District Level Household and Facility Survey

2007-08

Madhya Pradesh

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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 51,419 households from Madhya Pradesh during 2007-08. From these households, 46,634 ever-married women aged 15-49 years and 9,940 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).

We are very grateful to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India for designating the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) as the nodal agency for the DLHS-3 Project and providing an opportunity to work closely with the health and programme officials. In particular, we would like thank Ms. K. Sujatha Rao, Secretary-Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India for her advice, suggestions and support. We also thank Shri Naresh Dayal, former Secretary-Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India for the advice and valuable support extended to the project. Our special thanks to Smt. Madhu Bala, the Additional Director General, Dr. Rattan Chand, the Chief Director and Shri. Rajesh Bhatia, the Director-Statistics Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India for their active involvement and suggestions. We are also thankful to Dr. V.K. Malhotra and Shri S.K. Das, former Additional Director Generals, Shri Partha Chattopadhyay, former Chief Director, Shri K. D. Maiti, former Director and Ms. Rashmi Verma, former Deputy Director-Statistics Division, MoHFW, Government of India for the co-operation and support at various stages of this project.

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Our thanks to the members of Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of DLHS-3 and especially to its Chairman, Dr. P. M. Kulkarni, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. We also thank Dr. N.K. Singh for guiding the software development and CSPro training for the project staff. We gratefully acknowledge the immense contributions of DLHS-3 project team at IIPS in developing survey instruments, training field staff, monitoring field work, data processing, preparation of district and state level fact sheets, and drafting the reports.

Finally, special thanks to all respondents who spared their valuable time and cooperated with us by providing the required information.

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DLHS-3 Coordinators
International Institute for Population Sciences

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BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The National Rural Health Mission (2005-2012) was launched by the Government of India (GoI) in 2005-06 to provide effective health care to rural population in the country with special focus on states which have poorer 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 new born 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 Health & Sanitation Committee of the Panchayat, making rural primary health care services accountable to the community and giving authority to the District Health Mission for implementation of inter-sectoral District Health Plan including drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition. The interface between the community and the public health system at the village level is entrusted to a female Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), a health volunteer receiving performance based compensation for promotion of universal immunization, referral and escort services for reproductive & child health (RCH), construction of household toilets, and other health care delivery programmes. To promote institutional delivery, cash incentive programme under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is made an integral component of NRHM.

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

The main focus and objective of DLHS-3 is providing RCH indicators covering the following aspects:
Coverage of antenatal check up and immunization services
- Institutional/safe deliveries
- JSY Beneficiaries
- Contraceptive prevalence rates
- ASHA's involvement
- Unmet need for family planning
- Awareness about RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS
- Family life education among unmarried adolescent girls
- Health facility and infrastructure

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

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

SURVEY DESIGN, SAMPLE SIZE AND DESIGN WEIGHT

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

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

f_1^i = Probability of selection of ith rural PSU in a district

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

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

f_2^i = Probability of selecting segment (s) from segmented PSU

(in case the ith selected PSU is segmented)

= (Number of households in the selected segment) / (number of households in the PSU)
The value of f_2^i is to be equal to one for un-segmented PSU.

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

$$= \frac{Hs_i}{HL_i}$$

Where HL$_i$ is the number of households listed in ith PSU in a district and HS$_i$ the number of households per PSU assigned for the ith PSU is either 22 or 27or 33 depending on whether a district is represented by 1000 or 1200 or 1500 households.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where n$_i$ is the number of households interviewed in the ith PSU. The weight for women is computed in the similar manner after multiplication of expression for f^i by the corresponding

response rate. State weights for households, women and husbands are further derived from the district weights n_i^d for the ith PSU in dth district using external control so that sample results do not deviate from the corresponding information about the population.

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

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

sample in the state. These households' weights are computed for rural-urban areas separately. Considering sample and census currently married women age between 15-49 years and married males above 15 years for specified state by districts and rural-urban residence, state level women weights are obtained for estimation of state level indicators.

IMPLEMENTATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

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

SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

The main instrument for collection of data in DLHS-3 was a set of structured questionnaires, namely, household, ever married woman, unmarried woman and village questionnaires. Sub-centre, primary health centre (PHC), community health centre (CHC) and district hospital (DH) questionnaires were used to conduct the facility survey. All household level questionnaires were bilingual, with questions in regional and English languages.

Household Questionnaire

The household questionnaire lists all usual residents in each sample household including visitors who had stayed the night before the interview. For individual household member information on age, sex, marital status, 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.

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

Village Questionnaire

This questionnaire was designed to collect information on availability and accessibility of education, health, transport and communication facilities at village level. Functioning of village 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 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 staffs, 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 medical 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 51,419 households, 46,634 ever-married women and 9,940 unmarried women in Madhya Pradesh state (Table 1.1). The response rates are 90.7, 82.7 and 81.1 percent for households, ever-married and unmarried women respectively. The lowest response rates for household are found in Jhabua (80.0 percent), for ever-married women in Mandsaur 76.7 percent and for unmarried women in Jhabua, 59 percent respectively. As far as the demographic indicators of Madhya Pradesh are concerned, from 2001 census it can be noted that the overall sex ratio of 920 female per 1,000 males is below the national figure of 933 and there are twenty districts out of the 45 districts where the sex ratio is above 900 and among them 19 districts are above the national average. Mandla (1,002 females per 1,000 males) and Balaghat (1,022 females per 1,000 males) are the two districts where the sex ratio indicate more females than males (Table 1.2).

Village Characteristics

As regards the accessibility of health facilities to the sampled villages, 26 percent of villages have Sub-Centres within the village itself and as many as 75 percent of the villages are within 5 km. distance from a Sub-Centre. In Madhya Pradesh, 2 percent of the villages have a government dispensary within the village and 5 percent have Primary Health Centres (PHC). In Madhya Pradesh, 8 percent villages have private clinics within the villages (Table 2.11). Twelve percent of the rural population are treated by doctors and variation is from 2.4 percent in Shivpuri, Tikamgarh, Rewa and Shaiapur to 47 percent in Indore. Most of the villages (92 percent) have an Anganwadi worker (Table 2.12).

Household Characteristics

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 418,401 persons (Table 2.1) from 51,419 households (Table 2.8) in Madhya Pradesh covering all the forty-five districts of which 77.4 percent are in rural areas and the remaining 22.6 percent in urban areas. In Madhya Pradesh, 94.5 percent of household heads are Hindus and 4.5 percent are Muslims (Table 2.7). About 5.8 percent of household heads are females. The average household size in the state is 5.6 persons and there is not much difference in rural and urban areas. Sixteen percent of household heads belong to scheduled castes, 24.4 percent belongs to scheduled tribe 41.5 percent belongs to other backward classes and 17.6 percent to others. The median age of household heads is 45 years (Table 2.7).

More than three-fourths (75.6 Percent) of households in Madhya Pradesh have electricity connection, 80.8 percent of households have access to improved source of water, 9.2 percent of the households have access to piped water for drinking into dwelling/yard/plot, 21.1 percent of households have provision for flush toilet, 12.1 percent of households use LPG for cooking, 18.5 percent live in pucca houses and 39.4 percent households have at least 3 rooms (Table 2.8). For the state of Madhya Pradesh, 42.3 percent of households have BPL (below poverty line) cards and it varies from a low of 19.6 percent in Gwalior to a high of 62.9 percent in Rajgarh (Table 2.9).

Household Wealth Index

Combining household amenities, assets and durables, a wealth index has been computed at the national level and divided into quintiles. Households are categorized from the poorest to the richest groups corresponding from the lowest to the highest quintiles at the national level. Based on national cut-off points, in Madhya Pradesh more than one fourths (29 percent) of the households are in the lowest wealth quintile and only around 13 percent households are in the highest wealth quintile (Table 2.8). In rural areas more than two-thirds of the households (68 percent) are in the lowest or in the second lowest wealth quintile and in urban areas about three-fourths of the households (70.2 percent) are in the highest or in the fourth highest wealth quintile, shown in Fig. 1.

FIGURE 1
PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY WEALTH QUINTILE

	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
Urban	5	10	15	25	46
Rural	36	33	18	10	4
MADHYA PRADESH	29	27	18	13	13
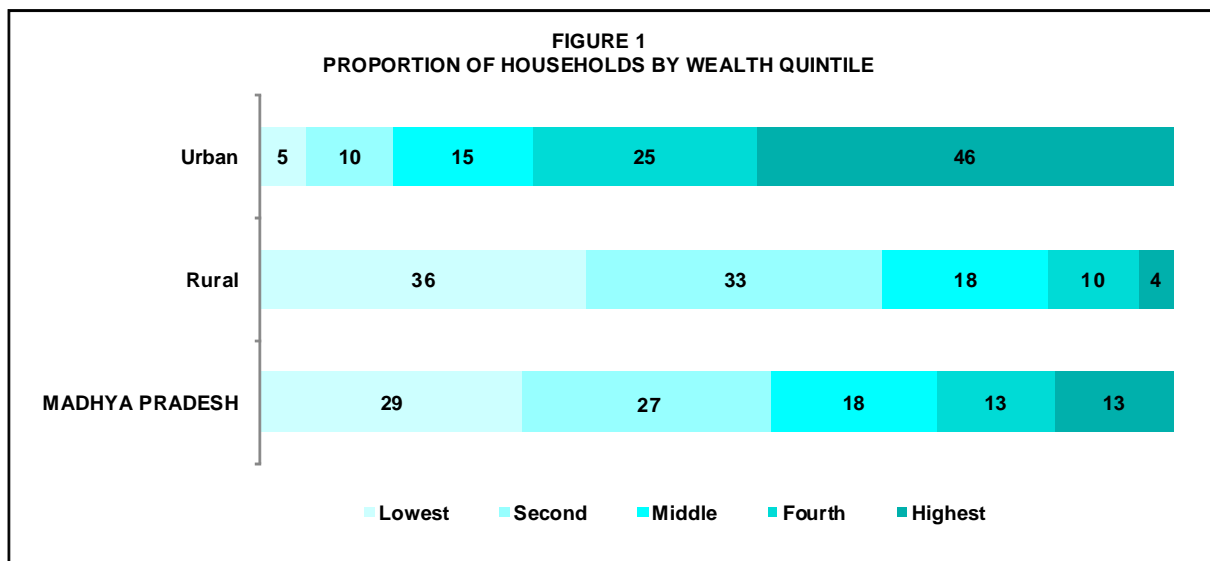
Age-Sex Composition

The overall sex ratio in Madhya Pradesh is 945 females per 1000 males. The age-sex pyramid (Fig.2) depict a scenario of declining fertility with a shrinking base of 34.8 percent of the total population below 15 years and 5.2 percent of the population being above the age of 65 years. The remaining 60 percent of the population is in the 15-64 years age group. There are more children (36.4 percent) in rural areas than the in urban areas (29.6 percent) (Table 2.1).

The mean age at marriage of boys and girls in Madhya Pradesh are 21.7 years and 18.4 years respectively. In Madhya Pradesh, 40.5 percent of boys and 29 percent of girls were married off before attaining the minimum legal age for marriage (Table 2.3).

FIGURE 2
AGE SEX PYRAMID

Male   Female

Age groups: 80+, 75-79, 70-74, 65-69, 60-64, 55-59, 50-54, 45-49, 40-44, 35-39, 30-34, 25-29, 20-24, 15-19, 10-14, 5-9, 0-4

Percent: 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Literacy by Age and Sex

FIGURE 3
PERCENTAGE LITERATE BY AGE AND SEX

Age group	MALE	FEMALE
7-9	74	74
10-14	89	85
15-19	89	77
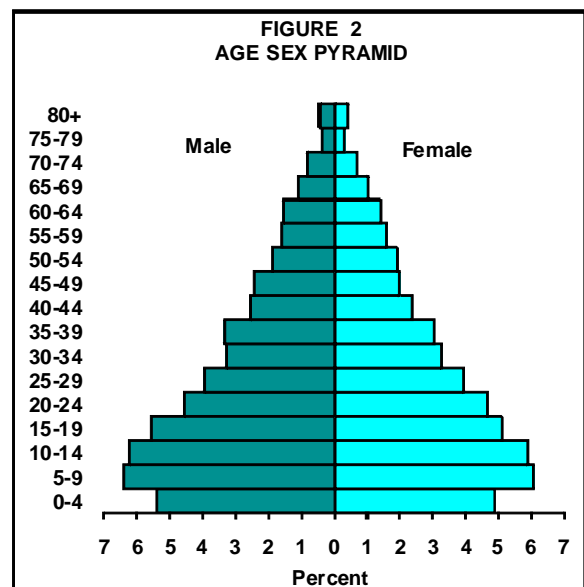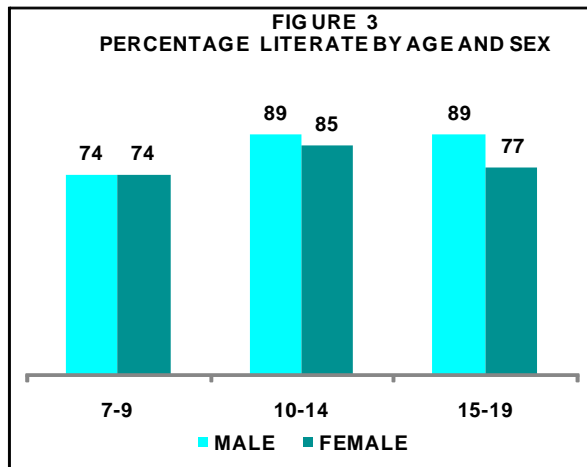
Thirty-seven percent of the population 7 years and above are non-literate and there is wide gender disparity with corresponding figures for males and females being 26 and 48.7 percent respectively. There are noticeable gender gaps in rural areas in the age groups 10-14 (12.7 percent for male and 17.3 percent for female) and 15-19 years (12.9 percent for males and 27.9 percent for females) (Table 2.4).

Figure 3 capture the proportion literates for broad age groups 7-9, 10-14 and 15-19 years by sex. The information on the main reasons for dropping out of school was also collected in DLHS-3. For girls below 18 years as many as 18.4 percent stated that they were required for household work followed by 11.7 percent said that they were not interested in studies and 11.2 percents who said further education were not necessary as the main reason for dropping out of school respectively. The reported main reason for dropping out of school for boys are not very different, 21.7 percent boys said that they were not interested in studies, followed by 12.6 percent who stated they were required for household work (Table 2.6).

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

Age at consummation of marriage is at least 18 years for 58 percent of ever married sampled women between 15-49 years irrespective of residence. Proportion of non-literate women is more in rural areas (64.4 percent) than in urban areas (31.3 percent) of Madhya Pradesh. In urban areas, the proportion of husbands who are non-literate are lesser than that of women, only 13.6 percent of husbands are non-literate in urban areas. In Madhya Pradesh, 11 percent of married women and 26 percent of married men have at least 10 years education. More than half (51 percent) of ever married women were married for 15 years or more and the other half of ever married women is almost equally distributed in the categories of less than 5 years, 5-9 and 10-14 years marital duration, about 17 percent in each category (Table 3.1).

In Madhya Pradesh 24.6 and 26.6 percent of women belong to households in the lowest and second lowest wealth quintiles. In rural areas women belong to the lowest and second lowest wealth quintile are respectively 30.7 and 31.9 percent while in urban areas these are 3.6 and 8.4 percents respectively.

Mean Children Ever Born by Districts

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever married women between 15-49 years is found to be 3.1 with a small differential by residence (3.2 in rural and 2.8 in urban), while it is 3.7 for non-literate 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 between 40-49 years is 4.6

(Table 3.5). Mean children ever born in the districts of Madhya Pradesh ranges from 2.6 to 4 in Indore and Jhabua respectively as shown in Fig 4.

Out of the births to ever married women during the three year period preceding the survey, 32.8 percent were of third or higher order births and the corresponding figures were 41.8 and 12.3 percents for non-literate and for the ever-married women with 10 more years of schooling respectively (Table 3.3). The births of third and higher order were more among the ever married women who live in rural areas (34.1 percent), women belonging to households in lowest wealth quintile (41.5 percent) and those belonging to scheduled tribe (42.6 percent) and less to ever-married women in urban areas (27.1 percent), those belonging to other castes (24.2 percent) and those belonging to households in highest wealth quintile (17.5 percent). Births of third and higher order are highest in Jhabua (54.3 percent) and lowest in Balaghat (26.6 percent) (Table 3.4).

Fertility Intention and Preference of Currently Married Women

Fertility intentions of currently married women in terms of desire for additional child and timing to have the desired additional child among those with no living child was 44.2 percent want a child soon within the next two years and 28.2 percent want a child 2 or more years later(Table 3.6). Among the currently married women with one living child, the proportions wanting an additional child soon

FIGURE 4
MEAN CHILDREN EVER BORN BY DISTRICTS

District	Mean
Indore	2.6
Mandsaur	2.6
Neemuch	2.6
Balaghat	2.7
Narsimhapur	2.7
Ujjain	2.7
Seoni	2.8
Dindori	2.8
Jabalpur	2.8
Shajapur	2.8
Shahdol	2.8
Mandla	2.9
Bhopal	2.9
Rajgarh	2.9
Dewas	2.9
Ratlam	2.9
East Nimar	3.0
West Nimar	3.0
Sagar	3.0
Guna	3.0
Madhya Pradesh	3.1
Chhindwara	3.1
Katni	3.1
Hoshangabad	3.1
Damoh	3.1
Datia	3.1
Harda	3.2
Sehore	3.2
Dhar	3.2
Umaria	3.2
Gwalior	3.2
Vidisha	3.3
Satna	3.3
Panna	3.3
Tikamgarh	3.3
Shivpuri	3.3
Morena	3.3
Betul	3.4
Raisen	3.4
Rewa	3.4
Bhind	3.4
Sheopur	3.5
Barwani	3.6
Chhatarpur	3.6
Sidhi	3.7
Jhabua	4.0

within 2 years and after 2 years are 17.5 and 42.3 percent respectively. About half of the currently married women with two or more living children are either sterilized or want no more children. Fig. 5 shows that as many as 20.4 percent of currently married women want no more children, 9.2 percent want a child soon, 2.6 percent are undecided and 48.1 percent have undergone sterilization.

FIGURE 5
FERTILITY PREFERENCE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN

- Inconsistent response 2%
- Declared infecund 4%
- Want another soon 9%
- Want another later 12%
- Want another, undecided when 3%
- Undecided 3%
- Want no more 20%
- Sterilized 48%
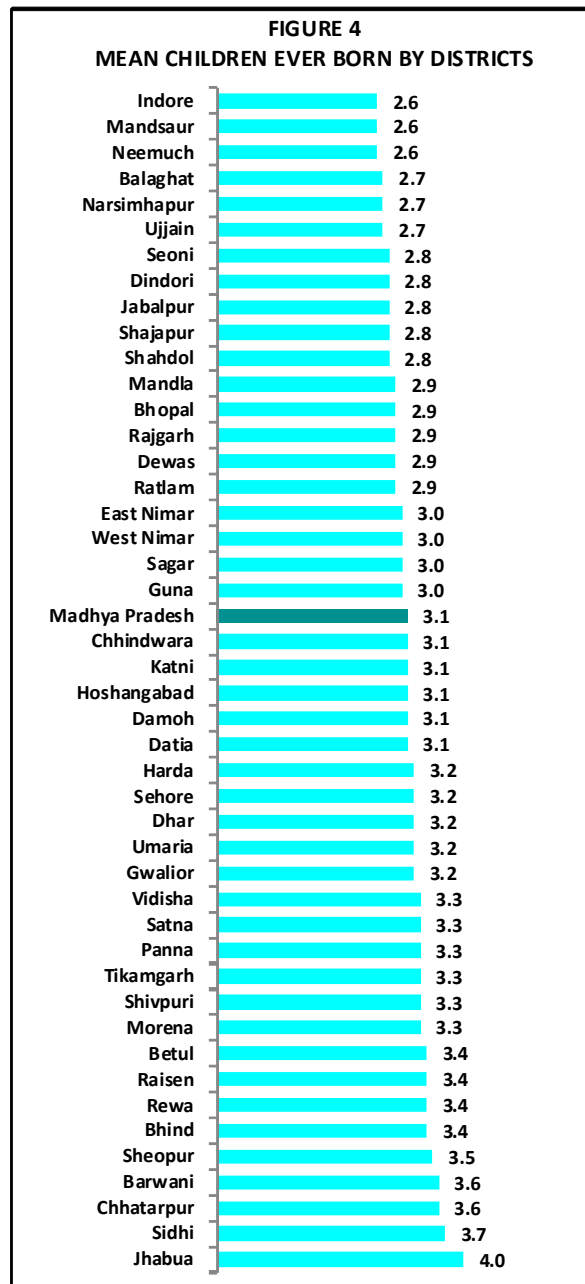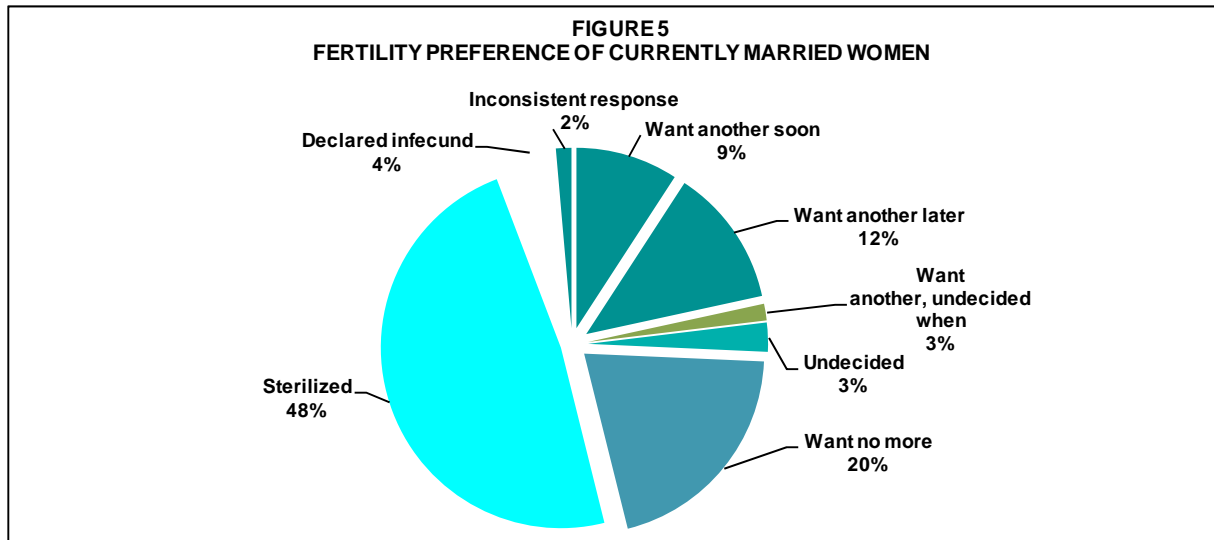
Among the currently married women with no living children but want a child, 44 percent reported that sex of the child does not matter, 32.4 percent say it is up to god while 21.2 and 2.3 percent want a boy and a girl respectively. With increasing number of living children, longing for a boy among the currently married women who want an additional child, becomes more and more magnified from 40.7 to 87.1 percent for women with one and four or more living children respectively.

