51.3	43.9	54.4	47.1	454
Christian	(80.0)	(80.0)	(80.0)	(93.4)	(59.9)	(66.7)	(53.3)	15
Sikh	85.0	68.3	70.0	68.3	51.6	61.6	51.7	60
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	70.6	56.6	57.6	52.0	49.0	58.4	45.1	571
Scheduled Tribes	(66.6)	(60.0)	(66.6)	(73.3)	(66.7)	(66.8)	(60.1)	16
Other backward classes	73.5	61.2	63.0	56.2	47.6	60.1	46.3	758
Others	80.3	66.3	67.8	63.1	53.5	66.4	54.1	1,132
Wealth index								
Lowest	(55.0)	(36.5)	(63.3)	(63.3)	(26.8)	(36.8)	(18.4)	18
Second	43.4	25.1	12.3	18.6	6.4	31.5	0.0	32
Middle	48.2	28.9	32.2	41.1	30.7	43.3	28.8	79
Fourth	65.3	51.2	52.3	46.8	40.1	50.5	39.6	582
Highest	80.3	67.3	69.0	62.9	55.0	67.2	54.0	1,766
Delhi	76.0	62.6	64.1	58.6	50.8	62.7	49.8	2,477
[#] 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.								

TABLE 4.5 (A) ANTENATAL CARE

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] by the number of antenatal check-up and the stage of pregnancy at the time of first check-up during pregnancy according to selected background characteristics, Delhi, 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	7.6	4.1	20.0	68.3	46.9	42.4	3.1	66
20-24	9.3	3.5	16.0	71.3	57.4	32.8	2.6	708
25-29	9.9	2.7	14.5	73.0	58.7	30.7	2.4	972
30-34	10.9	3.1	13.6	72.4	60.3	28.4	1.5	537
35+	20.1	2.1	11.8	66.1	49.5	29.3	2.1	194
No of living children								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
1	5.9	1.5	12.4	80.3	68.0	28.2	1.1	804
2	7.5	2.5	12.3	77.7	62.1	29.0	2.4	801
3	11.0	4.9	18.4	65.7	47.4	38.8	4.0	401
4+	24.1	5.0	19.3	51.6	40.8	33.0	2.3	468
Residence								
Rural	12.3	6.6	22.5	58.6	59.3	25.6	2.7	184
Urban	10.5	2.7	14.0	72.8	57.5	31.5	2.2	2,293
Education								
Non literate ^a	27.1	7.1	17.8	48.0	40.2	29.2	4.8	598
Less than 5 years	11.6	2.4	25.1	60.9	50.0	33.8	4.6	86
5-9 years	7.2	2.7	17.5	72.7	51.7	40.5	2.0	699
10 or more years	3.8	1.0	10.2	84.9	71.7	25.7	0.7	1,094
Religion								
Hindu	10.4	2.9	14.7	72.1	58.4	31.0	2.0	1,940
Muslim	13.5	4.0	15.6	67.0	52.8	31.1	3.7	454
Christian	(6.6)	(0.0)	(13.4)	(80.1)	(73.3)	(26.7)	(0.0)	15
Sikh	0.0	0.0	8.4	91.6	63.4	34.9	0.0	60
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	14.4	4.0	13.9	67.7	51.2	33.8	2.1	571
Scheduled tribes	(12.6)	(6.3)	(12.4)	(68.7)	(74.9)	(18.8)	(0.0)	16
Other backward classes	12.2	3.4	16.7	67.7	53.1	32.7	3.4	758
Others	7.7	2.2	13.7	76.4	63.7	28.6	1.5	1,132
Wealth index								
Lowest	(71.7)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(23.1)	(23.1)	(5.2)	(0.0)	18
Second	51.4	12.2	15.2	21.2	24.3	21.2	3.0	32
Middle	30.5	6.3	29.3	33.9	26.5	34.1	7.6	79
Fourth	18.3	6.1	19.5	56.0	43.9	35.3	3.5	582
Highest	5.8	1.7	12.5	80.0	64.6	29.9	1.6	1,766
Delhi (15-49)	10.7	3.0	14.6	71.7	57.7	31.0	2.2	2,477
Delhi (15-44)[†]	10.6	3.0	14.6	71.7	57.5	31.0	2.2	2,473

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.

[†] 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 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, Delhi, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup			Number of Women**
	0	1	2+	No IFA/ syrup	Consumed IFA for at least 3 months	Full ANC ^b	
Age group							
15-19	9.1	3.0	87.8	13.6	22.8	18.5	66
20-24	7.3	5.5	86.7	15.1	37.2	31.2	708
25-29	8.4	3.6	87.5	14.0	40.2	34.9	972
30-34	9.8	2.7	86.8	13.6	42.6	34.2	537
35+	19.1	4.6	74.8	18.6	43.3	39.3	194
No of living children							
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
1	2.6	3.6	93.4	12.4	49.6	42.5	804
2	6.0	4.3	88.7	12.1	45.4	38.6	801
3	10.5	3.2	86.2	14.4	31.1	25.6	401
4+	25.2	5.0	69.0	22.6	20.5	17.2	468
Residence							
Rural	12.9	6.3	80.8	18.0	27.9	21.4	184
Urban	9.0	3.8	86.5	14.3	40.6	34.6	2,293
Education							
Non literate ^a	27.9	6.8	64.8	22.8	16.1	14.3	598
Less than 5 years	10.4	2.3	87.3	23.3	18.8	15.2	86
5-9 years	5.4	4.3	89.3	15.3	35.2	28.1	699
10 or more years	1.4	2.5	95.7	8.9	57.1	49.2	1,094
Religion							
Hindu	8.7	3.8	87.0	13.3	40.7	34.5	1,940
Muslim	13.2	5.1	80.8	21.1	30.7	26.5	454
Christian	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(66.7)	(53.3)	15
Sikh	1.7	4.9	93.4	10.0	61.6	50.0	60
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled castes	13.2	3.9	82.2	15.3	34.2	28.7	571
Scheduled tribes	(6.3)	(6.2)	(87.4)	(24.8)	(50.1)	(37.5)	16
Other backward classes	10.8	4.1	84.5	16.6	34.1	27.7	758
Others	6.3	4.0	89.2	12.7	46.0	40.0	1,132
Wealth index							
Lowest	(76.8)	(7.6)	(15.6)	(0.0)	(10.4)	(5.6)	18
Second	54.4	0.0	45.6	14.9	15.3	9.1	32
Middle	33.1	6.3	60.6	27.9	7.6	5.0	79
Fourth	18.3	6.4	74.6	23.4	20.6	16.0	582
Highest	3.6	3.2	92.6	11.2	48.2	41.5	1,766
Delhi (15-49)	9.3	4.0	86.1	14.6	39.7	33.6	2,477
Delhi (15-44)[†]	9.2	4.2	86.5	14.6	39.6	33.6	2,473

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 DISTRICTPercentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by districts, Delhi, 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**
North West	59.2	71.5	87.6	50.4	36.0	71.4	295
North	55.1	74.2	91.2	50.2	36.4	72.5	244
North East	54.0	64.0	87.7	36.1	24.2	72.5	325
East	55.9	73.2	92.3	34.8	25.8	73.9	287
New Delhi	52.6	69.5	89.9	43.8	31.4	59.2	247
Central	59.2	79.0	95.2	46.5	39.9	65.5	229
West	62.9	75.7	92.3	46.1	37.3	66.2	247
South West	61.5	73.1	93.9	50.4	40.1	54.4	275
South	57.5	69.5	91.4	47.4	34.7	58.2	328
Delhi (15-49)	57.7	71.7	90.1	45.4	33.6	66.4	2,477
Delhi (15-44)[†]	57.5	71.7	90.7	45.3	33.6	66.5	2,473

[#] 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, Delhi, 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	60.8	39.2	3.0	63.8	66
20-24	66.7	33.1	3.9	70.6	708
25-29	69.0	30.2	2.4	71.4	972
30-34	72.5	27.2	2.4	74.9	537
35+	67.1	31.9	2.5	69.6	194
No of living children					
0	*	*	*	*	3
1	83.1	16.6	2.8	85.9	804
2	73.7	25.7	2.3	76.0	801
3	61.0	38.7	2.8	63.8	401
4+	42.2	56.7	4.1	46.3	468
Residence					
Rural	57.0	42.5	4.3	61.3	184
Urban	69.7	29.8	2.7	72.4	2,293
Education					
Non literate ^a	37.5	61.8	4.2	41.7	598
Less than 5 years	52.8	47.2	2.4	55.2	86
5-9 years	65.5	34.0	3.5	69.0	699
10 or more years	89.2	10.3	1.8	91.0	1,094
Religion					
Hindu	70.0	29.4	2.8	72.8	1,940
Muslim	59.3	40.3	3.7	63.0	454
Christian	(86.7)	(13.3)	0.0	(86.7)	15
Sikh	90.0	8.3	1.7	91.7	60
Others	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	58.0	41.3	3.9	61.9	571
Scheduled tribes	(87.4)	(12.6)	(0.0)	(87.4)	16
Other backward classes	63.4	35.9	3.2	66.6	758
Others	77.4	22.2	2.3	79.7	1,132
Wealth index					
Lowest	(28.4)	(71.6)	(0.0)	(28.4)	18
Second	12.2	87.8	0.0	12.2	32
Middle	20.2	78.6	2.5	22.7	79
Fourth	42.8	56.5	4.3	47.1	582
Highest	80.9	18.6	2.6	83.5	1,766
Delhi (15-49)	68.7	30.7	2.9	71.6	2,477
Delhi (15-44)[†]	68.6	30.8	3.2	71.8	2,473

[#] 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, Delhi, 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	26.8	4.8	68.4	173	1,994	7,675	5.0	41
20-24	25.4	8.5	66.1	129	2,467	12,696	3.6	480
25-29	32.6	9.8	57.6	148	3,061	13,599	2.8	674
30-34	34.2	8.4	57.5	175	2,992	14,314	2.3	394
35+	28.3	9.9	61.8	83	2,921	14,954	3.4	131
No of living children								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
1	37.7	8.2	54.1	163	2,981	14,408	2.2	679
2	32.7	10.7	56.6	112	2,904	14,837	3.6	590
3	22.7	10.1	67.2	225	2,699	10,852	4.1	247
4+	9.4	5.5	85.2	82	2,082	9,277	3.2	202
Residence								
Rural	44.0	4.2	51.8	286	2,637	10,973	1.6	108
Urban	29.6	9.3	61.1	134	2,800	13,837	3.2	1,612
Education								
Non literate ^a	9.6	6.1	84.4	115	2,068	6,594	3.8	230
Less than 5	15.9	0.0	84.1	263	2,856	14,423	1.8	50
5-9 years	16.1	8.6	75.3	116	2,552	11,014	3.7	463
10 or more years	43.0	10.3	46.7	162	3,215	15,173	2.5	977
Religion								
Hindu	32.8	9.3	57.9	164	2,881	14,272	2.8	1,373
Muslim	14.4	7.4	78.3	67	2,405	9,005	4.1	272
Christian	(46.1)	(0.0)	(53.9)	(75)	(2,003)	(23,823)	(0.0)	13
Sikh	45.6	7.2	47.2	106	2,727	14,177	3.3	55
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Castes	19.5	9.1	71.4	151	2,104	10,953	2.0	339
Scheduled Tribes	(28.4)	(21.3)	(50.2)	(100)	(1,830)	(20,012)	(0.0)	14
Other backward classes	24.8	8.2	67.0	111	2,535	12,314	3.9	484
Others	37.8	9.1	53.0	161	3,310	14,709	3.2	883
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Middle	(4.9)	(9.9)	(85.2)	(110)	(1,406)	(3,993)	(5.0)	20
Fourth	13.9	3.6	82.6	166	2,297	7,584	2.9	253
Highest	33.9	10.0	56.2	140	2,963	14,277	3.1	1,438
Delhi (15-49)	30.5	9.0	60.6	144	2,790	13,634	3.1	1,720
Delhi (15-44)[†]	30.6	9.0	60.5	145	2,790	13,652	3.1	1,700

[#] 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 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 CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by districts, Delhi, 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**
North West	65.4	33.7	5.0	70.5	295
North	73.9	24.6	1.7	75.0	244
North East	59.0	40.8	5.3	64.1	325
East	74.5	24.9	2.1	76.6	287
New Delhi	70.9	28.3	2.2	73.4	247
Central	88.1	11.3	0.7	89.1	229
West	67.5	32.2	2.8	70.2	247
South West	69.4	30.8	2.5	71.5	275
South	59.2	39.3	2.2	61.9	328
Delhi (15-49)	68.7	30.7	2.9	71.6	2,477
Delhi (15-44)[†]	68.6	30.8	3.2	71.8	2,473

[#] 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 INSTITUTIONS FOR DELIVERY

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

Background characteristics	Reason										Number of women**
	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/ No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Custody	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of knowledge	Other	
Age group											
15-19	15.5	0.0	11.6	38.5	15.0	0.0	15.5	7.8	3.9	0.0	26
20-24	14.7	6.5	5.1	26.8	20.9	7.2	17.2	8.3	2.9	3.8	238
25-29	14.6	7.2	4.7	21.5	23.9	5.4	23.3	7.1	3.1	3.4	296
30-34	17.7	7.3	4.1	22.6	21.1	7.4	20.7	4.1	2.7	4.8	146
35+	28.5	13.0	1.6	14.5	17.8	3.2	22.5	1.6	4.8	1.6	63
No of living children											
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
1	11.9	8.2	7.5	25.3	18.7	6.8	19.5	8.3	2.2	4.5	134
2	10.0	5.9	3.8	28.0	24.2	6.2	20.0	8.1	1.9	3.3	210
3	12.7	4.7	3.2	23.7	23.5	5.7	22.4	6.9	2.5	3.2	157
4+	25.9	9.3	4.9	18.3	20.2	5.6	20.6	4.0	5.0	3.4	267
Residence											
Rural	16.3	11.0	12.8	29.4	22.4	3.8	22.5	6.3	4.1	0.0	76
Urban	16.4	6.8	3.8	22.7	21.6	6.2	20.3	6.5	3.0	3.9	693
Education											
Non literate ^a	22.3	8.1	5.0	18.9	20.0	6.2	21.2	6.1	5.1	3.8	373
Less than 5 years	12.6	8.6	5.0	29.6	14.8	7.4	17.2	7.4	0.0	2.4	40
5-9 years	10.7	6.2	4.2	24.3	25.2	7.0	21.7	7.0	2.1	3.3	243
10 or more years	10.5	6.2	4.5	34.1	22.1	2.7	17.1	6.3	0.0	3.6	113
Religion											
Hindu	16.6	7.9	5.0	23.8	22.9	5.9	19.8	5.4	3.1	3.5	578
Muslim	16.1	5.4	3.8	22.1	18.6	6.0	21.8	9.7	3.3	3.8	183
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes											
Scheduled castes	18.3	7.3	2.9	19.1	23.4	5.9	23.9	6.7	2.1	3.8	239
Scheduled tribes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Other backward classes	17.4	8.3	5.5	24.0	21.8	5.5	19.6	6.1	4.4	2.6	274
Others	13.7	6.1	5.5	26.9	19.3	6.7	18.5	6.7	2.8	4.3	254
Wealth index											
Lowest	(30.8)	(0.0)	(15.4)	(30.8)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(15.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	13
Second	15.3	32.7	6.9	34.4	17.4	6.8	13.8	6.9	0.0	0.0	28
Middle	27.4	3.2	6.4	19.5	11.3	9.7	24.2	6.5	3.4	3.3	62
Fourth	20.7	7.0	4.6	18.7	24.5	4.5	20.2	6.3	4.0	3.6	331
Highest	9.5	6.3	3.9	27.4	21.5	6.9	20.9	6.9	2.7	3.9	335
Delhi	16.4	7.2	4.7	23.4	21.7	6.0	20.6	6.5	3.1	3.5	769

[#] 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 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 complication during delivery and type of complications during delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Delhi, 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	71.4	62.7	12.6	35.8	71.3	4.2	2.1	2.1	66
20-24	72.1	44.6	10.4	38.6	74.9	6.6	3.4	1.3	708
25-29	69.7	48.3	9.1	38.8	68.2	8.3	4.3	0.7	972
30-34	64.2	42.1	11.2	38.2	66.1	10.4	5.5	1.1	537
35+	68.1	46.1	10.4	28.3	70.9	5.2	6.0	1.5	194
No of living children									
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
1	74.2	46.1	10.0	39.6	72.6	7.9	3.8	1.0	804
2	67.6	48.6	9.6	35.3	69.0	7.9	4.5	0.9	801
3	64.6	38.0	11.1	39.6	68.1	8.6	5.7	1.5	401
4+	66.5	49.2	10.4	36.7	68.9	6.8	3.8	1.3	468
Residence									
Rural	68.8	56.4	6.8	40.1	67.1	8.9	8.3	1.3	184
Urban	69.1	45.3	10.4	37.5	70.3	7.8	4.0	1.1	2,293
Number of ANC Visits									
No visit	63.1	49.0	13.1	30.0	72.1	5.0	0.0	1.2	263
1	74.6	50.1	7.1	37.2	65.8	9.7	0.0	1.8	74
2	59.4	52.1	5.1	36.8	70.2	8.4	2.9	0.0	362
3+	71.7	44.6	10.7	38.9	70.0	8.1	5.3	1.2	1,778
Delivery									
Normal	67.5	47.6	9.5	37.7	72.2	4.5	3.8	0.8	2,044
Caesarean	76.5	42.2	12.6	39.4	62.7	20.0	7.5	1.8	353
By Instrument or Assisted	77.6	31.3	12.7	29.9	55.6	29.9	3.1	4.5	80
Place of Delivery									
Government facility	71.4	43.5	10.5	36.6	72.1	7.4	4.7	1.0	974
Private facility	71.2	46.4	10.3	39.7	67.3	11.9	5.6	1.5	729
Home	63.9	49.3	9.5	37.6	70.6	4.3	2.1	0.8	760
Other	(78.6)	(63.6)	(0.0)	(18.2)	(54.5)	(9.1)	(18.2)	(0.0)	14
Delhi	69.1	46.2	10.1	37.7	70.1	7.9	4.3	1.1	2,477

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.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 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, Delhi, 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	41.2	81.5	45.2	18.9	26.1	48.3	66
20-24	28.5	47.7	53.3	17.2	22.5	51.5	708
25-29	27.1	43.7	54.4	15.1	24.6	48.8	972
30-34	22.8	54.3	50.3	14.7	27.1	54.7	537
35+	28.3	42.9	49.8	8.9	16.0	44.7	194
No of living children							
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
1	26.2	50.4	50.0	15.1	23.4	47.7	804
2	22.7	38.4	59.5	14.5	24.2	49.3	801
3	31.1	50.1	47.9	15.1	28.9	56.8	401
4+	32.2	55.7	51.1	16.4	18.4	49.9	468
Residence							
Rural	31.9	62.1	51.6	18.2	15.1	53.1	184
Urban	26.6	46.9	52.7	15.0	24.6	50.0	2293
Delivery							
Normal	24.6	48.5	52.3	16.4	25.1	51.4	2044
Caesarean	38.9	47.4	53.9	10.9	18.9	45.4	353
By Instrument or Assisted	37.4	48.7	51.5	16.4	22.6	54.4	80
Place of Delivery							
Government facility	27.0	44.8	53.7	13.3	24.2	53.3	974
Private facility	26.4	45.2	53.2	14.3	22.0	46.3	729
Home	27.8	55.1	50.9	18.4	24.6	50.5	760
Others	(21.4)	(66.7)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	14
Who Conducted the Last Delivery							
Doctor	(31.6)	(50.0)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(16.7)	(50.0)	19
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	25.9	57.2	43.2	21.7	28.8	57.3	54
Other Health Personal	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Dai	28.1	56.6	51.6	18.9	22.9	49.0	636
Relatives/Friends	20.8	41.8	57.8	24.8	41.3	58.3	58
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
No One	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Delhi	27.0	48.3	52.6	15.3	23.8	50.3	2,477

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) # whether received any check-up after delivery according to background characteristics, Delhi, 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	77.3	72.9	66
20-24	77.3	75.5	708
25-29	79.0	78.2	972
30-34	81.4	80.0	537
35+	73.2	72.2	194
No of living children			
0	*	*	3
1	86.7	85.2	804
2	83.7	82.9	801
3	73.1	71.5	401
4+	60.8	59.0	468
Residence			
Rural	71.7	67.8	184
Urban	79.1	78.0	2,293
Education			
Non literate ^a	55.6	54.0	598
Less than 5 years	69.8	67.9	86
5-9 years	79.3	77.8	699
10 or more years	91.3	90.3	1,094
Religion			
Hindu	79.2	77.9	1,940
Muslim	73.7	71.7	454
Christian	(93.3)	(93.3)	15
Sikh	91.7	91.6	60
Others	*	*	8
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	72.4	71.0	571
Scheduled tribes	(100.0)	(100.0)	16
Other backward classes	74.9	73.0	758
Others	83.9	82.9	1,132
Wealth index			
Lowest	(45.0)	(44.4)	18
Second	42.4	42.7	32
Middle	41.8	40.1	79
Fourth	62.1	61.4	582
Highest	86.7	85.1	1,766
Delhi (15-49)	78.5	77.2	2,477
Delhi (15-44)[†]	78.6	77.3	2,473

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.

nc = Not calculated because there are no 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 extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to background characteristics, Delhi, 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	77.4	48.1	71.4	41.2	70.1	66
20-24	70.4	63.4	72.1	28.5	69.1	708
25-29	66.1	60.8	69.7	27.1	71.7	972
30-34	62.5	59.6	64.2	22.8	71.9	537
35+	59.8	60.3	68.1	28.3	57.1	194
No of living children						
0	*	*	*	*	*	3
1	69.3	62.8	74.2	26.2	72.0	804
2	64.9	62.6	67.6	22.7	70.0	801
3	65.3	61.4	64.6	31.1	76.2	401
4+	64.4	53.7	66.5	32.2	60.2	468
Residence						
Rural	65.5	52.6	68.8	31.9	62.4	184
Urban	66.4	61.6	69.1	26.6	70.4	2,293
Education						
Non literate ^a	64.4	52.7	66.5	29.9	65.3	598
Less than five years	61.8	63.1	76.7	34.3	50.9	86
5-9 years	68.6	61.6	70.5	29.0	69.7	699
10 or more years	66.3	64.8	69.0	23.6	74.9	1,094
Religion						
Hindu	63.8	60.2	68.8	25.0	70.2	1,940
Muslim	76.3	62.3	70.5	35.8	67.6	454
Christian	(73.3)	(72.7)	(60.0)	(13.3)	(50.0)	15
Sikh	68.3	66.7	70.0	30.0	77.7	60
Others	*	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	65.2	56.2	68.2	29.1	67.1	571
Scheduled tribes	(56.3)	(66.7)	(62.5)	(12.5)	(100.0)	16
Other backward classes	67.0	62.5	71.0	28.0	66.5	758
Others	66.6	62.3	68.3	25.6	73.3	1,132
Wealth index						
Lowest	(61.1)	(27.3)	(61.1)	(44.4)	(37.5)	18
Second	54.4	33.4	65.2	31.8	52.5	32
Middle	54.2	58.9	58.0	24.1	55.4	79
Fourth	68.9	57.2	71.8	30.0	66.0	582
Highest	66.3	63.1	68.8	25.9	72.7	1,766
Delhi	66.4	60.9	69.1	27.0	69.7	2,477

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 of 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 extent of pregnancy, delivery, post delivery complications and treatment seeking behaviour by districts, Delhi, 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	
North West	71.4	60.2	64.7	31.6	70.5	295
North	72.5	69.7	68.6	31.8	65.2	244
North East	72.5	66.1	71.3	40.5	67.7	325
East	73.9	68.2	78.4	42.6	68.7	287
New Delhi	59.2	51.0	69.0	11.4	80.5	247
Central	65.5	65.4	65.3	27.5	64.0	229
West	66.2	65.2	82.7	23.0	80.7	247
South West	54.4	61.7	68.2	16.9	68.6	275
South	58.2	47.5	56.4	16.1	67.3	328
Delhi	66.4	60.9	69.1	27.0	69.7	2,477

[#] 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.

TABLE 4.16 KNOWLEDGE OF DANGER SIGN OF NEW BORN

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who had knowledge of the danger signs of new born, according to selected background characteristics, Delhi, 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	50.6	53.4	42.9	47.2	41.3	51.8	58.0	66
20-24	58.5	59.4	51.3	43.1	43.3	59.1	58.5	708
25-29	62.6	60.9	49.5	44.1	44.5	55.3	58.2	972
30-34	63.2	60.2	53.4	48.7	44.2	60.0	61.7	537
35+	55.8	56.7	52.1	41.3	44.9	55.7	60.8	194
No of living children								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
1	62.1	61.6	53.9	46.9	46.5	60.1	60.2	804
2	64.0	63.2	52.8	46.0	48.4	58.9	61.6	801
3	57.4	55.9	47.9	44.8	40.8	55.4	60.7	401
4+	55.8	54.3	45.1	38.6	35.2	51.9	52.4	468
Residence								
Rural	47.6	54.9	42.5	42.0	48.0	61.5	65.0	184
Urban	61.8	60.2	51.6	44.9	43.7	57.0	58.8	2,293
Education								
Non literate ^a	50.0	49.5	41.1	36.4	34.8	48.9	49.9	598
Less than 5 years	58.7	55.0	36.5	40.2	47.1	55.0	52.8	86
9-10 years	60.3	59.8	52.5	44.5	42.3	57.4	59.1	699
10 or more years	67.1	65.8	56.3	49.7	49.9	62.2	65.0	1,094
Religion								
Hindu	61.9	60.7	51.6	46.1	45.4	57.6	59.4	1,940
Muslim	54.2	56.6	45.5	38.5	38.1	56.0	58.7	454
Christian	(73.3)	(66.7)	(80.0)	(46.7)	(40.0)	(73.3)	(60.0)	15
Sikh	66.6	54.9	59.9	46.7	41.7	51.7	58.3	60
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	59.0	57.2	48.6	44.9	42.6	54.8	58.5	571
Scheduled tribes	(68.8)	(62.5)	(62.5)	(43.8)	(50.0)	(68.8)	(68.8)	16
Other backward classes	59.5	60.6	49.9	43.9	44.4	58.7	59.7	758
Others	62.3	60.6	52.5	45.1	44.3	57.6	59.2	1,132
Wealth index								
Lowest	(38.9)	(33.3)	(27.8)	(11.1)	(16.7)	(38.9)	(33.3)	18
Second	42.9	33.6	39.8	27.4	33.5	41.0	35.0	32
Middle	45.6	44.4	36.9	39.4	31.8	38.1	45.7	79
Fourth	53.4	54.1	45.9	41.4	39.5	54.4	56.1	582
Highest	64.4	63.1	53.7	46.7	46.6	59.7	61.6	1,766
Delhi	60.7	59.8	50.9	44.7	44.0	57.4	59.2	2,477

[#] 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, Delhi, 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	74.2	66	65.1	17.4	17.5	0.0	46
20-24	78.5	756	55.4	26.9	16.4	1.3	578
25-29	80.7	831	44.7	41.8	11.1	2.4	648
30-34	79.7	397	44.4	45.3	9.7	0.7	307
35-39	76.5	115	45.9	40.9	13.3	0.0	88
40-44	(78.6)	14	(45.5)	(27.3)	(27.3)	(0.0)	11
45-49	*	1	*	*	*	*	1
Residence							
Rural	71.4	167	40.9	42.5	11.8	4.8	115
Urban	80.0	2,013	49.5	36.1	13.2	1.2	1,564
Mother's education							
Non-literate ^a	57.5	558	47.0	20.4	29.9	2.6	312
Less than 5 years	58.9	79	65.8	17.0	14.8	2.5	43
5-9 years	83.6	636	56.5	24.4	16.3	2.8	514
10 or more years	91.5	907	44.0	51.5	4.4	0.1	810
Religion							
Hindu	79.6	1,695	50.6	36.0	11.9	1.5	1,311
Muslim	76.7	424	44.1	34.9	19.3	1.6	312
Christian	(100.0)	13	(38.5)	(53.8)	(7.7)	(0.0)	13
Sikh	88.6	44	35.0	59.6	5.4	0.0	39
Jain	*	3	*	*	*	*	3
Others	*	1	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	73.1	510	52.9	26.5	16.4	4.1	361
Scheduled Tribes	(100.0)	13	(33.3)	(50.0)	(16.7)	(0.0)	12
Other Backward Classes	76.2	693	53.5	29.9	15.5	1.2	508
Others	84.6	960	44.6	44.8	10.1	0.5	794
Wealth index							
Lowest	(55.6)	18	(33.3)	(22.2)	(44.4)	(0.0)	10
Second	44.4	28	(41.7)	(16.7)	(41.7)	(0.0)	12
Middle	49.5	93	38.8	2.3	56.7	2.3	45
Fourth	64.9	533	51.3	16.4	28.6	3.7	337
Highest	87.3	1,508	48.8	43.4	6.9	0.9	1,275
Delhi	79.3	2,180	48.9	36.5	13.1	1.5	1,679

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* 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 Includes 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 figures 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 mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth and after 24 hours of birth according to selected background characteristics, Delhi, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^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	82.1	28.7	62.1	37.9	66
20-24	86.9	30.0	68.3	31.7	756
25-29	85.3	29.0	67.0	33.0	831
30-34	83.6	28.3	70.3	29.7	397
35-39	82.6	27.8	71.6	28.4	115
40-44	(64.3)	(21.5)	(71.6)	(28.4)	14
45-49	*	*	*	*	1
Residence					
Rural	83.2	34.4	71.2	28.8	167
Urban	85.3	28.7	67.9	32.1	2,013
Mother's education					
Non-literate ^a	75.0	21.7	57.3	42.7	558
Less than 5 years	83.8	26.0	61.9	38.1	79
5-9 years	86.1	30.2	70.1	29.9	636
10 or more years	90.9	33.2	74.0	26.0	907
Religion					
Hindu	85.3	30.2	69.2	30.8	1,695
Muslim	83.3	22.6	63.4	36.6	424
Christian	(100.0)	(46.1)	(69.3)	(30.7)	13
Sikh	90.9	43.2	70.5	29.5	44
Jain	*	*	*	*	3
Others	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	85.5	33.4	70.6	29.4	510
Scheduled Tribes	(91.7)	(15.4)	(66.6)	(33.4)	13
Other Backward Classes	82.4	24.8	64.5	35.5	693
Others	86.8	30.0	69.4	30.6	960
Wealth index					
Lowest	(72.2)	(20.7)	(66.5)	(33.5)	18
Second	55.6	18.0	54.0	46.0	28
Middle	73.7	23.5	54.8	45.2	93
Fourth	78.2	24.2	59.7	40.3	533
Highest	89.1	31.5	72.3	27.7	1,508
Delhi (15-49)	85.2	29.1	68.1	31.9	2,180
Delhi (15-44)[†]	85.2	30.0	68.2	31.8	2,163

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* 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, Delhi, 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	27.9	50.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	75
2-3	10.1	78.9	1.8	0.0	1.8	109
4-5	4.7	70.1	14.0	0.9	1.5	107
6-8	0.5	33.8	44.3	10.0	54.3	218
9-11	0.0	5.5	35.7	43.6	79.1	182
12-17	0.3	2.3	8.3	62.8	71.0	330
18-23	0.7	7.2	2.5	58.3	60.8	402
24-35	0.9	6.6	4.8	35.6	40.3	757
6-9	0.3	27.8	44.3	16.5	60.8	290
6-35 ²	8.8	9.0	12.4	43.0	55.4	1,889
6-9 (15-44) [†]	0.3	27.4	46.3	16.9	63.2	287
6-35 ² (15-44) [†]	8.9	9.0	12.5	43.1	55.6	1,875
Median duration (months)	1.27	1.36	7.20	11.51	9.36	2,180
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, Delhi, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	*	9
20-24	12.8	123
25-29	12.0	101
30-34	12.4	49
35-39	*	9
40-44	nc	0
45-49	nc	0
Residence		
Rural	15.7	25
Urban	12.4	266
Mother's education		
Non-literate ^a	6.9	72
Less than 5 years	*	8
5-9 years	17.6	69
10 or more years	13.9	142
Religion		
Hindu	14.0	228
Muslim	7.1	57
Christian	*	2
Sikh	*	3
Jain	*	1
Others	nc	0
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	13.2	68
Scheduled Tribes	*	3
Other Backward Classes	13.3	82
Others	12.3	138
Wealth index		
Lowest	*	5
Second	nc	0
Middle	(0.0)	13
Fourth	12.5	65
Highest	12.9	208
Delhi (15-49)	12.7	291
Delhi (15-44)[†]	12.8	288
<p>Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004. * Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases. () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. [†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.</p>		

TABLE 5.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^a	Percentage started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
North West	84.0	33.5	70.7	29.3	273
North	81.5	24.7	72.6	27.4	222
North East	85.0	25.3	68.4	31.6	296
East	87.6	26.9	61.6	38.4	240
New Delhi	83.4	28.6	62.7	37.3	203
Central	89.6	29.7	73.1	26.9	205
West	85.3	32.6	71.6	28.4	229
South West	91.2	34.6	65.1	34.9	231
South.	83.1	29.3	70.4	29.6	281
Delhi (15-49)	85.2	29.1	68.1	31.9	2,180
Delhi (15-44)[†]	85.2	30.0	68.2	31.8	2,163

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, Delhi, 2007-08

Background characteristics	DPT				Polio				Measles	Full vaccination ¹	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**
	BCG	1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Residence													
Rural	88.3	88.3	79.6	68.4	8.5	91.8	86.5	74.8	83.5	65.4	4.0	44.5	61
Urban	92.1	92.0	89.2	77.1	7.2	96.8	93.0	76.6	83.0	67.5	1.9	45.8	684
Sex of the child													
Male	92.9	92.9	89.2	77.0	7.4	96.5	92.8	77.4	84.1	68.4	2.2	43.9	384
Female	90.7	90.4	87.6	75.7	7.2	96.3	92.1	75.5	81.9	66.1	1.9	47.5	361
Birth order													
1	97.7	97.3	95.0	81.3	4.7	99.0	96.0	80.6	91.3	74.3	0.3	50.6	300
2	91.8	93.4	89.3	78.7	6.6	96.4	92.4	77.8	81.4	66.7	2.5	45.1	199
3	88.9	85.2	82.5	70.4	7.4	96.3	93.5	72.2	78.8	62.1	3.7	38.0	108
4+	78.8	79.6	74.6	63.3	15.6	89.5	82.0	67.2	67.4	53.5	4.4	37.7	121
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	78.6	78.2	73.3	61.3	12.2	89.8	83.0	62.6	65.1	51.1	7.0	30.6	205
Less than 5 years	89.9	93.2	86.4	66.2	13.6	96.6	86.4	69.5	79.8	56.1	0.0	46.4	30
5-9 years	95.5	94.6	91.9	79.6	6.8	98.2	95.9	78.8	85.1	70.1	0.0	49.3	221
10 or more years	98.6	98.9	96.8	85.7	3.5	99.7	97.2	85.4	94.5	77.8	0.3	53.5	289
Religion													
Hindu	92.0	91.6	88.9	75.9	7.0	96.3	92.1	76.2	83.6	66.9	1.9	46.4	586
Muslim	90.3	90.2	84.3	75.4	9.8	96.3	92.5	76.0	78.3	67.9	3.0	39.9	133
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Sikh	(94.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(88.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(77.8)	(88.9)	(61.1)	(0.0)	(50.0)	18
Jain	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	85.9	86.6	82.4	69.1	9.0	93.8	88.3	70.9	78.1	62.5	3.8	41.3	166
Scheduled Tribes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Other Backward Classes	90.7	90.2	87.3	75.4	9.2	96.1	92.7	75.2	79.9	64.1	2.5	46.4	241
Others	95.4	95.1	91.9	80.4	5.2	97.8	94.1	79.8	87.5	71.3	0.9	47.0	327
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Middle	(45.5)	(54.5)	(45.5)	(27.3)	(18.2)	(81.8)	(59.1)	(36.4)	(13.6)	(9.1)	(13.6)	(22.7)	22
Fourth	85.4	83.8	80.1	64.6	14.2	92.9	90.6	67.5	77.3	54.9	4.1	34.2	134
Highest	95.7	95.4	92.6	81.3	5.2	98.1	94.5	80.3	87.6	72.8	1.0	49.9	580
Delhi (15-49)	91.8	91.7	88.4	76.4	7.3	96.4	92.5	76.5	83.0	67.3	2.1	45.7	745
Delhi (15-44)[†]	91.9	91.9	88.6	76.7	7.0	96.3	92.4	76.7	83.1	67.6	2.0	46.1	739

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

¹BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio "0") and measles.^aLiterate 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, Delhi, 2007-08

Districts	Percentage immunized								Percentage received at least one dose of Vitamin-A ²	Number of children**
	Vaccination card seen	BCG	DPT3	Polio 0	Polio 3	Measles	Full ¹	None		
North West	50.2	87.8	67.2	3.8	71.9	71.7	56.8	4.3	57.6	90
North	46.6	90.2	76.6	12.5	79.9	83.7	67.9	4.2	57.7	73
North East	39.1	85.5	65.9	4.7	62.5	73.5	51.0	5.1	47.9	102
East	47.8	93.7	78.6	1.4	80.4	88.4	73.8	1.3	51.9	82
New Delhi	41.9	92.5	82.9	11.2	77.8	86.8	75.7	1.6	50.1	75
Central	53.4	94.0	83.1	8.0	82.6	87.7	75.4	1.7	66.8	65
West	45.6	95.3	74.7	6.2	71.5	87.1	65.9	0.0	57.2	82
South West	48.1	99.2	85.3	3.5	87.4	90.3	75.6	0.0	60.9	85
South.	43.7	88.7	75.6	14.0	76.4	83.8	67.4	1.9	58.3	91
Delhi (15-49)	45.7	91.8	76.4	7.3	76.5	83.0	67.3	2.1	56.4	745
Delhi (15-44)[†]	46.1	91.9	76.7	7.0	76.7	83.1	67.6	2.0	55.1 [#]	739

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, Delhi, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Place of vaccination					Number of children**
	Government health sector			Private health sector ¹	Others	
	Sub-Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility			
Residence						
Rural	4.0	2.0	80.3	21.2	0.7	112
Urban	3.3	3.3	79.9	18.8	2.0	1,439
Sex of the child						
Male	4.0	3.3	78.8	20.6	1.5	817
Female	2.5	3.1	81.2	17.1	2.4	734
Birth order						
1	3.7	3.7	76.9	23.7	1.0	571
2	3.0	2.4	77.9	23.5	1.9	463
3	4.2	3.1	85.7	11.0	0.9	226
4+	1.7	3.7	84.6	8.8	4.6	239
Mother's education						
Non-literate ^a	3.5	3.4	85.8	8.6	4.4	410
Less than 5 years	5.1	5.3	86.3	1.4	6.9	58
5-9 years	4.1	3.4	87.9	10.2	0.9	440
10 or more years	2.5	2.8	70.1	33.2	0.6	643
Religion						
Hindu	3.8	3.5	79.2	18.9	2.0	1,188
Muslim	1.9	2.8	84.9	14.8	1.6	318
Christian	(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.4)	(63.6)	(0.0)	11
Sikh	0.0	0.0	77.4	42.1	3.2	31
Jain	*	*	*	*	*	2
Others	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	3.7	3.6	87.5	8.0	2.2	363
Scheduled Tribes	(0.0)	(0.0)	(63.6)	(36.4)	(0.0)	11
Other Backward Classes	3.3	3.9	84.4	13.9	3.1	485
Others	3.2	2.6	73.1	27.8	1.0	689
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	9
Second	(0.0)	(0.0)	(93.3)	(0.0)	(6.7)	15
Middle	4.6	6.8	75.1	0.0	13.5	44
Fourth	5.8	4.3	87.8	3.9	3.9	283
Highest	2.8	2.8	78.0	23.5	1.0	1,200
Delhi	3.3	3.2	79.9	18.9	1.9	1,551

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

TABLE 5.9 VITAMIN-A AND HEPATITIS-B SUPPLEMENTATION FOR CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS				
Percentage of children aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A and Hepatitis-B injection, according to selected background characteristics Delhi, 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	54.1	30.1	65.3	745
24-35 months	58.6	42.2	68.5	772
Residence				
Rural	50.2	20.4	57.7	113
Urban	56.9	37.7	67.7	1,404
Sex of the child				
Male	59.3	35.4	67.3	803
Female	53.2	37.9	66.5	714
Birth order				
1	61.3	36.3	77.1	582
2	59.3	35.3	70.0	426
3	57.0	39.6	58.4	217
4+	39.4	38.7	41.5	235
Mother's education				
Non-literate ^a	34.2	33.3	39.0	392
Less than 5 years	49.7	30.5	66.6	58
5-9 years	59.5	36.5	66.7	460
10 or more years	69.1	38.0	85.2	607
Religion				
Hindu	56.7	35.1	68.8	1,175
Muslim	51.7	44.1	58.8	294
Christian	(24.9)	(25.0)	(80.0)	10
Sikh	77.7	35.8	69.4	36
Jain	*	*	*	1
Others	*	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	53.5	34.0	63.5	356
Scheduled Tribes	(50.0)	49.9	(66.7)	12
Other Backward Classes	52.3	39.6	62.2	487
Others	61.0	35.6	72.1	659
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	*	*	8
Second	(33.3)	(40.0)	(40.0)	15
Middle	20.9	37.5	21.2	38
Fourth	45.6	33.3	48.2	255
Highest	60.3	37.1	73.0	1,201
Delhi (15-49)	56.4	36.5	66.9	1,517
Delhi (15-44)^{#†}	55.1	35.3	66.2	1,699
Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004. () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. * 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, Delhi, 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	79.6	72.9	67.7	0.0	1.0	10.6	14.4	237
20-24	89.8	75.4	67.6	1.3	1.0	8.9	15.8	1,137
25-29	95.6	76.8	72.1	2.1	1.1	9.8	21.3	1,630
30-34	95.7	75.1	77.1	1.9	0.6	11.8	22.5	1,595
35-39	96.9	69.6	79.0	2.6	0.6	13.6	23.6	1,467
40-44	96.8	67.7	80.9	2.2	0.7	13.6	24.7	1,247
45-49	95.5	66.1	81.2	2.1	1.0	9.8	21.7	799
Residence								
Rural	92.4	63.9	74.4	3.1	1.0	13.0	26.8	523
Urban	94.9	72.9	76.1	2.0	0.8	11.3	21.3	7,589
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	89.2	49.9	74.4	1.5	0.7	8.1	26.4	2,063
Less than 5 years	90.4	62.3	77.9	1.5	1.8	11.8	26.1	299
5-9 years	95.1	70.3	76.9	2.2	0.6	10.0	21.4	2,179
10 or more years	98.1	86.2	76.1	2.3	1.0	13.9	19.0	3,571
Religion								
Hindu	94.9	72.3	76.6	2.0	0.9	11.8	21.5	6,592
Muslim	92.8	68.5	71.4	1.9	0.9	9.3	22.6	1,120
Christian	96.7	78.0	71.2	1.7	0.0	10.2	23.8	61
Sikh	98.5	84.5	76.7	3.3	0.0	10.4	22.6	274
Jain	96.9	85.7	84.2	3.2	0.0	9.6	19.1	56
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	93.4	67.7	76.5	2.0	0.8	11.5	23.5	1,748
Scheduled Tribes	94.3	76.8	75.7	0.0	0.0	13.5	18.2	87
Other Backward Classes	93.3	66.9	76.6	1.5	1.1	9.7	21.7	2,190
Others	96.1	77.1	75.4	2.3	0.7	12.2	20.9	4,073
Wealth index								
Lowest	73.2	32.7	67.5	0.0	0.0	4.3	25.9	28
Second	80.2	38.9	70.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	30.0	56
Middle	82.6	46.6	73.2	0.6	1.3	5.8	28.0	190
Fourth	88.7	53.1	73.7	1.0	1.0	7.6	24.2	1,357
Highest	96.6	77.1	76.5	2.3	0.8	12.3	20.9	6,481
Delhi	94.7	72.4	76.0	2.0	0.8	11.4	21.7	8,112

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

** 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 who suffered from diarrhoea and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics, Delhi, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Number of children	Given ORS	Children sought advice/treatment	Source of treatment			Number of children**
					Government health facility ²	Private health facility ³	Other	
Age group								
Less than 25	18.5	1,016	49.2	76.1	26.0	74.0	1.4	142
25-29	14.9	1,257	47.4	80.3	25.3	74.0	0.7	150
30-34	11.7	641	52.0	69.6	26.7	80.9	0.0	52
35-39	13.0	176	39.1	82.4	(47.4)	(52.6)	(0.0)	19
40-49	14.3	28	50.3	74.7	*	*	*	3
Residence								
Rural	28.8	238	40.5	70.0	17.3	84.8	0.0	46
Urban	14.2	2,880	49.8	78.2	28.8	71.9	0.9	320
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	16.8	796	39.1	84.4	30.1	69.0	2.7	112
Less than 5 years	24.8	130	35.6	63.4	(35.0)	(70.0)	(0.0)	20
5-9 years	15.8	886	61.2	83.4	30.0	71.7	0.0	117
10 or more years	13.1	1,306	47.8	68.5	20.5	80.3	0.0	117
Religion								
Hindu	14.1	2,425	49.0	75.1	25.0	75.4	1.2	255
Muslim	20.9	598	47.0	84.3	34.0	67.9	0.0	106
Christian	(11.8)	17	(50.0)	(50.0)	*	*	*	1
Sikh	10.1	69	42.8	57.0	*	*	*	4
Jain	*	8	*	*	nc	nc	nc	0
Others	*	1	*	*	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	14.3	741	54.5	79.8	28.4	70.5	2.4	84
Schedule Tribes	(13.6)	22	(33.3)	(100.0)	*	*	*	3
Other Backward Classes	18.7	956	44.0	76.8	27.8	73.6	0.7	137
Others	13.5	1,395	49.7	75.1	26.8	74.6	0.0	141
Wealth index								
Lowest	(33.3)	21	(14.3)	(100.0)	*	*	*	7
Second	15.2	31	19.7	100.0	*	*	*	5
Middle	15.2	79	25.1	66.5	*	*	*	8
Fourth	18.1	519	39.9	78.1	30.0	69.9	4.1	73
Highest	14.5	2,468	52.7	76.3	26.8	74.3	0.0	273
Delhi (15-49)	15.3	3,118	48.5	77.0	27.2	73.6	0.8	366
Delhi (15-44)[†]	15.2	3,084	48.1	77.1	27.1	73.7	0.8	360

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.