Almost all the outcomes (95.5 Percent) of pregnancies which occurred during the three years period preceding the survey to currently married women between 15-49 years are found to be live births (Table 3.7). In Madhya Pradesh, 3 percent of the pregnancies in the three years period preceding the survey resulted in spontaneous abortion and varies from 0.7 percent in Guna to 7.4 percent in Indore (Table 3.8).

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Maternal health care package for antenatal care is the main programme of NRHM to strengthen RCH care. ANC provided by a doctor, an ANM or other health professional comprises of physical checks, checking position and growth of 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 avert maternal deaths.

FIGURE 6
ANY ANC BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Age Group	
15-19	62
20-24	66
25-29	62
30-34	58
35 +	46

No. of living children	
0	61
1	74
2	67
3	58
4+	48

Residence	
Rural	57
Urban	82

Education	
Non-literate	49
Less than five years	64
5-9 years	74
10 or more years	91
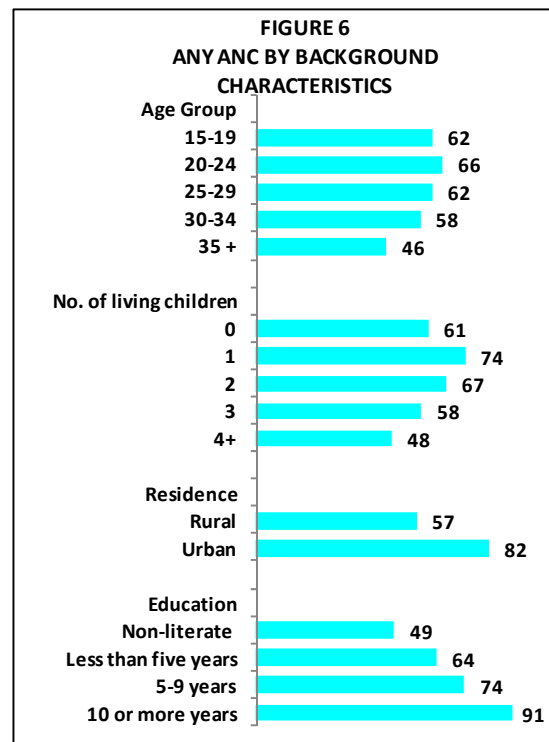
Any ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

Among women who had their last live/still birth in the three year period preceding the survey, 61.7 percent received at least one antenatal check, 51.5 percent from government health facility and 26.8 percent from private health facility and 7.9 percent from community based services (Table 4.1).

A distinctive differential by background of the women is that any ANC is low at 48.8 percent among non-literate as against 90.7 percent among women educated for 10 or more years; rural-urban gap is 25.4 percentage points, with 82.0 percent among urban residents as depicted in Fig. 6.

The coverage of ANC is highest in Ujjain (90.8 percent) and lowest in Shivpuri (32.3 percent). In all districts of Madhya Pradesh, women availed ANC service from either a government or private health facility or from both the facilities. For women in Katni district, 70.6 percent have ANC from a government facility and 20.5 percent received it from a private facility, while the corresponding government and private health facilities utilization for ANC in Betul are 36.3 and 23.3 percent respectively (Table 4.2).

All checks and examinations recommended for ANC are not availed by some women who had ANC during pregnancy. The proportion of women who have weight and height measured, blood pressure checked, blood and urine tested, abdomen, breast examined and sonography/ultra sound test are 42.8, 16.5, 30.0, 36.2, 37.2, 43.1, 18.8 and 15.5 percent respectively (Table 4.3). The proportion of women who went for sonography/ultra sound test is higher in urban areas (35.2 percent), among women with 10 or more years of schooling (51.2 percent), and women belonging to the households in the highest wealth quintile (54.5 percent) (Table 4.3).

The proportion of women who received at least three ANC is 34 percent and 33.7 percent women had received first ANC in the first trimester (Table 4.5A), 60.1 percent women had received at least one TT injection and 8.6 percent of the women received full ANC in Madhya Pradesh (Table 4.5B). In Guna a lowest 1.0 percent and in Balaghat district a highest of 22.8 percent of the women had received full ANC (Table 4.6). District wise variation in coverage of full ANC is shown in the Map 1. The proportions of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets and received at least two TT injections are 50.0 percent & 60.1 percent respectively (Table 4.6).

MAP 1
FULL ANTE-NATAL CHECK-UP BY DISTRICTS

Percent

- 5 and less
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 10.1 - 15.0
- More than 15

Map not to Scale

Institutional Delivery
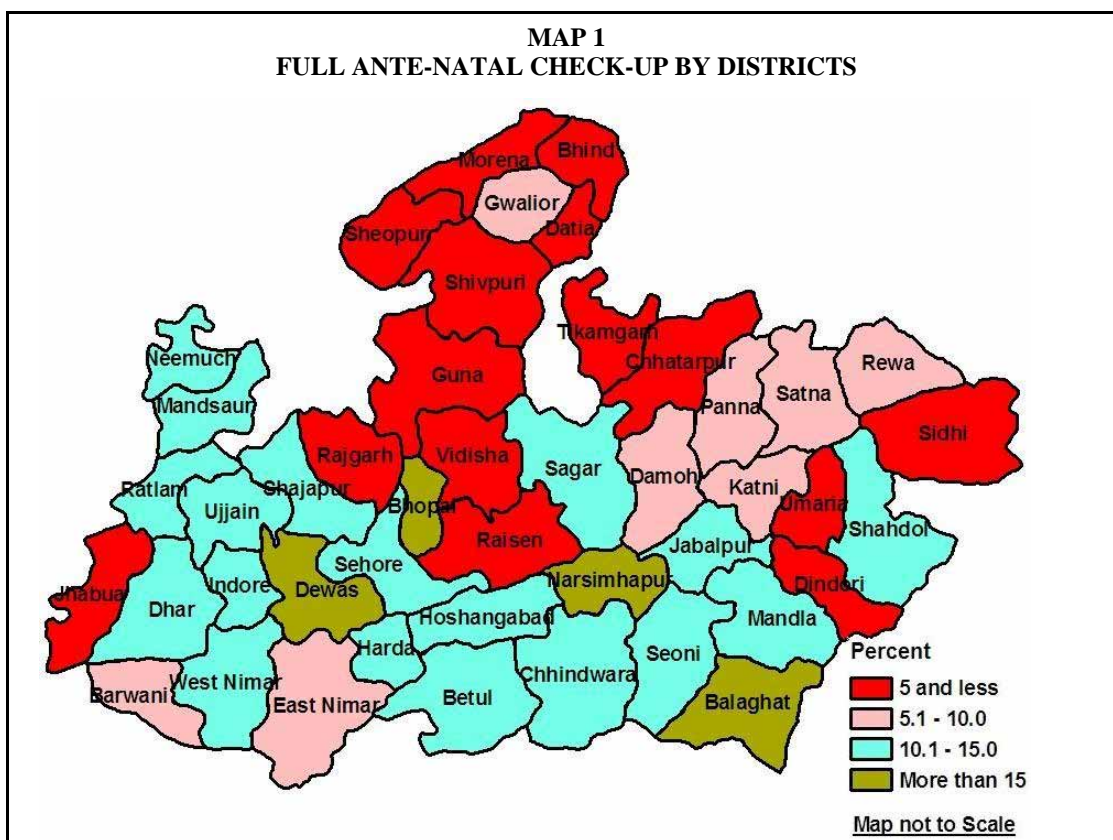
FIGURE 7
PROGRESS IN INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY
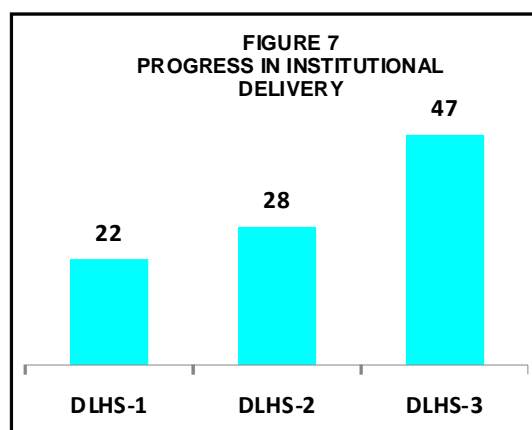
In Madhya Pradesh, the institutional delivery had increased from 22 percent in DLHS-1 (1998-99) to 28 percent in DLHS-2 (2002-04) to 47 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08), presented in Fig. 7. Forty-seven percent of deliveries in the three year period preceding the survey which results either in still or live births were done in health facilities, either public or private (Table 4.9). The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 13.2 percent in Dindori to 79.7 percent in Indore, and is presented in Map 2.

The percentage of safe delivery is 84.7 percent in Indore and 71.8 percent in Shajapur respectively. In Bhopal, Neemuch, Ratlam, Jabalpur, Hoshangabad, Gwalior, Dewas, and Ujjain, it ranges from 60.8-69.6 percent, in 13 districts safe delivery were more than 50 percent. In 22 districts safe deliveries were less than 50 percent and in Dindori it was 15.6 percent (Table 4.9).

In Madhya Pradesh, 34.6 percent of the deliveries which took place in institutions after January 1, 2004 have been provided with JSY financial assistance (Table 4.8). The mean cost of delivery at government health facility is Rs.1,470/- against Rs.7,380/- for delivery in private health

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facility. Woman who had used an ambulance or jeep or car as the mode of transport for delivery the mean cost of transportation is transportation is Rs.435/-. The main reasons for not going to health institutions as reported by women who have delivery at the home are no time to go (32.8 percent), and not necessary (27.2 percent) (Table 4.10).

MAP 2
INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY BY DISTRICTS

Percent
30 and less
30.1 - 50.0
More than 50
Map not to Scale
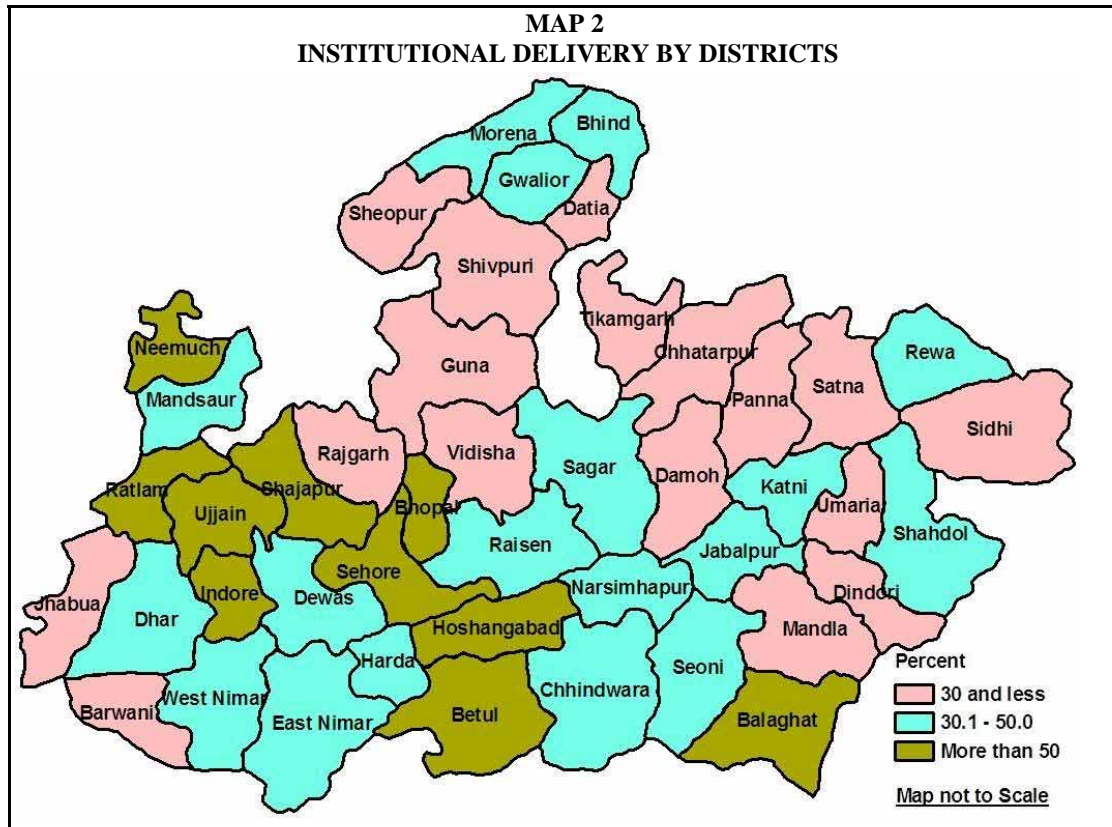
Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

Women who either do not take ANC or take an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Madhya Pradesh, as much as 61.3 percent of women had some complications during pregnancy (Table 4.14). This varies from 78.6 percent in Bhopal to 39.9 percent in Shivpuri (Table 4.15). Only in 9 districts out of 45 districts in Madhya Pradesh less than fifty percent of women had pregnancy complications- Shivpuri (39.9 percent), Guna (41.8 percent), Bhind (44.9 percent), East Nimar (46.1 percent), Vidisha (47.4 percent), West Nimar (47.5 percent), Morena (47.9 percent), Balaghat (49.6 percent) and Datia (49.8 percent). On the other hand in more than seventy percent of women had delivery complications, 14 districts viz. Sheopur (70.3 percent), Sagar (70.3 percent), Ujjain (70.5 percent), Mandla (70.9 percent), Tikamgarh (71.6 percent), Satna (71.7 percent), Sehore (72 percent), Raisen (72.1 percent), Neemuch (72.3 percent), Umaria (72.6 percent), Narsimhapur (73 percent), Dewas (74.6 percent), Indore (76.3 percent) and Bhopal (78.6 percent) majority of the women had pregnancy complications. Among the women, who had complications during pregnancy 50 percent of them sought treatment (Table 4.15).

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About two-thirds (66.5 percent) of women in Madhya Pradesh had faced at least one delivery complication (Table 4.11). The main cause of delivery complications are premature labour (55 Percent), prolonged labour and obstructed labour (38.2 percent each). Delivery complication is lowest in Vidisha (33.9 percent) and highest in Umaria (93.3 percent). In eighteen districts more than 70 percent of women experienced delivery complications and in only three districts less than 50 percent women had delivery complications, the districts of Vidisha (33.9 percent), Shivpuri (34.6 percent) and Betul (42.8 percent) (Table 4.15).

More than two-fifths (41.6 percent) of women in Madhya Pradesh had post-delivery complications. The major problem during post delivery period were high fever (59.8 percent) followed by lower abdominal pain (59 percent) (Table 4.12). Among the women who had post-delivery complications, 48.8 percent had sought treatment. The highest is 71.2 in Shajapur and the lowest is 24.6 percent in Sidhi. In 20 districts out of 45 districts 51.5-63.8 percent women who had post-delivery complications sought treatment; on the other hand, in the 24 districts 33.7 - 49.9 percent women sought treatment for post delivery complications in Madhya Pradesh (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. Little less than two-fifths (39.4 percent) of newborns during the three year period preceding the survey were examined within 24 hours of birth. More newborns to women of urban residents (59.4 percent), newborns to women educated up to 10 or more years (72.3 percent) and belonging to Jain (85.2 percent) have received newborn care within 24 hours compared to others. More than three-fourths (76.5 percent) of the women in Madhya Pradesh who had delivered in the three year period preceding the survey availed newborn check up within 24 hours from government facility. Women who availed newborn cares from a private health facility constitute 19.3 percent as compared to home (3.7 percent) and others (0.5 percent) (Table 5.1).

Eighty-three percent of children below 3 years, born after January 1, 2004 were fed with colostrum (Table 5.2). Women who have urban residence (85.6 percent), more than 10 years of education (91.1 percent), belonging to Jain religion (96.4 percent) and from richest households (88.6 percent) are more likely to give colostrum to their child than their counterparts who live in rural areas (82.4 percent), non-literate (79.2 percent), and from poorest households (79.8 percent) (Table 5.2). There is visible variation across districts, in the districts of Dewas, Rewa, Bhopal, Raisen, Damoh, Jabalpur, Shajapur, Jhabua, Satna, Sidhi, Balaghat, Betul, Sehore, Shahdol, Umaria, Dindori, Ujjain, Sagar, Chhindwara more than 90 percent of children being fed colostrum and in the other districts it ranges from 57.3 to 89.8 percent (Table 5.5).

Median duration of exclusive breastfeeding of the youngest surviving child is 4.3 months (Table 5.3). For those children who had started food supplementation while still breastfeeding, median age in months at the time of other fluids, semi-solid food and solid food supplementation are 6.0 months, 8.4 months and 11.8 months respectively. The proportion of youngest surviving who have exclusively breastfed for 6 months is 51.3 percent (Table 5.4).

Little more than two-fifths (42.7 percent) of women had initiated breast milk within one hour of birth of the child. The initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth is least practiced among women in Sheopur (27.8 percent) and most widely practiced in Betul (70.9 percent). Seventy-two percent of women initiate breastfeeding within 24 hours of the birth of their children, and this range from 55.6 percent in Tikamgarh to 87.9 percent in Betul (Table 5.5).

Immunization Coverage of Children Aged 12-23 Months

In DLHS-3 immunization course of children aged 12-23 months has been recorded either from vaccination card or by questioning the women in case child was given immunization but the card was not shown. For 26.5 percent of immunization coverage of children were recorded from the card in Madhya Pradesh. Thirty-six percent of children aged 12-23 months received full immunization comprising of BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles (Table 5.6). Only 9.6 percent of children have not received any vaccine (Table 5.6).

FIGURE 8
CHANGE IN FULL IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE OF CHILDREN
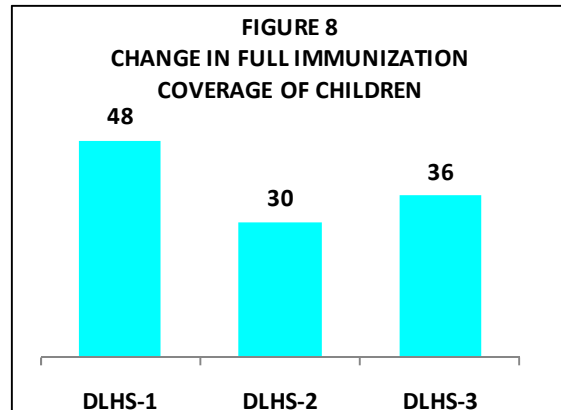
The coverage of full immunization, decreased from DLHS-1 to DLHS-2 (48 percent to 30 percent) but it had increased slightly to 36 percent in DLHS-3, as shown in Fig.8. The coverage of full immunization of children is below 50 percent in 35 districts out of 45 districts in Madhya Pradesh, and it is more than 70 percent in Indore (70.5 percent) and Balaghat (70.8 percent) districts (Table 5.7). As regards the place of immunization, 4.4 and 7.6 percent of children received immunization from a Sub-Centre and Primary Health Centre (PHC) respectively and about 78.8 percent from other government health facility (Table 5.8).

Full immunization coverage would have been well above 70 percent, if immunization against DPT did not drop down 27.1 percentage point for first (74.3 percent) and third (47.2 percent) doses and had vaccination against polio not dropped to 32.7 percentage points for first (87.7 percent) and third (55.0 percent) doses. The coverage of measles vaccine (57.4 percent) was 26.8 percentage points lower than the coverage of BCG vaccine (84.2 percent). The key to improvement in full immunization coverage is to monitor drop out at any stage of vaccination before completion of full course of immunization. The differentiation in coverage of the vaccination is marginal with the sex of the child. Higher coverage of full vaccination is observed among the urban residents (54.2 percent), births of first order (39.1 percent) and children born to women educated up to 10 or more years (60.6 percent), children belonging to the other caste/tribe (50.1 percent) and children from household in the highest wealth quintile (62.6 percent) and it is lower among the children of women of rural residence (31.2 percent), births of order four and above (28.3 percent), children of non-literate women (24.5 percent), children whose mothers belongs to scheduled tribe (24.7 percent) and children of women belonging to households in the lowest wealth quintile (19.1 percent) (Table 5.6). District-wise variation in coverage of full Immunization is depicted spatially in the Map 3.