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) 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, Delhi, 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	61.1	237	53.8	40.4	37.8	34.8	43.4	15.3	93.8	26.7	73.3	0.0	72
20-24	77.6	1,137	65.1	49.5	44.1	36.7	41.9	9.2	87.8	29.5	68.9	1.6	944
25-29	85.4	1,630	67.6	48.6	43.1	36.6	45.9	6.6	86.3	25.4	73.7	0.8	1,257
30-34	87.7	1,595	67.3	51.9	42.7	38.6	43.4	7.3	95.5	21.9	78.1	0.0	641
35-39	89.0	1,467	63.8	52.0	41.3	37.4	41.5	6.8	90.0	22.2	77.8	0.0	176
40-44	91.3	1,247	66.0	55.0	46.5	39.5	41.5	8.0	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	25
45-49	91.1	799	66.7	54.7	47.1	37.4	37.7	*	*	*	*	*	3
Residence													
Rural	84.0	523	64.1	51.0	46.1	36.7	36.9	15.8	86.7	20.5	79.5	0.0	238
Urban	86.3	7,589	66.0	51.6	43.5	37.8	42.8	7.1	89.4	27.2	71.8	1.0	2,880
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	82.1	2,063	64.1	51.4	43.2	38.1	39.0	9.9	89.7	25.0	73.1	1.9	796
Less than 5 years	81.4	299	71.9	47.0	38.6	44.6	40.3	14.0	92.0	36.4	63.6	0.0	130
5-9 years	85.1	2,179	66.6	51.6	45.7	38.0	42.9	9.4	92.3	25.0	74.2	0.8	886
10 or more years	89.5	3,571	65.9	51.9	43.1	36.8	44.2	4.8	84.1	26.6	73.4	0.0	1,306
Religion													
Hindu	86.3	6,592	65.8	51.3	44.1	37.4	42.4	7.4	88.7	28.0	71.2	0.8	2,425
Muslim	86.0	1,120	65.6	53.3	42.8	40.0	39.1	10.0	89.2	21.7	77.1	1.2	598
Christian	78.7	61	75.0	37.6	37.4	47.9	41.7	(5.9)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	17
Sikh	83.9	274	67.8	51.7	36.5	35.2	57.8	2.9	100.0	16.7	83.3	0.0	69
Jain	92.9	56	61.5	55.8	57.7	32.7	38.9	*	*	*	*	*	8
Other	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	84.2	1,748	66.8	51.3	42.1	37.1	42.4	8.5	88.3	27.5	71.4	1.1	741
Scheduled Tribes	87.3	87	61.8	42.2	36.9	32.9	47.2	(9.1)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	22
Other Backward Classes	85.8	2,190	65.8	51.0	44.6	37.6	41.9	9.2	91.9	27.4	71.8	0.8	956
Others	87.2	4,073	65.5	52.2	43.9	38.0	42.7	6.4	86.6	24.6	74.6	0.8	1,395
Wealth index													
Lowest	76.2	28	62.7	27.3	29.4	33.3	60.6	(4.3)	(66.7)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	21
Second	76.7	56	56.2	44.0	33.6	46.1	51.7	6.3	80.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	31
Middle	77.9	190	58.9	50.8	35.8	31.4	35.8	10.1	83.3	20.0	80.0	0.0	79
Fourth	78.4	1,357	64.0	48.4	44.1	37.4	37.3	12.3	91.5	29.1	69.8	1.2	519
Highest	88.1	6,481	66.5	52.3	43.9	37.9	43.4	6.8	88.8	25.6	73.5	0.8	2,468
Delhi (15-49)	86.2	8,112	65.9	51.5	43.7	37.7	42.4	7.8	89.1	26.3	72.8	0.9	3,118
Delhi (15-44)[†]	85.9	7,053	65.7	51.0	43.5	37.8	43.1	7.8	88.9	27.1	71.6	1.3	3,084

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

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

** Unweighted cases. () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

¹ Among women who are aware of any danger signs of ARI. ² Includes not able to drink 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, Delhi, 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**
North West	69.6	27.0	80.9	13.1	95.8	366
North	73.4	14.7	86.2	8.5	82.5	326
North East	66.0	25.0	72.8	9.5	81.0	412
East	74.2	20.9	80.0	10.8	89.2	366
New Delhi	71.7	7.4	70.9	4.8	86.7	307
Central	78.6	11.4	74.1	6.5	92.9	286
West	74.0	17.1	75.6	6.5	84.8	302
South West	73.7	11.0	55.2	4.9	96.0	343
South	70.1	3.4	94.6	2.8	91.7	410
Delhi (15-49)	72.4	15.3	77.0	7.8	89.1	3,118
Delhi (15-44)[†]	73.5	15.2	77.1	7.8	88.9	3,084
Note: Table based on women with youngest living children 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 aged 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by place of residence, Delhi, 2007-08						
Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.9
Any modern method ¹	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
Female sterilization	99.4	97.9	99.5	99.4	97.8	99.5
Male sterilization	96.2	92.0	96.5	96.2	92.2	96.5
IUD	96.7	91.5	97.1	96.8	91.9	97.1
Pills	98.6	97.3	98.7	98.6	97.4	98.7
Emergency contraceptive pills	58.0	46.1	58.8	58.6	46.8	59.5
Injectables	80.4	72.3	80.9	80.9	73.0	81.4
Condom/Nirodh	97.8	94.8	98.1	98.0	95.0	98.2
Female condom	25.4	17.6	26.0	25.7	17.5	26.3
Rhythm method	78.2	69.9	78.8	78.7	71.0	79.2
Withdrawal	64.2	56.5	64.7	64.6	57.6	65.1
Other	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Number of women**	8,112	523	7,589	7,788	508	7,280
** Unweighted cases.						
¹ Includes Female sterilization, Male sterilization, IUD, Pills, condom, female condom, emergency contraceptive pills and Injectables.						

TABLE 6.2 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of Women**
Age group														
15-24	99.6	99.3	91.7	98.1	89.3	96.7	53.8	76.3	96.3	20.7	72.7	56.9	0.5	1,338
25-29	100.0	100.0	97.3	99.6	98.0	99.1	62.0	81.5	99.0	26.6	78.6	63.5	0.4	1,603
30-34	99.9	99.9	97.0	99.6	98.3	98.9	61.5	83.7	98.4	27.2	78.3	65.5	0.5	1,566
35-39	99.9	99.9	96.9	99.6	99.1	99.3	60.5	82.5	98.2	26.1	79.9	67.8	0.4	1,395
40-49	99.9	99.9	97.3	99.7	98.0	98.9	55.4	80.0	98.0	26.9	82.3	67.7	0.6	1,886
No of living children														
0	99.6	99.3	90.7	97.2	87.6	95.8	58.3	72.9	96.0	29.4	70.1	57.4	0.5	835
1	100.0	99.9	96.7	99.3	97.1	99.1	70.1	82.7	98.5	33.7	81.8	66.5	0.4	1,359
2	99.8	99.8	98.1	99.7	98.4	99.3	68.3	83.9	99.0	31.4	81.6	69.8	0.5	2,514
3	100.0	100.0	96.6	99.9	98.2	98.7	50.6	81.9	98.8	19.8	78.4	65.2	0.6	1,633
4+	99.9	99.9	95.3	99.6	97.3	98.5	40.5	77.4	96.3	12.8	75.8	57.1	0.6	1,447
Residence														
Rural	99.8	99.8	92.2	97.8	91.9	97.4	46.8	73.0	95.0	17.5	71.0	57.6	0.6	508
Urban	99.9	99.8	96.5	99.5	97.1	98.7	59.5	81.4	98.2	26.3	79.2	65.1	0.5	7,280
Education														
Non-literate ^a	99.7	99.5	92.0	98.5	92.5	96.1	31.3	72.2	94.6	9.6	73.2	52.8	0.6	1,937
Less than five years	99.6	99.6	92.8	98.2	95.0	97.5	44.7	74.2	96.7	12.7	73.2	56.9	0.0	277
5-9 years	100.0	100.0	96.6	99.6	97.5	99.3	52.9	81.9	98.7	17.2	75.5	62.1	0.3	2,075
10 or more years	100.0	99.9	98.6	99.8	98.9	99.7	78.3	85.6	99.7	40.7	84.0	73.2	0.6	3,499
Religion														
Hindu	99.9	99.8	96.5	99.5	96.8	98.6	59.2	81.3	98.2	26.0	79.5	65.6	0.5	6,331
Muslim	99.9	99.8	94.0	98.5	96.1	98.2	49.6	77.9	96.8	18.2	71.8	54.7	0.4	1,075
Christian	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.2	91.5	100.0	47.4	86.4	67.7	1.7	59
Sikh	100.0	100.0	96.9	100.0	97.3	99.6	74.5	81.4	99.2	39.2	83.0	78.0	0.4	258
Others	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	81.5	100.0	46.2	87.7	73.8	1.5	65
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	99.8	99.8	94.4	99.3	95.5	97.9	49.3	78.9	97.2	16.2	78.6	62.9	0.5	1,661
Scheduled tribes	100.0	100.0	92.8	100.0	97.6	97.6	59.3	80.7	98.8	26.1	71.4	59.6	0.0	84
Other backward classes	99.9	99.7	95.9	99.3	95.8	97.9	53.3	79.9	97.3	20.5	76.9	60.0	0.3	2,115
Others	99.9	99.9	97.2	99.4	97.8	99.3	65.5	82.2	98.8	32.5	79.8	67.8	0.6	3,928
Wealth index														
Lowest	100.0	100.0	87.5	96.9	85.9	88.9	6.4	41.5	82.8	0.0	59.2	32.2	0.0	28
Second	98.2	98.2	74.9	88.4	87.3	93.7	22.0	49.5	89.3	3.7	47.8	36.7	0.0	53
Middle	100.0	98.9	89.2	97.7	81.8	92.7	22.1	62.9	91.5	4.0	64.8	50.3	0.6	176
Fourth	99.6	99.5	92.0	98.5	92.3	96.0	34.5	74.0	94.8	11.3	70.0	51.9	0.6	1,298
Highest	100.0	99.9	97.5	99.7	98.3	99.4	65.3	83.3	99.1	29.6	81.2	68.0	0.5	6,233
Delhi	99.9	99.8	96.2	99.4	96.8	98.6	58.6	80.9	98.0	25.7	78.7	64.6	0.5	7,788

Note: ECP = Emergency contraceptive pills. IUD = Intra Uterine Device

** 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 aged 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by district, Delhi, 2007-08

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of Women**
North West	100.0	99.9	89.7	98.6	94.1	97.3	48.5	74.7	96.5	21.0	71.2	58.0	1.0	805
North	100.0	99.8	94.6	98.2	96.6	98.4	61.5	77.7	97.8	28.3	71.1	53.3	0.6	797
North East	99.3	99.3	94.2	99.1	96.7	97.5	52.5	77.4	97.2	20.1	75.4	63.9	0.4	919
East	99.9	99.6	94.7	98.7	95.1	97.8	57.2	78.8	96.2	26.3	77.8	65.8	0.7	861
New Delhi	100.0	100.0	99.2	100.0	98.0	99.8	61.1	79.4	99.7	26.0	83.8	70.1	0.7	938
Central	100.0	100.0	97.6	99.7	98.4	99.4	72.4	84.0	99.0	39.5	77.6	63.9	0.6	786
West	99.9	99.9	96.5	99.8	96.4	99.0	61.1	80.1	98.1	28.0	77.0	67.7	0.6	792
South West	99.8	99.8	98.9	99.7	97.9	98.8	59.6	86.1	98.2	19.6	86.9	76.5	0.4	896
South	99.8	99.8	98.9	99.7	97.2	98.9	52.1	87.2	98.3	24.5	79.4	56.1	0.1	994
Delhi	99.9	99.8	96.2	99.4	96.8	98.6	58.6	80.9	98.0	25.7	78.7	64.6	0.5	7,788

Note: ECP = Emergency contraceptive pills. IUD = Intra Uterine Device;

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom /Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of Women**
Age group														
15 - 19	36.7	25.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.4	0.4	0.4	22.1	0.4	13.0	5.8	0.4	224
20 - 24	58.0	44.8	0.0	2.5	5.9	9.9	1.2	0.7	35.1	0.3	23.4	10.8	0.4	1,114
25 - 29	79.6	67.3	0.2	10.8	14.7	15.5	1.7	0.8	47.1	0.1	27.2	14.9	0.3	1,603
30 - 34	87.4	77.6	0.6	27.3	17.3	16.6	2.0	0.8	47.7	0.4	27.0	13.3	0.3	1,566
35 - 39	88.6	80.8	0.9	35.4	21.2	17.5	1.5	1.2	41.6	0.1	26.1	12.0	0.4	1,395
40 - 44	87.8	79.5	1.9	42.9	21.0	12.6	0.6	1.0	34.2	0.1	23.1	10.8	0.3	1,163
45 - 49	83.6	75.7	2.4	40.5	23.1	8.7	0.3	0.5	32.9	0.1	24.4	10.6	0.6	723
No of living children														
0	23.8	16.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.1	14.4	0.1	8.6	3.6	0.1	835
1	76.8	61.5	0.1	2.6	8.4	11.7	2.2	0.6	50.7	0.5	29.0	15.1	0.4	1,359
2	89.2	79.8	0.9	20.7	22.5	15.5	1.8	1.0	52.3	0.2	27.1	14.7	0.2	2,514
3	91.4	83.0	1.1	46.2	21.4	16.2	0.8	0.9	35.9	0.1	24.6	11.7	0.5	1,633
4+	86.8	77.3	1.4	41.7	17.1	17.6	1.0	1.2	31.0	0.1	28.2	10.7	0.6	1,447
Residence														
Rural	77.6	66.5	1.1	27.1	11.9	15.7	1.9	1.2	32.7	0.0	26.8	12.2	0.4	508
Urban	80.2	70.2	0.8	24.4	16.7	13.8	1.3	0.8	41.1	0.2	25.0	12.2	0.3	7,280
Education														
Non-literate ^a	75.4	62.5	0.5	33.3	10.8	13.4	0.3	0.9	23.7	0.0	26.4	9.1	0.5	1,937
Less than five years	76.8	67.5	2.4	35.3	12.6	15.0	0.4	0.7	32.5	0.4	24.1	10.4	0.0	277
5-9 years	79.8	69.9	1.0	28.3	15.4	15.0	1.2	1.0	37.4	0.1	25.4	11.9	0.3	2,075
10 or more years	83.0	74.3	0.8	16.7	20.5	13.5	2.0	0.7	52.4	0.3	24.4	14.2	0.3	3,499
Religion														
Hindu	80.8	70.7	1.0	27.2	16.4	13.4	1.3	0.9	39.0	0.2	25.4	12.3	0.3	6,331
Muslim	73.8	63.2	0.0	11.3	13.4	16.1	1.4	1.0	45.7	0.3	24.1	10.6	0.4	1,075
Christian	89.9	77.9	0.0	28.8	6.8	17.0	0.0	0.0	49.2	0.0	22.0	17.0	1.7	59
Sikh	84.1	76.0	0.8	18.2	27.2	15.9	2.7	0.0	49.7	0.0	24.0	13.6	0.0	258
Others	83.1	80.0	0.0	13.9	30.8	21.5	1.5	0.0	60.1	0.0	26.2	17.0	1.5	65
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	80.3	69.1	1.5	29.1	13.5	13.6	1.0	0.9	36.8	0.2	29.0	13.4	0.3	1,661
Scheduled tribes	83.4	73.9	1.2	31.0	14.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	41.8	0.0	21.3	10.7	0.0	84
Other backward classes	75.8	65.3	0.4	23.2	13.9	14.3	1.1	1.0	36.6	0.2	23.7	10.7	0.2	2,115
Others	82.1	72.8	0.8	23.2	19.1	14.0	1.6	0.8	44.2	0.2	24.4	12.5	0.4	3,928
Wealth index														
Lowest	52.4	38.1	4.7	11.1	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	17.5	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	28
Second	60.0	45.4	0.0	15.5	7.2	19.0	0.0	0.0	18.3	0.0	18.4	3.6	0.0	53
Middle	68.2	48.2	0.0	24.2	5.7	9.0	0.0	0.5	20.5	0.0	31.3	8.0	0.6	176
Fourth	70.3	58.2	0.4	23.7	9.6	13.0	0.6	1.0	27.7	0.0	25.4	8.8	0.4	1,298
Highest	82.7	73.4	0.9	24.9	18.3	14.2	1.5	0.8	44.1	0.3	25.0	13.2	0.3	6,233
Delhi (15-49)	80.0	70.0	0.8	24.6	16.4	13.9	1.3	0.8	40.5	0.2	25.1	12.2	0.3	7,788
Delhi (15-44)[†]	79.7	69.4	0.7	22.9	15.7	14.5	1.4	0.9	41.3	0.2	25.2	12.4	0.3	7,064

Note: ECP = Emergency contraceptive pills. IUD = Intra Uterine Device;

** 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 aged 15-49 years who are currently using specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Delhi, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of Women**
Age group												
15 - 19	19.1	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.4	11.6	2.2	2.2	0.0	224
20 - 24	39.9	30.3	0.0	2.5	3.1	3.9	0.8	19.7	6.3	3.3	0.0	1,114
25 - 29	62.1	50.8	0.1	10.8	7.0	6.0	0.9	25.9	8.2	3.0	0.0	1,603
30 - 34	77.2	65.5	0.4	27.2	6.4	4.9	0.6	25.9	7.9	3.6	0.0	1,566
35 - 39	80.0	68.2	0.9	35.2	4.9	4.4	0.4	22.1	8.1	3.5	0.0	1,395
40 - 44	74.2	65.1	1.9	42.7	3.2	2.1	0.2	14.8	6.1	2.7	0.0	1,163
45 - 49	59.1	52.9	2.3	40.2	1.4	0.4	0.1	8.4	4.9	1.1	0.0	723
No of living children												
No children	8.7	5.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	4.7	1.8	1.4	0.0	835
1 child	55.3	42.0	0.1	2.5	4.0	4.4	0.9	29.9	9.0	4.1	0.0	1,359
1 son	60.1	45.9	0.1	3.4	4.7	4.7	1.2	31.4	9.6	4.5	0.0	764
No son	49.1	36.9	0.0	1.3	3.0	3.9	0.5	28.1	8.2	3.7	0.0	595
2 children	76.3	63.7	0.8	20.7	7.1	5.0	0.7	29.3	8.5	3.9	0.0	2,514
1 or more sons	77.7	65.0	1.0	22.5	7.3	4.8	0.7	28.6	8.5	4.2	0.0	2,175
No son	66.7	55.5	0.0	8.9	5.6	6.2	0.9	33.9	8.9	2.1	0.0	339
3 children	79.2	70.3	1.2	46.0	4.6	3.8	0.4	14.2	6.4	2.3	0.0	1,633
1 or more sons	80.7	71.8	1.2	47.9	4.6	3.8	0.3	13.8	6.5	2.2	0.0	1,560
No son	48.8	39.4	0.0	6.7	4.2	4.2	1.3	22.9	5.4	4.1	0.0	73
4+ children	73.5	64.5	1.3	41.5	3.8	4.0	0.4	13.2	6.4	2.2	0.0	1,447
1 or more sons	73.9	65.0	1.3	42.0	3.9	4.0	0.4	13.1	6.4	2.2	0.0	1,415
No son	53.0	43.7	0.0	18.8	0.0	3.1	3.1	18.7	6.2	3.1	0.0	32
Residence												
Rural	64.5	53.2	0.6	26.9	4.7	6.1	0.2	14.8	6.0	5.0	0.0	508
Urban	65.5	55.4	0.8	24.3	4.6	3.8	0.6	21.0	7.1	2.9	0.0	7,280
Education												
Non-literate ^a	60.3	51.2	0.5	33.4	2.4	4.1	0.5	10.2	6.5	2.4	0.0	1,937
Less than five years	62.4	54.5	2.2	34.2	3.6	3.6	0.0	11.0	6.5	1.7	0.0	277
5-9 years	65.9	55.4	1.0	28.2	3.4	3.9	0.6	18.1	8.0	2.4	0.0	2,075
10 or more years	68.3	57.4	0.7	16.6	6.6	4.0	0.6	28.7	6.9	3.9	0.0	3,499
Religion												
Hindu	66.8	56.3	0.9	27.0	4.6	3.8	0.5	19.2	7.3	2.9	0.0	6,331
Muslim	56.3	48.1	0.0	11.3	4.0	4.7	0.9	27.2	5.5	2.6	0.0	1,075
Christian	78.0	64.4	0.0	28.8	3.4	8.5	1.7	22.0	5.1	8.5	0.0	59
Sikh	68.2	56.2	0.8	18.2	7.8	3.9	0.4	25.2	7.0	5.0	0.0	258
Others	66.1	53.8	0.0	13.9	4.6	4.6	0.0	30.8	7.7	4.6	0.0	65

Contd ...

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/Nirodh	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of women**
Castes/tribes												
Scheduled castes	66.0	56.0	1.5	29.0	3.4	4.1	0.5	17.5	7.2	2.7	0.0	1,661
Scheduled tribes	70.4	62.1	1.2	29.9	7.2	1.2	0.0	22.6	5.9	2.4	0.0	84
Other backward classes	61.1	51.9	0.4	23.1	4.3	4.0	0.6	19.3	6.2	3.0	0.0	2,115
Others	67.4	56.5	0.6	23.2	5.3	4.0	0.6	22.6	7.5	3.2	0.0	3,928
Wealth index												
Lowest	23.9	23.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	3.2	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	28
Second	49.2	38.1	0.0	15.5	7.2	8.1	0.0	7.3	9.2	1.8	0.0	53
Middle	42.5	33.4	0.0	24.2	1.1	2.3	0.0	5.7	5.7	2.9	0.0	176
Fourth	54.8	44.6	0.4	23.5	3.5	4.1	0.4	12.6	7.3	2.7	0.0	1,298
Highest	68.7	58.3	0.9	24.8	5.0	4.0	0.6	22.9	7.0	3.1	0.0	6,233
Delhi (15-49)	65.4	55.2	0.8	24.5	4.6	4.0	0.5	20.6	7.0	3.0	0.0	7,788
Delhi (15-44) [†]	66.1	55.5	0.6	22.9	5.0	4.4	0.6	21.9	7.3	3.2	0.0	7,064
<p>Note: ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pills. IUD = Intra Uterine Device;</p> <p>** Unweighted cases.</p> <p>^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.</p> <p>[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.</p>												

TABLE 6.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHOD

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using specific contraceptive method by duration of use according to selected background characteristics, Delhi, 2007-08

Background characteristics	IUD				Pill		Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>		Spacing method [†]
	< 2 years	2-3 years	4 or more years	Number of IUD users**	> 6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months	Number of condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> users	> 6 months
Age group									
15 - 19	nc	nc	nc	nc	*	6	7.7	26	1.6
20 - 24	81.3	18.7	0.0	35	45.1	53	37.5	219	14.4
25 - 29	53.0	38.9	8.1	112	60.5	111	44.9	414	28.0
30 - 34	38.3	44.4	17.3	100	68.9	85	54.3	405	28.7
35 - 39	22.7	42.2	35.0	69	77.7	67	66.2	308	26.4
40 - 44	22.9	59.6	17.5	37	73.9	27	66.2	172	15.9
45 - 49	(30.0)	(20.0)	(50.0)	10	*	4	62.6	61	na
No of living children									
0	nc	nc	nc	nc	*	6	17.9	39	1.3
1	49.2	41.0	9.8	54	63.3	71	46.8	406	27.5
2	38.6	45.9	15.5	179	65.6	143	55.8	736	34.8
3	40.4	29.0	30.6	75	60.0	69	54.3	232	18.0
4+	49.1	39.5	11.4	55	65.9	64	58.3	192	18.6
Residence									
Rural	33.6	49.7	16.7	25	68.6	32	51.6	75	20.1
Urban	42.7	40.1	17.2	338	63.4	321	52.7	1,530	22.9
Education									
Non-literate ^a	40.4	48.9	10.7	48	66.9	88	46.4	197	12.5
Less than five years	(77.8)	(22.2)	(0.0)	10	(66.7)	10	55.6	30	12.6
5-9 years	38.8	39.7	21.5	72	59.7	94	48.8	375	18.3
10 or more years	42.1	40.1	17.8	233	64.5	161	55.3	1,003	32.5
Religion									
Hindu	41.8	40.9	17.3	295	64.3	273	52.0	1,215	21.4
Muslim	53.6	32.4	14.0	43	63.4	60	52.1	292	26.8
Christian	*	*	*	2	*	6	(30.8)	13	25.0
Sikh	(15.8)	(63.2)	(21.0)	20	(63.6)	11	64.6	65	33.9
Others	*	*	*	3	*	3	(80.0)	20	35.3
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	55.3	34.0	10.7	57	75.2	76	47.6	291	18.3
Scheduled tribes	*	*	*	6	*	1	(52.6)	19	23.0
Other backward classes	43.4	38.9	17.7	92	58.2	96	54.4	408	21.2
Others	38.9	43.5	17.6	208	61.9	180	53.6	887	25.6
Wealth index									
Lowest	nc	nc	nc	nc	*	1	*	3	4.2
Second	*	*	*	4	*	4	*	4	16.7
Middle	*	*	*	2	*	4	(30.0)	10	4.1
Fourth	47.7	42.7	9.6	46	69.9	58	38.6	163	13.0
Highest	41.2	40.3	18.5	311	63.2	286	54.6	1,425	25.7
Delhi	42.1	40.8	17.1	363	63.9	353	52.7	1,6051	22.7

Note: ECP = Emergency contraceptive pills. 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

Percentage distribution of women aged 15-49 years by age at the time of sterilization, according to selected background characteristics, Delhi, 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	0.0	12.3	40.4	28.1	13.8	5.4	100.0	30.1	168
2-3	0.6	16.4	38.5	31.0	9.6	3.9	100.0	29.4	177
4-5	1.2	14.2	43.1	27.4	12.5	1.6	100.0	28.9	248
6-7	0.0	13.1	43.0	29.4	12.2	2.3	100.0	29.3	214
8-9	1.2	18.1	38.5	27.6	11.6	2.9	100.0	28.9	171
10+	1.7	28.4	45.2	20.9	3.7	0.0	100.0	26.9	982
No of living children									
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
1	6.0	27.2	33.3	18.2	15.3	0.0	100.0	27.4	35
2	1.5	29.0	41.4	21.3	5.8	1.1	100.0	27.3	541
3	1.6	25.6	48.2	19.4	4.4	0.8	100.0	27.1	771
4+	0.2	9.9	38.8	34.9	13.5	2.7	100.0	30.0	619
Residence									
Rural	0.7	32.9	43.0	18.9	3.8	0.7	100.0	26.8	141
Urban	1.2	20.7	43.1	25.2	8.1	1.6	100.0	28.2	1826
Education									
Non-literate ^a	1.5	20.8	42.2	23.4	9.5	2.6	100.0	28.3	656
Less than five years	0.0	25.9	43.0	25.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	27.6	101
5-9 years	1.8	24.9	45.3	22.6	4.9	0.5	100.0	27.3	606
10 or more years	0.3	18.3	41.9	28.4	9.3	1.7	100.0	28.7	604
Religion									
Hindu	1.1	22.5	43.3	24.5	7.0	1.5	100.0	27.9	1,771
Muslim	1.7	15.7	38.9	25.6	16.5	1.6	100.0	29.2	121
Christian	(5.9)	(0.0)	(47.1)	(41.2)	(5.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(29.7)	17
Sikh	0.0	12.5	45.7	27.1	12.6	2.1	100.0	29.2	49
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	1.0	23.8	42.9	24.7	5.7	2.0	100.0	27.8	507
Scheduled tribes	0.0	34.5	38.6	19.2	3.8	3.8	100.0	27.2	26
Other backward classes	1.6	23.6	41.4	23.2	8.9	1.4	100.0	27.9	499
Others	1.1	19.0	44.3	25.8	8.5	1.3	100.0	28.4	935
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	8
Middle	0.0	25.2	37.3	14.1	21.2	2.3	100.0	28.9	43
Fourth	2.3	24.8	37.7	27.5	6.1	1.6	100.0	27.7	311
Highest	0.9	20.9	44.5	24.5	7.6	1.4	100.0	28.1	1,602
Delhi	1.2	21.6	43.1	24.8	7.8	1.5	100.0	28.1	1,967
() 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 '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 aged 15-49 years who are currently using any contraceptive method, by districts, Delhi, 2007-08

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/Nirodh	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of Women**
North West	63.4	54.2	0.2	26.2	5.7	3.5	0.2	18.1	6.5	2.3	0.0	805
North	61.6	53.8	0.5	21.7	5.0	5.2	0.4	20.8	5.7	2.0	0.0	797
North East	63.1	51.4	0.7	19.1	4.9	4.1	0.7	21.8	6.7	4.8	0.0	919
East	63.2	54.2	0.7	21.5	5.2	3.4	1.0	22.0	6.9	1.9	0.0	861
New Delhi	68.4	58.5	1.4	32.0	3.7	4.0	0.5	16.7	7.2	2.4	0.0	938
Central	63.8	54.6	0.9	18.4	4.5	2.0	0.5	27.9	6.4	2.6	0.0	786
West	64.1	53.5	0.4	24.3	3.8	3.8	0.4	20.7	6.7	4.0	0.0	792
South West	70.2	57.6	1.4	30.6	4.7	4.1	0.7	16.1	8.4	4.0	0.0	896
South	70.0	57.6	0.9	26.4	3.8	5.2	0.4	20.6	8.8	3.7	0.0	994
Delhi (15-49)	65.4	55.2	0.8	24.5	4.6	4.0	0.5	20.6	7.0	3.0	0.0	7,788
Delhi (15-44) [†]	66.1	55.5	0.6	22.9	5.0	4.4	0.6	21.9	7.3	3.2	0.0	7,064

Note: ECP = Emergency contraceptive pills. IUD = Intra Uterine Device;

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 6.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percentage distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using modern contraceptive methods by source according to selected background characteristics, Delhi, 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	12.1	60.6	27.3	100.0	33	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
20 - 24	20.2	59.5	20.3	100.0	274	82.0	14.4	3.6	100.0	28
25 - 29	12.1	67.0	20.9	100.0	529	78.6	20.8	0.6	100.0	174
30 - 34	12.0	66.6	21.4	100.0	492	80.7	18.4	0.9	100.0	434
35 - 39	13.5	68.5	18.0	100.0	378	81.0	17.6	1.4	100.0	504
40 - 44	9.0	72.6	18.4	100.0	201	82.1	17.2	0.8	100.0	519
45 – 49	6.2	70.7	23.1	100.0	65	81.9	16.5	1.6	100.0	308
No of living children										
0	8.8	77.8	13.4	100.0	45	*	*	*	*	1
1	10.5	67.3	22.3	100.0	480	62.9	37.1	0.0	100.0	35
2	12.0	68.7	19.2	100.0	883	74.9	24.4	0.7	100.0	541
3	13.5	67.0	19.4	100.0	304	82.0	16.9	1.1	100.0	771
4+	20.8	56.6	22.6	100.0	260	86.6	11.9	1.5	100.0	619
Residence										
Rural	14.6	69.9	15.5	100.0	107	88.8	10.6	0.6	100.0	141
Urban	12.9	66.5	20.6	100.0	1,865	80.6	18.3	1.1	100.0	1,826
Education										
Non-literate ^a	21.1	56.5	22.4	100.0	289	86.5	12.6	0.9	100.0	656
Less than five years	32.5	60.1	7.4	100.0	40	88.3	9.7	2.0	100.0	101
5-9 years	17.0	63.4	19.7	100.0	473	85.1	13.3	1.6	100.0	606
10 or more years	8.6	70.9	20.5	100.0	1,170	70.2	29.1	0.7	100.0	604
Religion										
Hindu	12.0	68.8	19.2	100.0	1,501	81.6	17.3	1.1	100.0	1,771
Muslim	19.8	57.0	23.2	100.0	353	81.0	16.5	2.5	100.0	121
Christian	(0.0)	(68.4)	(31.6)	100.0	19	(64.7)	(35.3)	(0.0)	100.0	17
Sikh	6.5	75.1	18.4	100.0	76	75.6	24.4	0.0	100.0	49
Others	(4.3)	(52.2)	(43.5)	100.0	23	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes										
Scheduled castes	19.9	61.7	18.4	100.0	368	87.1	11.4	1.5	100.0	507
Scheduled tribes	(10.0)	(75.0)	(15.0)	100.0	20	80.8	19.2	0.0	100.0	26
Other backward classes	15.5	62.8	21.7	100.0	506	82.2	17.0	0.8	100.0	499
Others	9.4	70.1	20.4	100.0	1,078	77.4	21.5	1.1	100.0	935
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	4	100.0	*	*	*	3
Second	*	*	*	*	8	82.6	*	*	*	8
Middle	(35.7)	(42.9)	(21.4)	100.0	14	93.0	4.7	2.4	100.0	43
Fourth	22.0	56.5	21.5	100.0	223	86.9	12.2	1.0	100.0	311
Highest	11.5	68.2	20.3	100.0	1,723	79.7	19.2	1.1	100.0	1,602
Delhi	13.0	66.7	20.3	100.0	1,972	81.2	17.7	1.1	100.0	1,967

Note: Spacing methods include – Pill (Daily/Weekly) condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting methods include – 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 Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION

Percentage distribution of women and wives of sterilized men who received cash benefits after sterilization, by districts, Delhi, 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		
North West	58.9	87.0	7.3	5.7	100.0	218
North	64.4	87.9	9.5	2.6	100.0	177
North East	59.6	78.0	13.8	8.3	100.0	174
East	53.7	91.2	8.8	0.0	100.0	181
New Delhi	55.6	85.6	12.6	1.7	100.0	312
Central	61.6	84.9	11.8	3.2	100.0	158
West	61.4	93.4	6.6	0.0	100.0	190
South West	65.4	90.4	5.3	4.3	100.0	281
South	56.1	90.1	9.2	0.7	100.0	276
Delhi	59.4	87.5	9.5	3.0	100.0	1,967

** 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 aged 15-49 years who are currently using contraceptive method and who were informed about side effects, had side effects with the method, treatment taken for side effect with the method, Delhi, 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	22.6	34.4	26.9
Women who had side effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	12.4	9.4	6.6
Number of current users**	1,907	363	353
Type of health problems/side effects¹			
Weakness/inability to work	24.5	29.4	(26.1)
Body ache/ backache	34.7	20.7	(17.4)
Abdominal pain	29.1	20.5	(8.7)
Weight gain	11.9	8.9	(0.0)
Dizziness	9.7	8.9	(43.5)
Nausea/vomiting	0.9	8.9	(8.7)
Fever	3.4	0.0	(0.0)
Breast tenderness	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Irregular periods	13.5	20.5	(26.1)
Excessive bleeding	10.6	47.1	(13.0)
Spotting	3.8	8.7	(8.7)
Amenorrhoea	0.4	0.0	(4.3)
Cramps	5.9	5.8	(4.3)
Scrotum swelling	0.8	0.0	(0.0)
Decreased libido	1.7	3.0	(0.0)
Rashes/allergy	2.6	5.9	(0.0)
Infection	1.7	0.0	(0.0)
Others	34.4	2.9	(13.0)
Number of users with side effects**	236	34	23
Source of treatments			
Government health facility	49.3	(43.5)	(41.7)
Private health facility	47.0	(52.2)	(58.3)
Other	3.8	(4.3)	(0.0)
Number of women with treatment taken**	160	23	12
* 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

Percentage distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are past users (currently non-users) of contraceptive by reason for discontinuation of the contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Delhi, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of Women**
	Fertility related ¹	Side effect related	Others ²	
Age group				
15 - 19	84.8	7.6	7.5	39
20 - 24	92.1	2.0	6.0	201
25 - 29	87.6	3.2	9.2	282
30 - 34	82.9	2.5	14.5	158
35 - 39	54.4	20.7	24.9	105
40 - 44	42.6	15.9	41.5	94
45 - 49	43.8	11.0	45.2	82
No of living children				
0	91.0	2.4	6.5	122
1	89.1	2.6	8.4	275
2	73.9	6.1	20.0	260
3	64.6	14.3	21.1	152
4+	54.6	11.8	33.6	152
Residence				
Rural	89.8	5.5	4.7	65
Urban	74.9	6.9	18.2	896
Education				
Non-literate ^a	72.8	7.3	20.0	255
Less than five years	72.6	3.1	24.3	33
5-9 years	76.6	8.2	15.2	256
10 or more years	77.7	6.0	16.3	417
Religion				
Hindu	75.7	6.9	17.5	750
Muslim	76.2	7.7	16.1	169
Christian	*	*	*	7
Sikh	75.1	3.5	21.4	28
Others	*	*	*	7
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	73.6	7.8	18.6	214
Scheduled tribes	9	9	9	7
Other backward classes	77.5	5.5	17.0	272
Others	75.9	7.3	16.9	468
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	*	*	8
Second	*	*	*	6
Middle	92.8	0.0	7.2	42
Fourth	79.0	6.7	14.3	189
Highest	73.7	7.3	19.0	716
Delhi	75.9	6.8	17.3	961

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

** Unweighted cases

¹ Wanted Child, Method Failed/Become 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

Percentage 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, Delhi, 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	5.2	8.3	11.9	8.8	79.3	181
20 - 24	6.7	9.9	28.7	13.3	58.0	669
25 - 29	6.3	13.9	27.3	17.9	54.7	608
30 - 34	6.3	12.2	36.4	16.1	47.5	356
35 - 39	2.9	8.2	22.9	31.1	45.9	279
40 - 44	0.3	0.7	25.0	25.4	49.7	300
45 - 49	0.7	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	295
No of living children						
0	4.1	3.9	2.2	11.1	86.6	762
1	4.9	8.9	16.2	14.0	69.8	609
2	5.8	10.3	41.2	16.1	42.7	596
3	4.1	13.9	42.7	23.4	33.9	338
4+	4.3	10.8	45.3	21.8	32.9	383
Residence						
Rural	7.4	8.7	27.1	24.3	48.7	177
Urban	4.5	8.7	28.1	15.9	55.9	2,511
Education						
Non-literate ^a	3.6	10.9	32.7	19.1	48.2	766
Less than five years	3.0	7.7	26.6	6.5	66.8	104
5-9 years	5.4	10.3	32.2	17.2	50.6	707
10 or more years	5.1	6.2	21.7	15.0	63.3	1,111
Religion						
Hindu	4.0	9.6	28.2	18.3	53.5	2,101
Muslim	7.7	5.5	29.6	9.8	60.5	470
Christian	(0.0)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	13
Sikh	6.1	3.7	22.2	0.0	77.8	82
Others	(4.5)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(66.70)	22
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	4.4	12.6	24.1	18.9	57.0	563
Scheduled tribes	4.0	12.0	75.0	0.0	25.0	25
Other backward classes	4.7	9.3	28.4	16.0	55.6	821
Others	4.8	6.5	29.2	15.8	55.0	1,279
Wealth index						
Lowest	(9.5)	(23.8)	(57.1)	(28.6)	(14.3)	21
Second	3.5	14.5	79.7	0.0	20.3	27
Middle	2.0	19.9	26.1	8.7	65.3	101
Fourth	5.6	11.9	31.1	18.8	50.2	586
Highest	4.5	6.9	25.3	16.2	58.5	1,953
Delhi	4.7	8.7	28.0	16.5	55.4	2,688

Note: Spacing methods includes IUD, pills, condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting methods include male sterilization and female sterilization.

() Based on 10-24 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 aged 15-49 years who are currently not using any contraceptive and were advised by the ANM/health worker to use modern contraception by suggested method and place of residence, Delhi, 2007-08

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method ¹	8.5	7.8	8.5
Number of Non-users**	2,688	177	2,511
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	19.5	22.8	19.3
Number of traditional method users**	799	58	741
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilization	34.2	29.0	34.6
Male sterilization	2.8	0.0	3.0
IUD	45.8	50.0	45.5
Pill(Daily/weekly)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Injectables	5.3	3.3	5.4
Condom/Nirodh	29.6	35.5	29.2
Female condom	2.0	0.0	2.2
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	6.5	3.3	6.8
Withdrawal	4.3	0.0	4.6
Other	0.3	0.0	0.3
Non-users who ever received counselling/advised by health personnel to adopt family planning (15-44) [†]	11.4	13.6	11.2
Number of non-users (15-44)** [†]	1,844	118	1,726
Current users ever told about side-effects of family planning methods (15-44) [†]	19.8	17.1	19.9
Number of current users (15-44)** [†]	3,919	253	3,666
Users who received follow-up services for IUD/sterilization within 48 hours (15-44) [†]	78.3	78.5	78.3
Number of users (15-44)** [†]	2,012	147	1,865
* Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.			
** Unweighted cases.			
¹ Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, <i>Anganwadi</i> Worker and ASHA.			
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.			

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

Percentage distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using rhythm or withdrawal method by reasons for not using modern contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Delhi, 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	(10.0)	(60.0)	(30.0)	10
20 - 24	12.1	33.9	54.0	107
25 - 29	12.8	28.9	58.2	180
30 - 34	4.4	37.2	58.3	180
35 - 39	13.6	33.0	53.4	162
40 - 44	15.6	34.9	49.4	103
45 - 49	23.2	20.8	56.0	43
No of living children				
0	15.0	40.6	44.4	27
1	9.0	32.1	58.8	178
2	13.5	32.7	53.9	312
3	10.5	32.2	57.3	143
4+	13.0	34.7	52.3	125
Residence				
Rural	13.6	31.1	55.3	57
Urban	11.8	33.2	55.0	728
Education				
Non-literate ^a	15.2	30.5	54.2	172
Less than five years	(4.3)	(43.5)	(52.2)	23
5-9 years	9.8	33.1	57.1	215
10 or more years	12.1	33.5	54.4	375
Religion				
Hindu	12.5	31.9	55.6	651
Muslim	9.2	44.8	46.0	87
Christian	0.0	*	*	8
Sikh	13.0	32.4	54.7	31
Others	*	25.0	*	8
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	8.5	34.1	57.5	164
Scheduled tribes	*	*	*	7
Other backward classes	12.5	33.8	53.7	193
Others	12.9	32.6	54.5	421
Wealth index				
Lowest	nc	nc	nc	nc
Second	*	*	*	6
Middle	(6.7)	(40.0)	(53.3)	15
Fourth	16.7	33.3	49.9	131
Highest	11.1	32.7	56.2	633
Delhi	11.9	33.1	55.1	785
() 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 aged 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services according to selected background characteristics, Delhi, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Age group				
15 - 19	16.5	1.7	18.2	224
20 - 24	12.0	7.2	19.2	1,114
25 - 29	4.6	9.7	14.3	1,603
30 - 34	1.2	10.7	11.9	1,566
35 - 39	0.4	11.3	11.7	1,395
40 - 44	0.1	13.0	13.1	1,163
45 - 49	0.0	12.6	12.6	723
Residence				
Rural	5.0	9.0	14.0	508
Urban	3.3	10.5	13.8	7,280
Education				
Non-literate ^a	3.1	13.9	17.0	1,937
Less than five years	4.0	8.7	12.7	277
5-9 years	3.6	9.7	13.3	2,075
10 or more years	3.5	8.9	12.4	3,499
Religion				
Hindu	3.5	10.1	13.6	6,331
Muslim	3.4	13.2	16.6	1,075
Christian	1.7	6.7	8.4	59
Sikh	3.5	7.4	10.9	258
Others	0.0	6.1	6.1	65
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	3.6	10.0	13.6	1,661
Scheduled tribes	1.2	10.7	11.9	84
Other backward classes	4.4	11.0	15.4	2,115
Others	2.9	10.1	13.0	3,928
No of living children				
0	8.0	0.5	8.5	835
1	10.3	6.6	16.9	1,359
2	2.0	11.9	13.9	2,514
3	0.5	11.5	12.0	1,633
4+	0.3	15.7	16.0	1,447
Wealth index				
Lowest	7.9	34.9	42.8	28
Second	3.7	14.6	18.3	53
Middle	9.1	16.5	25.6	176
Fourth	4.9	12.3	17.2	1,298
Highest	3.0	9.6	12.6	6,233
Delhi (15-49)	3.5	10.4	13.9	7,788
Delhi (15-44)[†]	3.8	10.1	13.9	7,064

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 Literate 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

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

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
North West	4.8	11.3	16.1	805
North	2.4	10.9	13.3	797
North East	2.9	10.5	13.4	919
East	4.5	11.9	16.4	861
New Delhi	3.5	8.1	11.6	938
Central	2.6	11.9	14.4	786
West	4.3	11.2	15.4	792
South West	3.0	10.5	13.5	896
South	3.6	6.2	9.8	994
Delhi (15-49)	3.5	10.4	13.9	7,788
Delhi (15-44)[†]	3.8	10.1	13.9	7,064

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 CHARACTERISTICS

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

			Reported Symptoms among who had any menstruation problem								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women ¹	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	17.5	171	6.7	72.2	3.2	34.2	3.3	8.2	0.0	3.3	30
20-24	17.3	795	10.2	62.1	7.3	24.0	6.6	12.1	0.7	4.4	137
25-29	14.3	1,323	5.3	59.0	8.5	32.1	9.5	11.0	3.7	13.9	190
30-34	15.2	1,470	7.6	47.1	10.2	30.7	11.6	16.5	0.5	6.5	224
35-39	17.7	1,351	8.8	52.9	11.4	24.3	10.0	17.1	2.9	8.4	239
40-44	16.8	1,020	6.5	39.1	8.2	36.8	13.5	12.3	1.8	13.4	171
45-49	19.5	414	9.9	34.4	7.4	41.9	14.8	13.4	1.2	9.9	81
Place of residence											
Rural	16.6	412	10.6	51.3	14.9	31.0	10.0	13.8	0.0	13.1	68
Urban	16.4	6,132	7.6	50.9	8.7	30.6	10.6	14.0	2.0	9.0	1004
Age at consummation of marriage											
Below 18 years	19.2	2,026	7.2	51.8	9.7	31.1	11.8	14.9	1.8	8.1	390
18 years & above	15.1	4,518	8.1	50.4	8.7	30.3	9.8	13.4	1.9	9.9	682
Marital duration											
0-4	15.1	1,050	8.2	69.0	6.9	23.4	5.7	7.3	0.6	4.4	159
5-9	14.4	1,162	8.4	52.3	6.6	34.6	10.7	12.2	2.4	13.3	167
10-14	14.3	1,288	7.0	49.2	10.2	27.7	10.3	16.8	2.2	7.0	185
15+	18.4	3,044	7.7	45.9	10.0	32.4	11.9	15.4	2.0	10.1	561
Education											
Non-literate ^a	18.6	1,568	9.3	48.8	9.9	33.2	11.6	16.4	1.7	8.4	292
Less than 5 yrs	18.7	229	4.7	60.6	17.5	30.5	9.4	12.4	0.0	11.6	42
5-9 years	17.7	1,745	6.5	51.8	9.1	31.9	9.4	17.4	2.3	7.9	308
10 or more years	14.3	3,002	7.9	50.7	7.7	27.9	10.7	10.0	1.9	10.5	430
Husband's education											
Non-literate ^a	18.6	647	8.3	53.8	8.3	28.8	9.9	17.2	1.6	13.2	121
Less than 5 yrs	18.1	178	9.2	60.2	8.8	27.9	6.2	17.0	3.1	0.0	32
5-9 years	18.8	1,696	7.6	52.4	10.6	29.9	11.9	14.6	1.9	7.7	319
10 or more years	14.9	4,023	7.7	49.0	8.4	31.5	10.2	12.8	1.8	9.7	600
Religion											
Hindu	15.8	5,351	7.3	52.0	9.5	28.9	10.7	12.7	2.0	9.2	848
Muslim	19.1	854	11.1	47.8	8.6	34.9	12.2	17.2	1.8	9.8	163
Christian	18.5	54	(20.0)	(30.0)	(0.0)	(30.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	10
Sikh	17.1	233	2.5	47.5	2.5	47.5	2.5	22.5	0.0	10.0	40
Jain	22.8	44	(0.0)	(40.0)	(20.0)	(40.0)	(10.0)	(30.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	10
Others	(12.5)	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1

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TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS - Continued

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

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	19.4	1,391	7.0	56.2	8.7	27.9	11.1	11.8	1.5	8.4	269
Scheduled Tribes	16.9	71	(8.3)	(66.7)	(0.0)	(16.7)	(8.3)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(16.7)	12
Other Backward Classes	15.7	1,716	9.7	45.4	9.9	33.0	6.7	17.3	3.0	9.3	270
Others	15.5	3,354	7.0	50.8	9.0	31.0	12.3	13.1	1.5	9.5	519
Wealth index											
Lowest	(0.0)	11	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Second	11.9	41	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Middle	17.6	136	(20.8)	(66.7)	(4.2)	(25.0)	(8.3)	(20.8)	(0.0)	(4.2)	24
Fourth	18.7	1,034	8.8	52.1	12.8	27.0	6.2	17.0	1.6	11.6	193
Highest	16.0	5,322	7.2	50.2	8.1	31.7	11.5	13.2	1.9	8.9	850
Delhi	16.4	6,544	7.8	50.9	9.1	30.6	10.5	14.0	1.9	9.2	1,072