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MAP 3
FULL IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS BY DISTRICTS
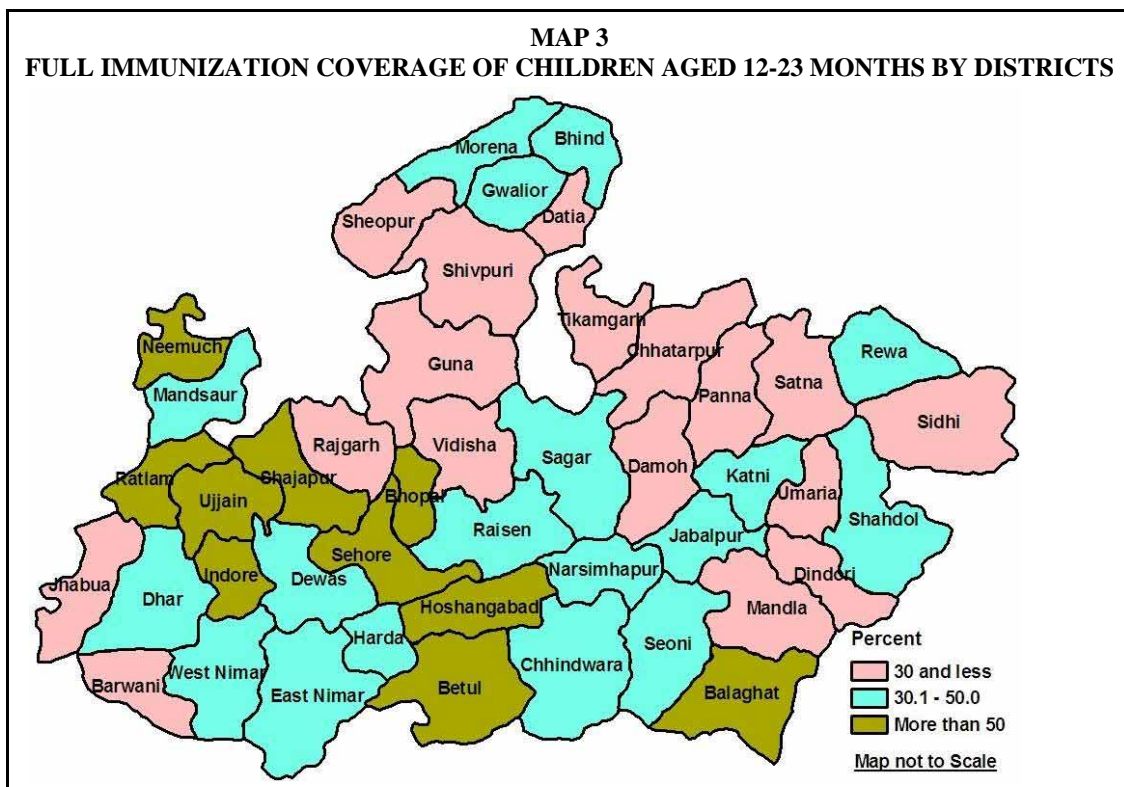
In Madhya Pradesh, 41.1 and 10.9 percents of children aged 12-35 months had received at least one dose and 3-5 doses of vitamin-A supplementation respectively (Table 5.9). Immunization coverage of children from urban residence (55.8 percent), richest households (66.3 percent), other caste groups (54.6 Percent), mother's education were 10 or more years (70.0 percent), lower birth order (43.0 percent) are more likely to receive at least one dose of Vit.-A than children from rural residence (37.4 percent), poorest households (26.8 percent), scheduled tribes (32.7 percent), non-literate mothers (30.0 percent), children of four or more birth order (32.9 percent). In Shivpuri only 16.3 percent children aged 12-23 months received at least one dose of Vit.-A, only Balaghat and Ujjain are the districts of Madhya Pradesh where coverage of Vit.-A is more than 70 percent and other 11 districts have less than 30 percent coverage of Vit.A (Table 5.7).

Only 13.9 percent children had been given Hepatitis-B vaccination (Table 5.9). In Madhya Pradesh children living in urban areas (26.3 percent), lower birth order (15.5 percent), mother's having 10 or more years of education (36.3 percent), those belonging to other caste groups (22.8 percent) and from richest households (33.7 percent) are more likely to receive Hepatitis-B injection than children living in rural areas (10.8 percent), 4 or more birth order (9.0 percent), non-literate mothers (7.8 percent), those belonging to scheduled tribes (8.5 percent) and from poorest households (6.2 percent).

Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Management

DLHS-3 collected information on knowledge of diarrhoea and ARI management from women respondents as a part of assessment of child care knowledge. More than two-thirds (68.2 percent) of women have knowledge of diarrhoea management (Table 5.10) and are aware of danger signs of ARI (66.0 percent) (Table 5.12).

The common practice followed by women for treatment of children who had diarrhoea was to give ORS (53.8 percent), salt and sugar solution (41.3 percent), continue normal food (11.9 percent) and plenty of fluids (11.7 percent) (Table 5.10). Thirty percent children who suffered from diarrhoea were treated by ORS, and 64.0 percent of them sought advice/treatment (Table 5.11). Only 39 percent children who had suffered from diarrhoea are treated in a government health facility and 61.2 percent in a private health facility (Table 5.11). In Sheopur 25.3 percent children suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks prior to the survey and among them 56.2 percent sought advice/treatment and in East Nimar 2.3 percent children suffered from diarrhoea and 69.2 percent of them sought advice/treatment. There are seven districts where less than 50 percent children sought treatment for diarrhoea in Madhya Pradesh (Table 5.13).

Two-thirds of women are aware about the danger signs of ARI in Madhya Pradesh. Among the women aware of danger signs of ARI 63.9, 63.4, 57.2 and 52.1 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). Thirteen percent of the children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Sixty-eight percent of the children who had suffered from ARI or fever two weeks prior to the survey had sought advice/treatment mostly at a private health facility (66.5 percent) (Table 5.12).

The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 1.2 percent in East Nimar to 30.7 percent in Dindori. In seven districts of Madhya Pradesh the percentage who sought advice/treatment for ARI or fever is above 80 percent, in rest of the districts it varies from 35.0 percent to 78.8 percent (Table 5.13).

FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

To achieve population stabilization and promote healthy married life, NRHM promotes contraceptive use on voluntary basis through a comprehensive package of improved accessibility and incentive programme. There is near universal awareness of sterilization for limiting and IUD, Pills and Condom for spacing of children among ever married and currently married women in Madhya Pradesh (Table 6.1). Female condom is least known among women with just 8.5 percent being aware of this contraceptive method. Emergency contraceptive pills, injectables, withdrawal and rhythm method were known to 28.5, 49.4, 28.8, and 38.9 percent of currently married women. Similar pattern of knowledge and awareness of different contraceptives are also found in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh (Table 6.3). Among the currently married women, the proportion using any modern method is 54.8 percent, while 63 percent of currently married women had ever used either modern or traditional methods (Table 6.5A) (Fig.9).

FIGURE 9
PERCENT CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN USING CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS
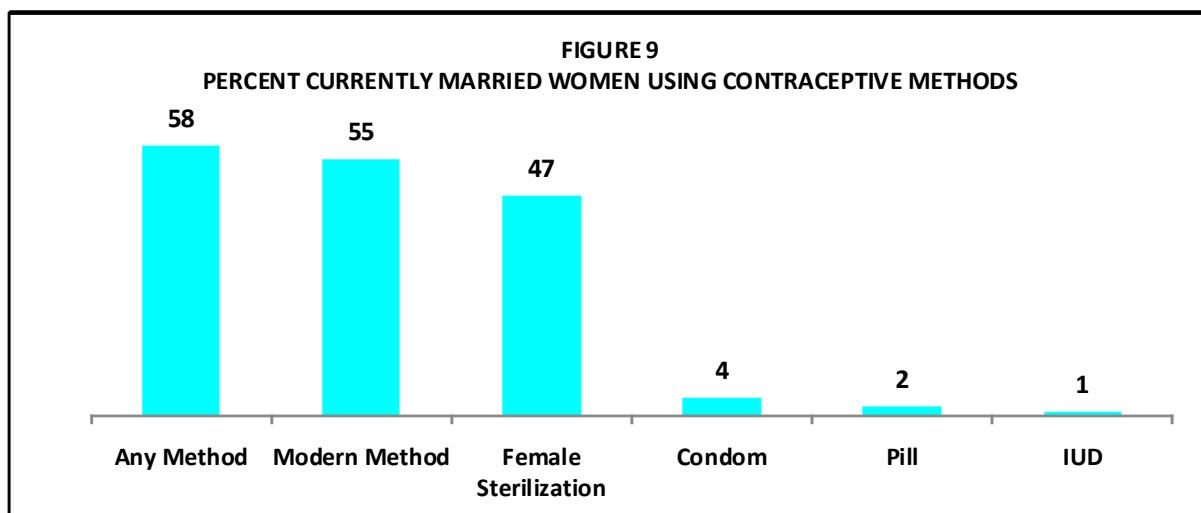
The proportion of currently married women who had ever used oral pills and IUD constitute only 5.8 and 2.1 percent (Table 6.4). Female sterilization is predominant among all the contraceptive methods being ever used by 47.1 percent of currently married women between 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary methods like condom/*nirodh* is being used by 4.2 percent of husbands of currently married women (Table 6.5A).

More than 60 percent of women between 30-49 years are sterilized and female sterilizations are more prevalent among rural women (48.9 percent) and non-literate (53.3 percent) women. The urban women (40.9 percent) and women educated for at least 10 years (26.5 percent) are less likely to use female sterilization (Table 6.4).

Differential in contraceptive use among currently married women by selected background characteristics are urban resident (62.3 percent), women in the elderly age group (45-49 age group, 72.2 percent), women belongs to other caste/tribe group (64.4 percent) and women from richest households (66.9 percent) as compared to their counter parts in the rural areas (56.5 percent), scheduled tribe (50.2 percent) and women from poorest households (49.4 percent). Women in the urban areas, with more than 10 years education, belongs to other caste/tribe and from richest households are less likely to use female sterilization and more likely to use IUD, Pill, Condom/*nirodh* (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 40.4, 32.3, and 27.3 percent respectively (Table 6.5B). Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 62.2 percent of the total users and 68.8 percent of condom users are continuing with the same method for longer than 6 months (Table 6.5B). Female sterilization regardless of family size is more among currently married women who have one or more living sons compared to those with no living son. More than one-fourths (27.8 percent) of women between 20-24 years, 39.8 percent of women between 25-29 years and 20.8 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 sterilization is 27.3 years (Table 6.6).

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Any Method

The contraceptive prevalence rate for any method had changed by 7 percent points from 44 to 51 percent in DLHS-1 to DLHS-2 and then to 58 percent in DLHS-3 (Fig.10). Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any modern method ranges from 41.1 to 59.6 percent in 31 districts and it is more than 60 percent in Sehore, Harda, Mandla, Indore, Betul, East Nimar, Seoni, Hoshangabad, Ujjain, Jabalpur, Dewas, Narsimhapu, West Nimar, Damoh (Table 6.7). The prevalence of female sterilization in the 23 districts, namely Sidhi, Bhopal, Sheopur, Chhatarpur, Shivpuri, Jhabua, Rewa, Rajgarh, Umaria, Morena, Gwalior, Satna, Bhind, Vidisha, Shahdol, Raisen, Guna, Barwani, Neemuch, Sagar, Katni, Panna, Mandsaur are below the state average (47.1 percent). The use of condom is the least (1 percent) in Dindori and highest in Bhopal (12.5 percent). District-wise variation in CPR of any methods is depicted spatially in Map 4.

FIGURE 10
PROGRESS IN CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY ANY METHOD

MAP 4
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE FOR ANY METHOD BY DISTRICTS
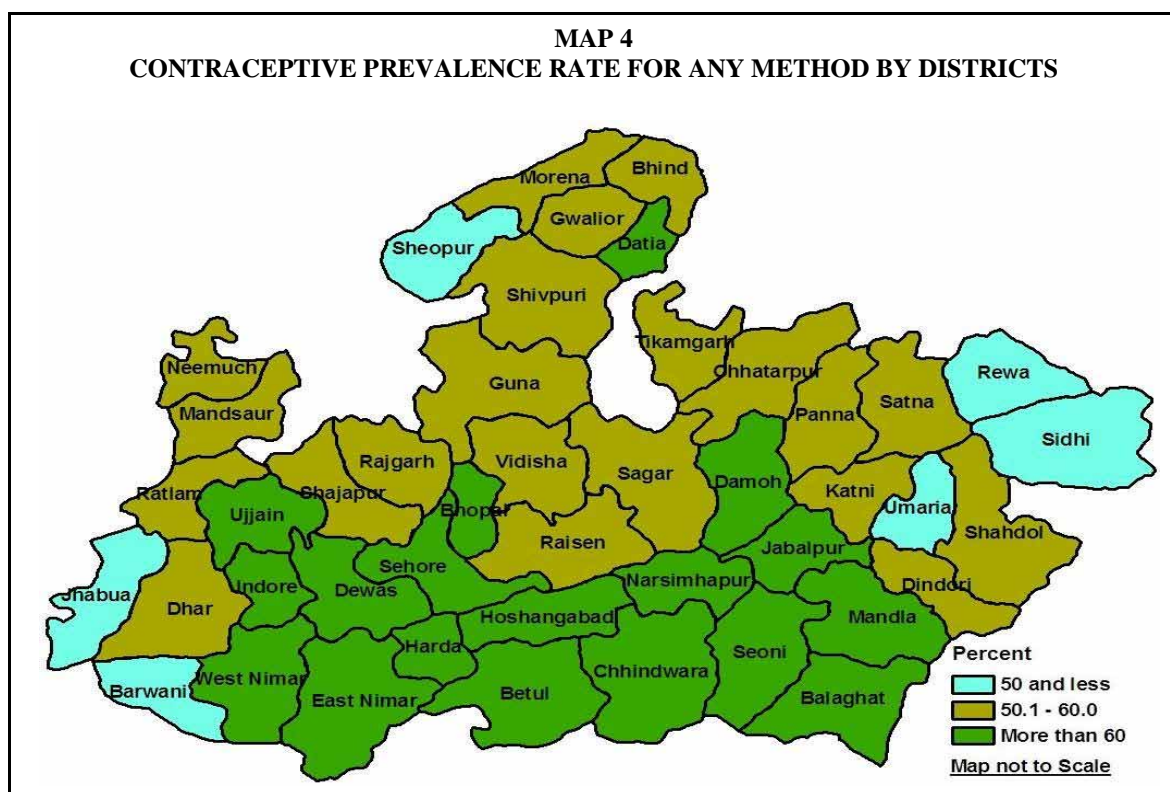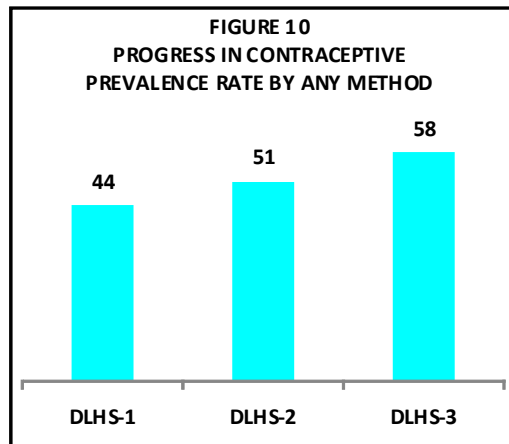
The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptives is found in the state, 95.4 percent of sterilization has been done in a government health facility and only 24.1 percent have availed government health facility services for spacing methods (Table 6.8). The

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high and low utilization rate of government health facility for limiting and spacing methods is true for all the districts of Madhya Pradesh. In Madhya Pradesh more than three-fourths (78.5 percent) of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men who had undergone sterilization three years preceding the survey got monetary compensation for sterilization and as much as 95.5 percent of them at the time of discharge. In Indore the lowest proportion is 52.9 percent and 92.9 percent in Dindori received cash benefits for sterilization (Table 6.9).

In Madhya Pradesh, 33.2, 44.6 and 33.2 percents of sterilized women, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side effects before the adoption and 18.7, 10.6 and 11.4 percent of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side effects or health problems respectively (Table 6.10).

The main health problems/side effects faced by women who have undergone sterilization are body/back ache (57.5 percent), abdominal pain (54.1 percent), weakness/inability to work (50.5 percent) followed by irregular periods (17.6 percent). For women using IUD, the main problem is irregular periods (43 percent), weakness/inability to work (35.5 percent), body/back ache (34.4 percent), abdominal pain (31.5 percent) followed by excessive bleeding (30.7 percent) and spotting (13.4 percent). Among the Pill users the main problem was dizziness (42.9 percent), weakness/inability to work (32.1 percent), and irregular periods (29.9 percent) followed by body/back ache (24.6 percent), Nausea/vomiting (21 percent) (Table 6.10).

Among currently married women who have discontinued contraception the main reason cited was related to fertility (72.1 percent), while 9.7 percent mentioned side effects and 18.2 percent cited other reasons For younger women between 15-29 years reasons for discontinuation of contraception are mostly fertility related and it is also true for women with no living children or women having only one child (Table 6.11). Twenty-one percent of currently married women between 15-49 years not using any contraceptive method intend to adopt limiting and 1.3 percent spacing method in future (Table 6.12). Among the women who intended to adopt either limiting or spacing methods in future, 29.4 percent want to use it within 12 months and 17.8 percent want to use it after 12 months. The remaining 52.8 percent women are still undecided about the timing for adopting any family planning method.

Unmet Need for Contraception

FIGURE 11
PROGRESS IN UNMET NEED FOR CONTRACEPTION
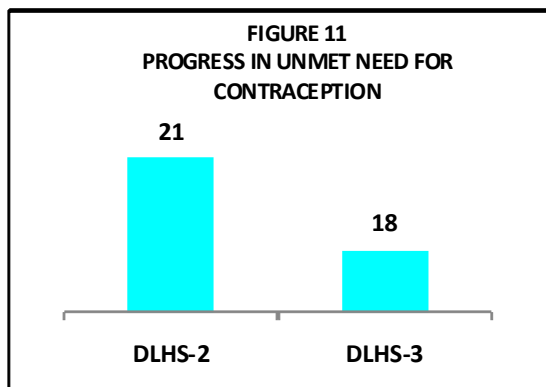
The total unmet need for contraception either for spacing or limiting is 18.1 percent. Currently married women physiologically fertile for conceiving and who want more children after two or more years are considered to have unmet need of contraceptive for spacing. The Unmet need for contraception during DLHS-2 to DLHS-3 has decreased from 21 percent to 18 percent as shown in the Fig. 11. In Madhya Pradesh, 7.8 and 10.3 percent of currently married women have unmet need for spacing and limiting respectively (Table 6.15). Unmet need for spacing is 29.3 percent for women with one living child and in the range of 21.0-25.3 percents for women under 25 years.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate and Unmet Need by Districts

Unmet need is 27.7 percent in Sidhi, the highest amongst the districts and the unmet need is 11.0 percent in Damoh. Currently married women with unmet need for spacing in Jabalpur and Mandla are around 5 percent respectively while it is ranges from 11.8-13.2 percent in Satna, Shahdol, Sidhi, Ratlam and Barwani (Table 6.16). District-wise distribution of contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for spacing and limiting are depicted in Fig.12.

FIGURE 12
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE AND UNMET NEED BY DISTRICTS

District	Unmet Need Limiting	Unmet Need Spacing	CPR
Damoh	7	4	69
Jabalpur	9	5	69
West Nimar	6	5	68
Narsimhapu	6	7	68
Ujjain	5	6	68
Betul	7	6	67
Dewas	6	8	67
Hoshangabad	8	7	66
Seoni	6	6	65
East Nimar	7	7	64
Indore	8	10	64
Harda	9	6	64
Mandla	10	5	64
Sehore	9	7	63
Balaghat	7	5	61
Datia	9	6	61
Chhindwara	8	8	61
Bhopal	10	7	60
Tikamgarh	11	7	60
Mandsaur	10	7	60
Ratlam	9	12	60
Dhar	11	8	60
Shajapur	9	9	60
Madhya Pradesh	10	8	58
Bhind	12	6	57
Neemuch	11	9	57
Vidisha	9	8	57
Dindori	10	7	57
Raisen	12	9	55
Sagar	13	9	55
Gwalior	13	5	55
Morena	15	5	54
Shivpuri	12	8	53
Katni	11	9	53
Panna	14	8	53
Guna	13	8	51
Satna	14	13	51
Chhatarpur	16	8	51
Rajgarh	12	9	51
Shahdol	9	10	50
Umaria	13	9	49
Barwani	8	13	48
Rewa	15	9	47
Jhabua	14	10	47
Sheopur	14	10	44
Sidhi	15	13	41

UNMEET NEED SPACING   UNMEET NEED LIMITING   CPR

On the other hand, currently married women who are still physiologically fertile for conceiving and want no more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting. The unmet need of contraceptive for limiting is highest at 15.6 percent in Chhatapur and 5.2 percent (the lowest) in Ujjain (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 infection (RTI)/sexually transmitted infection (STI), HIV/AIDS and to encourage checking and treatment.

FIGURE 13
HEARD ABOUT RTIs/STIs BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Age Group	
15-19	12
20-24	16
25-29	19
30-34	18
35-39	18
40-44	15
45-49	14
Marital Duration	
0-4	19
5-9	18
10-14	18
15+	15
Residence	
Rural	13
Urban	29
Education	
Non-literate	9
Less than five years	15
5-9 years	22
10 or more years	46
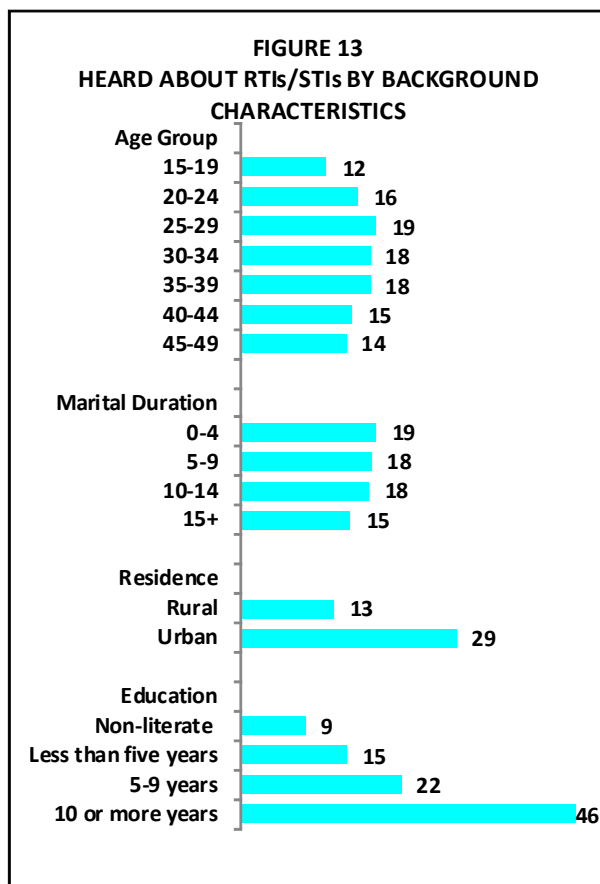
Among ever married women between 15-49 years, 27.4 percent have experienced one or the other menstruation related problems; largely painful periods (77.5 percent) high among women in the young age group, rural residents, newly married, non-literate to low educational level, scheduled tribe and women belonging from poorest households. Prolonged bleeding (11.7 percent), frequent or short periods (11.6 percent), blood clots/excessive bleeding (7.2 percent), scanty bleeding (10.6 percent) are invariant with the residence, educational level of the women (Table 7.1). Seventeen percent of ever married women have heard about RTIs/STIs and it is more often heard by urban women (29.4 percent), recently married (marital duration 0-4 months) women (18.5 percent), women with more than 10 years education (45.9 percent) and women married to more educated husbands (29.5 percent) than women living in rural areas (12.7 percent), non-literate (8.8 percent) and those married to non-literate husbands (8.1 percent) (Table 7.2) and also shown in Fig. 13. Women have heard about RTIs/STIs from multiple sources, 53.8, 44.9, 24.6, 16.8 and 15.0 percent from television (TV), relatives/friends, radio, print media, and health personnel respectively, but only 1.4 percent from school/adult education programmes (Table 7.2). Among those who have heard about RTIs/STIs, 59.2, 39.1, 30.0, 28.7, 19.9 and 17.8 percents have reported unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, unsafe delivery, unsafe sex with sex worker, unsafe abortion, unsafe sex with homosexuals, unsafe IUD insertion, respectively as the reasons for transmission of RTIs/STIs (Table 7.3). The knowledge about

transmission varies by residence, marital duration and educational attainment in favour of recently married and more educated urban women.