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 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 CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15- 49 years who have heard about RTI/STI, among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Delhi, , 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	29.6	237	2.8	56.4	1.4	24.3	11.3	4.3	1.4	0.0	38.3	0.0	70
20-24	39.2	1,137	2.2	66.5	2.2	35.9	9.4	3.2	3.4	4.5	37.6	2.9	445
25-29	44.4	1,630	4.8	70.8	2.1	42.4	13.4	1.9	1.4	4.7	31.6	2.9	723
30-34	48.9	1,595	4.4	69.3	1.5	40.8	10.4	1.2	3.0	4.1	35.8	3.5	779
35-39	47.9	1,467	5.4	71.4	2.6	41.3	11.7	1.7	1.6	3.7	33.7	3.9	702
40-44	47.0	1,247	4.1	69.9	2.0	41.9	11.8	2.2	2.4	2.9	33.8	3.1	585
45-49	46.6	799	5.4	74.7	2.2	42.2	13.4	0.8	3.8	2.4	29.8	2.4	372
Residence													
Rural	33.3	523	4.0	70.8	1.1	25.2	9.8	2.4	0.0	8.8	40.4	4.8	171
Urban	46.2	7,589	4.4	70.0	2.1	41.4	11.7	1.8	2.5	3.5	33.6	3.1	3,505
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	32.2	2,583	4.1	58.2	0.7	18.0	12.7	0.5	4.0	4.3	50.0	3.5	829
18 years & above	51.6	5,529	4.5	73.5	2.5	47.2	11.3	2.2	1.9	3.6	29.2	3.0	2,847
Marital duration													
0-4	47.8	1,478	3.5	71.7	3.4	45.1	8.6	3.7	1.8	4.3	30.2	2.6	705
5-9	45.7	1,407	4.2	70.6	1.9	45.7	14.4	1.9	2.8	3.8	30.7	3.3	642
10-14	46.0	1,413	6.0	68.3	1.7	40.5	12.3	0.9	1.9	3.9	35.1	3.5	649
15+	44.1	3,814	4.3	69.8	1.7	36.9	11.6	1.4	2.7	3.5	36.2	3.2	1,680
Education													
Non-literate ^a	23.6	2,063	2.3	49.7	0.2	1.7	10.7	0.2	6.0	3.1	58.4	5.4	486
Less than 5 yrs	24.6	299	4.1	46.3	0.0	5.5	9.5	0.0	6.8	4.1	59.2	1.4	73
5-9 years	39.7	2,179	3.4	65.7	0.6	26.4	11.8	0.7	2.2	4.5	43.0	3.5	862
10 or more years	63.2	3,571	5.3	76.8	3.1	55.6	11.9	2.7	1.6	3.6	24.3	2.6	2,255
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	24.8	862	3.7	44.3	0.9	5.6	12.1	0.0	5.1	2.8	62.1	6.1	214
Less than 5 years	29.6	241	4.2	57.5	0.0	12.7	4.2	1.4	1.4	7.2	57.9	2.8	71
5-9 years	34.3	2,183	3.1	60.6	0.7	22.8	11.2	1.2	4.3	3.1	44.3	4.2	747
10 or more years	54.9	4,826	4.9	75.1	2.6	49.3	11.9	2.2	1.7	3.9	28.1	2.6	2,644
Religion													
Hindu	45.7	6,592	4.5	71.3	2.0	41.9	11.7	2.0	2.3	3.9	32.9	2.7	3,009
Muslim	36.5	1,120	3.4	60.0	2.9	24.5	13.2	0.5	3.7	4.2	41.6	5.7	408
Christian	64.0	61	5.1	69.2	0.0	46.1	10.3	0.0	0.0	5.2	38.5	2.6	39
Sikh	64.6	274	4.0	70.6	1.7	49.2	9.6	2.3	1.7	1.1	35.6	3.4	177
Jain	66.0	56	8.1	75.8	0.0	64.8	5.4	2.6	0.0	2.7	18.9	5.4	37
Others	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6

Contd...

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

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	36.0	1,748	3.3	58.9	1.7	27.5	16.3	0.8	2.8	4.0	43.2	3.2	629
Scheduled Tribes	29.0	87	0.0	72.2	0.0	35.8	4.0	3.9	0.0	11.9	36.1	4.0	25
Other Backward Classes	41.1	2,190	3.1	65.7	1.7	31.8	10.2	1.7	3.3	3.7	42.3	3.6	897
Others	52.0	4,073	5.3	75.2	2.4	48.3	11.0	2.2	1.9	3.6	27.6	2.9	2,117
Wealth index													
Lowest	19.3	28	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Second	19.2	56	(0.0)	(36.4)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(72.7)	(9.1)	11
Middle	17.4	190	6.1	42.6	0.0	6.0	6.1	0.0	5.9	5.9	66.4	3.1	33
Fourth	26.7	1,357	3.6	49.2	0.8	11.6	12.5	0.8	5.3	2.8	55.2	3.6	361
Highest	50.5	6,481	4.5	72.9	2.2	44.3	11.6	2.0	2.1	3.9	31.0	3.1	3,265
Delhi (15-49)	45.4	8,112	4.4	70.0	2.1	40.6	11.7	1.9	2.4	3.8	33.9	3.1	3,676
Delhi (15-44)[†]	45.6	7,053	4.3	69.7	2.1	40.7	11.4	2.0	2.2	3.9	34.3	3.1	3,221

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

() 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 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 CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI								Number of women heard of RTI/STI **
	Heard of RTI/STI	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	29.6	8.5	4.3	2.1	4.5	70.0	10.9	25.7	70
20-24	39.2	6.7	9.1	6.5	23.6	54.6	9.5	23.9	445
25-29	44.4	8.5	9.6	9.3	25.7	60.0	9.0	20.7	723
30-34	48.9	10.3	11.1	9.5	25.9	60.9	8.7	21.6	779
35-39	47.9	10.1	10.6	7.5	25.9	59.9	9.3	23.3	702
40-44	47.0	8.2	12.4	8.2	25.3	60.0	9.0	22.8	585
45-49	46.6	9.4	11.7	8.7	24.9	53.8	5.8	24.0	372
Residence									
Rural	33.3	7.8	6.7	6.8	35.3	50.1	13.6	20.3	171
Urban	46.2	9.1	10.8	8.4	24.6	59.5	8.5	22.6	3,505
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	32.2	9.1	8.8	8.0	20.5	51.0	7.0	30.5	829
18 years & above	51.6	9.0	11.1	8.4	26.2	61.1	9.2	20.5	2,847
Marital duration									
0-4	47.8	7.2	10.1	7.2	24.4	60.9	10.1	20.9	705
5-9	45.7	9.7	11.2	9.9	25.6	62.5	8.6	20.0	642
10-14	46.0	9.5	10.6	8.8	23.6	58.5	9.2	21.5	649
15+	44.1	9.3	10.7	8.0	25.7	57.2	8.1	24.6	1,680
Education									
Non-literate ^a	23.6	6.3	6.0	6.3	15.7	46.7	7.2	37.3	486
Less than 5 yrs	24.6	6.2	10.3	6.2	14.4	49.6	2.1	40.2	73
5-9 years	39.7	8.7	9.4	8.9	22.2	55.9	7.1	26.5	862
10 or more years	63.2	9.6	11.9	8.5	27.9	62.5	9.8	18.2	2,255
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	24.8	5.6	4.9	6.3	15.5	52.8	3.5	37.4	214
Less than 5 years	29.6	5.8	5.7	7.6	11.4	62.9	7.5	33.4	71
5-9 years	34.3	8.1	9.8	7.3	20.9	56.2	6.6	26.9	747
10 or more years	54.9	9.5	11.3	8.7	27.0	60.1	9.6	20.2	2,644
Religion									
Hindu	45.7	8.8	10.3	8.3	25.3	58.9	8.7	22.7	3,009
Muslim	36.5	8.7	12.0	9.0	23.7	54.5	9.0	22.5	408
Christian	64.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.6	46.7	6.6	36.6	39
Sikh	64.6	13.7	13.7	7.9	23.5	73.2	9.1	15.7	177
Jain	66.0	9.1	18.2	12.2	21.1	48.6	8.9	30.3	37
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	36.0	8.5	8.2	7.6	20.7	57.2	8.1	29.0	629
Scheduled Tribes	29.0	5.0	9.9	4.9	39.5	40.7	10.4	34.7	25
Other Backward Classes	41.1	8.3	9.0	8.0	26.3	54.5	7.0	24.0	897
Others	52.0	9.5	12.0	8.7	25.4	61.6	9.6	20.1	2,117
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Second	(19.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(80.0)	11
Middle	17.4	0.0	9.2	4.6	38.2	38.3	0.0	38.3	33
Fourth	26.7	7.6	7.9	5.5	18.8	48.9	7.2	33.5	361
Highest	50.5	9.2	10.9	8.6	25.6	60.3	9.0	21.2	3,265
Delhi (15-49)[†]	45.4	9.0	10.6	8.3	25.1	59.1	8.7	22.5	3,676
Delhi (15-44)[†]	45.6	9.1	10.6	8.4	25.0	59.8	9.1	22.1	3,221

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

() 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 figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had reported abnormal vaginal discharge, other RTI/STI symptoms during three months prior to survey according to selected background characteristics, Delhi, 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	13.5	12.1	2.5	0.0	2.7	0.4	0.0	3.2	0.4	237
20-24	12.2	14.2	3.6	0.8	3.5	0.5	0.2	4.0	0.5	1,137
25-29	13.3	15.4	3.7	0.9	3.3	1.3	0.3	3.2	0.6	1,630
30-34	12.4	14.9	3.4	0.9	3.6	0.5	0.2	2.8	0.3	1,595
35-39	12.2	13.5	2.8	0.6	3.7	0.5	0.0	2.5	0.3	1,467
40-44	8.5	12.7	2.5	0.6	2.6	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.1	1,247
45-49	4.9	9.8	2.6	0.6	2.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	799
Residence										
Rural	13.0	17.7	4.7	1.6	4.4	0.6	0.8	4.7	0.6	523
Urban	11.1	13.4	3.0	0.7	3.2	0.7	0.1	2.4	0.3	7,589
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	13.1	16.2	3.6	0.9	3.9	0.7	0.2	2.6	0.3	2,583
18 years & above	10.3	12.6	2.9	0.7	3.0	0.7	0.2	2.5	0.3	5,529
Marital duration										
0-4	10.7	12.2	3.2	0.7	3.1	0.4	0.2	3.8	0.3	1,478
5-9	13.6	14.4	3.4	0.6	3.0	1.0	0.2	2.9	0.6	1,407
10-14	12.4	16.0	3.9	0.8	3.7	1.1	0.3	3.0	0.6	1,413
15+	10.1	13.2	2.8	0.8	3.3	0.5	0.1	1.8	0.2	3,814
Education										
Non-literate ^a	13.9	16.4	2.9	0.8	4.4	1.0	0.1	3.0	0.2	2,063
Less than 5 yrs	15.2	21.4	4.7	2.0	4.5	0.7	0.7	5.9	0.7	299
5-9 years	13.8	16.5	3.8	0.6	3.9	0.8	0.2	3.1	0.5	2,179
10 or more years	7.7	9.8	2.8	0.6	2.1	0.4	0.1	1.7	0.3	3,571
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	15.0	18.0	3.6	1.2	5.0	1.3	0.2	3.5	0.9	862
Less than 5 years	16.7	16.3	3.9	0.8	5.2	0.4	0.0	4.5	0.0	241
5-9 years	13.8	17.6	3.7	0.9	4.1	0.6	0.2	3.5	0.2	2,183
10 or more years	9.1	11.1	2.8	0.6	2.5	0.6	0.1	1.9	0.3	4,826
Religion										
Hindu	10.1	12.8	3.0	0.7	3.0	0.5	0.2	2.3	0.3	6,592
Muslim	18.8	19.7	4.2	0.9	5.0	1.9	0.1	4.1	0.5	1,120
Christian	3.3	4.9	1.6	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	61
Sikh	9.5	13.5	1.5	1.8	2.6	0.4	0.7	2.7	1.2	274
Jain	12.5	16.1	10.7	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	56
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9

Contd...

TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — Continued										
Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/ Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	12.7	16.9	3.6	0.6	4.6	0.7	0.2	3.2	0.6	1,748
Scheduled Tribes	8.0	16.2	1.3	0.0	5.7	0.0	1.3	4.9	0.0	87
Other Backward Classes	12.0	14.2	2.9	0.8	3.3	0.7	0.1	3.0	0.2	2,190
Others	10.3	12.1	3.1	0.8	2.6	0.7	0.2	2.0	0.3	4,073
Wealth index										
Lowest	6.4	22.1	11.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28
Second	15.6	19.0	5.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.8	56
Middle	19.5	18.4	1.0	0.5	5.8	0.5	0.0	4.0	0.0	190
Fourth	14.7	16.9	3.4	0.8	4.8	0.7	0.5	4.0	0.7	1,357
Highest	10.2	12.8	3.1	0.7	2.9	0.7	0.1	2.2	0.3	6,481
Delhi (15-49)	11.2	13.7	3.1	0.7	3.3	0.7	0.2	2.6	0.3	8,112
Delhi (15-44)[†]	12.0	14.3	3.3	0.8	3.4	0.7	0.2	2.8	0.4	7,053
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 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 CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years discussed RTI /STI problem with husband/partner and sought treatment among who reported any RTI/STI¹ problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics, Delhi., 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	72.9	35.9	45	(26.7)	(66.7)	(6.7)	16
20-24	81.8	44.8	220	32.6	67.4	0.0	99
25-29	85.7	50.2	334	34.4	63.2	2.4	168
30-34	83.9	58.8	307	32.7	62.9	4.4	181
35-39	84.5	61.9	275	40.6	55.9	3.5	170
40-44	85.2	58.3	209	39.4	59.8	0.8	122
45-49	79.6	56.5	95	35.3	53.7	11.0	54
Residence							
Rural	81.3	50.4	116	38.1	61.9	0.0	60
Urban	83.9	54.8	1,369	35.6	61.0	3.5	750
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	83.0	53.8	558	39.9	56.8	3.3	301
18 years & above	84.1	54.8	927	33.3	63.6	3.1	509
Marital duration							
0-4	83.9	45.8	251	28.0	71.1	0.9	115
5-9	83.8	47.9	277	32.5	66.0	1.5	133
10-14	84.3	59.2	280	34.3	61.4	4.2	166
15+	83.2	58.4	677	39.7	56.3	4.0	396
Education							
Non-literate ^a	83.5	51.6	458	37.8	58.8	3.4	237
Less than 5 yrs	75.8	51.2	75	51.3	48.7	0.0	39
5-9 years	82.7	58.8	480	38.6	56.1	5.3	282
10 or more years	86.0	53.3	472	28.2	70.6	1.2	252
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	86.0	50.2	207	40.4	55.7	3.8	104
Less than 5 years	85.8	56.5	56	40.9	59.1	0.0	32
5-9 years	82.2	56.5	498	40.8	55.4	3.9	282
10 or more years	83.8	54.1	724	30.5	66.7	2.8	392
Religion							
Hindu	83.7	54.3	1,113	36.7	60.4	3.0	606
Muslim	83.1	54.9	308	36.4	58.9	4.8	169
Christian	*	*	3	*	*	*	2
Sikh	87.2	57.4	47	14.8	85.2	0.0	27
Jain	(83.3)	(50.0)	12	*	*	*	6
Others	*	*	2	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	83.0	55.7	371	47.3	49.3	3.4	207
Scheduled Tribes	(92.9)	(57.1)	14	*	*	*	8
Other Backward Classes	86.8	55.0	417	32.0	64.5	3.5	230
Others	81.9	53.4	683	31.5	65.5	3.0	365
Wealth index							
Lowest	*	*	6	*	*	*	1
Second	(76.9)	(30.8)	13	*	*	*	4
Middle	73.0	42.0	48	(40.0)	(60.0)	(0.0)	20
Fourth	85.0	50.5	308	47.2	49.6	3.2	156
Highest	84.0	56.6	1,110	32.6	64.1	3.3	629
Delhi	83.7	54.4	1,485	35.8	61.0	3.2	810

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

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.

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, Delhi, 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
North West	39.6	11.9	15.6	839	53.2	172
North	51.8	11.0	13.1	836	49.6	160
North East	38.1	16.3	18.9	949	48.3	254
East	41.8	15.4	21.1	891	56.6	233
New Delhi	48.6	7.1	8.0	971	54.2	106
Central	50.8	11.9	14.7	834	56.9	146
West	56.6	12.6	15.7	829	55.7	168
South West	33.7	7.0	8.8	928	63.1	106
South	43.0	8.6	9.5	1,035	50.2	140
Delhi (15-49)	45.4	11.2	13.7	8,112	54.4	1,485
Delhi (15-44)[†]	45.6	12.0	14.3	7,053	54.3	1,457

Note: ** 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 CHARACTERISTICS

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, Delhi, , 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	70.4	237	12.6	86.8	4.2	36.7	14.3	4.8	1.2	3.5	24.7	1.9	167
20-24	82.1	1,137	9.2	92.3	3.2	41.8	16.5	2.9	1.6	5.1	19.4	1.7	935
25-29	86.4	1,630	11.0	95.0	3.6	49.5	15.6	2.1	1.7	5.8	18.6	2.5	1,408
30-34	86.4	1,595	11.1	95.2	3.1	47.1	14.1	1.0	1.4	4.9	20.8	2.3	1,380
35-39	86.4	1,467	11.0	94.5	3.2	48.2	13.6	0.9	1.0	4.1	19.6	2.1	1,267
40-44	80.6	1,247	10.6	94.9	4.0	48.8	12.8	1.3	1.6	2.5	16.5	3.4	1,006
45-49	79.4	799	9.6	95.0	3.2	48.7	14.0	0.3	2.1	3.9	17.3	3.2	635
Residence													
Rural	79.8	523	9.7	93.2	2.3	25.9	11.8	1.0	0.9	6.3	25.1	1.7	423
Urban	84.0	7,589	10.7	94.5	3.5	48.6	14.6	1.6	1.5	4.4	18.7	2.5	6,375
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	71.1	2,583	8.5	91.8	1.5	23.9	12.6	0.3	1.5	4.9	24.9	2.1	1,840
18 years & above	89.7	5,529	11.4	95.3	4.1	55.9	15.1	2.0	1.5	4.3	16.9	2.6	4,958
Marital duration													
0-4	87.3	1,478	11.4	94.1	5.0	54.5	16.5	4.0	1.9	5.7	18.0	2.1	1,292
5-9	88.0	1,407	10.3	94.3	3.3	50.7	16.4	1.6	1.6	5.1	17.7	2.3	1,239
10-14	85.9	1,413	12.9	94.9	3.5	48.3	14.4	1.1	1.2	4.8	19.9	2.4	1,211
15+	80.1	3,814	9.6	94.3	2.8	42.3	12.8	0.7	1.3	3.6	19.7	2.7	3,056
Education													
Non-literate ^a	57.7	2,063	8.8	88.3	0.2	5.1	11.2	0.2	1.6	3.5	26.4	1.4	1,193
Less than 5 yrs	69.5	299	9.7	90.8	0.5	11.6	14.0	0.0	1.0	3.4	21.7	0.5	208
5-9 years	86.6	2,179	8.5	93.9	2.0	34.1	12.9	0.5	1.7	4.8	20.5	2.7	1,888
10 or more years	98.3	3,571	12.5	96.9	5.5	70.7	16.4	2.6	1.3	4.7	15.6	2.8	3,509
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	59.8	862	10.6	88.7	0.6	12.8	13.2	0.2	1.0	2.5	25.1	2.1	517
Less than 5 years	67.1	241	6.8	92.0	1.8	19.8	9.9	0.0	2.5	3.1	24.6	1.2	162
5-9 years	75.7	2,183	8.0	91.7	1.4	26.5	13.6	0.6	1.5	4.3	21.3	2.2	1,654
10 or more years	92.5	4,826	11.8	96.1	4.6	59.9	15.0	2.1	1.5	4.8	17.3	2.6	4,465
Religion													
Hindu	83.8	6,592	10.4	95.0	3.6	48.5	14.1	1.7	1.4	4.5	19.0	2.3	5,527
Muslim	79.7	1,120	11.6	90.0	1.9	29.8	15.4	1.2	2.2	4.3	21.1	2.2	891
Christian	98.4	61	16.6	95.1	0.0	75.0	10.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	16.7	5.0	60
Sikh	94.2	274	11.2	95.3	5.4	65.9	21.3	0.0	0.4	4.3	13.6	4.7	258
Jain	94.7	56	15.1	96.2	0.0	77.4	9.5	0.0	1.9	3.8	22.6	5.7	53
Others	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9

Contd....

TABLE 7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — Continued

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS **
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	77.5	1,748	8.2	93.2	1.9	31.8	15.3	1.4	1.5	5.3	20.6	1.8	1,356
Scheduled Tribes	84.0	87	13.7	93.2	4.3	49.1	13.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	17.9	2.7	73
Other Backward Classes	77.6	2,190	10.9	93.7	3.3	38.9	13.9	1.4	1.9	3.8	18.9	2.5	1,700
Others	89.7	4,073	11.4	95.1	4.1	56.7	14.4	1.6	1.3	4.6	18.6	2.7	3,655
Wealth index													
Lowest	19.3	28	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Second	34.7	56	(10.0)	(90.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(20.0)	(5.0)	20
Middle	48.3	190	14.0	78.6	1.1	7.6	14.0	0.0	3.3	7.7	26.4	4.3	92
Fourth	64.6	1,357	10.4	84.9	0.9	18.1	15.0	0.5	1.1	3.1	25.8	1.8	878
Highest	89.6	6,481	10.6	96.1	3.9	52.4	14.4	1.7	1.5	4.6	17.9	2.5	5,802
Delhi (15-49)	83.8	8,112	10.6	94.4	3.4	47.2	14.4	1.5	1.5	4.5	19.1	2.5	6,798
Delhi (15-44)[†]	84.4	7,053	10.8	94.3	3.5	47.5	14.5	1.7	1.5	4.6	19.3	2.4	5,968

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.

() Based on 10-24 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 CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge of mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard about HIV/AIDS according to selected background characteristics, Delhi .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	4.0	72.0	13.7	23.0	13.2	48.6	21.1	167
20-24	9.6	68.4	14.6	28.2	23.9	59.9	30.9	935
25-29	8.6	69.3	15.3	28.7	29.2	60.9	32.5	1,408
30-34	9.8	70.1	15.6	31.4	27.4	60.0	31.3	1,380
35-39	8.6	69.6	15.0	27.5	27.2	57.5	29.2	1,267
40-44	7.7	67.8	15.7	32.8	29.7	59.7	30.5	1,006
45-49	10.1	66.0	13.3	32.6	26.1	57.0	27.8	635
Residence								
Rural	12.9	61.4	17.6	27.8	22.9	56.1	26.8	423
Urban	8.6	69.4	14.9	29.9	27.4	59.3	30.6	6,375
Age at consummation of marriage								
Below 18 years	8.0	67.7	14.7	25.4	16.8	48.3	23.2	1,840
18 years & above	9.2	69.3	15.1	31.3	30.7	62.9	32.9	4,958
Marital duration								
0-4	8.7	70.4	15.3	29.1	29.4	64.4	35.4	1,292
5-9	8.6	70.6	14.7	29.4	28.7	61.4	32.4	1,239
10-14	10.7	69.4	15.5	30.4	29.1	59.6	28.4	1,211
15+	8.3	67.4	14.9	29.9	24.7	55.7	28.2	3,056
Education								
Non-literate ^a	6.9	66.1	13.0	22.9	12.3	39.2	14.2	1,193
Less than 5 yrs	8.2	68.4	16.4	20.7	10.9	45.7	21.4	208
5-9 years	9.3	67.7	14.8	25.8	18.7	52.2	26.8	1,888
10 or more years	9.2	70.4	15.7	34.2	36.5	69.1	37.4	3,509
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	10.3	64.8	13.1	22.5	12.6	40.5	16.5	517
Less than 5 years	8.6	65.6	8.7	21.5	11.5	41.6	19.8	162
5-9 years	7.6	70.1	15.9	24.3	19.1	50.3	24.7	1,654
10 or more years	9.2	69.1	15.2	32.7	31.9	64.7	34.2	4,465
Religion								
Hindu	8.7	69.5	14.8	29.8	27.6	60.1	31.4	5,527
Muslim	9.6	65.2	15.2	26.2	21.3	49.8	23.7	891
Christian	8.5	66.1	13.6	32.3	35.6	76.2	32.2	60
Sikh	8.9	70.5	19.8	38.0	31.6	64.0	28.0	258
Jain	17.6	58.8	13.6	37.4	33.3	64.8	45.2	53
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	9.5	70.2	14.7	25.2	21.2	51.4	26.8	1,356
Scheduled Tribes	8.8	59.3	18.9	29.1	23.2	62.4	30.8	73
Other Backward Classes	7.3	70.8	15.4	27.2	23.9	56.3	29.9	1,700
Others	9.4	67.8	14.9	32.6	30.7	63.0	32.0	3,655
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Second	(12.4)	(74.9)	(6.3)	(6.3)	(19.0)	(31.7)	(19.0)	20
Middle	6.7	76.1	11.8	10.4	6.8	37.1	16.0	92
Fourth	7.5	66.4	11.4	21.7	15.4	47.4	21.2	878
Highest	9.1	69.1	15.6	31.2	29.1	61.2	31.9	5,802
Delhi	8.9	68.9	15.0	29.8	27.1	59.1	30.4	6,798

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner/ avoid homosexual ¹	Avoid risks getting infected through bloods ²	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	
Age group						
15-19	5.4	48.3	63.4	46.4	4.7	167
20-24	10.9	46.2	63.9	62.6	6.5	935
25-29	8.4	56.1	66.3	65.5	9.9	1,408
30-34	9.7	53.7	66.2	64.6	8.8	1,380
35-39	8.1	52.9	68.2	63.9	9.1	1,267
40-44	9.9	52.4	68.7	62.6	11.5	1,006
45-49	6.9	50.8	64.0	58.8	8.7	635
Residence						
Rural	4.2	44.2	67.3	59.5	7.3	423
Urban	9.3	53.0	66.3	63.3	9.2	6,375
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	8.5	45.2	61.2	50.3	5.5	1,840
18 years & above	9.1	54.9	68.3	67.8	10.3	4,958
Marital duration						
0-4	8.5	52.3	66.6	68.0	10.0	1,292
5-9	10.0	55.2	67.0	66.3	9.2	1,239
10-14	9.3	54.3	65.9	63.9	8.9	1,211
15+	8.6	50.6	66.2	59.4	8.7	3,056
Education						
Non-literate ^a	9.4	41.4	55.7	39.7	4.5	1,193
Less than 5 yrs	6.8	37.0	60.7	47.9	2.9	208
5-9 years	8.3	46.4	64.8	56.7	6.3	1,888
10 or more years	9.3	59.4	71.2	75.3	12.1	3,509
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	8.2	43.9	58.0	44.4	4.6	517
Less than 5 years	7.2	39.7	58.4	43.8	1.5	162
5-9 years	8.4	46.5	61.4	52.6	6.5	1,654
10 or more years	9.3	55.8	69.4	69.8	10.7	4,465
Religion						
Hindu	9.0	52.6	66.5	63.9	9.3	5,527
Muslim	8.4	45.4	63.4	54.1	6.6	891
Christian	6.8	66.2	76.6	80.1	11.9	60
Sikh	10.2	65.1	71.7	68.6	10.6	258
Jain	7.8	62.7	66.1	77.4	11.7	53
Others	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	8.7	49.1	61.4	54.3	6.9	1,356
Scheduled Tribes	5.8	57.5	65.9	68.6	7.3	73
Other Backward Classes	9.3	46.6	67.7	61.8	7.1	1,700
Others	9.0	56.2	67.6	66.8	10.8	3,655
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	6
Second	(0.0)	(38.5)	(35.0)	(30.0)	(15.4)	20
Middle	6.5	34.1	59.7	37.3	2.7	92
Fourth	9.0	39.1	58.0	48.6	5.5	878
Highest	9.0	54.5	67.8	65.8	9.6	5,802
Delhi	9.0	52.5	66.4	63.1	9.1	6,798

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases

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

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

¹ Includes sex with one partner, Limit number of sexual partner, Avoid sex with sex workers and avoids sex with homosexuals.²

Includes avoid sex with who inject drugs, use tested blood, use only new/ sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid razors/blades.

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

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

Background characteristics	Percentage who have misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS by						Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Shaking hand	Hugging	Sharing clothes	Sharing food	Stepping on someone's urine/stool	Get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug	
Age group							
15-19	4.1	5.1	6.6	10.1	6.0	8.5	167
20-24	3.2	3.0	4.2	5.5	4.9	9.5	935
25-29	2.5	2.4	3.0	3.8	3.4	8.6	1,408
30-34	2.7	2.9	3.9	4.7	4.5	9.1	1,380
35-39	1.9	2.1	3.9	4.1	4.6	7.4	1,267
40-44	2.3	2.1	3.7	3.7	4.8	10.6	1,006
45-49	3.0	3.3	5.8	5.2	6.3	7.3	635
Residence							
Rural	1.9	2.0	4.2	5.9	5.3	13.2	423
Urban	2.6	2.7	4.0	4.5	4.5	8.5	6,375
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	3.8	4.0	6.0	6.7	6.2	10.7	1,840
18 years & above	2.1	2.1	3.2	3.8	4.0	8.1	4,958
Marital duration							
0-4	2.8	2.7	3.5	4.6	3.5	7.4	1,292
5-9	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.8	4.0	8.7	1,239
10-14	2.7	2.6	4.2	5.1	4.5	9.2	1,211
15+	2.6	2.7	4.5	4.6	5.3	9.2	3,056
Education							
Non-literate ^a	4.9	5.0	6.9	8.2	7.5	12.0	1,193
Less than 5 yrs	1.5	1.9	6.5	6.2	5.1	9.6	208
5-9 years	3.0	3.3	4.9	5.4	5.6	10.5	1,888
10 or more years	1.6	1.5	2.4	2.7	3.0	6.7	3,509
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	3.9	3.7	5.4	5.6	5.0	9.6	517
Less than 5 years	3.7	3.1	5.2	4.3	5.2	7.0	162
5-9 years	3.6	4.0	5.5	6.4	5.9	10.9	1,654
10 or more years	2.0	2.0	3.2	3.8	4.0	8.0	4,465
Religion							
Hindu	2.2	2.2	3.2	3.9	4.1	8.0	5,527
Muslim	4.8	5.5	8.2	8.3	7.6	13.5	891
Christian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	60
Sikh	3.9	3.5	6.2	5.8	5.8	9.3	258
Jain	1.9	1.9	5.7	7.6	5.7	7.6	53
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	2.6	2.8	4.1	4.2	5.3	9.8	1,356
Scheduled Tribes	4.1	4.1	4.1	6.8	4.1	6.8	73
Other Backward Classes	2.7	2.7	3.8	4.5	4.2	9.0	1,700
Others	2.5	2.5	4.0	4.7	4.5	8.4	3,655
Wealth index							
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Second	(5.0)	(4.8)	(5.0)	(5.0)	(5.0)	(5.0)	20
Middle	3.4	2.2	3.3	5.4	3.3	9.2	92
Fourth	4.7	5.0	7.4	8.7	7.2	11.4	878
Highest	2.2	2.3	3.5	3.9	4.2	8.4	5,802
Delhi	2.6	2.6	4.0	4.6	4.6	8.8	6,798

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases

** Unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 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 CHARACTERISTICS

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, Delhi, 2007-08

Background Characteristics		Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS						Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**	
				Government			Private				
				Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NG O hospltal	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic		Other Private centre
Age group											
15-19		73.3	167	68.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.2	0.8	0.9	122
20-24		82.3	935	69.8	0.3	0.1	0.6	27.6	0.5	1.0	769
25-29		84.0	1,408	64.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	32.2	1.5	1.3	1,182
30-34		85.0	1,380	65.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	31.6	1.0	1.0	1,173
35-39		83.7	1,267	67.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	28.7	1.8	1.2	1,059
40-44		82.8	1,006	68.9	0.1	0.5	0.2	28.6	0.7	0.9	833
45-49		81.3	635	70.7	0.0	1.0	0.2	25.8	1.3	0.9	516
Residence											
Rural		79.0	423	63.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	32.5	1.3	2.2	334
Urban		83.5	6,375	67.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	29.5	1.2	1.0	5,320
Age at consummation of marriage											
Below 18 years		76.1	1,840	76.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	21.2	0.7	1.0	1,400
18 years & above		85.8	4,958	64.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	32.4	1.3	1.1	4,254
Marital duration											
0-4		84.5	1,292	62.8	0.1	0.3	0.6	34.1	1.0	1.2	1,092
5-9		85.7	1,239	63.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	33.7	1.2	1.0	1,062
10-14		84.3	1,211	64.7	0.6	0.2	0.6	31.3	1.6	1.1	1,020
15+		81.2	3,056	71.8	0.0	0.5	0.3	25.3	1.0	1.1	2,480
Education											
Non-literate ^a		66.1	1,193	81.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	16.3	0.4	0.9	788
Less than 5 yrs		75.2	208	75.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	21.1	1.3	1.3	156
5-9 years		81.5	1,888	75.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	22.3	0.9	0.9	1,538
10 or more years		90.4	3,509	59.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	37.0	1.5	1.2	3,172
Husband's education											
Non-literate ^a		71.0	517	79.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	18.1	0.3	1.9	366
Less than 5 years		75.4	162	81.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.8	0.8	122
5-9 years		76.8	1,654	77.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	19.3	1.4	1.0	1,270
10 or more years		87.3	4,465	62.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	34.5	1.2	1.0	3,896
Religion											
Hindu		83.5	5,527	66.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	30.0	1.1	1.2	4,612
Muslim		77.8	891	76.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	20.8	1.0	0.6	693
Christian		96.7	60	55.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.1	0.0	1.7	58
Sikh		91.1	258	57.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	38.7	2.1	0.4	235
Jain		90.5	53	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.5	2.1	0.0	48
Others		*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8

Contd...

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

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	79.2	1,356	72.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	24.6	1.3	1.2	1,073
Scheduled Tribes	78.2	73	65.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	33.0	0.0	0.0	57
Other Backward Classes	79.9	1,700	70.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	27.1	0.8	0.8	1,357
Others	86.3	3,655	64.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	32.4	1.3	1.1	3,154
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Second	(75.0)	20	(87.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15
Middle	68.5	92	76.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	0.0	1.6	63
Fourth	72.5	878	83.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	15.1	0.3	0.8	635
Highest	85.1	5,802	64.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	31.7	1.3	1.1	4,937
Delhi (15-49)	83.2	6,798	67.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	29.6	1.2	1.1	5,654
Delhi (15-44) [†]	83.5	5,968	66.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	30.1	1.1	1.1	4,984

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.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 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 CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years undergone for HIV/AIDS test and time to be tested for HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Delhi, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who have been tested for HIV	Number of women heard HIV/AIDS**	Percentage who have been tested for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 years ago	
Age group					
15-19	19.3	167	72.1	27.9	32
20-24	33.2	935	49.6	50.4	311
25-29	34.4	1,408	31.8	68.2	486
30-34	26.1	1,380	19.2	80.8	361
35-39	14.4	1,267	15.8	84.2	183
40-44	10.3	1,006	23.3	76.7	103
45-49	8.2	635	30.7	69.3	52
Residence					
Rural	20.3	423	29.2	70.8	88
Urban	22.6	6,375	30.8	69.2	1,440
Age at consummation of marriage					
Below 18 years	13.4	1,840	30.2	69.8	249
18 years & above	25.8	4,958	30.8	69.2	1,279
Marital duration					
0-4	36.9	1,292	49.9	50.1	478
5-9	36.1	1,239	26.3	73.7	448
10-14	23.2	1,211	15.6	84.4	282
15+	10.5	3,056	21.9	78.1	320
Education					
Non-literate ^a	9.3	1,193	36.6	63.4	112
Less than 5 yrs	17.6	208	38.0	62.0	37
5-9 years	20.8	1,888	32.1	67.9	392
10 or more years	28.1	3,509	29.3	70.7	987
Husband's education					
Non-literate ^a	14.1	517	28.9	71.1	73
Less than 5 years	16.6	162	25.8	74.2	27
5-9 years	19.2	1,654	39.8	60.2	319
10 or more years	24.8	4,465	28.4	71.6	1,109
Religion					
Hindu	22.8	5,527	30.1	69.9	1,263
Muslim	20.2	891	39.5	60.5	180
Christian	26.7	60	(37.5)	(62.5)	16
Sikh	22.5	258	20.6	79.4	58
Jain	18.9	53	(10.0)	(90.0)	10
Others	*	9	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	21.3	1,356	32.5	67.5	290
Scheduled Tribes	15.0	73	(27.3)	(72.7)	11
Other Backward Classes	21.8	1,700	33.8	66.2	371
Others	23.4	3,655	28.9	71.1	854
Wealth index					
Lowest	*	6	*	*	1
Second	(5.0)	20	*	*	1
Middle	11.8	92	(45.5)	(54.5)	11
Fourth	17.3	878	38.6	61.4	151
Highest	23.5	5,802	29.8	70.2	1,364
Delhi (15-49)	22.4	6,798	30.8	69.3	1,528
Delhi (15-44)[†]	24.3	5,968	30.9	69.1	1,456

() 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 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 get tested for HIV /AIDS and who have been tested for HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months, by districts, Delhi, 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
North West	82.6	50.6	26.7	80.7	20.4	31.9
North	84.2	46.2	28.0	83.9	20.3	27.4
North East	83.6	51.1	30.0	75.6	16.6	37.0
East	81.8	46.6	24.5	74.4	19.9	40.6
New Delhi	82.5	53.4	30.9	85.6	21.6	33.2
Central	89.2	47.2	28.1	89.9	24.4	34.5
West	83.6	63.4	32.3	89.3	31.8	22.8
South West	82.0	50.0	22.3	84.1	23.7	27.9
South	78.5	64.8	24.5	89.1	23.8	27.7
Delhi (15-49)	83.8	52.5	27.1	83.2	22.4	30.8
Delhi (15-44) [†]	84.4	52.8	27.5	83.5	24.3	30.9

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

TABLE 7.14 EVER HAD INFERTILITY PROBLEM BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background Characteristics	Who ever had infertility problem	Primary infertility	Secondary infertility	Total women** ¹	Percentage of women among who have ever infertility:				Number of women having primary/secondary infertility**
					In the first conception	After live birth/still birth	After induced/spontaneous abortion	Other incidents ²	
Age group									
15-19	7.8	6.1	1.8	226	(77.6)	(0.0)	(22.4)	(0.0)	18
20-24	8.2	6.8	1.4	1,135	83.0	3.2	8.5	5.3	93
25-29	9.0	6.4	2.6	1,630	70.8	14.2	11.6	2.7	147
30-34	8.9	6.2	2.7	1,595	69.4	16.6	11.2	1.4	142
35-39	9.4	7.5	1.8	1,467	80.4	6.5	10.2	2.9	138
40-44	7.7	5.6	2.1	1,247	72.9	12.6	9.3	4.1	96
45-49	8.1	6.3	1.8	799	78.4	7.7	10.8	3.1	65
Residence									
Rural	11.0	9.2	1.8	521	83.3	6.6	6.6	3.5	57
Urban	8.5	6.3	2.2	7,578	74.5	10.9	11.1	2.9	642
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	10.1	7.8	2.4	2,576	76.7	9.9	9.5	3.8	262
18 years & above	7.9	5.9	2.0	5,523	74.3	10.9	11.4	2.5	437
Marital duration									
0-4	6.1	5.1	1.1	1,467	82.3	4.4	10.0	3.3	90
5-9	11.0	8.0	3.0	1,405	73.0	8.3	12.9	5.1	154
10-14	9.8	7.0	2.8	1,413	71.8	15.2	10.8	0.7	138
15+	8.3	6.3	2.0	3,814	75.7	11.3	9.8	2.8	317
Education									
Non-literate ^a	10.2	7.6	2.6	2,062	74.3	13.8	8.1	2.8	210
Less than 5 yrs	12.1	10.7	1.3	298	88.9	5.6	2.8	2.8	36
5-9 years	8.5	6.2	2.3	2,172	72.5	10.8	13.4	3.2	185
10 or more years	7.5	5.7	1.8	3,567	75.9	8.5	12.0	3.0	268
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	8.5	6.3	2.2	862	74.2	15.0	8.1	2.7	74
Less than 5 years	10.0	8.0	2.0	241	(79.2)	(12.5)	(4.2)	(4.2)	24
5-9 years	9.0	6.9	2.2	2,177	76.1	11.7	11.2	1.0	196
10 or more years	8.4	6.3	2.1	4,819	74.7	9.1	11.4	3.9	405
Religion									
Hindu	8.9	6.7	2.2	6,581	75.6	10.0	10.6	3.1	584
Muslim	7.3	5.1	2.2	1,118	70.3	16.2	11.1	2.5	81
Christian	4.9	4.9	0.0	61	*	*	*	*	3
Sikh	9.1	7.3	1.8	274	80.0	8.0	12.0	0.0	25
Jain	10.7	7.1	3.6	56	*	*	*	*	6
Others	*	*	*	9	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	7.8	5.9	1.9	1,745	75.3	9.5	10.9	3.6	136
Scheduled Tribes	8.1	5.8	2.3	87	*	*	*	*	7
Other Backward Classes	9.1	7.1	2.1	2,183	77.6	11.9	9.0	1.5	200
Others	8.7	6.4	2.3	4,070	73.8	10.2	11.6	3.7	354
Wealth index									
Lowest	0.0	0.0	0.0	28	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Second	3.5	3.5	0.0	56	*	*	*	*	2
Middle	10.2	6.5	3.7	190	(63.9)	(31.0)	(5.1)	(0.0)	20
Fourth	9.8	7.4	2.4	1,351	75.7	10.7	10.6	2.3	131
Highest	8.4	6.4	2.1	6,474	75.4	9.8	11.0	3.3	546
Delhi (15-49)[†]	8.6	6.5	2.1	8,099	75.2	10.5	10.7	3.0	699
Delhi (15-44)[†]	8.8	6.6	2.2	7,053	74.9	10.6	10.8	3.1	620

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.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.¹ Excluded women got married but *Gauna* not performed. 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 CHARACTERISTICS

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, Delhi, 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	3.3	2.6	389	2.8	2.8	75
Urban	2.9	2.4	5,934	1.3	1.2	1,808
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	2.4	1.9	2,251	0.9	0.7	670
18 years & above	3.2	2.7	4,072	1.7	1.6	1,213
Marital duration						
5-9	6.6	5.0	1,365	*	*	3
10-14	2.9	2.6	1,385	13.3	13.3	30
15+	1.5	1.3	3,573	1.1	1.0	1,850
Education						
Non-literate ^a	3.3	2.7	1,741	1.7	1.3	547
Less than 5 yrs	3.3	3.3	236	0.0	0.0	67
5-9 years	2.5	2.0	1,687	1.4	1.4	415
10 or more years	2.9	2.4	2,659	1.3	1.3	854
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	2.9	2.6	687	1.5	1.5	201
Less than 5 years	2.5	2.5	199	2.0	2.0	49
5-9 years	3.0	2.4	1,666	1.7	1.5	407
10 or more years	2.9	2.4	3,771	1.2	1.1	1,226
Religion						
Hindu	2.8	2.2	5,175	1.1	1.0	1,553
Muslim	3.5	2.7	827	2.0	1.5	202
Christian	2.2	2.2	44	(0.0)	(0.0)	18
Sikh	4.5	4.5	220	4.6	4.6	88
Jain	6.0	6.0	50	(4.8)	(4.8)	21
Others	*	*	7	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	2.1	1.8	1,354	0.6	0.6	354
Scheduled Tribes	2.8	1.4	71	(6.3)	(6.3)	16
Other Backward Classes	3.2	2.6	1,711	1.6	1.4	426
Others	3.1	2.5	3,176	1.5	1.4	1,083
Wealth index						
Lowest	0.0	0.0	25	*	*	5
Second	3.9	2.0	49	*	*	8
Middle	2.7	1.3	146	0.0	0.0	33
Fourth	3.2	2.4	1,037	0.6	0.6	172
Highest	2.9	2.5	5,066	1.5	1.4	1,665
Delhi	2.9	2.4	6,323	1.4	1.3	1,883

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

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

^a Literate 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 CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who sought treatment for primary/secondary infertility problem, according to selected background characteristics, Delhi, 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	(85.7)	(85.7)	14	*	*	4
20-24	88.5	84.6	77	(81.3)	(75.0)	16
25-29	96.2	88.4	104	83.7	81.4	43
30-34	92.4	82.4	98	100.0	97.7	44
35-39	98.2	91.0	111	96.3	92.6	27
40-44	94.3	81.0	70	92.3	84.7	26
45-49	90.4	84.6	51	(78.6)	(71.4)	14
Residence						
Rural	93.2	83.9	47	(90.0)	(90.0)	10
Urban	93.7	86.0	478	90.9	86.0	164
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	93.9	84.3	201	90.1	86.9	61
18 years & above	93.6	86.7	324	91.1	85.8	113
Marital duration						
0-4	85.3	83.9	74	(81.3)	(68.8)	16
5-9	94.7	85.9	112	88.1	83.3	42
10-14	95.9	88.7	99	92.2	92.2	39
15+	94.9	85.2	240	93.5	88.3	77
Education						
Non-literate ^a	89.6	80.5	156	88.9	79.7	54
Less than 5 yrs	96.9	81.3	32	*	*	4
5-9 years	95.6	87.3	134	92.1	88.3	51
10 or more years	95.1	89.6	203	90.7	89.1	65
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	91.1	80.2	55	(84.2)	(78.9)	19
Less than 5 years	(94.7)	(84.2)	19	*	*	5
5-9 years	92.3	85.5	149	93.6	82.9	47
10 or more years	94.7	87.0	302	90.3	88.3	103
Religion						
Hindu	93.4	84.7	441	90.2	84.6	143
Muslim	96.5	91.2	57	(95.8)	(95.8)	24
Christian	*	*	3	nc	nc	0
Sikh	(95.0)	(95.0)	20	*	*	5
Jain	*	*	4	*	*	2
Others	nc	nc	0	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	93.7	83.8	102	85.3	79.4	34
Scheduled Tribes	*	*	5	*	*	2
Other Backward Classes	91.1	85.2	155	91.0	86.6	45
Others	95.4	87.3	261	92.4	88.1	93
Wealth index						
Poorest	nc	nc	0	nc	nc	0
Second	*	*	2	nc	nc	0
Middle	(61.5)	(61.5)	13	*	*	7
Fourth	89.5	79.3	99	90.6	84.4	32
Highest	95.6	88.3	411	90.3	87.4	135
Delhi	93.7	85.8	525	90.8	86.2	174

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 Literate 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, Delhi, 2007-08

Districts	Who have menstruation problem	Who have infertility problem ¹	Who sought treatment for infertility
North West	16.3	9.5	93.4
North	16.6	8.1	90.0
North East	21.3	9.0	90.4
East	20.2	10.8	86.4
New Delhi	12.5	6.7	93.7
Central	17.4	7.9	91.7
West	17.1	11.3	92.2
South West	14.6	8.9	97.4
South	11.0	7.5	95.7
Delhi (15-49)	16.4	8.6	93.0
Delhi (15-44)[†]	16.0	8.8	93.5

Note: Women excluding pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and never menstruated women.