One-quarter (25 percent) of ever married women between 15-49 years reported to have experienced abnormal vaginal discharge and 26.5 percent reported having symptoms of RTIs/STIs. Among the women who had any RTIs/STIs symptoms the prevalence of RTIs/STIs symptoms ranges from 8.9-0.7 percents, pain in lower abdomen not related to period, spotting after sexual intercourse (Table 7.4). Most of the women (74.9 percent) discussed RTIs/STIs related problems with their husbands and among the women having RTIs/STIs symptoms, 30.3 percent have taken treatment, mainly from private doctors (58.4 percent) and also from a government health facility (37.6 percent) (Table 7.5).

Rajgarh and Betul are the two extreme districts as far as ever married women who have heard about RTIs/STIs are concerned, with 5.0 and 44.3 percents having heard of it (Table 7.6). In the districts of Tikamgarh, Indore, Chhatarpur and Harda 30.1-41.8 percent of ever married women have heard about RTIs/STIs. Women who have reported having abnormal vaginal discharge and any symptom of RTIs/STIs in Balaghat are 8.5 and 15.6 percents respectively and in Sehore district, it is 40.4 and 37.1 percent respectively. In Chhatarpur, Datia, Tikamgarh, Shivpuri, Sheopur, Guna and Sidhi 10.5- 18.5 percent women sought for treatment for any RTIs/STIs and in Balaghat, Narsimhapur, Bhopal, Hoshangabad, Barwani and Indore 40.0-45.7 percent women sought treatment for the any symptoms of RTIs/STIs (Table 7.6).

HIV/AIDS

Among the ever married women between 15-49 years, 32.0 percent have heard of HIV/AIDS and the source of HIV/AIDS information is mostly from TV (83.5 percent), Radio (40.3 percent), relatives/friends (24.1 percent), and print media (19.7 percent). About 11 percent have heard about it from their husbands and from health personnel. Unlike in the case of RTIs/STIs, school/adult education program (1.9 percent) and leaders/community meeting (3.6 percent) are not a rich source of knowledge for HIV/AIDS (Table 7.7). The main mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS reported by women are transfusion of infected blood (64.8 percent), unsafe sex with person having multiple partners (60.8 percent), mother to child (46.8 percent), unprotected sex with an HIV/AIDS infected person (45.7 percent), unsafe sex with sex worker (38.0 percent) and unsafe sex with homosexuals (21.2 percent) (Table 7.8). This is presented in Fig.14. The knowledge regarding the mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS is high among women with more than 10 years of education and women from the richest households (Table 7.8). In Dindori district women have least heard about HIV/AIDS (11.2 percent) and most women (72.5 percent) in Bhopal have heard of HIV/AIDS (Table 7.13).

At the state level only 46.8 percent of women have the right knowledge regarding the possibility of transmission of HIV/AIDS from mother to child. Out of the 45 districts of Madhya Pradesh, only in eleven districts, namely West Nimar, Jabalpur, Neemuch, Barwani, Sidhi, Sheopur, Raisen, Satna, Chhindwara, Ujjain and Bhopal, more than half of women (50.2 - 64.7 percent) have this correct knowledge and just one-quarter (24.8 percent) of women in Shivpuri know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her child (Table 7.13).

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FIGURE 14
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS
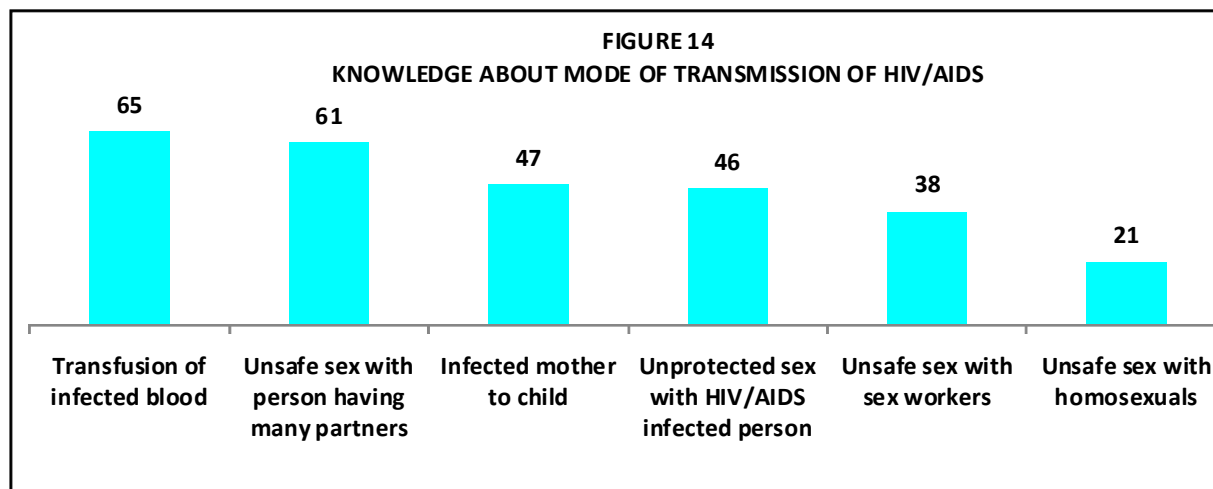
Among women who have heard of HIV/AIDS and reported that transmission of HIV/AIDS can be prevented by having sex with one partner or avoiding sex with homosexuals constitute 56.9 percent, safe blood transmission or avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs comprises of 52.9 percent and using condom correctly in each sexual act makes up 47.9 percent (Table 7.9). The right knowledge that HIV/AIDS transmission can be prevented by using condom is least in Panna (18.7 percent) and highest in Guna (70.1 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 12.6 percent of them (Table 7.10). This misconception is more among younger women, rural residents, and non-literate 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 5.9, 7.5, 9.1 and 7.9 percent respectively (Table 7.10). Regardless of background characteristics, more than half of ever married women (52 percent) know the place where HIV/AIDS can be tested (Table 7.11). More than 60 percent of women in Tikamgarh, Panna, Shahdol, Chhindwara, Ujjain, East Nimar, Sagar, Katni, Mandla, Narsimhapur and Chhatarpur know the place for testing and 22.7- 39.1 percent of women in Guna, Dewas, Shivpuri, Morena, Dhar, Indore, Datia, Ratlam and Damoh are aware of the same (Table 7.13). Most women (66.6 percent) reported HIV/AIDS test can be done in a government hospital/dispensary followed by 22.2 percent reporting private hospital/clinic as the place for testing HIV/AIDS (Table 7.11). Just about 1.9 percent of ever married women have undergone HIV/AIDS test, among them 51.8 percent have done it more than a year ago and 48.2 percent in the last one year period (Table 7.12).

INFERTILITY AND CHILDLESSNESS

Seven percent of ever married women age 15-49 years in Madhya Pradesh have infertility problem, and among them 5.1 and 1.8 percent had primary and secondary infertility respectively (Table 7.14). A sizeable 72.8 percent of ever married women reported to have experienced problems in conceiving for the first time, 12.1 percent had problems conceiving after still/live birth and 6.4 percent after undergoing induced abortion (Table 7.14). More than 40 percent of

women in Umaria and Sagar have menstruation problem, while more than 10 percent of ever married women in Shajapur, Neemuch, Narsimhapur, Hoshangabad, Umaria, Sehore and Indore have infertility problem including primary and secondary infertility. Infertility problem is the highest in Indore district (13.1 percent) and is the lowest in Dindori (3.3 percent) (Table 7.17).

About 3 percent of women between 20-49 years, who have been married for at least five years, are childless and 1.9 percent of women had problems in conceiving. However, it is observed that the prevalence of childlessness is more among women in rural areas (3 percent), 18 years and above consummation of marriage (3.4 percent), 5-9 years of education (3.7 percent) and women from household in the second wealth quintile (3.1 percent) than their counterparts in the urban areas (2.6 percent), below 18 years of consummation of marriage (2.7 percent), non-literate women (2.5 percent) and women from the household in fourth and highest wealth quintile (2.7 percent). Women who have problem in conceiving are invariant with the background character. Among the ever married women between 40-49 years, 1.3 percent of them are childless and among them 1.1 percent have problems in conceiving in the absence of contraception (Table 7.15).

Among ever married women who have primary infertility problem 75.4 percent and 71.9 percent for secondary sterility have taken treatment (Table 7.16). Treatment seeking behaviour varies with age of the women, residence, consummation of marriage, marital duration, educational status of women and her husband, caste/tribe, and wealth status of the household. More than 90 percent woman who has an infertility problem has taken treatment in Ujjain, East Nimar, Ratlam and Bhopal (Table 7.17).

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

The objective of family life education is providing knowledge about the physiological features of women as they grow up and make them understand the norms of marriage and reproductive health of women. In DLHS-3 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 15-24 years.

In all 9,940 unmarried women were interviewed in Madhya Pradesh, of which 84.1 percent were between 15-19 years and the remaining 15.9 percent were between 20-24 years. In rural areas unmarried women in the later age group constitute 10.1 percent as against 26.9 percent in urban areas. More than half (63.6 percent) of the unmarried women in rural areas had 5-9 years of education and among urban unmarried women 49.7 percent had more than 10 years of education (Table 8.1). Around two-fifths (39.1 percent and 43.9 percent) of the rural and urban unmarried women between 15–24 years belong to other backward classes. In urban areas more than half (54.6 percent) unmarried women were from richest households.

Sixty percent of the unmarried women were aware of Family Life Education and awareness among women age 15-19 years, rural residents, lower level of education, schedule caste/ tribe and other backward classes, women belongs to middle top lowest wealth quintile are below the overall level of awareness (Table 8.2). There is a significant gap between the level of awareness and perception of importance of Family Life Education among the unmarried women in

Madhya Pradesh by selected background characteristics. The proportion of women, who were of the opinion that Family Life Education should be given by age 15-17 years is 40.8 percent. As many as 43.5 percent of unmarried women felt it is important to provide Family Life Education after reaching the tenth standard (Table 8.2).

As regards the opinion on ideal persons who should impart Family Life Education, 87.0 percent of unmarried women felt that parents should provide them with family life education, while 54.4 percent women were of the view that it should be provided by brother/sister/sister in law and 47.2 percent had the view that it should be provided by teacher/school/college (Table 8.3). Only 10.4 percent of unmarried women mentioned that healthcare provider/sex education experts were ideal to provide such education.

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

Characteristic	Girls	Boys
Age Group		
15-19	87	86
20-24	95	95
Residence		
Rural	84	83
Urban	96	95
Education		
Non-literate	50	49
Less than five years	65	62
5-9 years	92	91
10 or more years	100	99
Wealth Index		
Lowest	69	67
Second	84	82
Middle	91	90
Fourth	95	94
Highest	98	98

Little more than one-thirds (35.2 percent) of the unmarried women in Madhya Pradesh had received Family Life Education. The main source of education is school/college (65.7 percent), followed by other sources (40.1 percent), while 8.4 percent from youth club, 6.8 percent from government programme/camp and 4.1 percent had received Family Life Education from a NGO programme/camp (Table 8.4).

It has been observed that around 9 in every 10 of unmarried women between 15-24 years have the knowledge of minimum legal age of marriage for boys and girls (87.0 percent for boys and 88.1 percent for girls) (Table 8.5). Around eight percent reported ideal age of marriage for boys as less than 21 years while the remaining 91.7 percent reported more than 21 years. On the other hand, almost all women in the age group of 15-24 years reported the ideal age of marriage for girls is 18 years and above.

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 three out of every ten women (29.6 percent) had menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey (Table 8.6). Eighty-nine percent of the unmarried women had painful periods while 10.7 percent had irregular periods. Some women had problems like prolonged bleeding (8.9 percent).
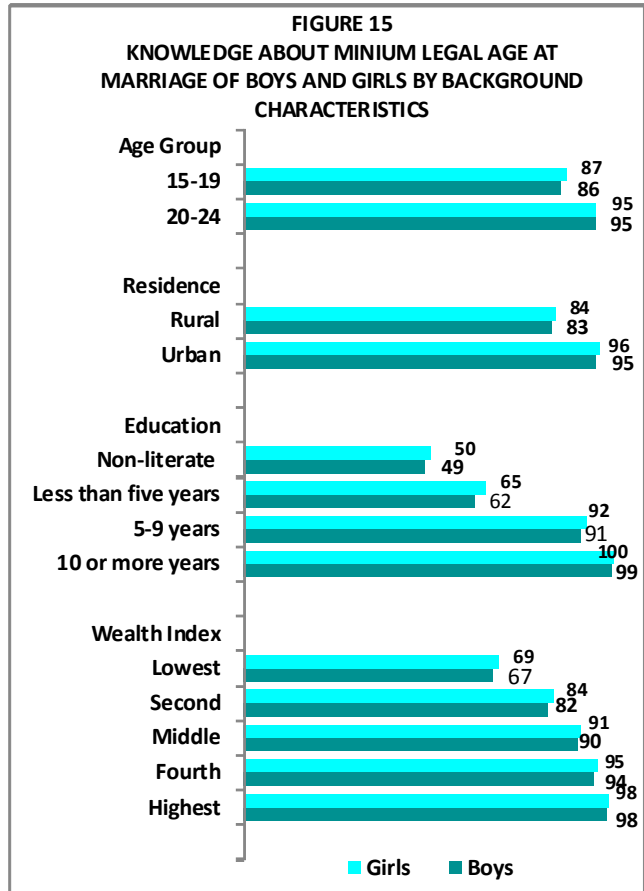
The practices followed during menstruation period are important from the consideration of RTI and personal hygiene. Currently menstruating women were asked about the practices followed during the menstrual period. Almost all women (90.0 percent) of the currently menstruating unmarried women used cloths while 9.4 percent use sanitary napkins and 7.7 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 exposure to mass media. It is imperative to assess the knowledge of contraceptive means and methods among unmarried women. About 71.2 percent of unmarried women between 15-24 years had the knowledge of male sterilization and 88.4 percent had knowledge of female sterilization (Table 8.8). Regarding spacing methods, 71.1 percent had knowledge of pills, 53.1 percent had knowledge of condom/*nirodh* and 38.7 percent had knowledge of IUD. Little more than one-forth of unmarried women had knowledge of emergency contraception and about two-fifths have knowledge about injectables (25.6 and 39.9 percents respectively). Information was sought from the sampled unmarried women about the places from where one can get pills and condoms. About two-thirds (62.1 percent) women were of the opinion that pills and condoms can be obtained from government health facilities and another 39.6 percent said it can be had from private facility too (Table 8.9).

The unmarried women were further asked about their involvement in discussion on family planning. It has been found that 16.3 percent women had ever discussed about family planning with anyone. More than one-fourths (27.7 percent) had discussed with parents, 49.8 percent had discussed with brother/sister/sister-in-law, 73.3 percent with friends/peers, and more than 8.2 percent had discussed with teacher/school/college (Table 8.10).

About one-fifths (19.3 percent) of unmarried women had heard of RTIs/STIs (Table 8.11). Majority (68.3 percent) of unmarried women know about RTIs/STIs from television, 39 percent know about RTIs/STIs from newspaper/books/magazines, about one-third know about RTIs/STIs from radio, 31.7 percent knew about RTIs/STIs from relatives/friends. Another 22 percent among unmarried women reported that they knew about RTIs/STIs from adult education programme/school teachers. The other sources of information are cinema, health personnel, partner, and religious/political leader/community meetings/exhibition/*mela* (Table 8.11).

About two-thirds (64.6 percent) of women mentioned that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, around one-fourth (24.6 percent) were of the opinion that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with homosexuals. The proportions of unmarried women were of the view that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe delivery; unsafe abortion and unsafe IUD insertion are 33, 25.5 and 14.2 percent respectively (Table 8.12).

More than 60 percent of unmarried women had ever heard of HIV/AIDS (Table 8.13). More than four-fifths (82.8 percent) off women knew about HIV/AIDS from TV, 42 percent from radio, 41.1 percent from newspaper books/magazines, while 9.1, 7.7 and 1.3 percent from cinema, health personnel and adult education programme. Among them about 74.5 percent said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through transfusion of blood, 54.7 percent said through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, 53.1 percent said from infected mother to child, 44.3 percent said through unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person (Table 8.14). Around one-

third were of the opinion that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with sex workers and 20.1 percent said through unsafe sex with homosexual.

There are many misconceptions about transmission of HIV/AIDS. Thirteen percent of unmarried women were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by mosquito/flea or bedbug bites, 6.7- 8.8 percent were of view that one can get HIV/AIDS by stepping on urine/stools of someone who has AIDS, by sharing food with them or by kissing or hugging (Table 8.15). These women were further asked about how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS. More than half of the women (58.3 percent) feel that it can be avoided by limiting sex with one who injects drugs, 46.8 percent feel they could avoid by limiting the number of sexual partners and avoid sex with sex workers, 40.3 percent feel that the correct use of condom during each sexual act many reduce chance of infecting HIV/AIDS (Table 8.16). About one-thirds (30.5 percent) of women said avoidance of pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS and 26.6 percent feel abstaining from sex may also reduce the chances of infection of HIV/AIDS (Table 8.16).

In Madhya Pradesh 58.2 percent of women were aware of the place where HIV/AIDS could be tested (Table 8.17). They knew that it can be done at government/private hospitals, CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre and VCTC/ICTC clinics. Unmarried women knew that it was possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby was born by a medical test (Table 8.18). They also knew that pregnancy cannot occur after kissing or hugging. While more than one-fourth women knew that it can occur when a women has intercourse. One in every nine women (11.8 percent) were of the opinion that a woman was most likely to get pregnant if she had sexual intercourse half way between her periods.

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

Health Facility Survey is a companion survey of the household survey in DLHS-3. It includes Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Community Health Centres (CHC) which cater 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 infrastructures at the level of Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC, in order to assess the adequacy of RCH services in rural areas. The average sampled rural population served per Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC in Madhya Pradesh are 5,912; 43,390; and 149,413 respectively (Table 9.1). In all 1,718 villages were surveyed in DLHS-3 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 1,362 Sub-Centres, 476 PHCs and 259 CHCs (Table 9.2 through Table 9.10).

One-fourths (25.6 percent) of sampled villages have Sub-Centre within the villages, while the corresponding proportion is 14.6 and 42.9 percent in Damoh and Dhar respectively (Table 9.2). More than 90 percent of sampled Sub-Centre have an ANM/Female Health Worker (FHW) in position and 63.9 percent of sampled Sub-Centre had an ANM/FHW residing in Sub-Centre quarter. Out of sampled 35 Sub-Centres in Bhind which have ANMs in position, only 13.6 percent of the ANMs reside in Sub-Centre quarter while in all sampled Sub-Centres, of Shajapur, Indore, East Nimar, and Harda ANMs stay in Sub-Centre quarter. Out of the 757 sampled Sub-Centres in public building only 49 (6.5 percent) Sub-Centres have regular electricity. In Bhind, Jhabua, Morena, Seoni and West Nimar the regular electricity connections ranges from 4.3-5.3

percents and it is 46.2 percent in Katni. In 420 (55.5 percent) of the Sub-Centres located in government buildings have labour rooms and out of this only 60 (14.3 percent) of the labour rooms are currently in use (Table 9.3). In the sampled Sub-Centres of Dindori there was no labour room. There is toilet facility in 554 (73.2 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres located in public buildings and more than two-thirds (66.7 percent) of Sub-Centres house in government buildings have provision for water.

In order to assess the adequacy of the equipments in the sampled Sub-Centres, the Sub-Centres having 60 percent of essential equipments for RCH services are categorized as adequately equipped, otherwise inadequately equipped. A similar categorization of Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs for RCH services is followed. Distribution of adequately equipped Sub-Centres and Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs by districts are shown in Table 9.4. It is being noted that 1259 (92.4 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres in Madhya Pradesh are adequately equipped and in the districts of Datia, Neemuch, Ratlam, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Bhopal, Betul, Jabalpur and Mandla, hundred percent adequacy of equipments in the sampled Sub-Centres were observed. On the other hand, 1275 (93.7 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres have adequate stock/supply of essential drugs for RCH services except in nine districts of Tikamgarh, Katni, Damoh, Bhind, Rajgarh, West Nimar, Panna, Harda and Sheopur where the sampled Sub-Centres have 71.9 - 89.7 percent adequacy of essential drugs. Citizen's charter is displayed in 40 percent of the sampled 545 Sub-Centres (Table 9.5). The proportion of sampled Sub-Centres facilitated by Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) and those that received untied funds is 78.8 and 86.8 percent respectively.

There are PHCs serving 8-19 sampled villages in Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, Jabalpur and East Nimar (Table 9.6). There is no Lady Medical Officer (LMO) in the sampled PHC from Sheopur, Shivpuri, Damoh, Umaria, Sidhi, Mandsaur, Ujjain, Rajgarh, Sehore, Betul, Hoshangabad, Katni, Narsimhapur, Dindori and Balaghat (Table 9.6). There are LMOs in position in 64 (13.5 percent) of the 476 sampled PHCs, Medical Officers (MO) in position in 314 (66 percent) in the sampled PHCs, only 40 (8.4 percent) PHCs there are AYUSH doctor in position and 153 (32.1 percent) Pharmacist are in position of the sampled PHCs.