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, Delhi, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	63.9	74.5	63.5
20-24	36.1	25.5	36.5
Education			
Non-literate ^a	2.7	3.3	2.6
Less than five years	1.8	5.1	1.7
5-9 years	32.4	40.5	32.0
10 or more years	63.1	51.0	63.7
Religion			
Hindu	77.8	93.4	77.2
Muslim	17.1	6.6	17.5
Christian	0.7	0.0	0.8
Sikh	3.6	0.0	3.7
Jain	0.7	0.0	0.7
Others	0.1	0.0	0.1
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	24.2	23.2	24.2
Scheduled tribes	0.9	4.9	0.8
Other backward classes	24.6	38.8	24.0
Others	50.3	33.0	51.1
Wealth index			
Lowest	0.2	5.1	0.0
Second	0.4	2.8	0.3
Middle	0.8	2.3	0.8
Fourth	10.3	21.2	9.9
Highest	88.2	68.5	89.1
Delhi**	2,588	107	2,481

** 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, Delhi, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women		Number 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		Below 12	12-14	15 - 17	18 or above	Total	Below 8	8-9	10 or more	Total	
Age group													
15-19	85.8	91.8	1,655	8.9	38.1	35.9	17.1	100.0	25.6	38.0	36.5	100.0	1,521
20-24	89.4	95.0	933	8.2	35.4	34.9	21.5	100.0	22.7	39.0	38.3	100.0	887
Residence													
Rural	77.9	89.3	107	9.7	37.7	33.9	18.7	100.0	20.0	35.0	45.0	100.0	98
Urban	87.5	93.1	2,481	8.6	37.1	35.6	18.7	100.0	24.7	38.5	36.8	100.0	2,310
Education													
Non-literate ^a	55.8	63.1	68	11.6	27.9	34.6	25.9	100.0	41.7	25.5	32.8	100.0	43
Less than five years	44.1	66.6	45	3.2	31.5	34.4	30.8	100.0	15.8	31.6	52.6	100.0	30
5-9 years	77.3	86.4	838	9.3	35.2	31.9	23.5	100.0	30.4	34.5	35.2	100.0	725
10 or more years	94.7	98.3	1,637	8.4	38.4	37.2	16.1	100.0	21.6	40.6	37.8	100.0	1,610
Religion													
Hindu	88.3	93.4	2,015	8.7	37.1	35.4	18.8	100.0	23.8	38.1	38.2	100.0	1,884
Muslim	79.7	89.7	441	8.7	34.4	35.5	21.3	100.0	24.7	41.4	33.9	100.0	396
Christian	(89.5)	(100.0)	19	(10.5)	(47.4)	(21.1)	(21.1)	(100.0)	(47.4)	(15.8)	(36.8)	(100.0)	19
Sikh	94.6	95.7	93	8.9	40.5	42.7	7.8	100.0	30.3	38.2	31.5	100.0	89
Jain	(100.0)	(100.0)	17	(5.9)	(64.7)	(29.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(41.2)	(29.4)	(29.4)	(100.0)	17
Others	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]													
Scheduled castes	85.1	90.5	625	10.2	33.1	35.6	21.2	100.0	28.6	35.0	36.4	100.0	566
Scheduled tribes	(95.8)	(100.0)	24	(12.5)	(45.8)	(33.3)	(8.3)	(100.0)	(20.8)	(58.3)	(20.8)	(100.0)	24
Other backward classes	84.0	89.9	635	6.8	37.6	32.8	22.8	100.0	25.0	37.0	38.0	100.0	572
Others	89.6	95.6	1,299	8.8	38.7	36.8	15.7	100.0	22.6	40.2	37.2	100.0	1,243
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Second	*	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Middle	(85.7)	(85.7)	21	(22.2)	(22.2)	(16.7)	(38.9)	(100.0)	(22.2)	(33.3)	(44.4)	(100.0)	18
Fourth	74.0	84.1	269	11.1	35.2	32.3	21.4	100.0	30.6	30.7	38.7	100.0	227
Highest	89.0	94.4	2,286	8.3	37.5	36.1	18.1	100.0	23.9	39.3	36.8	100.0	2,158
Delhi	87.1	92.9	2,588	8.7	37.1	35.5	18.7	100.0	24.5	38.3	37.1	100.0	2,408

[#] 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 to be important and sources of family life education, according to selected background characteristics, Delhi, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Perceived family life education to be important	Number of women**	Sources of family life education								Number of women who perceived family life education to be 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	91.8	1,655	83.8	41.5	1.3	19.1	3.6	1.3	67.1	0.7	1,521
20-24	95.0	933	84.5	43.7	1.4	20.7	6.1	1.7	68.6	0.3	887
Residence											
Rural	89.3	107	87.4	37.0	1.9	20.2	2.0	0.9	52.9	0.0	98
Urban	93.1	2,481	83.9	42.5	1.3	19.7	4.6	1.5	68.3	0.6	2,310
Education											
Non-literate ^a	63.1	68	88.5	60.6	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	13.9	2.2	43
Less than five years	66.6	45	69.4	31.4	6.0	28.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	30
5-9 years	86.4	838	86.2	45.7	0.7	18.0	2.2	0.9	54.2	0.6	725
10 or more years	98.3	1,637	83.2	40.5	1.6	20.3	5.8	1.7	76.3	0.5	1,610
Religion											
Hindu	93.4	2,015	83.8	42.1	1.4	19.3	4.5	1.5	68.3	0.6	1,884
Muslim	89.7	441	83.6	41.8	1.0	20.4	4.5	1.5	62.2	0.0	396
Christian	(100.0)	19	(89.5)	(47.4)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(83.3)	(0.0)	19
Sikh	95.7	93	87.6	46.0	2.2	24.7	4.5	1.1	71.9	1.1	89
Jain	(100.0)	17	(94.1)	(41.2)	(0.0)	(35.3)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(82.4)	(0.0)	17
Others	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	90.5	625	83.8	46.1	1.2	17.7	3.5	1.2	61.8	1.6	566
Scheduled tribes	(100.0)	24	(91.7)	(41.7)	(0.0)	(20.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(70.8)	(0.0)	24
Other backward classes	89.9	635	83.5	44.3	1.4	20.6	3.5	0.7	64.7	0.4	572
Others	95.6	1,299	84.2	39.6	1.4	20.1	5.6	1.9	71.7	0.2	1,243
Wealth index											
Lowest	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Second	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Middle	(85.7)	21	(100.0)	(44.4)	(0.0)	(22.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(38.9)	(0.0)	18
Fourth	84.1	269	87.7	48.4	0.9	15.9	2.6	1.7	53.9	0.9	227
Highest	94.4	2,286	83.6	41.7	1.3	19.9	4.8	1.4	69.5	0.5	2,158
Delhi	92.9	2,588	84.0	42.3	1.3	19.7	4.5	1.4	67.7	0.5	2,408

[#] 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 8.4 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, Delhi, 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	70.7	1,655	0.6	2.5	92.7	5.3	6.1	1,172
20-24	78.0	933	1.0	3.7	93.4	6.5	6.0	729
Residence								
Rural	66.2	107	2.5	1.2	92.7	5.2	3.2	74
Urban	73.6	2,481	0.7	3.0	93.0	5.8	6.2	1,827
Education								
Non-literate ^a	15.9	68	(9.1)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(27.3)	(54.5)	11
Less than five years	12.8	45	*	*	*	*	*	6
5-9 years	55.8	838	0.2	3.0	85.8	4.3	12.8	468
10 or more years	86.5	1,637	0.8	2.8	96.4	6.0	3.3	1,416
Religion								
Hindu	75.2	2,015	0.6	2.5	93.2	5.7	5.7	1,518
Muslim	63.2	441	1.8	5.7	90.6	5.0	8.0	279
Christian	(84.2)	19	(0.0)	(12.5)	(81.3)	(6.3)	(12.5)	16
Sikh	77.4	93	0.0	0.0	98.6	11.1	5.5	72
Jain	(88.2)	17	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	15
Others	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	68.5	625	0.7	1.9	87.9	5.2	11.5	428
Scheduled tribes	(87.5)	24	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	21
Other backward classes	68.5	635	0.7	2.8	91.2	4.6	6.4	436
Others	77.8	1,299	0.8	3.5	95.7	6.6	3.8	1,013
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	3	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Second	*	9	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Middle	(47.6)	21	(0.0)	(0.0)	(90.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	10
Fourth	54.8	269	1.9	3.4	82.2	4.8	13.7	148
Highest	76.2	2,286	0.6	2.9	93.9	5.9	5.4	1,743
Delhi	73.3	2,588	0.7	3.0	93.0	5.8	6.1	1,901

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'

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 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 legal 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, Delhi, 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 20	More than 20	Total	Less than 18	More than 18	Total	
Age group									
15-19	91.5	93.9	11.9	88.1	100.0	1.2	98.8	100.0	1,655
20-24	96.4	96.7	8.5	91.5	100.0	1.7	98.3	100.0	933
Residence									
Rural	88.8	90.7	9.7	90.3	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	107
Urban	93.5	95.1	10.7	89.3	100.0	1.4	98.6	100.0	2,481
Education									
Non-literate ^a	54.3	60.1	16.3	83.7	100.0	2.5	97.5	100.0	68
Less than five years	73.3	77.5	17.2	82.8	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	45
5-9 years	87.6	90.7	13.3	86.7	100.0	1.2	98.8	100.0	838
10 or more years	98.4	99.0	9.1	90.9	100.0	1.4	98.6	100.0	1,637
Religion									
Hindu	94.2	95.5	9.9	90.1	100.0	1.4	98.6	100.0	2,015
Muslim	88.8	91.5	13.0	87.0	100.0	1.2	98.8	100.0	441
Christian	(89.5)	(89.5)	(11.8)	(88.2)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	19
Sikh	94.6	96.8	15.9	84.1	100.0	1.1	98.9	100.0	93
Jain	(100.0)	(100.0)	(5.9)	(94.1)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	17
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	91.8	94.2	11.0	89.0	100.0	1.4	98.6	100.0	625
Scheduled tribes	(100.0)	(100.0)	(16.7)	(83.3)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	24
Other backward classes	92.9	94.6	10.7	89.3	100.0	1.0	99.0	100.0	635
Others	94.1	95.3	10.3	89.7	100.0	1.5	98.5	100.0	1,299
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Middle	(81.0)	(81.0)	(35.3)	(64.7)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	21
Fourth	85.6	89.3	15.8	84.2	100.0	1.7	98.3	100.0	269
Highest	94.4	95.8	9.8	90.2	100.0	1.3	98.7	100.0	2,286
Delhi	93.3	94.9	10.6	89.4	100.0	1.3	98.7	100.0	2,588

[#] 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 8.6 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, Delhi, 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	15.4	1,655	4.3	81.1	7.4	12.3	6.8	4.4	0.0	3.6	252
20-24	16.0	933	4.7	82.0	8.0	8.7	5.4	4.0	0.7	4.1	149
Residence											
Rural	20.6	107	(0.0)	(71.4)	(9.5)	(19.0)	(4.8)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	21
Urban	15.4	2,481	4.7	81.9	7.6	10.5	6.3	4.0	0.3	4.0	380
Education											
Non-literate ^a	10.6	68	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Less than five years	16.5	45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
5-9 years	19.3	838	5.6	78.1	7.5	12.7	7.0	5.0	0.0	3.8	159
10 or more years	13.9	1,637	3.5	83.4	8.3	10.1	5.7	3.5	0.5	4.0	228
Religion											
Hindu	14.5	2,015	4.1	81.9	7.8	9.3	5.2	4.5	0.4	4.2	290
Muslim	20.0	441	5.7	80.7	6.9	17.0	11.3	3.4	0.0	3.4	88
Christian	(5.3)	19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Sikh	19.4	93	(5.6)	(83.3)	(5.6)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	18
Jain	(11.8)	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Others	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	15.5	625	4.1	88.0	5.2	3.8	5.2	4.1	0.0	5.2	97
Scheduled tribes	(4.2)	24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Other backward classes	17.3	635	4.6	79.9	7.3	8.4	13.0	3.7	0.0	3.7	109
Others	15.1	1,299	4.6	78.9	9.1	16.0	3.1	4.6	0.5	3.1	194
Wealth index											
Lowest	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Second	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Middle	(28.6)	21	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Fourth	19.5	269	11.5	77.1	11.4	9.6	11.5	3.9	0.0	5.8	53
Highest	14.9	2,286	3.5	81.8	7.0	11.5	5.4	4.1	0.3	3.6	339
Delhi	15.6	2,588	4.5	81.4	7.7	11.0	6.3	4.2	0.3	3.8	401

[#] 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, Delhi, 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	42.6	3.0	66.7	0.1	1,655
20-24	30.2	3.2	77.6	0.1	933
Residence					
Rural	58.8	0.0	52.9	0.0	107
Urban	37.2	3.2	71.4	0.1	2,481
Education					
Non-literate ^a	88.3	0.0	17.7	0.0	68
Less than five years	89.4	0.0	19.0	0.0	45
5-9 years	61.4	2.5	51.9	0.1	838
10 or more years	22.7	3.5	83.9	0.1	1,637
Religion					
Hindu	34.8	2.4	74.0	0.1	2,015
Muslim	61.0	5.3	50.1	0.0	441
Christian	(15.8)	(10.5)	(89.5)	(0.0)	19
Sikh	11.8	3.2	88.2	0.0	93
Jain	(5.9)	(11.8)	(88.2)	(0.0)	17
Others	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]					
Scheduled castes	47.1	1.9	64.5	0.2	625
Scheduled tribes	(58.3)	(4.2)	(58.3)	(0.0)	24
Other backward classes	52.8	2.9	60.2	0.2	635
Others	26.3	3.7	78.9	0.0	1,299
Wealth index					
Lowest	*	*	*	*	3
Second	*	*	*	*	9
Middle	(95.2)	(0.0)	(9.5)	(0.0)	21
Fourth	76.6	3.8	35.6	0.0	269
Highest	32.6	3.0	75.9	0.1	2,286
Delhi	38.1	3.1	70.7	0.1	2,588

[#] 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 women with no year of schooling 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, Delhi, 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	94.9	94.8	73.1	87.9	62.6	87.7	53.3	59.0	84.8	22.4	23.3	9.5	0.3	1,655
20-24	97.6	97.6	86.7	95.0	82.0	95.3	72.2	71.0	94.5	36.7	36.6	18.9	1.0	933
Residence														
Rural	92.4	92.4	74.9	84.9	63.4	86.6	46.3	53.6	85.4	19.4	17.3	6.0	0.0	107
Urban	96.0	96.0	78.2	90.7	69.9	90.6	60.7	63.7	88.4	27.9	28.6	13.2	0.6	2,481
Education														
Non-literate ^a	87.9	87.9	58.4	78.9	47.0	77.6	14.6	39.4	61.6	4.4	7.4	0.0	1.5	68
Less than five years	77.2	77.2	41.4	64.5	33.7	62.9	8.4	31.3	52.1	2.1	4.2	2.1	0.0	45
5-9 years	91.5	91.5	62.9	82.7	54.9	83.3	41.7	50.5	78.3	13.8	16.8	5.7	0.5	838
10 or more years	98.9	98.9	87.6	95.7	79.2	95.4	73.0	71.8	95.5	36.3	35.5	17.5	0.6	1,637
Religion														
Hindu	96.6	96.6	80.0	91.5	71.8	91.5	62.8	65.3	90.0	28.5	28.7	13.3	0.5	2,015
Muslim	91.7	91.7	68.8	85.6	59.1	84.0	45.2	53.2	79.4	18.3	21.2	7.2	0.7	441
Christian	(100.0)	(100.0)	(73.7)	(84.2)	(89.5)	(100.0)	(68.4)	(78.9)	(89.5)	(57.9)	(42.1)	(31.6)	(0.0)	19
Sikh	96.7	96.7	78.4	92.4	68.8	94.6	69.9	62.3	91.3	38.7	41.9	27.9	1.1	93
Jain	(100.0)	(100.0)	(94.1)	(94.1)	(70.6)	(94.1)	(64.7)	(70.6)	(94.1)	(58.8)	(41.2)	(17.6)	(0.0)	17
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]														
Scheduled castes	95.0	95.0	75.8	90.1	64.9	87.8	55.6	58.6	86.0	18.6	24.4	10.3	0.3	625
Scheduled tribes	(100.0)	(100.0)	(95.8)	(100.0)	(79.2)	(95.8)	(58.3)	(79.2)	(91.7)	(29.2)	(20.8)	(12.5)	(0.0)	24
Other backward classes	94.9	94.9	74.1	89.8	67.7	89.7	53.5	58.8	85.0	23.4	24.1	11.6	0.9	635
Others	96.7	96.7	80.7	90.9	72.8	92.0	65.5	67.5	91.0	33.7	31.9	14.9	0.5	1,299
Wealth index														
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Middle	(90.5)	(90.5)	(52.4)	(85.7)	(47.6)	(81.0)	(23.8)	(38.1)	(81.0)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	21
Fourth	91.2	91.2	63.0	82.4	55.6	81.5	38.0	48.5	76.5	15.2	19.3	7.4	0.8	269
Highest	96.6	96.5	80.3	91.7	71.8	91.7	63.5	65.4	90.0	29.4	29.5	13.8	0.5	2,286
Delhi	95.8	95.8	78.0	90.5	69.6	90.4	60.1	63.3	88.3	27.5	28.1	12.9	0.5	2,588

[#] 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 women with no year of schooling 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, Delhi, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Sources from where to get pills and condoms			Number of women**
	Government facility	Private facility	Other	
Age group				
15-19	50.0	80.4	0.2	1,655
20-24	57.5	87.5	0.3	933
Residence				
Rural	58.3	78.0	0.0	107
Urban	52.5	83.2	0.3	2,481
Education				
Non-literate ^a	40.6	54.4	0.0	68
Less than five years	30.9	48.2	0.0	45
5-9 years	44.9	75.2	0.4	838
10 or more years	57.9	89.2	0.2	1,637
Religion				
Hindu	53.9	84.9	0.2	2,015
Muslim	47.2	72.0	0.5	441
Christian	(68.4)	(94.7)	(0.0)	19
Sikh	49.5	89.2	0.0	93
Jain	(58.8)	(94.1)	(0.0)	17
Others	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]				
Scheduled castes	48.6	79.4	0.0	625
Scheduled tribes	(41.7)	(91.7)	(0.0)	24
Other backward classes	55.0	79.9	0.2	635
Others	53.9	86.1	0.4	1,299
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	*	*	3
Second	*	*	*	9
Middle	(52.4)	(85.7)	(0.0)	21
Fourth	48.3	67.4	0.4	269
Highest	53.4	84.9	0.2	2,286
Delhi	52.7	83.0	0.2	2,588

[#] 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 women with no year of schooling 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, Delhi, 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	Teacher/ school/ college	Other	
Age group									
15-19	25.2	1,655	12.3	19.9	73.4	1.4	31.9	0.7	417
20-24	37.2	933	13.7	25.6	74.7	4.3	30.3	0.3	348
Residence									
Rural	22.7	107	(8.3)	(50.0)	(54.2)	(0.0)	(29.2)	(0.0)	24
Urban	29.8	2,481	13.1	21.6	74.6	2.8	31.2	0.5	741
Education									
Non-literate ^a	4.4	68	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Less than five years	2.1	45	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
5-9 years	14.6	838	10.0	34.7	70.2	0.8	20.7	0.8	122
10 or more years	39.1	1,637	13.4	20.0	74.7	3.1	33.4	0.5	639
Religion									
Hindu	30.7	2,015	13.3	23.0	74.3	2.1	30.9	0.6	619
Muslim	21.7	441	11.4	24.9	68.6	4.1	31.4	0.0	96
Christian	(52.6)	19	(0.0)	(10.0)	(80.0)	(30.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	10
Sikh	34.4	93	9.4	15.6	75.0	3.1	40.6	0.0	32
Jain	(41.2)	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Others	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	21.8	625	13.4	28.2	70.8	0.7	27.1	2.2	136
Scheduled tribes	(20.8)	24	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Other backward classes	24.3	635	7.7	27.3	77.2	1.3	28.1	0.0	154
Others	36.0	1,299	14.7	19.4	73.7	3.8	33.3	0.2	469
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	3	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Second	*	9	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Middle	(9.5)	21	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Fourth	12.3	269	9.3	42.9	79.2	3.0	14.7	6.0	33
Highest	32.0	2,286	13.1	21.5	73.8	2.7	31.8	0.3	730
Delhi	29.5	2,588	12.9	22.5	74.0	2.7	31.2	0.5	765

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

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 women with no year of schooling 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, Delhi, 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	36.3	1,655	5.3	59.7	1.5	57.7	3.5	0.5	20.0	36.1	1.2	4.0	600
20-24	53.0	933	7.0	69.9	1.2	65.4	6.3	0.8	19.1	28.4	2.6	5.9	495
Residence													
Rural	35.0	107	2.6	64.5	2.6	53.3	3.3	0.0	31.5	32.7	0.0	3.3	37
Urban	42.6	2,481	6.2	64.3	1.3	61.5	4.8	0.7	19.2	32.7	1.9	4.9	1,058
Education													
Non-literate ^a	11.8	68	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Less than five years	6.0	45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
5-9 years	26.0	838	6.9	62.0	1.8	43.3	3.2	0.0	31.5	22.8	1.4	2.3	218
10 or more years	53.0	1,637	5.9	64.9	1.3	66.5	5.2	0.8	16.3	35.5	1.8	5.6	867
Religion													
Hindu	44.0	2,015	5.5	67.1	0.8	61.4	4.3	0.6	17.3	32.1	1.8	4.5	886
Muslim	31.9	441	7.8	48.2	2.8	59.0	6.4	1.4	31.8	31.9	2.1	5.7	141
Christian	(57.9)	19	(9.1)	(81.8)	(9.1)	(81.8)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(18.2)	(45.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Sikh	50.5	93	8.4	57.4	4.3	63.9	6.4	0.0	25.5	36.2	2.1	4.3	47
Jain	(58.8)	17	(20.0)	(60.0)	(10.0)	(40.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(30.0)	(60.0)	(0.0)	(30.0)	10
Others	*	3	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Castes/tribes[#]													
Scheduled castes	34.2	625	4.2	70.8	0.5	54.8	5.2	0.5	22.1	26.1	3.3	4.8	213
Scheduled tribes	(29.2)	24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Other backward classes	38.4	635	8.2	62.8	1.2	58.6	4.6	0.4	21.5	26.9	2.4	3.7	243
Others	48.5	1,299	5.9	62.9	1.7	64.2	4.8	0.8	18.3	37.0	1.1	5.2	631
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	3	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Second	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Middle	(14.3)	21	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Fourth	27.5	269	10.8	55.3	2.7	35.1	12.3	0.0	28.7	22.8	2.7	1.3	74
Highest	44.5	2,286	5.7	64.9	1.3	63.1	4.3	0.7	18.9	33.6	1.8	5.1	1,017
Delhi	42.3	2,588	6.1	64.3	1.4	61.2	4.8	0.6	19.6	32.7	1.8	4.9	1,095

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

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 8.12 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI/STI TRANSMISSION

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know about transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Delhi, 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	6.9	6.8	3.6	23.6	62.7	9.6	21.3	600
20-24	8.4	12.7	7.9	29.7	63.6	10.1	17.8	495
Residence								
Rural	18.9	21.3	0.0	32.2	39.4	12.1	12.7	37
Urban	7.2	9.1	5.9	26.3	64.1	9.7	20.0	1,058
Education								
Non-literate ^a	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Less than five years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
5-9 years	2.8	4.0	3.3	20.0	59.0	6.0	30.7	218
10 or more years	8.5	10.8	6.0	28.0	64.3	10.8	17.2	867
Religion								
Hindu	6.9	8.8	4.6	26.1	63.4	9.8	19.9	886
Muslim	9.3	15.2	10.2	24.9	57.9	11.2	20.2	141
Christian	(40.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(50.0)	(70.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	11
Sikh	2.6	5.1	10.2	30.7	69.3	7.7	20.4	47
Jain	(33.3)	(33.3)	(11.1)	(33.3)	(66.7)	(11.1)	(11.1)	10
Others	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	5.3	5.9	4.4	26.4	62.5	5.1	24.2	213
Scheduled tribes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Other backward classes	5.0	6.3	6.7	23.6	65.4	6.7	18.8	243
Others	9.4	12.1	5.5	28.0	62.4	12.2	18.8	631
Wealth index								
Lowest	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Middle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Fourth	7.9	6.1	4.1	18.0	64.1	14.1	20.1	74
Highest	7.4	9.9	5.7	27.1	63.4	9.6	19.5	1,017
Delhi	7.6	9.6	5.6	26.5	63.1	9.8	19.7	1,095