About two-thirds (63.5 percent) of the 476 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for MO (Table 9.7). Among the 476 sampled PHCs 347, (73 percent) PHCs were functioning 24 hours. More than two-thirds (66.6 percent) of the sampled PHCs catering to the sampled villages have at least 4 beds and such facilities are available in all the districts. In contrast to the condition of Sub-Centre, 97 (20.4 percent) sampled PHCs have regular power supply and only 138 (29 percent) have functional vehicles.

New born care equipments are available in 30 percent of the sampled PHCs, 78.4 percent have functional OTs and 67.7 percent provide referral services for delivery (Table 9.8). More than half (52.7 percent) of the PHCs in Madhya Pradesh have at least 60 percent of essential drugs and about half of the PHCs (49.4 percent) have at least 60 percent cold storage systems. More than four-fifths (82.1 percent) of the PHCs in all the districts have conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month. Untied funds have been utilized by 358 of the 475 sampled PHCs and all sampled PHCs in Sagar, Ratlam, Shajapur and Indore have utilized untied funds, Rogi Kalyan

Samiti (RKS) have been constituted in 432 (90.8 percent) of the sampled 476 PHCs and Citizen's Charter displayed in 265 (55.7 percent) of sampled PHCs.

The distribution of 259 sampled CHCs among the districts in Madhya Pradesh is uneven with Chhindwara having 13 of them and just 2 in Datia, Bhopal and Harda (Table 9.10). In Datia, Bhopal, Harda, Umaria, Raisen, Chhatarpur, Panna, Ratlam, West Nimar, Hoshangabad, Katni, Shivpuri, Tikamgarh, Damoh, Satna, Vidisha, Dindori, Seoni, Shajapur, East Nimar, Betul and Sidhi of the sampled CHCs serving the sampled villages have no gynaecologists in position and only in 41 (15.8 percent) CHCs have gynaecologists. The proportion of sampled CHCs which have a Paediatrician, Anaesthetist and Health Manager are 18.5, 10.4 and 9.3 percent respectively. In 10 districts of Madhya Pradesh of the sampled CHCs which provide RCH services to the sampled villages has blood storage facility (Table 9.11). For the state as a whole only 10 (6.3 percent) of the sampled 259 CHCs have blood storage facility. All the sampled CHCs in Morena, Guna and East Nimar to name a few, are designated FRUs and overall 61.4 percent of the sampled CHCs in Madhya Pradesh are designated FRUs. Out of the 259 sampled CHCs, 183 (70.7 percent), 137 (86.2 percent) and 131(50.6 percent) have functional OTs, new born care and low birth weight (LBW) management facilities (Table 9.11). Out of the sampled 259 CHCs, 96.9 percent of sampled CHCs, RKS has been constituted and 97.6 percent of the constituted RKS are monitored regularly (Table 9.12).

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

State/District	Number of households interviewed				Number of ever-married women interviewed				Number of unmarried women interviewed			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate
Madhya Pradesh	51,419	39,720	11,699	90.7	46,634	36,095	10,539	82.7	9,940	6,504	3,436	81.1
Sheopur	1,011	847	164	91.9	916	760	156	80.4	118	84	34	68.2
Morena	1,026	799	227	93.3	939	719	220	78.6	177	103	74	78.3
Bhind	1,248	947	301	92.4	1,189	889	300	80.3	253	183	70	86.6
Gwalior	1,016	410	606	92.4	970	401	569	78.4	262	73	189	84.5
Datia	1,240	961	279	91.9	1,164	920	244	82.3	219	142	77	84.6
Shivpuri	1,226	1,014	212	90.8	1,068	871	197	84.8	176	113	63	84.6
Guna	1,264	993	271	93.6	1,148	906	242	87.2	221	143	78	87.4
Tikamgarh	1,411	1,155	256	85.5	1,237	1,025	212	78.7	210	142	68	77.5
Chhatarpur	1,211	942	269	89.7	1,034	788	246	81.0	244	159	85	78.7
Panna	1,263	1,111	152	93. 6	1,064	938	126	86.2	227	183	44	86.0
Sagar	1,307	908	399	96.8	1,218	848	370	94.5	275	143	132	94.8
Damoh	1,197	976	221	88. 7	992	805	187	74.3	196	131	65	75.7
Satna	1,199	961	238	88.8	1,038	825	213	80.8	232	162	70	83.2
Rewa	1,508	1,268	240	91.4	1,370	1,148	222	85.6	281	221	60	80.3
Umaria	1,285	1,081	204	95.2	1,236	1,036	200	93.2	269	215	54	92.1
Shahdol	1,269	936	333	94.0	1,140	842	298	92.3	240	130	110	93.4
Sidhi	1,532	1,313	219	92.9	1,416	1,217	199	90.3	285	240	45	90.8
Neemuch	968	706	262	88.0	848	613	235	77.2	122	76	46	73.5
Mandsaur	1,234	1,023	211	91.4	1,100	929	171	76.7	139	91	48	71.3
Ratlam	965	674	291	87.7	822	577	245	75.8	173	95	78	72.4
Ujjain	927	589	338	84.3	865	569	296	73.5	165	74	91	82.1
Shajapur	960	784	176	87.3	902	740	162	75.0	125	81	44	69.1
Dewas	1,006	748	258	91. 5	1,032	779	253	74.5	204	125	79	79.7
Jhabua	1,073	981	92	79.5	896	818	78	70.2	187	160	27	59.0

Contd……

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

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
Dhar	995	836	159	90. 5	1,002	838	164	80.6	166	128	38	70.0
Indore	915	289	626	83.2	913	304	609	74.4	185	41	144	69.0
West Nimar	1,556	1,314	242	94.3	1,474	1,267	207	90.5	318	232	86	87.1
Barwani	953	819	134	86.6	988	855	133	78.4	139	110	29	66.8
East Nimar	1,071	793	278	97.4	980	739	241	96.5	289	194	95	96.9
Rajgarh	1,261	1,030	231	93.4	1,126	909	217	81.5	133	81	52	73.1
Vidisha	1,284	1,000	284	95.1	1,127	885	242	91.3	252	150	102	93.7
Bhopal	964	185	779	87.6	816	161	655	84.3	268	35	233	84.3
Sehore	1,224	1,010	214	90. 7	1,190	987	203	82.4	233	167	66	83.2
Raisen	1,192	980	212	88.3	1,061	884	177	78.9	251	175	76	77.2
Betul	1,175	959	216	87.0	1,010	808	202	86.3	369	267	102	82.2
Harda	985	774	211	89.6	942	743	199	82.3	240	154	86	81.9
Hoshangabad	985	693	292	89.6	865	609	256	80.3	242	140	102	74.9
Katni	1,017	788	229	92. 5	972	763	209	85.6	189	122	67	87.5
Jabalpur	991	430	561	90.1	857	388	469	85.1	254	90	164	83.3
Narsimhapur	963	801	162	87.6	880	740	140	81.3	188	137	51	79.3
Dindori	1,181	1,134	47	87.5	951	910	41	79.2	183	167	16	69.9
Mandla	1,242	1,111	131	92.0	998	882	116	81.6	223	188	35	71.0
Chhindwara	1,042	789	253	94.7	1,051	815	236	94.2	341	242	99	93.2
Seoni	1,033	940	93	93.9	899	824	75	86.8	220	190	30	81.2
Balaghat.	1,044	918	126	94.9	928	821	107	90.1	257	225	32	85.1

Note: Table based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.2 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Basic demographic indicator of Madhya Pradesh and its districts Census 2001, India

state	Population (in thousand)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate[1]	Sex ratio[2]	Percentage literate 7+ Male	Percentage literate 7+ Female	Percentage literate 7+ Total
Madhya Pradesh	60,385	26.7	24.3	920	76.8	50.3	64.1
Sheopur	560	15.8	29.7	893	62.2	29.0	46.6
Morena	1,587	21.5	24.1	822	81.0	46.8	65.6
Bhind	1,427	23.7	17.1	829	84.1	55.7	71.2
Gwalior	1,630	60.2	26.0	847	80.8	56.8	69.8
Datia	628	21.9	21.8	858	82.9	62.5	73.5
Shivpuri	1,441	16.6	27.2	858	74.8	41.5	59.6
Guna	1,666	21.3	27.1	885	74.7	43.1	59.9
Tikamgarh	1,203	17.7	27.9	886	68.8	41.0	55.8
Chhatarpur	1,475	22	27.3	869	65.5	39.4	53.4
Panna	854	12.6	24.2	907	74.0	47.8	61.6
Sagar	2,022	29.2	22.7	884	80.0	54.5	68.1
Damoh	1,082	18.9	20.5	902	75.1	47.5	62.1
Satna	1,869	20.6	27.5	926	77.8	51.4	65.1
Rewa	1,972	16.2	26.8	939	76.0	47.8	62.3
Umaria	516	16.1	22.6	947	74.1	45.6	60.3
Shahdol	1,573	25.3	18.8	958	69.6	45.4	57.7
Sidhi	1,831	14.3	33.3	932	68.0	36.4	52.8
Neemuch	725	28	21.3	950	83.0	49.1	66.5
Mandsaur	1,183	18.6	23.7	956	85.8	54.9	70.7
Ratlam	1,215	30.3	25.0	959	80.1	54.7	67.7
Ujjain	1,710	38.7	23.6	940	83.7	57.9	71.2
Shajapur	1,290	18.5	24.8	927	83.7	57.6	71.1
Dewas	1,307	27.4	26.4	932	76.1	44.9	61.0
Jhabua	1,397	8.7	23.6	990	48.8	25.5	37.1
Dhar	1,741	16.6	27.3	954	66.2	38.6	52.7
Indore	2,585	70.2	40.8	911	84.7	64.0	74.8
West Nimar	1,530	15.4	28.0	948	75.2	50.9	63.4
Barwani	1,081	14.6	29.9	973	51.1	31.4	41.4
East Nimar	1,708	26.9	19.3	936	74.1	48.5	61.7
Rajgarh	1,253	17.3	26.2	931	69.5	37.4	54.1
Vidisha	1,215	21.4	25.2	876	74.7	47.5	62.1
Bhopal	1,837	80.4	35.9	896	82.6	66.7	75.1
Sehore	1,079	18	28.2	908	78.14	48.0	63.8
Raisen	1,120	18.4	27.8	880	82.18	61.9	72.8
Betul	1,394	18.6	18.0	965	77.31	56.1	66.9
Harda	474	21.3	24.5	919[2]	78.45	54.1	66.8
Hoshangabad	1,085	30.8	22.4	898	81.4	58.0	70.4
Katni	1,064	21.2	20.6	941	79.9	48.5	64.7
Jabalpur	2,167	57	22.6	910	91.4	59.5	76.2
Narsimhapur	957	16	21.9	909	86.8	69.0	78.3
Dindori	579	4.6	13.2	994	70.4	38.5	54.5
Mandla	894	10.3	14.7	1,002	76.7	45.4	60.8
Chhindwara	1,849	24.5	17.6	953	76.7	54.8	66.0
Seoni	1,166	10.4	16.5	982	77.5	54.1	65.9
Balaghat.	1,446	12.9	5.9	1,022	81.1	57.0	68.8

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Series 20, Census of India, 2001.
[1] 1991-2001
[2] Female 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.7
1-4	8.0	8.3	7.8	8.4	8.7	8.2	6.8	6.9	6.7
5-9	12.5	12.4	12.5	13.2	13.1	13.3	10.0	10.2	9.9
10-14	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.5	12.4	12.5	11.0	11.2	10.9
15-19	10.6	10.8	10.5	10.4	10.6	10.2	11.4	11.5	11.4
20-24	9.2	8.9	9.6	8.9	8.5	9.3	10.4	10.3	10.5
25-29	7.9	7.7	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.9	8.6	8.5	8.8
30-34	6.6	6.4	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.7	7.0	6.9	7.0
35-39	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.0	6.7	6.5	7.0
40-44	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
45-49	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.6	3.9	5.1	5.2	5.0
50-54	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.8
55-59	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.2
60-64	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.1
65-69	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
70-74	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
75-79	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
80+	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1
Below 15	34.8	35.0	34.6	36.4	36.5	36.4	29.6	30.1	29.2
Number of Persons**	4,18,401	2,15,167	2,03,234	3,23,926	1,66,576	1,57,350	94,475	48,591	45,884
Sex ratio[1]	945	na	na	945	na	na	944	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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Age	Marital status				Total percent	Number of persons**
	Never married	Currently married	Married, *gauna* not performed	Widowed/ divorced/ separated		
Total						
10-14	98.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	50,770
15-19	84.1	13.7	2.0	0.2	100.0	44,449
20-24	36.8	61.0	1.1	1.1	100.0	38,546
25-29	11.4	86.6	0.2	1.9	100.0	33,062
30-44	1.9	94.3	0.0	3.7	100.0	74,715
45-59	0.6	90.3	0.0	9.1	100.0	47,647
60+	0.7	66.5	0.1	32.7	100.0	34,119
Total	33.2	60.3	0.5	6.0	100.0	3,23,308
Male						
10-14	98.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	26,099
15-19	94.7	4.0	1.1	0.2	100.0	23,181
20-24	57.9	39.8	1.5	0.8	100.0	19,083
25-29	20.0	78.2	0.3	1.6	100.0	16,555
30-44	3.3	94.2	0.1	2.4	100.0	38,433
45-59	1.0	93.9	0.0	5.0	100.0	24,656
60+	1.0	82.3	0.1	16.7	100.0	17,874
Total	38.4	57.7	0.4	3.4	100.0	1,65,881
Female						
10-14	98.4	0.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	24,671
15-19	72.4	24.4	2.9	0.3	100.0	21,268
20-24	16.1	81.9	0.7	1.4	100.0	19,463
25-29	2.7	95.0	0.1	2.2	100.0	16,507
30-44	0.5	94.4	0.0	5.1	100.0	36,282
45-59	0.2	86.4	0.0	13.4	100.0	22,991
60+	0.3	49.2	0.2	50.4	100.0	16,245
Total	27.7	62.9	0.6	8.8	100.0	1,57,427

** 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Place of residence/district	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage		Currently married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18
	Boys	Girls	Boys (<21 years)	Girls (<18 years)	
District					
Sheopur	19.4	16.8	63.4	51.4	77.4
Morena	21.2	18.1	49.7	36.1	67.3
Bhind	21.4	17.9	37.0	32.8	54.0
Gwalior	22.2	19.1	35.0	14.0	47.5
Datia	21.6	18.5	49.9	27.5	56.0
Shivpuri	20.8	17.7	53.6	41.3	63.4
Guna	20.8	18.0	50.4	30.7	53.4
Tikamgarh	20.6	18.0	54.2	37.7	71.4
Chhatarpur	20.8	17.9	54.2	40.6	54.0
Panna	21.4	18.0	44.5	33.1	59.8
Sagar	22.3	19.0	31.9	19.3	38.1
Damoh	22.6	18.2	33.7	31.3	58.0
Satna	22.3	18.6	35.5	28.0	56.9
Rewa	21.1	18.1	48.0	28.2	63.9
Umaria	21.0	18.0	49.9	29.1	61.2
Shahdol	22.0	18.5	36.2	27.0	71.5
Sidhi	20.8	17.7	55.0	31.8	72.2
Neemuch	20.3	17.7	49.7	42.3	57.5
Mandsaur	20.0	17.2	60.6	43.0	64.4
Ratlam	20.7	18.7	53.7	25.9	50.8
Ujjain	21.6	18.3	36.7	38.0	49.0
Shajapur	20.5	17.1	54.5	48.4	69.4
Dewas	21.6	18.5	45.4	33.1	51.9
Jhabua	19.9	18.2	70.5	34.4	73.2
Dhar	21.0	18.4	47.8	33.1	64.5
Indore	22.1	18.9	33.6	27.5	46.4
West Nimar	22.4	18.9	29.8	18.2	37.4
Barwani	20.8	17.1	52.6	56.2	70.9
East Nimar	22.4	19.0	31.3	19.4	39.2
Rajgarh	20.1	16.9	62.1	55.8	68.9
Vidisha	22.2	18.4	34.3	25.3	53.8
Bhopal	24.4	20.1	13.8	12.4	30.1
Sehore	21.1	17.7	45.0	43.0	58.0
Raisen	21.6	18.3	44.1	28.8	50.9
Betul	23.5	20.1	24.9	4.4	31.0
Harda	22.8	18.9	19.6	21.5	47.4
Hoshangabad	23.5	19.9	20.6	14.3	45.9
Katni	22.0	18.6	42.8	24.2	57.5
Jabalpur	23.1	19.4	22.6	21.2	32.8
Narsimhapur	23.5	19.2	20.3	18.3	52.6
Dindori	22.6	18.6	25.9	19.6	52.1
Mandla	23.1	19.2	28.1	17.1	41.5
Chhindwara	23.2	19.2	26.8	10.6	35.4
Seoni	22.9	19.0	18.7	16.1	32.1
Balaghat	23.1	20.1	19.0	5.5	13.6
Rural	21.1	17.8	46.9	34.1	58.5
Urban	23.9	20.3	19.3	13.1	33.6
Madhya Pradesh	21.7	18.4	40.5	29.0	53.7

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

TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

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

| Age | Non-literate | Years of schooling among those who are literate | | | | Missing | Total Percent | Number of persons** |
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
				Total				
7-9	26.2	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	29,867
10-14	13.1	62.5	34.6	2.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	50,770
15-19	16.8	18.2	41.2	27.7	12.8	0.1	100.0	44,449
20-29	30.9	22.3	30.1	21.5	25.9	0.3	100.0	71,608
30-39	45.7	28.7	27.1	16.6	27.0	0.5	100.0	54,090
40-49	52.5	38.1	25.5	9.9	25.9	0.6	100.0	39,157
50+	65.6	47.2	20.8	8.8	22.1	1.2	100.0	63,234
Total	36.6	41.8	28.2	13.8	15.8	0.3	100.0	3,53,175
				Male				
7-9	26.2	99.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	15,161
10-14	11.2	62.0	35.1	2.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	26,099
15-19	11.1	16.0	40.9	30.1	12.9	0.1	100.0	23,181
20-29	18.1	17.7	29.4	24.8	27.9	0.2	100.0	35,638
30-39	29.6	23.6	27.4	19.1	29.5	0.5	100.0	27,688
40-49	36.0	34.7	26.6	10.9	27.3	0.5	100.0	20,927
50+	47.6	45.0	21.1	9.4	23.4	1.1	100.0	32,348
Total	26.0	37.9	28.1	15.6	18.0	0.3	100.0	1,81,042
				Female				
7-9	26.3	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	14,706
10-14	15.0	63.0	34.1	2.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	24,671
15-19	22.9	20.9	41.5	24.7	12.7	0.2	100.0	21,268
20-29	43.7	28.9	31.0	16.7	22.9	0.3	100.0	35,970
30-39	62.6	38.9	26.6	11.7	22.2	0.6	100.0	26,402
40-49	71.3	46.7	22.4	7.4	22.5	1.0	100.0	18,230
50+	84.5	55.2	19.4	6.6	17.4	1.4	100.0	30,886
Total	48.7	47.8	28.3	11.2	12.4	0.3	100.0	1,72,133

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

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

| Age | Non-literate | Years of schooling among those who are literate | | | | Missing | Total Percent | Number of persons** |
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
				Rural				
7-9	28.4	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	24,315
10-14	15.0	65.1	32.7	2.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	40,371
15-19	20.0	20.7	45.1	25.9	8.1	0.1	100.0	33,635
20-29	37.2	27.0	33.4	22.2	17.1	0.4	100.0	53,661
30-39	53.2	35.4	29.7	16.4	17.9	0.7	100.0	41,136
40-49	60.8	47.6	27.4	8.9	15.2	0.9	100.0	29,033
50+	73.3	58.6	21.6	7.0	11.3	1.6	100.0	48,515
Total	42.4	47.5	29.7	13.0	9.4	0.4	100.0	2,70,666
				Male				
7-9	28.3	99.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	12,265
10-14	12.7	63.6	34.1	2.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	20,682
15-19	12.9	17.4	44.2	29.1	9.3	0.1	100.0	17,578
20-29	21.8	20.4	31.9	26.6	20.9	0.3	100.0	26,525
30-39	35.1	28.1	30.1	19.6	21.6	0.6	100.0	21,169
40-49	42.8	42.5	29.0	10.4	17.5	0.7	100.0	15,661
50+	55.5	55.5	22.7	7.8	12.6	1.4	100.0	24,816
Total	30.3	42.3	29.8	15.4	12.1	0.4	100.0	1,38,696
				Female				
7-9	28.6	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	12,050
10-14	17.3	66.7	31.3	1.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	19,689
15-19	27.9	25.0	46.4	21.8	6.5	0.2	100.0	16,057
20-29	52.2	37.5	35.8	15.1	11.1	0.5	100.0	27,136
30-39	72.5	53.7	28.6	8.5	8.4	0.9	100.0	19,967
40-49	82.0	66.9	21.3	3.3	6.6	1.8	100.0	13,372
50+	92.0	76.5	14.9	2.6	3.7	2.3	100.0	23,699
Total	55.1	56.0	29.6	9.1	4.9	0.4	100.0	1,31,970

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

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

| Age | Non-literate | Years of schooling among those who are literate | | | | Missing | Total Percent | Number of persons** |
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
				Urban				
7-9	16.6	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,552
10-14	5.7	53.3	41.3	5.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	10,399
15-19	6.5	11.4	30.7	32.4	25.4	0.0	100.0	10,814
20-29	12.1	12.3	22.9	20.0	44.8	0.1	100.0	17,947
30-39	21.6	16.1	22.3	16.8	44.5	0.2	100.0	12,954
40-49	28.3	23.0	22.4	11.6	42.8	0.2	100.0	10,124
50+	40.1	30.4	19.6	11.4	38.1	0.5	100.0	14,719
Total	19.3	28.4	24.6	15.8	31.0	0.2	100.0	82,509
				Male				
7-9	17.4	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,896
10-14	5.7	56.2	39.0	4.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,417
15-19	5.7	11.9	31.5	33.2	23.5	0.0	100.0	5,603
20-29	7.2	11.2	23.2	20.2	45.3	0.1	100.0	9,113
30-39	11.7	12.9	20.9	17.8	48.3	0.1	100.0	6,519
40-49	15.9	18.8	21.8	12.0	47.2	0.2	100.0	5,266
50+	21.5	25.2	18.2	12.5	43.7	0.4	100.0	7,532
Total	11.8	26.5	23.8	16.1	33.6	0.1	100.0	42,346
				Female				
7-9	15.7	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,656
10-14	5.7	50.2	43.7	5.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,982
15-19	7.4	10.9	29.8	31.6	27.6	0.1	100.0	5,211
20-29	17.2	13.6	22.5	19.6	44.1	0.1	100.0	8,834
30-39	31.6	20.3	24.1	15.6	39.6	0.3	100.0	6,435
40-49	41.7	29.4	23.4	10.9	36.1	0.3	100.0	4,858
50+	59.7	41.1	22.4	9.3	26.5	0.8	100.0	7,187
Total	27.3	30.9	25.7	15.4	27.7	0.2	100.0	40,163

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Age (years)	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
6-10	98.3	98.8	98.4	98.4	98.8	98.5	98.2	98.8	98.3
11-13	92.1	94.4	92.6	93.1	94.4	93.4	91.1	94.4	91.8
14-17	69.3	77.7	71.5	74.0	78.3	75.0	63.5	76.9	67.2
6-11	98.0	98.6	98.1	98.1	98.6	98.2	97.8	98.5	97.9
12-17	78.0	83.1	79.2	80.9	83.3	81.5	74.6	82.9	76.7
Total	89.4	90.9	89.7	90.5	91.2	90.6	88.1	90.7	88.7

TABLE 2.6 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL

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

Reason	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
School too far	2.8	10.8	3.0	12.3	2.2	4.0
Transport not available	1.0	2.9	1.2	3.2	0.2	1.6
Further education not necessary	10.2	11.2	10.1	11.4	10.4	10.4
Required for household work	12.6	18.4	12.3	18.4	13.4	18.8
Required for work on family/business	9.5	3.3	10.6	3.4	5.2	3.2
Required for outside work	11.9	4.2	11.6	4.1	13.1	4.9
Cost too much	5.4	5.5	4.8	4.6	8.0	10.0
No proper school	0.5	4.1	0.5	4.6	0.4	1.9
Not safe to send girls	0.3	2.5	0.4	2.4	0.1	2.5
For taking care of siblings	9.0	7.1	9.1	7.2	8.6	6.8
Not interested in studies	21.7	11.7	20.9	10.8	24.9	15.6
Repeated failures	6.2	4.3	6.0	3.8	6.9	6.6
Got married	0.4	3.9	0.5	4.1	0.1	2.8
Others	8.5	10.1	9.0	9.9	6.7	10.9
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	5,412	5,978	4,282	4,893	1,130	1,085

**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

| Characteristics | Total | Residence | |
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	94.2	95.0	91.2
Female	5.8	5.0	8.8
Age (years)			
< 30	11.7	12.6	8.5
30-44	37.3	37.7	35.8
45-59	30.3	29.3	33.6
60+	20.8	20.4	22.1
Median age	45	44	45
Religion			
Hindu	94.5	97.6	84.1
Muslim	4.5	2.0	13.0
Christian	0.2	0.1	0.3
Sikh	0.2	0.0	0.6
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.1	0.1	0.2
Jain	0.4	0.1	1.5
Others	0.1	0.0	0.3
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	16.4	16.7	15.7
Scheduled tribes	24.4	29.8	6.1
Other backward classes	41.5	40.3	45.7
Others	17.6	13.3	32.5
Number of usual members			
1	2.7	2.7	2.6
2	8.0	8.5	6.5
3	9.0	8.8	9.4
4	16.1	15.6	18.0
5	19.5	19.1	20.9
6	16.3	16.3	16.3
7	10.7	11.1	9.5
8	6.6	6.8	5.9
9+	11.1	11.2	10.8
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	5.6	5.6	5.5
Number of households**	51,419	39,720	11,699

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

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TABLE 2.8 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSETS

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

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity connection	75.6	70.4	93.3
Source of drinking water			
Improved source	80.8	76.8	94.3
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	9.7	2.4	34.5
Public tap/standpipe	8.5	3.7	24.8
Tube Well or borehole	7.3	6.6	9.9
Other improved	55.3	64.2	25.1
Non Improved source	19.2	23.2	5.7
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation	22.1	9.5	64.7
Flush to sewer/septic/pit	21.1	9.0	62.0
Pit with slab	0.8	0.4	1.9
Pit ventilated improved	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	0.2	0.0	0.7
Not improved	77.9	90.5	35.3
Flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit	0.3	0.1	0.9
Pit without slab	0.3	0.3	0.3
Dry toilet	0.2	0.2	0.3
No toilet/open space	77.1	89.9	33.8
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	12.1	2.0	46.6
Electricity	0.2	0.1	0.6
Kerosene	0.6	0.1	2.1
Wood	71.8	80.5	42.3
Others	15.2	17.2	8.4
Type of house			
Kachha	61.3	71.6	26.1
Semi - pucca	20.2	19.7	22.1
Pucca	18.5	8.7	51.7
Number of rooms			
1	30.2	33.7	18.0
2	30.4	31.6	26.4
3+	39.4	34.7	55.6
Household assets			
Fan	40.4	29.3	78.2
Radio/transistor	19.0	17.2	25.4
Sewing machine	13.6	7.3	34.9
Television	31.8	20.7	69.7
Telephone	24.6	16.2	53.1
Bicycle	46.8	44.8	53.5
Motor cycle/ scooter	16.7	11.8	33.3
Car / Jeep	1.3	0.6	3.7
Tractor	4.0	4.6	2.1
Wealth Index			
Lowest	28.7	35.7	5.0
Second	27.3	32.5	9.6
Middle	17.5	18.2	15.2
Fourth	13.2	9.9	24.5
Highest	13.3	3.8	45.7
Number of households**	51,419	39,720	11,699

**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.9 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

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

District	With electricity	With drinking water[1]	With toilet facility[2]	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in *pucca* house	Having BPL Card
Sheopur	54.9	93.8	9.3	5.1	17.2	37.5
Morena	47.9	86.7	24.5	13.2	40.3	22.1
Bhind	61.5	88.7	23.7	6.8	32.6	23.0
Gwalior	87.3	90.2	43.3	27.2	49.3	19.6
Datia	83.1	86.9	21.4	7.8	25.9	27.9
Shivpuri	58.3	79.3	16.0	8.2	21.4	35.5
Guna	68.8	83.1	15.9	7.8	14.0	44.9
Tikamgarh	66.3	66.8	13.6	5.6	20.8	36.6
Chhatarpur	59.7	55.0	13.8	5.0	14.8	33.2
Panna	58.0	68.8	10.6	4.8	9.2	55.6
Sagar	80.8	82.3	24.0	12.4	20.7	52.8
Damoh	72.6	72.5	18.4	7.6	12.6	55.0
Satna	75.8	80.9	15.2	9.1	18.5	54.6
Rewa	55.9	79.4	23.7	5.1	10.2	42.0
Umaria	62.6	62.6	8.4	5.8	7.1	53.7
Shahdol	58.5	60.0	16.2	10.1	13.5	53.8
Sidhi	47.6	55.0	3.1	2.9	5.1	48.9
Neemuch	93.1	77.0	19.6	12.1	33.9	46.7
Mandsaur	90.6	72.2	18.0	11.3	23.2	40.4
Ratlam	91.7	89.2	29.3	17.7	16.9	45.0
Ujjain	94.1	91.2	42.8	28.4	30.2	35.4
Shajapur	90.2	69.1	23.4	10.8	21.0	41.1
Dewas	89.6	90.3	37.7	17.0	18.9	30.3
Jhabua	66.3	82.8	10.5	5.1	7.0	44.7
Dhar	85.7	83.3	21.3	13.0	15.1	43.1
Indore	94.4	99.3	67.0	49.2	49.4	29.4
West Nimar	91.1	89.8	18.6	11.8	16.4	38.1
Barwani	79.7	88.0	13.5	10.5	9.9	57.9
East Nimar	82.3	85.7	23.2	17.6	22.5	30.1
Rajgarh	87.2	77.6	18.4	7.5	14.7	62.9
Vidisha	82.8	86.4	23.2	12.5	17.7	39.0
Bhopal	97.0	97.8	69.5	49.6	48.4	38.1
Sehore	90.7	80.2	23.4	9.1	14.3	42.8
Raisen	84.4	89.9	22.8	6.5	11.8	37.6
Betul	78.5	84.2	19.1	10.4	9.6	33.2
Harda	87.5	84.6	42.9	19.3	19.0	36.2
Hoshangabad	84.4	90.2	42.0	20.7	20.9	40.6
Katni	70.4	91.0	19.1	11.9	19.9	42.2
Jabalpur	95.1	97.2	53.7	34.1	34.7	40.3
Narsimhapur	91.0	99.1	37.5	9.2	10.7	37.8
Dindori	42.8	69.3	5.8	2.4	3.4	52.1
Mandla	60.9	79.7	15.5	7.7	7.8	56.7
Chhindwara	84.5	73.8	21.0	14.9	10.7	48.7
Seoni	73.9	76.7	14.0	3.7	5.1	50.1
Balaghat	78.4	75.2	13.5	6.3	6.3	54.2
Madhya Pradesh	75.6	80.8	22.9	12.1	18.5	42.3

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

| Educational facility | Within village | Distance from the village | | | Total percent |
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	97.4	1.9	0.5	0.2	100.0
Middle school	56.8	33.5	7.6	2.0	100.0
Secondary school	12.4	28.9	36.4	22.4	100.0
Higher secondary school	5.0	18.1	34.1	42.8	100.0
College	0.5	4.8	12.0	82.7	100.0
Madarasa	2.4	26.8	11.3	59.5	100.0
Number of villages**	1,718				

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

TABLE 2.11 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

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

| Health facility | Within village | Distance from the village[1] | | | |
		Within 3 km	Within 5 km	Within 10 km	More than 10 km
Sub-Centre	25.6	57.0	74.6	94.5	5.5
Primary Health Centre	5.1	21.7	31.5	55.6	44.4
Community Health Centre	1.2	13.2	17.3	32.4	67.6
District/Govt. Hospital	3.0	17.5	18.9	21.8	78.2
Government Dispensary	1.9	17.1	23.2	37.5	62.5
Private Clinic	8.4	28.2	38.6	60.8	39.2
Private Hospital	0.7	10.7	13.9	24.6	75.4
AYUSH Health Facility	4.0	34.3	39.5	50.9	49.1

Note: [1] Including facilities within village

TABLE 2.12 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT

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

District	Primary or middle school	Sub-centre	PHCs	Any government health facility[1]	Doctor	ASHA	Anganwadi workers	JSY beneficiary	VHSC	Aware of Untied fund[2]	Number of villages
					Percentage of villages with**						
Sheopur	100.0	33.3	4.8	35.7	9.5	73.8	95.2	90.5	2.4	9.5	42
Morena	100.0	23.1	0.0	23.1	5.1	76.9	94.9	89.7	20.5	12.8	39
Bhind	100.0	31.6	2.6	31.6	7.9	55.3	97.4	89.5	28.9	42.1	38
Gwalior	95.0	20.0	5.0	25.0	0.0	60.0	85.0	70.0	40.0	30.0	20
Datia	97.4	25.6	2.6	33.3	5.1	89.7	87.2	69.2	41.0	41.0	39
Shivpuri	100.0	26.2	19.0	40.5	2.4	45.2	90.5	71.4	19.0	19.0	42
Guna	92.3	23.1	2.6	23.1	5.1	69.2	82.1	100.0	2.6	20.5	39
Tikamgarh	97.6	22.0	2.4	22.0	2.4	58.5	95.1	97.6	24.4	12.2	41
Chhatarpur	97.4	30.8	5.1	30.8	5.1	84.6	94.9	94.9	28.2	7.7	39
Panna	95.5	18.2	2.3	18.2	9.1	86.4	90.9	93.2	20.5	22.7	44
Sagar	91.4	20.0	8.6	22.9	22.9	74.3	80.0	100.0	17.1	14.3	35
Damoh	87.8	14.6	4.9	19.5	14.6	73.2	87.8	90.2	34.1	9.8	41
Satna	97.5	22.5	0.0	22.5	27.5	85.0	87.5	85.0	22.5	2.5	40
Rewa	92.9	16.7	0.0	16.7	2.4	64.3	92.9	92.9	19.0	16.7	42
Umaria	100.0	19.0	4.8	21.4	21.4	83.3	90.5	95.2	33.3	40.5	42
Shahdol	100.0	21.6	8.1	21.6	2.7	91.9	97.3	100.0	27.0	18.9	37
Sidhi	97.7	30.2	0.0	32.6	4.7	90.7	95.3	93.0	32.6	16.3	43
Neemuch	97.2	27.8	2.8	30.6	16.7	91.7	88.9	94.4	58.3	52.8	36
Mandsaur	100.0	26.8	4.9	29.3	17.1	65.9	95.1	90.2	26.8	24.4	41
Ratlam	100.0	22.9	2.9	22.9	11.4	60.0	100.0	94.3	31.4	37.1	35
Ujjain	96.8	41.9	0.0	41.9	25.8	71.0	93.5	93.5	61.3	67.7	31
Shajapur	100.0	19.5	0.0	19.5	2.4	78.0	95.1	100.0	58.5	51.2	41
Dewas	100.0	27.0	5.4	27.0	8.1	78.4	89.2	83.8	67.6	32.4	37
Jhabua	100.0	28.3	6.5	30.4	6.5	60.9	95.7	87.0	37.0	17.4	46
Dhar	100.0	42.9	4.8	45.2	21.4	78.6	100.0	92.9	59.5	14.3	42
Indore	100.0	33.3	6.7	40.0	46.7	93.3	93.3	93.3	46.7	20.0	15
West Nimar	92.9	31.0	2.4	31.0	7.1	88.1	97.6	100.0	33.3	45.2	42
Barwani	97.7	37.2	14.0	37.2	23.3	74.4	100.0	90.7	46.5	34.9	43
East Nimar	97.3	40.5	10.8	40.5	5.4	78.4	97.3	100.0	10.8	40.5	37
Rajgarh	100.0	22.0	4.9	24.4	0.0	73.2	80.5	75.6	17.1	9.8	41
Vidisha	97.4	15.4	5.1	15.4	2.6	43.6	84.6	89.7	2.6	5.1	39
Bhopal	90.0	30.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	70.0	70.0	60.0	40.0	50.0	10
Sehore	100.0	36.6	4.9	36.6	19.5	78.0	90.2	90.2	75.6	48.8	41
Raisen	97.6	14.6	4.9	14.6	17.1	51.2	75.6	95.1	70.7	17.1	41
Betul	100.0	19.5	7.3	24.4	9.8	87.8	100.0	97.6	51.2	48.8	41
Harda	94.9	25.6	5.1	25.6	15.4	56.4	84.6	76.9	53.8	17.9	39
Hoshangabad	100.0	31.4	5.7	34.3	25.7	65.7	100.0	97.1	57.1	51.4	35
Katni	97.4	25.6	7.7	25.6	15.4	89.7	87.2	100.0	25.6	28.2	39
Jabalpur	100.0	19.0	0.0	38.1	14.3	90.5	90.5	95.2	42.9	42.9	21
Narsimhapur	100.0	16.7	4.8	16.7	9.5	85.7	92.9	97.6	54.8	40.5	42
Dindori	97.9	20.8	6.3	25.0	6.3	70.8	97.9	83.3	43.8	14.6	48
Mandla	95.6	24.4	8.9	28.9	11.1	80.0	100.0	86.7	42.2	13.3	45
Chhindwara	97.4	15.8	5.3	15.8	18.4	73.7	100.0	100.0	42.1	26.3	38
Seoni	100.0	33.3	6.7	48.9	15.6	73.3	91.1	93.3	20.0	17.8	45
Balaghat	97.7	29.5	6.8	63.6	29.5	81.8	95.5	100.0	52.3	40.9	44
Madhya Pradesh	97.7	25.6	5.1	28.9	11.9	74.3	92.3	91.3	36.1	26.8	1,718

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

Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.13 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT GOVERNMENT HEALTH PROGRAMMES

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

Health Programmes	Women aware about programmes	Sources of knowledge									Number of Women**
		TV	Radio	News Paper/ books etc	Drama/ song/ Dance etc	Exhibition/ *Mela*	Group meeting/ Programmes	Doctor/ ANM/ AWW/ ASHA	Friends/ Relatives	Others	
Antenatal care	86.8	36.4	20.4	7.6	0.5	0.6	3.5	71.8	76.2	1.1	40,502
Institutional Delivery	80.7	35.8	20.7	7.5	0.6	0.7	4.0	71.9	77.1	0.9	37,640
Breastfeeding	85.6	36.2	20.4	7.2	0.5	0.7	3.6	63.8	76.9	3.0	39,899
Immunization	95.4	37.5	21.5	8.0	0.7	1.3	4.4	80.5	71.3	2.3	44,485
Family Planning	95.0	37.9	21.8	8.0	0.8	0.9	4.9	72.8	76.1	1.7	44,294
Personal hygiene	78.7	37.1	21.1	8.0	0.6	0.8	2.9	52.5	75.3	6.9	36,659
Sanitation/Safe drinking water	85.9	38.6	22.2	7.8	0.7	1.0	3.1	53.7	74.4	5.1	40,034
Prevention of Sex Selection	63.4	47.8	22.7	9.0	0.6	0.6	3.9	56.7	72.7	0.9	29,569
Awareness about Government health programmes (based on response from household questionnaire)											Number of households**
DOTS (Tuberculosis)	66.9	41.6	25.9	16.4	0.9	1.1	8.7	52.2	70.3	1.2	34,437
Leprosy eradication	51.9	46.6	28.2	20.0	1.2	1.6	9.7	48.8	68.1	2.0	26,723
Malaria/Dengue/Chikun Guinea	89.1	35.0	23.7	14.6	0.8	0.9	8.0	68.1	71.2	2.2	45,830
Prevention of sex selection	47.3	52.8	27.2	21.1	1.1	0.8	6.7	51.2	65.8	1.2	24,348

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

TABLE 3.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age Group			
15-19	6.4	7.3	3.3
20-24	18.9	19.7	15.9
25-29	19.4	19.3	19.7
30-34	16.9	16.8	17.5
35-39	15.8	15.4	17.4
40-44	12.3	11.7	14.1
45-49	10.3	9.8	12.1
Age at consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	57.8	62.3	42.4
18 years & above	42.2	37.7	57.6
Marital Duration			
Less than 5 years	15.6	15.2	16.7
5-9 years	17.0	16.9	17.1
10-14 years	16.8	17.1	15.9
15 or more years	50.6	50.7	50.3
Woman's education			
Non-literate[a]	56.9	64.4	31.3
Less than 5 years	6.7	7.0	5.7
5-9 years	26.0	24.1	32.4
10 or more years	10.4	4.4	30.6
Non-literate[a] [†]	55.2	62.6	29.0
10 or more years [†]	10.8	4.7	32.1
Husband's education			
Non-literate[a]	28.8	33.2	13.6
Less than 5 years	7.3	8.0	4.6
5-9 years	36.8	38.1	32.3
10 or more years	26.0	19.5	48.5
Religion			
Hindu	94.5	97.6	83.9
Muslim	4.7	2.1	13.3
Christian	0.1	0.1	0.2
Sikh	0.2	0.0	0.7
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.4	0.1	1.4
Jain	0.1	0.1	0.2
Others	0.1	0.0	0.3
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	15.5	15.5	15.2
Scheduled tribes	23.7	28.9	5.7
Other backward classes	42.7	41.5	46.8
Others	18.1	14.0	32.2
Wealth index			
Lowest	24.6	30.7	3.6
Second	26.6	31.9	8.4
Middle	18.6	19.8	14.4
Fourth	15.3	12.5	25.0
Highest	14.9	5.1	48.6
Number of women (15-49)**	46,634	36,095	10,539
Number of women (15-44)** [†]	39,811	31,012	8799

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

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TABLE 3.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling				Total percent	Number of women**
			0 -5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years		
Age group								
15-19	49.4	0.9	12.7	25.8	8.7	2.4	100.0	2,990
20-24	50.3	0.8	12.0	20.7	9.7	6.5	100.0	8,801
25-29	56.8	0.9	10.3	14.8	7.6	9.4	100.0	9,038
30-34	64.8	1.0	10.4	10.8	5.1	7.8	100.0	7,899
35-39	70.7	1.0	9.4	8.6	2.9	7.2	100.0	7,372
40-44	74.6	1.2	9.1	6.7	1.9	6.3	100.0	5,726
45-49	76.2	1.1	8.9	5.6	2.2	5.7	100.0	4,808
Place of residence								
Rural	70.7	1.0	10.3	11.5	3.9	2.4	100.0	36,095
Urban	35.7	1.0	10.7	18.1	11.6	22.8	100.0	10,539
Husband's education								
Non-literate[a]	91.3	1.3	3.8	2.8	0.6	0.2	100.0	13,406
Less than 5 years	80.9	0.9	9.7	6.6	1.3	0.4	100.0	3,386
5-9 years	61.7	1.0	14.9	15.9	4.5	1.8	100.0	17,159
10 or more years	27.4	0.6	11.4	22.1	14.3	24.1	100.0	12,142
Religion								
Hindu	63.9	1.0	10.2	12.8	5.5	6.5	100.0	44,045
Muslim	47.6	1.5	13.5	17.7	8.6	10.5	100.0	2,178
Christian	38.9	0.0	6.4	14.4	8.0	32.3	100.0	62
Sikh	39.9	1.1	4.7	8.4	13.8	30.9	100.0	88
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.9	0.0	2.9	18.3	14.8	14.8	100.0	174
Jain	39.4	0.0	16.4	14.0	20.9	20.9	100.0	43
Others	29.9	2.2	4.3	22.6	11.3	11.3	100.0	44
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	69.9	1.2	10.2	11.4	4.2	3.0	100.0	7,215
Scheduled tribes	83.6	0.8	5.8	6.5	2.1	1.2	100.0	11,045
Other backward classes	60.4	1.1	11.9	15.0	6.0	5.5	100.0	19,931
Others	35.3	0.8	12.7	18.5	10.9	21.7	100.0	8,443
Wealth index								
Lowest	87.3	0.8	5.6	4.9	1.1	0.2	100.0	11,498
Second	76.8	1.2	9.4	9.5	2.2	0.7	100.0	12,382
Middle	63.7	1.0	13.3	15.0	4.9	1.9	100.0	8,650
Fourth	43.6	1.1	15.7	22.7	10.3	6.4	100.0	7,140
Highest	16.2	0.7	10.7	20.2	15.5	36.6	100.0	6,964
Madhya Pradesh	62.8	1.0	10.4	13.0	5.7	7.0	100.0	46,634