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'

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 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, Delhi, 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	89.8	1,655	11.3	93.4	2.0	62.7	5.2	0.5	1,489
20-24	95.9	933	14.5	94.5	3.7	74.7	6.7	0.9	895
Residence									
Rural	89.3	107	20.1	95.3	3.9	47.1	4.9	2.2	98
Urban	92.1	2,481	12.2	93.8	2.6	68.1	5.8	0.6	2,286
Education									
Non-literate ^a	57.5	68	0.0	92.3	0.0	5.1	2.5	0.0	39
Less than five years	31.6	45	(13.3)	(86.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(0.0)	15
5-9 years	84.7	838	9.5	92.3	0.9	45.2	4.3	0.0	710
10 or more years	99.0	1,637	14.2	94.6	3.5	79.0	6.5	1.0	1620
Religion									
Hindu	92.7	2,015	12.4	94.7	2.4	69.0	5.6	0.5	1,871
Muslim	87.0	441	11.9	88.2	2.7	55.9	6.6	1.0	384
Christian	(100.0)	19	(10.5)	(94.7)	(5.3)	(68.4)	(10.5)	(5.3)	19
Sikh	96.7	93	15.5	98.9	6.6	76.6	4.5	1.1	90
Jain	(100.0)	17	(29.4)	(100.0)	(11.8)	(70.6)	(11.8)	(0.0)	17
Others	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	89.2	625	11.2	93.2	1.7	61.2	6.1	0.5	558
Scheduled tribes	(95.8)	24	(17.4)	(100.0)	(4.3)	(65.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	23
Other backward classes	88.2	635	11.3	93.0	2.2	62.9	5.0	1.1	561
Others	95.2	1,299	13.6	94.4	3.3	72.0	6.1	0.6	1,239
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Second	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Middle	(71.4)	21	(20.0)	(93.3)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15
Fourth	82.4	269	11.7	90.5	0.9	42.2	9.0	0.4	222
Highest	93.7	2,286	12.6	94.2	2.9	70.3	5.5	0.7	2,142
Delhi	92.0	2,588	12.5	93.8	2.7	67.2	5.8	0.7	2,384

[#] 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, Delhi, 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	9.0	61.2	11.3	25.6	31.0	67.4	41.7	1,489
20-24	10.3	64.5	14.6	28.8	34.3	73.9	42.2	895
Residence								
Rural	17.5	55.6	9.6	28.5	29.3	66.9	31.1	98
Urban	9.2	62.8	12.8	26.8	32.4	70.0	42.4	2,286
Education								
Non-literate ^a	0.0	62.6	13.6	17.2	10.8	37.4	13.6	39
Less than five years	(0.0)	(77.8)	(11.1)	(11.1)	(11.1)	(66.7)	(22.2)	15
5-9 years	7.5	54.2	12.6	21.2	19.5	62.4	36.1	710
10 or more years	10.5	65.5	12.6	29.3	37.7	73.4	44.8	1620
Religion								
Hindu	9.1	63.7	12.3	26.1	31.8	70.1	42.9	1,871
Muslim	11.5	57.3	11.8	26.1	29.8	66.7	39.2	384
Christian	(16.7)	(61.1)	(5.6)	(33.3)	(38.9)	(72.2)	(22.2)	19
Sikh	8.5	55.4	19.3	42.1	43.4	73.5	39.8	90
Jain	(17.6)	(64.7)	(35.3)	(41.2)	(70.6)	(82.4)	(29.4)	17
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	10.1	59.9	12.0	25.2	25.5	62.9	45.7	558
Scheduled tribes	(8.7)	(65.2)	(13.0)	(8.7)	(21.7)	(78.3)	(47.8)	23
Other backward classes	8.2	66.8	11.5	24.4	28.4	71.4	43.7	561
Others	9.8	61.6	13.4	29.1	37.0	72.1	39.5	1,239
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Middle	(15.4)	(46.2)	(0.0)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(30.8)	(38.5)	15
Fourth	7.0	60.1	13.2	23.0	28.2	67.4	35.1	222
Highest	9.8	62.7	12.7	27.2	32.9	70.5	42.7	2,142
Delhi	9.5	62.5	12.6	26.9	32.3	69.9	41.9	2,384

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

TABLE 8.15 MISCONCEPTION OF HIV/AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who have misconception of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Delhi, 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	3.0	3.1	6.2	5.4	5.9	5.6	9.1	1,489
20-24	1.4	1.6	4.0	2.6	2.2	3.2	6.5	895
Residence								
Rural	2.4	1.7	4.7	3.6	2.4	8.3	15.4	98
Urban	2.4	2.6	5.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	7.8	2,286
Education								
Non-literate ^a	5.1	2.5	5.1	5.1	5.1	2.5	8.0	39
Less than five years	(13.3)	(13.3)	(13.3)	(13.3)	(13.3)	(13.3)	(6.7)	15
5-9 years	5.3	5.7	10.0	8.4	9.3	8.6	13.5	710
10 or more years	1.0	1.0	3.2	2.5	2.3	3.0	5.8	1620
Religion								
Hindu	2.1	2.2	4.8	3.7	3.8	4.1	7.1	1,871
Muslim	3.4	4.2	7.7	7.0	7.2	7.9	13.8	384
Christian	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.5)	19
Sikh	3.3	3.3	5.5	4.4	6.6	5.5	3.3	90
Jain	(11.8)	(5.9)	(11.8)	(17.6)	(11.8)	(5.9)	(17.6)	17
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	3.8	4.1	6.9	5.2	5.8	5.4	9.4	558
Scheduled tribes	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(0.0)	23
Other backward classes	2.1	2.1	3.8	3.0	3.7	3.0	7.1	561
Others	2.1	2.1	5.4	4.7	4.3	5.2	8.2	1,239
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Middle	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	15
Fourth	5.9	5.9	10.2	7.2	7.5	8.1	11.9	222
Highest	2.1	2.2	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.4	7.7	2,142
Delhi	2.4	2.5	5.3	4.3	4.5	4.7	8.1	2,384

[#] 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 8.16 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, Delhi, 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	9.7	44.7	48.3	69.4	12.7	1.4	1,489
20-24	8.2	53.8	56.4	76.7	16.7	1.2	895
Residence							
Rural	14.7	49.5	54.6	72.6	16.8	0.9	98
Urban	8.8	48.2	51.2	72.1	14.1	1.3	2,286
Education							
Non-literate ^a	11.0	25.6	34.0	38.1	0.0	0.0	39
Less than five years	(0.0)	(83.3)	(20.0)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15
5-9 years	9.2	34.8	42.3	60.2	8.2	1.6	710
10 or more years	9.0	53.5	56.1	78.6	16.8	1.2	1620
Religion							
Hindu	9.0	49.4	52.3	74.0	14.7	1.3	1,871
Muslim	9.0	39.3	45.9	64.7	8.7	1.6	384
Christian	(0.0)	(44.4)	(57.9)	(78.9)	(27.8)	(0.0)	19
Sikh	12.2	58.5	50.0	64.4	19.5	0.0	90
Jain	(17.6)	(58.8)	(64.7)	(76.5)	(35.3)	(0.0)	17
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]							
Scheduled castes	9.5	44.4	48.5	68.1	9.4	0.8	558
Scheduled tribes	(4.3)	(43.5)	(47.8)	(73.9)	(8.7)	(0.0)	23
Other backward classes	9.6	46.2	54.3	69.5	11.6	1.6	561
Others	8.8	50.8	51.4	75.0	17.6	1.4	1,239
Wealth index							
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Middle	(0.0)	(41.7)	(26.7)	(40.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15
Fourth	12.5	36.8	48.9	59.5	8.8	0.6	222
Highest	8.8	49.3	51.9	73.9	14.8	1.4	2,142
Delhi	9.1	48.3	51.4	72.1	14.2	1.3	2,384

[#] 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 8.17 KNOWLEDGE WHERE TO GET TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS AND SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware where to get tested for HIV/AIDS and place for testing HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Delhi, 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	81.8	1,489	97.1	0.8	1.2	4.5	27.3	1.5	0.4	1,218
20-24	88.3	895	98.4	0.8	1.3	5.8	28.8	1.2	0.1	791
Residence										
Rural	87.0	98	97.7	1.4	3.0	4.9	31.1	4.1	0.0	85
Urban	84.1	2,286	97.6	0.8	1.1	5.0	27.8	1.2	0.3	1,924
Education										
Non-literate ^a	66.9	39	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.8	0.0	0.0	26
Less than five years	(66.7)	15	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	10
5-9 years	72.9	710	97.8	0.8	0.4	2.1	22.2	0.6	0.4	517
10 or more years	89.8	1620	97.5	0.8	1.5	6.2	30.1	1.7	0.3	1,456
Religion										
Hindu	86.1	1,871	97.9	0.6	1.2	5.2	28.2	1.4	0.2	1,611
Muslim	74.3	384	96.5	1.8	1.4	3.5	19.6	0.3	0.7	285
Christian	(84.2)	19	(93.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(31.3)	(12.5)	(0.0)	16
Sikh	87.8	90	96.2	1.3	0.0	3.8	49.3	1.3	0.0	79
Jain	(88.2)	17	(100.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(26.7)	(46.7)	(6.7)	(0.0)	15
Others	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes^f										
Scheduled castes	82.0	558	99.0	0.4	0.2	4.8	26.7	0.4	0.2	458
Scheduled tribes	(87.0)	23	(100.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(5.0)	(35.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	20
Other backward classes	83.2	561	97.4	0.4	0.7	3.9	23.9	0.9	0.6	467
Others	85.7	1,239	97.3	1.1	1.8	5.6	29.9	1.9	0.2	1,062
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Second	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Middle	(86.7)	15	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(30.8)	(0.0)	(7.7)	13
Fourth	77.6	222	98.2	1.2	0.6	4.5	17.4	0.6	0.6	173
Highest	85.0	2,142	97.5	0.8	1.3	5.1	28.8	1.4	0.2	1,820
Delhi	84.3	2,384	97.6	0.8	1.2	5.0	27.9	1.4	0.3	2,009

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 8.18 KNOWLEDGE OF SOME SELECTED STATEMENTS

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

Background characteristics	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		
	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	
Age group											
15-19	62.7	8.1	2.7	19.2	17.5	62.1	22.0	60.6	16.0	73.9	1,655
20-24	65.2	3.6	3.8	10.4	23.4	48.8	30.1	50.0	25.8	62.6	933
Residence											
Rural	64.3	6.2	3.7	17.6	14.6	63.6	25.8	56.3	23.4	68.3	107
Urban	63.5	6.5	3.0	16.0	19.9	57.0	24.9	56.8	19.3	69.9	2,481
Education											
Non-literate ^a	58.3	19.6	4.4	29.8	17.5	70.6	7.3	76.4	11.9	82.2	68
Less than five years	47.3	25.4	5.9	36.0	24.2	65.3	11.9	79.9	11.9	82.1	45
5-9 years	59.8	11.2	2.4	25.1	16.0	66.9	17.1	66.8	15.8	76.2	838
10 or more years	66.2	2.9	3.3	10.2	21.5	51.6	30.0	50.1	21.9	65.8	1,637
Religion											
Hindu	64.2	5.4	3.1	15.1	19.8	56.3	24.8	56.9	19.7	70.0	2,015
Muslim	59.2	11.7	3.2	22.2	18.1	62.3	22.2	58.9	16.6	72.3	441
Christian	(78.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.5)	(31.6)	(47.4)	(36.8)	(31.6)	(31.6)	(57.9)	19
Sikh	65.5	5.4	2.1	10.8	21.4	55.0	36.5	49.5	25.8	60.2	93
Jain	(76.5)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(23.5)	(64.7)	(35.3)	(47.1)	(23.5)	(52.9)	17
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes*											
Scheduled castes	62.2	8.0	3.2	17.6	18.5	61.0	24.1	60.3	20.1	72.1	625
Scheduled tribes	(45.8)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(4.2)	(75.0)	(12.5)	(70.8)	(12.5)	(87.5)	24
Other backward classes	64.0	7.8	2.1	19.2	17.7	62.4	18.7	62.4	17.1	73.2	635
Others	64.4	5.0	3.5	13.6	21.5	52.7	28.5	52.1	20.5	66.8	1,299
Wealth index											
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Middle	(33.3)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(9.5)	(71.4)	(0.0)	(85.7)	(14.3)	(85.7)	21
Fourth	53.7	14.6	4.1	27.9	16.1	70.0	18.6	65.8	18.3	71.7	269
Highest	64.9	5.5	2.9	14.5	20.0	55.9	25.9	55.6	19.6	69.7	2,286
Delhi	63.6	6.5	3.1	16.0	19.6	57.3	24.9	56.8	19.5	69.9	2,588

[#] 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 8.19 AWARENESS OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ISSUES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who perceived family life education to be important, having menstruation related problems, are aware of specific contraceptive methods and who have ever discussed about family planning with any one by district, Delhi, 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**
North West	90.7	19.2	89.7	53.7	26.6	214
North	94.5	16.2	88.4	55.8	38.1	296
North East	91.2	21.8	85.1	56.1	23.4	336
East	91.7	19.2	91.7	56.0	28.1	279
New Delhi	95.5	5.9	94.9	72.0	32.6	353
Central	92.2	15.6	90.7	62.3	36.2	334
West	96.2	14.5	86.3	58.1	35.0	235
South West	94.9	14.4	92.6	76.7	28.0	251
South	93.4	9.3	93.4	57.4	28.4	290
Delhi	93.0	15.6	90.4	60.1	29.5	2,588
** Unweighted cases.						

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

TABLE 9.1: AVERAGE POPULATION COVERED BY HEALTH FACILITY BY DISTRICTS, DELHI, 2007-08		
District	Average population covered by	
	Sub-Centre	PHC
North West	14,146	94,017
North	12,250	97,230
North East	44,000	50,000
East	--	--
New Delhi	--	--
Central	--	--
West	16,513	65,000
South West	13,333	38,436
South	26,576	1,07,283
Delhi	16,881	75,992
PHC= Primary Health Centre; CHC= Community Health Centre.		

TABLE 9.2: PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES HAVING SUB-CENTRE WITHIN VILLAGES & ANM AVAILABLE AT SUB-CENTRE AND STAYING IN SUB-CENTRE QUARTER BY DISTRICTS, DELHI, 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
North West	40.0	5	100.0	0.0	11
North	66.7	3	100.0	0.0	4
North East	0.0	4	100.0	100.0	2
East	0.0	1	--	--	--
New Delhi	--	--	--	--	--
Central	--	--	--	--	--
West	0.0	2	100.0	0.0	5
South West	16.7	6	100.0	100.0	12
South	25.0	4	100.0	0.0	4
Delhi (%)	24.0	25	100.0	100.0	38
ANM= Auxiliary Nurse Midwife; FHW=Female Health Worker.					
¹ Based on availability of quarter at Sub-Centre.					
- Not calculated because there are no cases.					

TABLE 9.3: STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT SUB-CENTRES FUNCTIONING IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING BY DISTRICTS, DELHI, 2007-08

District	Number of Sub-Centre					Total number of Sub-Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use ¹	
North West	2	5	1	--	--	5
North	1	1	--	--	--	1
North East	2	2	--	1	--	2
East	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Delhi	--	--	--	--	--	--
Central	--	--	--	--	--	--
West	1	1	--	--	--	1
South West	4	4	3	--	--	5
South	3	3	1	1	1	3
Delhi (%)	13(76.5)	16(94.1)	5(29.4)	2(11.8)	1(50.0)	17(100.0)

¹ Percentage calculated from number of labor room available.

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

District	Adequately equipped ¹ (at least 60%)	Essential drugs ² (at least 60%)	Total number of Sub-Centres
North West	11	11	11
North	4	4	4
North East	2	2	2
East	--	--	--
New Delhi	--	--	--
Central	--	--	--
West	4	3	5
South West	12	10	12
South	4	4	4
Delhi (%)	37(97.4)	34(89.5)	38(100.0)

¹ Equipments include: Instrument sterilizer, Auto disposal syringes, Hub cutter, B. P. instrument, Stethoscope, Weighing Machine (infant/adult), hemoglobinometer, Foetoscope, SIMS speculam, IUD insertion kit, Vaccine carrier.

² Drugs includes, Drug kit-A/B, IFA tablets, Vitamine A solution, ORS packet.

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

District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Centres
North West	4	--	--	11
North	2	--	--	4
North East	2	--	--	2
East	--	--	--	--
New Delhi	--	--	--	--
Central	--	--	--	--
West	4	--	1	5
South West	6	0	3	12
South	1	--	1	4
Delhi (%)	19(50.0)	0(0.0)	5(13.2)	38(100.0)

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

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

District	Human resources Status of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer	AYUSH Doctor	Pharmacist	
North West	4	3	--	4	4
North	1	--	1	1	1
North East	1	1	--	1	1
East	--	--	--	--	--
New Delhi	--	--	--	--	--
Central	--	--	--	--	--
West	1	1	--	1	1
South West	3	1	--	3	4
South	3	3	--	3	3
Delhi (%)	13(92.9)	9(64.3)	1(7.1)	13(92.9)	14(100.0)

MO=Medical Officer.
AYUSH =Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy.

TABLE 9.7: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, DELHI, 2007-08

Districts	Number of PHCs having					Total number of PHCs
	Residential Quarter available for MO	Functioning PHC 24 hours	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
North West	1	2	3	2	4	4
North	--	--	--	1	1	1
North East	--	1	1	1	1	1
East	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Delhi	--	--	--	--	--	--
Central	--	--	--	--	--	--
West	--	1	1	1	1	1
South West	3	1	1	3	1	4
South	2	1	1	2	3	3
Delhi (%)	6(42.9)	6(42.9)	7(50.0)	10(71.4)	11(78.6)	14(100.0)

MO=Medical Officer.
-- Not calculated because there are no cases.

TABLE 9.8 SPECIFIC HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, DELHI, 2007-08

District	Number of PHCs having						Total number of PHCs
	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*	
North West	3	3	4	4	2	2	4
North	--	--	1	1	--	--	1
North East	1	1	1	--	1	1	1
East	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Delhi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Central	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West	1	1	1	--	1	1	1
South West	1	1	3	3	1	--	4
South	2	1	2	1	1	1	3
Delhi (%)	8(57.1)	7(50.0)	12(85.7)	9(64.3)	6(100.0)	5(83.3)	14(100.0)

* Services based on during last one month and PHCs functioning on 24 hour basis.

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 bacterials, Anti Helminthic, Anti protozoal, Antidotes, Solution correcting water and electrolyte imbalance, Essentials obstetric care drugs. OT=Operation Theatre.

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

District	Number of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund	Utilized untied fund	
North West	2	--	1	1	4
North	1	1	--	--	1
North East	1	--	--	--	1
East	--	--	--	--	--
New Delhi	--	--	--	--	--
Central	--	--	--	--	--
West	1	--	--	--	1
South West	3	2	2	2	4
South	2	1	1	1	3
Delhi (%)	10(71.4)	4(28.6)	4(28.6)	4(28.6)	14(100.0)
RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.					

APPENDIX

SAMPLING ERROR FOR SELECTED INDICATORS

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Sampling errors, Delhi, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women aged 15-49)							
North West	0.634	0.023	805	789	3.598	0.589	0.679
North	0.616	0.021	797	807	3.412	0.574	0.657
North East	0.631	0.021	919	926	3.290	0.590	0.671
East	0.632	0.024	861	858	3.732	0.585	0.678
New Delhi	0.684	0.018	937	937	2.597	0.649	0.719
Central	0.638	0.021	786	783	3.245	0.597	0.679
West	0.641	0.021	792	797	3.349	0.599	0.684
South West	0.702	0.020	896	894	2.903	0.662	0.742
South	0.700	0.018	994	997	2.502	0.666	0.735
Unmet Need for family planning (Currently Married Women aged 15-49)							
North West	0.161	0.016	805	789	10.238	0.128	0.193
North	0.133	0.021	797	807	15.467	0.093	0.174
North East	0.134	0.011	919	926	8.463	0.112	0.156
East	0.164	0.016	861	858	9.500	0.133	0.194
New Delhi	0.116	0.013	937	937	10.903	0.091	0.141
Central	0.144	0.015	786	783	10.616	0.114	0.174
West	0.155	0.014	792	797	8.979	0.127	0.182
South West	0.135	0.014	896	894	10.591	0.107	0.163
South	0.098	0.011	994	997	11.044	0.077	0.120
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
North West	0.655	0.047	295	297	7.251	0.562	0.748
North	0.733	0.055	244	248	7.558	0.624	0.842
North East	0.588	0.040	325	320	6.830	0.509	0.666
East	0.745	0.036	287	284	4.874	0.674	0.817
New Delhi	0.711	0.051	246	251	7.236	0.610	0.812
Central	0.884	0.027	229	224	3.037	0.831	0.937
West	0.674	0.046	247	248	6.827	0.583	0.764
South West	0.690	0.040	275	279	5.830	0.611	0.769
South	0.597	0.050	328	338	8.406	0.499	0.696
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
North West	0.880	0.032	295	297	3.688	0.816	0.944
North	0.926	0.035	244	248	3.760	0.858	0.995
North East	0.897	0.021	325	320	2.344	0.855	0.938
East	0.927	0.019	287	284	2.029	0.890	0.964
New Delhi	0.910	0.025	246	251	2.796	0.860	0.960
Central	0.962	0.015	229	224	1.527	0.933	0.991
West	0.932	0.021	247	248	2.264	0.891	0.974
South West	0.944	0.017	275	279	1.839	0.909	0.978
South	0.916	0.035	328	338	3.822	0.847	0.985
Contd...							

Contd....

Sampling errors, Delhi, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
North West	0.737	0.044	295	297	5.918	0.652	0.823
North	0.740	0.048	244	248	6.456	0.646	0.834
North East	0.655	0.039	325	320	5.999	0.578	0.732
East	0.764	0.032	287	284	4.144	0.702	0.827
New Delhi	0.714	0.037	246	251	5.179	0.642	0.787
Central	0.841	0.037	229	224	4.374	0.769	0.913
West	0.790	0.041	247	248	5.227	0.709	0.871
South West	0.756	0.039	275	279	5.200	0.679	0.833
South	0.707	0.050	328	338	7.057	0.609	0.805
Birth order 2+ (birth in last three years)							
North West	0.405	0.050	292	292	12.374	0.306	0.503
North	0.461	0.052	236	243	11.217	0.359	0.562
North East	0.484	0.042	318	310	8.768	0.401	0.568
East	0.441	0.054	258	252	12.360	0.333	0.548
New Delhi	0.468	0.050	215	216	10.748	0.369	0.567
Central	0.397	0.052	220	211	13.129	0.294	0.499
West	0.455	0.056	242	252	12.260	0.345	0.565
South West	0.376	0.041	238	238	10.895	0.295	0.456
South	0.456	0.052	295	303	11.332	0.355	0.558
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children aged 12-35 months)							
North West	0.885	0.037	90	89	4.150	0.813	0.958
North	0.900	0.033	73	78	3.644	0.836	0.965
North East	0.855	0.044	102	98	5.162	0.768	0.941
East	0.937	0.032	82	80	3.415	0.874	1.000
New Delhi	0.924	0.047	75	74	5.103	0.831	1.016
Central	0.940	0.031	65	64	3.285	0.879	1.000
West	0.953	0.028	82	85	2.903	0.899	1.008
South West	0.992	0.008	85	89	0.792	0.977	1.008
South	0.885	0.044	91	94	4.994	0.798	0.972
Received Measles Vaccine (last and last but one living children aged 12-35 months)							
North West	0.721	0.059	90	89	8.215	0.605	0.838
North	0.851	0.045	73	78	5.309	0.762	0.939
North East	0.735	0.052	102	98	7.110	0.632	0.838
East	0.884	0.045	82	80	5.117	0.795	0.973
New Delhi	0.865	0.061	75	74	7.088	0.745	0.986
Central	0.877	0.049	65	64	5.537	0.782	0.973
West	0.871	0.049	82	85	5.607	0.775	0.967
South West	0.903	0.033	85	89	3.662	0.838	0.968
South	0.836	0.047	91	94	5.624	0.744	0.929