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

TABLE 3.3 BIRTH ORDER

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

Background characteristics	Distribution of births[†]	Birth order 1	Birth order 2	Birth order 3	Birth order 4+	2 & above[†]	Total	Number of births**
Age group								
15-19	5.2	78.3	19.8	1.7	0.2	21.0	100.0	1,011
20-24	40.8	52.3	32.4	10.8	4.5	46.7	100.0	6,855
25-29	34.1	29.1	27.6	21.3	22.0	69.8	100.0	5,166
30-34	13.4	22.9	13.8	14.5	48.8	77.2	100.0	1,942
35-39	5.1	21.2	7.9	8.1	62.8	80.1	100.0	735
40-44	1.4	22.7	4.5	2.0	70.7	76.6	100.0	197
45-49	na	21.8	2.9	4.6	70.6	na	100.0	68
Place of residence								
Rural	80.9	40.3	25.5	13.9	20.2	60.3	100.0	12,924
Urban	19.1	43.9	29.0	13.3	13.8	55.7	100.0	3,050
Education								
Non-literate[a]	53.7	35.2	23.1	14.9	26.9	65.3	100.0	8,466
Less than 5 years	6.8	37.3	30.4	14.7	17.7	61.3	100.0	1,068
5-9 years	29.5	46.7	29.2	13.5	10.5	53.8	100.0	4,844
10 or more years	10.1	56.8	30.9	8.3	4.0	43.5	100.0	1,596
Religion								
Hindu	94.8	41.2	26.2	13.7	18.9	59.2	100.0	15,122
Muslim	4.6	36.1	25.4	15.9	22.6	63.7	100.0	757
Christian	0.2	37.8	34.5	17.3	10.4	59.0	100.0	29
Sikh	0.1	(31.2)	(26.2)	(10.2)	(31.6)	70.4	100.0	19
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.1	(36.2)	(45.2)	(18.2)	(0.0)	73.3	100.0	11
Jain	0.2	40.4	31.5	17.2	10.9	61.0	100.0	29
Others	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	16.7	40.9	25.2	14.1	19.8	59.7	100.0	2,712
Scheduled tribes	28.0	33.7	23.7	15.4	27.2	66.4	100.0	4,463
Other backward classes	40.6	43.5	27.8	13.2	15.6	56.7	100.0	6,497
Others	14.7	48.0	27.9	12.2	12.0	53.3	100.0	2,302
Wealth index								
Lowest	29.1	36.2	22.3	14.1	27.4	64.6	100.0	4,701
Second	28.7	38.7	26.2	14.6	20.6	61.6	100.0	4,542
Middle	17.6	42.9	26.8	14.4	16.0	57.8	100.0	2,829
Fourth	13.6	45.6	29.7	13.2	11.5	54.5	100.0	2,155
Highest	11.0	51.0	31.6	10.8	6.7	48.8	100.0	1,747
Madhya Pradesh	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20,741	41.0	26.2	13.8	19.0	59.4	100.0	15,974

[#] 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] Literate, but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 3.4 BIRTH ORDER DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICT

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

	Birth order				
Districts	1	2	3	4+	Number of Births**
Sheopur	35.8	23.8	14.6	25.9	386
Morena	55.1	17.8	9.5	17.6	334
Bhind	45.1	24.0	13.6	17.2	451
Gwalior	65.7	15.9	6.6	11.8	308
Datia	52.1	23.7	9.7	14.5	399
Shivpuri	65.3	19.4	7.8	7.6	477
Guna	63.2	20.5	8.1	8.2	427
Tikamgarh	52.3	25.5	10.1	12.0	504
Chhatarpur	40.1	21.0	13.6	25.3	401
Panna	37.3	27.6	14.7	20.4	425
Sagar	42.8	24.6	12.9	19.7	429
Damoh	37.4	29.6	10.9	22.0	335
Satna	29.9	28.7	15.6	25.7	377
Rewa	49.3	23.6	9.9	17.2	461
Umaria	39.0	23.1	17.3	20.7	453
Shahdol	51.4	23.3	12.5	12.8	270
Sidhi	36.4	22.1	16.4	25.1	518
Neemuch	43.2	28.2	15.4	13.1	221
Mandsaur	48.8	31.7	8.2	11.2	293
Ratlam	27.9	38.5	14.8	18.8	227
Ujjain	34.1	33.1	19.6	13.2	253
Shajapur	39.6	30.4	10.1	19.9	267
Dewas	32.0	35.9	16.7	15.4	369
Jhabua	25.9	19.8	15.6	38.7	395
Dhar	28.6	24.3	18.4	28.7	404
Indore	41.9	41.2	10.7	6.2	242
West Nimar	27.2	30.7	16.6	25.5	405
Barwani	27.1	22.5	16.0	34.5	476
East Nimar	35.6	29.8	14.5	20.2	265
Rajgarh	54.6	25.9	7.3	12.1	352
Vidisha	55.4	26.3	7.4	10.9	478
Bhopal	31.1	29.0	16.4	23.5	273
Sehore	28.8	26.4	20.8	24.0	408
Raisen	27.3	27.7	20.8	24.2	443
Betul	32.3	28.8	17.5	21.5	322
Harda	30.7	27.8	14.6	26.9	317
Hoshangabad	29.1	28.6	20.2	22.1	279
Katni	39.9	29.1	14.8	16.2	360
Jabalpur	35.8	27.3	24.5	12.4	251
Narsimhapur	38.9	29.1	15.4	16.6	266
Dindori	33.1	30.9	20.1	15.9	315
Mandla	43.7	27.9	16.8	11.6	305
Chhindwara	53.7	24.2	11.0	11.1	308
Seoni	45.9	28.4	12.5	13.1	287
Balaghat	40.9	32.6	13.6	13.0	238
Madhya Pradesh	41.0	26.2	13.8	19.0	15,974

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

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TABLE 3.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN

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

Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to women age 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women age 40-49 years				Mean children ever born to currently married women aged 40-44 years
	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	
Age Group									
15-19	0.45	0.25	0.21	2,990	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.44	0.75	0.70	8,801	na	na	na	na	na
25-29	2.65	1.39	1.26	9,038	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	3.51	1.83	1.68	7,899	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	4.04	2.12	1.92	7,372	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	4.41	2.32	2.09	5,726	4.41	2.32	2.09	5,726	4.47
45-49	4.78	2.53	2.25	4,808	4.78	2.53	2.25	4,808	na
Residence									
Rural	3.20	1.67	1.52	36,095	4.78	2.52	2.26	7,773	4.65
Urban	2.81	1.48	1.33	10,539	4.03	2.13	1.90	2,761	3.95
Education									
Non-literate[a]	3.68	1.93	1.74	26,518	4.90	2.60	2.30	7,470	4.79
Less than 5 years	3.00	1.55	1.45	3,138	4.19	2.21	1.98	659	4.09
5-9 years	2.38	1.23	1.15	12,136	4.10	2.10	2.00	1,592	4.03
10 or more years	1.87	1.00	0.87	4,842	2.94	1.55	1.40	813	2.88
Religion									
Hindu	3.11	1.63	1.48	44,045	4.58	2.42	2.16	9,903	4.46
Muslim	3.28	1.69	1.59	2,178	4.94	2.59	2.35	506	5.01
Christian	2.66	1.22	1.44	62	(2.62)	(1.12)	(1.50)	16	2.65
Sikh	2.82	1.43	1.39	88	(4.07)	(1.93)	(2.15)	24	4.13
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.90	1.23	1.67	43	(4.40)	(1.80)	(2.60)	10	3.86
Jain	2.22	1.25	0.96	174	2.99	1.85	1.14	58	2.82
Others	2.73	1.43	1.30	44	(3.47)	(1.82)	(1.65)	17	3.20
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	3.33	1.74	1.59	7,215	5.11	2.71	2.40	1,611	4.88
Scheduled tribes	3.42	1.78	1.64	11,045	5.00	2.62	2.38	2,296	4.89
Other backward classes	3.01	1.58	1.43	19,931	4.51	2.38	2.13	4,466	4.41
Others	2.75	1.46	1.29	8,443	3.90	2.07	1.83	2,161	3.87
Wealth index									
Lowest	3.58	1.86	1.73	11,498	5.31	2.74	2.57	2,324	5.22
Second	3.27	1.72	1.55	12,382	4.91	2.60	2.31	2,661	4.76
Middle	3.04	1.60	1.44	8,650	4.57	2.44	2.14	1,950	4.50
Fourth	2.81	1.47	1.33	7,140	4.32	2.29	2.02	1,660	4.14
Highest	2.45	1.30	1.15	6,964	3.50	1.87	1.63	1,939	3.39
Madhya Pradesh	3.11	1.63	1.48	46,634	4.58	2.42	2.17	10,534	4.47

Note: Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
na = Not applicable.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 3.6 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

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

| Desire for children | Number of surviving children | | | | | |
	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon[1]	44.2	17.5	4.9	2.3	1.3	9.2
Want another later[2]	28.2	42.3	9.7	3.8	1.8	12.4
Want another, undecided when	4.1	4.4	1.3	0.4	0.3	1.5
Undecided	8.9	5.5	1.8	0.9	0.8	2.6
Want no more	1.6	16.5	28.1	18.3	24.7	20.4
Sterilized[3]	0.4	6.1	50.1	71.0	65.5	48.1
Declared infecund	7.5	4.5	3.3	2.8	5.4	4.4
Inconsistent response	5.1	3.3	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.4
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	4,737	5,995	10,462	10,462	12,533	44,189
Wanting no more children (15-44) [†]	1.4	17.3	56.0	64.2	74.5	38.3
Number of women (15-44)** [†]	4,666	5,549	5,032	2,809	3,506	21,562
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	21.2	40.7	67.5	82.6	87.1	42.8
Girl	2.3	15.0	10.7	5.5	4.5	8.7
Doesn't matter	44.0	24.4	10.8	6.3	4.0	27.2
Up to God	32.4	19.9	11.0	5.6	4.5	21.3
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women[4]**	3,867	4,044	1,747	728	448	10,834

** Unweighted cases.
[1] Want next birth within 2 years.
[2] Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years.
[3] Includes both female and male sterilization.
[4] Includes women who want another/next child.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years and It excludes sterilised cases.

TABLE 3.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

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

Background characteristics	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Age group						
15-19	90.3	2.2	0.6	6.9	100.0	1,110
20-24	95.3	1.1	0.4	3.2	100.0	7,130
25-29	96.2	0.9	0.6	2.3	100.0	5,320
30-34	96.8	0.5	0.4	2.3	100.0	1,984
35-39	96.3	1.1	0.7	2.0	100.0	755
40-44	96.1	0.0	1.0	3.0	100.0	204
45-49	95.8	0.0	1.4	2.8	100.0	71
Sex-composition of living children [1]						
One son only	94.9	1.1	0.5	3.5	100.0	2,369
One daughter only	94.8	1.5	0.4	3.2	100.0	2,116
One son, one daughter only	97.8	0.5	0.3	1.4	100.0	2,655
Two sons only	97.2	0.4	0.9	1.4	100.0	1,422
Three sons only	98.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	301
Three daughters only	97.7	0.7	0.0	1.6	100.0	425
Four and above	98.2	0.3	0.3	1.1	100.0	3,321
Woman's Education						
Non-literate[a]	96.4	1.0	0.2	2.4	100.0	8,707
Less than 5 years	95.2	1.0	0.5	3.3	100.0	1,106
5-9 years	95.0	0.9	0.7	3.3	100.0	5,046
10 or more years	92.7	1.0	1.4	4.9	100.0	1,715
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	96.7	0.9	0.1	2.3	100.0	4,699
Less than 5 years	95.8	1.2	0.6	2.4	100.0	1,083
5-9 years	95.7	1.1	0.4	2.9	100.0	6,553
10 or more years	94.0	0.8	1.2	4.1	100.0	4,105
Religion						
Hindu	95.6	1.0	0.5	2.9	100.0	15,689
Muslim	95.0	1.3	0.5	3.1	100.0	781
Christian	90.6	0.0	0.0	9.4	100.0	32
Sikh	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(91.7)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(0.0)	100.0	12
Jain	83.1	0.0	0.0	17.9	100.0	35
Others	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	95.9	1.0	0.1	3.0	100.0	2,802
Scheduled tribes	96.9	0.8	0.2	2.1	100.0	4,564
Other backward classes	95.1	1.0	0.5	3.3	100.0	6,761
Others	93.4	1.3	1.5	3.8	100.0	2,447
Wealth index						
Lowest	97.2	0.8	0.1	2.0	100.0	4,780
Second	96.1	1.0	0.2	2.8	100.0	4,685
Middle	95.0	1.3	0.4	3.3	100.0	2,960
Fourth	93.8	1.0	1.3	3.8	100.0	2,281
Highest	92.7	1.0	1.7	4.6	100.0	1,868
Madhya Pradesh	95.5	1.0	0.5	3.0	100.0	16,574

[#] Women who had their pregnancies since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] 479 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 three year preceding the survey, by districts, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Districts	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Sheopur	96.2	0.5	0.5	2.8	100.0	395
Morena	96.3	0.8	0.3	2.6	100.0	347
Bhind	95.4	0.8	0.4	3.4	100.0	470
Gwalior	91.5	1.0	0.7	6.7	100.0	333
Datia	94.5	0.0	0.5	4.9	100.0	422
Shivpuri	96.0	1.3	1.0	1.7	100.0	494
Guna	98.4	0.6	0.0	1.0	100.0	433
Tikamgarh	89.4	3.1	0.4	7.1	100.0	558
Chhatarpur	92.2	2.0	1.1	4.6	100.0	438
Panna	96.2	0.9	0.6	2.3	100.0	438
Sagar	96.9	0.6	0.0	2.5	100.0	438
Damoh	95.5	1.3	0.6	2.5	100.0	347
Satna	97.3	1.1	0.6	1.1	100.0	384
Rewa	98.6	0.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	465
Umaria	93.7	1.4	0.0	4.9	100.0	475
Shahdol	97.1	0.7	1.0	1.2	100.0	275
Sidhi	98.2	1.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	521
Neemuch	94.6	0.0	0.9	4.5	100.0	232
Mandsaur	96.2	0.8	0.0	3.0	100.0	303
Ratlam	98.4	0.0	0.3	1.3	100.0	229
Ujjain	94.2	1.1	0.0	4.7	100.0	265
Shajapur	94.3	1.5	1.5	2.6	100.0	281
Dewas	95.1	0.9	0.3	3.7	100.0	381
Jhabua	96.3	1.7	0.3	1.7	100.0	408
Dhar	93.7	0.8	1.2	4.2	100.0	427
Indore	87.7	0.7	4.1	7.4	100.0	264
West Nimar	95.7	1.0	0.2	3.1	100.0	421
Barwani	96.2	0.9	0.3	2.6	100.0	491
East Nimar	97.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	264
Rajgarh	97.7	1.1	0.4	0.8	100.0	356
Vidisha	97.9	0.2	0.0	1.9	100.0	487
Bhopal	92.9	1.8	1.9	3.4	100.0	290
Sehore	94.2	0.8	0.4	4.6	100.0	428
Raisen	95.5	0.5	0.6	3.3	100.0	457
Betul	96.1	0.3	0.1	3.5	100.0	334
Harda	90.5	2.7	1.5	5.3	100.0	346
Hoshangabad	97.8	0.6	0.0	1.6	100.0	285
Katni	97.6	0.9	0.0	1.5	100.0	365
Jabalpur	96.6	0.4	0.5	2.5	100.0	261
Narsimhapur	93.4	0.8	0.0	5.8	100.0	278
Dindori	98.3	0.0	0.7	1.0	100.0	319
Mandla	96.8	0.6	0.0	2.6	100.0	314
Chhindwara	97.4	0.7	0.1	1.8	100.0	310
Seoni	96.5	1.0	0.3	2.2	100.0	297
Balaghat	95.0	0.4	0.8	3.8	100.0	248
Madhya Pradesh	95.5	1.0	0.5	3.0	100.0	16,574

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases (Based on district weight).

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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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any antenatal check-up[1]	Place of antenatal check-up[b]			Number of women[**]
		Government health facility[2]	Private health facility[3]	Community based services[4]	
Age Group					
15-19	62.1	3.3	1.2	0.5	891
20-24	65.7	21.3	11.3	3.2	6,155
25-29	62.1	17.4	9.6	2.5	5,398
30-34	57.9	6.5	3.5	1.2	2,250
35 +	46.0	3.0	1.2	0.5	1,229
No. of living children					
0	60.7	28.6	64.1	8.0	41
1	73.7	51.3	34.0	6.7	4,038
2	67.0	50.6	29.8	6.6	4,389
3	58.3	52.1	23.9	8.6	2,993
4+	47.9	53.0	14.6	10.8	4,462
Residence					
Rural	56.6	35.7	16.5	7.0	12,765
Urban	82.0	15.8	10.3	0.9	3,158
Education					
Non-literate[a]	48.8	22.4	5.8	4.4	8,411
Less than five years	63.6	3.5	1.5	0.5	1,058
5-9 years	73.6	19.1	10.1	2.5	4,716
10 or more years	90.7	6.6	9.4	0.5	1,738
Religion					
Hindu	60.7	50.9	26.3	8.3	15,085
Muslim	80.1	62.7	31.6	2.7	736
Christian	48.4	21.8	79.0	6.6	29
Sikh	(62.0)	(38.7)	(61.3)	(0.0)	21
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	82.8	80.0	9.7	0.0	12
Jain	94.3	40.6	56.4	0.0	34
Other	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	62.6	9.4	3.1	1.7	2,640
Scheduled tribes	46.2	10.9	2.1	1.6	4,355
Other backward classes	66.1	22.4	12.9	3.5	6,483
Others	76.4	8.8	8.6	1.1	2,445
Wealth index					
Lowest	42.8	10.1	2.0	2.3	4,582
Second	55.3	13.7	3.2	2.5	4,458
Middle	68.2	10.9	4.6	1.4	2,817
Fourth	79.7	9.6	6.6	1.0	2,173
Highest	92.0	7.2	10.4	0.7	1,893
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	61.7	51.5	26.8	7.9	15,923
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	61.8	51.5	26.8	7.9	15,839

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

[**] Unweighted cases.

( ) Based on 10-24 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] Literate 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 figures 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

District	Place of antenatal check-up[a]			Any ANC	Number of Women**
	Governmen t[1] health facility	Private[2] health facility	Community [3] based services		
Sheopur	56.7	29.3	15.5	35.6	374
Morena	42.5	27.8	21.5	41.2	337
Bhind	60.6	13.7	14.0	48.8	425
Gwalior	59.6	36.8	3.5	57.9	314
Datia	42.5	17.9	21.7	66.4	419
Shivpuri	57.4	34.7	4.8	32.3	446
Guna	68.7	10.9	0.9	34.3	422
Tikamgarh	49.6	20.8	23.8	62.5	472
Chhatarpur	48.9	14.9	19.8	66.2	397
Panna	68.8	16.6	11.1	48.3	400
Sagar	53.5	23.7	9.1	65.0	429
Damoh	55.8	18.1	3.2	60.9	341
Satna	56.3	24.8	4.8	55.8	371
Rewa	64.6	28.7	3.6	55.4	460
Umaria	66.9	8.3	6.6	56.1	466
Shahdol	62.3	18.9	6.4	71.1	281
Sidhi	46.0	26.2	8.5	34.5	518
Neemuch	52.6	26.8	7.7	81.1	239
Mandsaur	48.5	19.5	15.5	82.8	308
Ratlam	59.8	20.3	0.5	82.3	229
Ujjain	46.3	35.8	3.9	90.8	260
Shajapur	40.7	42.0	1.2	82.8	287
Dewas	52.8	34.0	10.8	79.0	356
Jhabua	69.1	20.2	4.4	46.3	379
Dhar	45.2	27.5	5.6	64.6	383
Indore	38.8	60.0	1.3	88.2	261
West Nimar	55.0	25.6	9.1	67.5	414
Barwani	65.1	20.1	8.5	44.8	454
East Nimar	63.0	16.3	1.5	56.6	268
Rajgarh	41.9	25.9	19.0	68.3	352
Vidisha	48.7	29.5	8.4	57.9	464
Bhopal	56.1	34.6	1.4	79.2	276
Sehore	51.1	26.7	7.1	79.9	418
Raisen	39.9	41.1	8.2	52.3	444
Betul	36.3	23.3	3.7	68.5	315
Harda	40.3	49.4	9.3	66.0	319
Hoshangabad	38.3	42.5	2.6	77.1	283
Katni	70.6	20.5	3.2	51.3	355
Jabalpur	60.4	23.6	1.1	85.3	247
Narsimhapur	50.1	46.9	6.4	82.0	268
Dindori	42.6	8.9	4.4	39.3	319
Mandla	40.1	19.7	6.0	59.3	299
Chhindwara	45.4	26.7	7.3	69.8	323
Seoni	50.5	15.4	1.0	77.3	289
Balaghat	36.4	33.4	1.1	87.1	242
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	51.5	26.8	7.9	61.7	15,923
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	51.5	26.8	7.9	61.8	15,839

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

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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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Breast examined	Sonography/ /ultrasound	Number of Women**
Age group									
15-19	40.7	12.4	27.4	35.5	35.7	44.3	14.8	14.2	891
20-24	46.3	18.4	32.4	39.0	40.5	46.1	20.3	17.0	6,155
25-29	43.2	16.8	30.9	37.1	37.9	43.6	19.5	15.7	5,398
30-34	40.6	15.6	28.4	33.1	34.1	40.4	18.1	15.2	2,250
35+	29.6	11.0	18.7	24.5	23.8	29.9	12.1	8.4	1,229
No. of living children									
0	43.6	19.9	32.0	43.8	38.8	36.7	15.1	22.4	41
1	54.7	24.0	42.3	49.3	51.4	55.6	27.3	25.4	4,038
2	47.5	18.7	34.2	40.9	42.3	47.6	21.3	18.5	4,389
3	39.4	13.9	26.3	32.0	32.4	39.6	15.9	11.7	2,993
4+	29.9	9.4	17.2	22.5	22.4	29.7	10.5	6.1	4,462
Residence									
Rural	37.6	13.7	24.1	29.7	30.4	37.2	14.8	10.6	12,765
Urban	63.9	28.1	53.9	62.3	64.3	66.8	34.8	35.2	3,158
Education									
Non- literate[a]	30.1	9.7	16.9	22.8	22.8	29.5	10.2	6.2	8,411
Less than five years	43.1	15.3	29.4	35.2	34.6	42.4	16.6	12.1	1,058
5-9 years	52.5	21.2	38.9	45.7	48.0	54.4	24.0	19.8	4,716
10 or more years	77.9	37.6	69.9	75.9	79.0	78.6	47.4	51.2	1,738
Religion									
Hindu	41.9	16.0	28.9	35.0	35.9	42.1	18.2	14.7	15,085
Muslim	60.4	25.5	49.4	58.0	60.0	61.1	28.5	29.2	736
Christian	41.6	24.2	31.1	38.4	38.4	41.5	10.4	31.3	29
Sikh	(48.2)	(38.7)	(62.0)	(57.1)	(62.0)	(62.0)	(38.2)	(43.2)	21
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(66.7)	(50.5)	(50.2)	(49.8)	(66.2)	(58.2)	(17.2)	(0.0)	12
Jain	82.7	30.0	79.5	85.2	85.7	88.3	52.2	58.9	34
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled Castes	41.0	14.9	25.8	32.8	32.7	40.8	15.8	11.5	2,640
Scheduled Tribes	31.2	10.6	15.4	20.2	20.3	29.3	9.6	4.7	4,355
Backward Classes	45.8	18.1	34.3	40.8	42.2	46.6	20.9	18.1	6,483
Others	57.6	24.6	49.1	56.1	58.7	60.7	32.5	32.1	2,445
Wealth index									
Lowest	25.9	7.9	12.4	17.1	17.2	25.4	8.3	3.4	4,582
Second	34.3	11.2	20.2	26.0	26.4	34.5	12.3	6.8	4,458
Middle	47.7	18.1	32.1	39.3	39.8	46.2	18.1	13.9	2,817
Fourth	59.2	24.5	47.3	56.1	58.8	61.2	28.5	27.1	2,173
Highest	77.8	38.6	72.7	78.7	82.1	80.6	49.2	54.5	1,893
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	42.8	16.5	30.0	36.2	37.2	43.1	18.8	15.5	15,923
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	43.0	16.6	30.1	36.3	37.3	43.2	18.9	15.6	15,839

[#] 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] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Breast feeding	Keep baby warm	Cleanliness	Spacing	Limiting	Nutrition	Institutional delivery	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	50.7	36.6	42.8	29.6	24.2	39.5	37.7	891
20-24	53.7	40.6	43.5	38.8	35.1	46.0	43.2	6,155
25-29	55.1	42.1	43.3	39.9	37.3	43.0	39.3	5,398
30-34	54.7	41.8	43.7	40.6	38.6	44.4	37.6	2,250
35+	51.7	34.2	39.2	35.7	35.6	40.4	36.7	1,229
No. of living children								
0	19.7	15.9	12.0	12.0	16.0	36.1	41.0	41
1	58.8	44.3	47.3	40.6	34.7	49.6	45.5	4,038
2	55.5	42.8	44.9	41.4	38.9	46.9	42.7	4,389
3	51.9	40.7	41.8	38.5	36.6	41.0	36.2	2,993
4+	47.6	32.9	36.5	32.8	32.4	35.2	33.7	4,462
Residence								
Rural	51.8	37.8	40.1	35.6	32.9	40.8	39.0	12,765
Urban	60.2	48.6	51.8	47.5	43.6	53.1	44.4	3,158
Education								
Non-literate[a]	46.1	32.1	33.4	29.1	26.9	33.1	31.3	8,411
Less than 5 years	54.2	40.2	44.2	35.9	36.7	44.4	44.6	1,058
5-9 years	56.9	44.1	47.2	42.4	38.8	48.6	43.7	4,716
10 or more year	68.4	55.4	59.4	56.9	51.6	62.7	55.1	1,738
Religion								
Hindu	54.1	40.4	43.0	38.5	35.5	43.9	40.5	15,085
Muslim	52.0	43.0	44.2	40.8	37.4	46.5	39.9	736
Christian	64.2	43.0	28.5	35.5	28.5	28.4	28.7	29
Sikh	(38.7)	(38.7)	(46.0)	(38.7)	(61.8)	(54.3)	(53.8)	21
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(69.5)	(60.6)	(60.6)	(61.0)	(31.1)	(30.2)	(20.5)	12
Jain	62.3	53.2	68.4	62.2	59.0	61.6	46.4	34
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	48.5	37.2	38.7	33.1	30.4	37.6	34.9	2,640
Scheduled Tribes	51.0	36.2	38.7	34.2	31.9	37.6	36.6	4,355
Other backward classes	54.2	41.0	43.5	39.7	36.5	45.7	41.9	6,483
Others	61.9	47.7	51.1	46.2	42.9	52.9	46.1	2,445
Wealth index								
Lowest	44.2	30.6	32.1	29.2	27.4	33.8	35.2	4,582
Second	50.2	35.9	37.5	31.6	29.6	36.5	35.1	4,458
Middle	54.5	39.8	42.9	37.6	34.7	43.5	38.6	2,817
Fourth	56.2	45.4	47.2	43.2	40.0	48.7	43.6	2,173
Highest	67.9	55.1	59.9	56.2	50.5	62.4	52.7	1,893
Madhya Pradesh	54.0	40.7	43.2	38.7	35.7	44.1	40.4	15,923

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Number of ANC visits				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number Of Women**
	0	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group								
15-19	38.9	10.1	22.3	28.7	31.6	21.4	7.0	891
20-24	35.0	8.9	19.5	36.6	36.3	23.0	4.9	6,155
25-29	38.7	8.5	17.7	35.2	35.0	21.9	3.9	5,398
30-34	42.6	8.8	15.9	32.8	31.2	21.1	4.2	2,250
35+	55.3	7.4	14.8	22.6	20.9	19.7	3.6	1,229
No. of living children								
0	39.3	4.8	19.7	36.2	36.3	22.0	2.4	41
1	27.1	9.1	18.5	45.2	45.7	21.6	5.2	4,038
2	33.9	7.6	19.8	38.7	38.2	23.1	4.4	4,389
3	42.4	9.3	18.0	30.3	30.9	21.3	4.3	2,993
4+	52.9	9.0	16.4	21.8	20.3	21.8	4.1	4,462
Residence								
Rural	44.2	9.2	18.6	28.1	27.8	22.4	4.8	12,765
Urban	18.5	6.6	16.6	58.2	57.4	20.4	3.1	3,158
Education								
Non literate [a]	52.1	8.9	17.1	21.9	21.9	20.6	4.7	8,411
Less than 5 years	37.1	9.2	20.2	33.5	30.4	25.1	6.9	1,058
5-9 years	27.1	9.3	21.4	42.2	41.9	25.7	4.5	4,716
10 or more years	9.9	5.7	13.5	70.9	70.9	17.1	2.0	1,738
Religion								
Hindu	40.1	8.8	18.2	32.9	32.5	22.2	4.6	15,085
Muslim	20.9	6.4	18.3	54.5	55.7	19.4	3.6	736
Christian	55.0	3.4	7.0	34.6	38.0	7.0	0.0	29
Sikh	(38.1)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(57.1)	(52.4)	(9.5)	(0.0)	21
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(17.2)	(0.0)	(25.4)	(57.4)	(49.5)	(33.3)	(0.0)	12
Jain	5.7	6.2	14.3	73.8	76.5	14.9	0.0	34
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	38.1	10.1	21.8	30.0	31.8	24.3	5.2	2,640
Scheduled tribes	54.5	9.0	15.4	21.1	20.1	20.2	4.4	4,355
Other backward classes	34.8	8.5	18.8	38.0	37.2	22.7	4.7	6,483
Others	24.2	7.2	17.6	51.0	50.6	21.0	3.4	2,445
Wealth index								
Lowest	58.0	9.4	15.7	16.9	17.7	18.8	4.3	4,582
Second	45.6	8.9	19.3	26.2	25.3	23.2	5.2	4,458
Middle	32.6	9.3	22.2	35.9	35.7	26.4	5.2	2,817
Fourth	21.0	9.0	20.6	49.4	48.6	25.6	4.4	2,173
Highest	8.5	4.9	12.9	73.6	72.2	16.4	2.0	1,893
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	39.1	8.7	18.2	34.0	33.7	22.0	4.5	15,923
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	38.9	8.7	18.2	34.2	33.8	22.1	4.5	15,839

[#] 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] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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

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

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup		Full ANC[b]	Number of Women**
	0	1	2+	No IFA/ syrup	Consumed IFA for at least 3 months		
Age group							
15-19	40.0	5.4	54.2	11.5	9.5	6.8	891
20-24	35.8	5.2	58.7	12.0	13.6	9.0	6,155
25-29	39.1	5.0	55.7	11.9	13.8	8.9	5,398
30-34	43.8	5.4	50.4	11.8	13.3	9.0	2,250
35+	55.5	5.3	39.2	10.5	8.6	5.4	1,229
No. of living children							
0	39.3	7.3	53.4	12.2	12.5	7.7	41
1	27.9	4.5	67.2	13.2	17.9	13.2	4,038
2	34.4	5.0	60.4	11.9	14.8	9.9	4,389
3	42.8	6.0	50.9	11.9	12.0	7.0	2,993
4+	53.9	5.4	40.5	10.4	7.6	4.1	4,462
Residence							
Rural	44.9	5.3	49.6	11.0	10.5	6.3	12,765
Urban	19.1	4.9	75.6	15.1	23.3	17.6	3,158
Education							
Non literate[a]	53.0	5.2	41.5	11.1	7.0	3.6	8,411
Less than 5 years	38.1	6.6	54.7	11.1	12.4	8.5	1,058
5-9 years	27.5	5.1	67.2	12.5	16.4	10.7	4,716
10 or more years	10.0	4.4	85.2	13.8	33.6	27.2	1,738
Religion							
Hindu	40.8	5.2	53.7	11.6	12.7	8.2	15,085
Muslim	20.9	5.0	73.7	16.9	17.5	14.3	736
Christian	51.6	13.9	34.5	6.8	13.9	13.9	29
Sikh	(38.1)	(4.8)	(57.0)	(9.5)	(19.0)	(19.0)	21
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(17.2)	(0.0)	(82.8)	(0.0)	(16.4)	(24.9)	12
Jain	5.7	3.3	91.0	12.3	32.6	40.7	34
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled castes	38.6	5.5	55.7	13.4	10.2	6.3	2,640
Scheduled tribes	55.7	6.1	38.0	7.9	8.6	4.0	4,355
Other backward classes	35.2	4.8	59.7	13.1	14.4	9.7	6,483
Others	24.9	4.2	70.5	13.7	20.3	16.2	2,445
Wealth index							
Lowest	59.6	6.3	33.9	9.6	6.5	3.2	4,582
Second	45.8	4.9	49.1	10.4	9.5	5.3	4,458
Middle	33.2	5.0	61.6	12.6	12.8	7.9	2,817
Fourth	21.5	4.7	73.6	14.7	18.5	13.2	2,173
Highest	8.6	4.1	86.8	15.9	31.0	25.0	1,893
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	39.8	5.2	54.7	11.8	13.0	8.6	15,923
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	39.7	5.2	54.9	11.8	13.1	8.6	15,839

[#] 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] Literate 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 figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND COMPLICATIONS BY DISTRICT

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

District	Antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	Three or more antenatal check-up	At least one tetanus toxoid injection	100+ IFA tablets/ syrup[1]	Full[2] antenatal check-up	Any complications	Number of Women**
Sheopur	14.6	14.4	32.0	67.9	2.2	70.3	374
Morena	20.3	12.5	38.9	66.5	3.4	47.9	337
Bhind	28.7	18.6	45.1	58.2	4.0	44.9	425
Gwalior	29.3	25.8	54.0	50.3	5.4	57.7	314
Datia	33.8	24.8	63.9	38.7	2.6	49.8	419
Shivpuri	15.2	14.3	30.0	71.4	3.1	39.9	446
Guna	20.0	16.6	33.2	67.6	1.0	41.8	422
Tikamgarh	25.0	21.6	60.7	43.7	4.2	71.6	472
Chhatarpur	35.5	29.2	65.0	41.1	3.7	61.8	397
Panna	15.7	20.0	46.6	63.8	6.8	60.7	400
Sagar	32.7	40.3	64.3	55.4	13.2	70.3	429
Damoh	30.5	35.8	57.0	52.3	7.9	65.9	341
Satna	24.9	28.6	54.1	52.0	5.1	71.7	371
Rewa	29.8	23.7	55.2	53.8	5.4	57.6	460
Umaria	20.8	30.5	55.3	52.6	4.5	72.6	466
Shahdol	37.2	42.3	70.4	43.5	11.3	52.8	281
Sidhi	12.4	15.6	32.1	73.4	4.6	67.3	518
Neemuch	50.3	51.9	78.7	36.3	14.5	72.3	239
Mandsaur	51.4	57.5	82.5	31.0	12.5	61.1	308
Ratlam	40.7	50.2	81.9	30.2	11.5	66.8	229
Ujjain	60.3	65.8	90.0	25.9	13.9	70.5	260
Shajapur	44.0	56.1	82.8	33.2	13.3	67.1	287
Dewas	52.5	53.4	76.9	38.6	15.8	74.6	356
Jhabua	24.5	23.5	41.7	57.1	2.8	62.3	379
Dhar	34.0	37.3	62.8	53.1	14.5	63.0	383
Indore	64.7	67.8	87.0	27.0	11.3	76.3	261
West Nimar	41.6	38.2	66.4	46.5	11.0	47.5	414
Barwani	21.7	21.6	42.0	62.3	5.4	55.0	454
East Nimar	36.9	27.2	55.9	52.2	6.9	46.1	268
Rajgarh	41.8	42.0	68.3	37.9	4.7	63.7	352
Vidisha	42.4	33.6	57.3	47.7	4.7	47.4	464
Bhopal	50.1	59.4	78.1	43.7	17.9	78.6	276
Sehore	47.2	45.0	79.0	36.4	11.9	72.0	418
Raisen	29.2	25.9	51.0	54.7	4.5	72.1	444
Betul	35.6	43.2	68.2	46.9	12.5	52.8	315
Harda	39.1	42.0	65.5	49.7	12.5	63.0	319
Hoshangabad	48.3	45.6	74.7	36.8	11.4	63.3	283
Katni	17.5	19.7	51.1	61.8	6.9	60.7	355
Jabalpur	57.7	61.1	84.6	29.6	11.9	55.4	247
Narsimhapur	43.8	50.4	80.2	40.6	17.9	73.0	268
Dindori	12.0	16.9	35.7	66.9	3.0	62.6	319
Mandla	28.2	28.4	57.7	58.7	11.9	70.9	299
Chhindwara	41.7	44.3	68.4	46.4	12.7	53.9	323
Seoni	36.5	48.4	76.1	38.6	10.3	63.3	289
Balaghat	63.6	64.0	86.6	41.7	22.8	49.6	242
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	33.7	34.0	60.1	50.0	8.6	61.3	15,923
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	33.8	34.2	60.4	49.9	8.6	61.3	15,839

[#] 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 figures 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons[1]	Percentage of safe delivery[2]	Number of women**
Age group					
15-19	59.4	39.7	1.6	61.0	891
20-24	53.2	46.0	2.8	56.0	6,155
25-29	43.4	55.8	3.4	46.8	5,398
30-34	42.0	57.1	3.2	45.2	2,250
35+	30.4	68.9	3.3	33.7	1,229
No. of living children					
0	75.9	19.3	2.3	78.2	41
1	65.9	33.5	2.7	68.6	4,038
2	49.6	49.8	2.9	52.5	4,389
3	40.8	58.1	3.3	44.1	2,993
4+	30.9	68.3	3.1	34.0	4,462
Residence					
Rural	40.7	58.5	2.6	43.3	12,765
Urban	72.1	27.5	4.6	76.7	3,158
Education					
Non literate[a]	35.1	64.0	2.4	37.5	8,411
Less than 5 years	45.2	54.2	3.6	48.8	1,058
5-9 years	55.6	43.7	3.4	59.0	4,716
10 or more years	81.5	18.0	4.3	85.8	1,738
Religion					
Hindu	45.8	53.4	3.0	48.8	15,085
Muslim	67.4	32.1	4.0	71.4	736
Christian	38.3	58.3	0.0	38.3	29
Sikh	(66.7)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(66.7)	21
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(48.5)	(51.5)	(0.0)	(48.5)	12
Jain	85.5	14.5	2.9	88.4	34
Others	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	48.9	50.2	2.4	51.3	2,640
Scheduled tribes	28.5	70.5	2.3	30.8	4,355
Other backward classes	51.8	47.6	3.3	55.1	6,483
Others	64.7	34.6	3.9	68.6	2,445
Wealth index					
Lowest	29.7	69.3	2.4	32.1	4,582
Second	39.1	60.2	2.7	41.8	4,458
Middle	51.2	48.2	3.0	54.2	2,817
Fourth	61.7	37.6	4.2	65.9	2,173
Highest	83.6	15.7	3.7	87.3	1,893
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	46.9	52.3	3.0	49.9	15,923
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	47.1	52.1	3.0	50.1	15,839

Note: Percent distribution of institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, because the places of delivery are on the way to the institute, working place and other places.
[#] 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] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures 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, Madhya Pradesh,2007-08

Background characteristics	Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery			Mean Transport cost (Rupees)	Mean delivery cost		Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY)[b]	Number of women**
	Ambulance Jeep/ car	Motor cycle/ scooter	Others[1]		Govt.	Private		
Age group								
15-19	35.1	17.0	47.9	399	1,190	4,863	42.8	533
20-24	34.9	16.6	48.5	478	1,446	7,279	36.8	3,313
25-29	31.5	16.8	51.7	436	1,515	7,355	31.7	2,369
30-34	32.1	15.8	52.1	355	1,699	8,093	33.0	951
35+	26.3	14.9	58.8	283	1,260	8,062	25.7	379
No. of living children								
0	34.9	6.2	58.9	478	2,396	7,221	23.1	32
1	37.9	16.5	45.6	545	1,785	7,910	39.9	2,705
2	32.8	17.0	50.3	390	1,417	7,413	35.6	2,196
3	29.8	17.3	52.9	374	1,267	6,544	31.2	1,228
4+	26.9	15.4	57.7	333	1,194	5,951	30.1	1,384
Residence								
Rural	36.7	17.5	45.8	457	1,345	6,085	33.7	5,227
Urban	24.8	14.3	60.9	374	1,834	8,626	38.7	2,318
Education								
Non literate[a]	29.1	14.2	56.7	434	1,192	4,864	31.4	2,978
Less than 5	34.3	20.5	45.2	358	1,260	5,347	38.5	487
5-9 years	33.3	17.2	49.4	443	1,577	7,184	40.6	2,652
10 or more years	40.5	18.5	41.0	447	2,334	8,631	30.5	1,428
Religion								
Hindu	33.5	16.5	50.0	448	1,443	7,329	34.4	6,973
Muslim	25.0	16.6	58.4	262	1,835	6,720	41.6	505
Christian	(45.5)	(9.1)	(45.5)	(269)	1,135	11,460	(25.0)	11
Sikh	(46.7)	(13.3)	(40.0)	(258)	1,665	6,114	(50.0)	15
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	15.9	33.4	50.7	195	5,238	20,000	28.9	6
Jain	47.4	19.9	32.7	358	987	13,760	20.3	30
Others	*	*	*	*	3,500	8,000	*	5
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Castes	26.5	13.1	60.4	347	1,316	6,292	40.1	1,306
Scheduled Tribes	33.6	18.1	48.3	344	909	4,607	29.1	1,250
Other backward classes	31.9	17.3	50.7	461	1,517	7,488	37.0	3,393
Others	40.4	16.3	43.3	521	2,137	7,958	32.4	1,596
Wealth index								
Lowest	33.5	11.3	55.3	396	1,093	4,030	29.4	1,375
Second	32.4	14.5	53.1	467	1,172	4,402	36.5	1,760
Middle	30.7	19.0	50.3	441	1,528	5,802	41.2	1,454
Fourth	31.1	19.9	49.0	445	1,719	7,678	38.8	1,355
Highest	37.3	18.1	44.6	416	2,299	8,375	28.3	1,601
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	33.1	16.5	50.4	435	1,470	7,380	34.9	7,545
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	33.2	16.5	50.3	436	1,472	7,369	35.1	7,450

JSY= Janani Suraksha Yajana.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004. ( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes bus/train, tempo/auto/tractor, animal drawn cart, foot march.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[b] Percentage of women who got JSY assistance.
[†] Represents figures 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

District	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons[1]	Percentage of safe delivery[2]	Number of Women**
Sheopur	41.2	58.0	4.7	46.0	374
Morena	59.3	40.6	0.7	59.9	337
Bhind	51.6	47.4	1.9	53.6	425
Gwalior	65.8	33.8	1.4	67.0	314
Datia	45.1	53.2	5.6	50.8	419
Shivpuri	44.4	55.4	2.3	46.7	446
Guna	50.4	48.8	1.3	51.9	422
Tikamgarh	51.6	46.7	2.8	54.4	472
Chhatarpur	50.7	48.4	2.5	53.0	397
Panna	38.1	61.4	3.4	41.8	400
Sagar	46.3	52.6	1.4	48.3	429
Damoh	31.6	67.7	1.5	32.9	341
Satna	42.5	57.4	3.7	46.1	371
Rewa	45.3	53.4	1.7	47.8	460
Umaria	34.8	65.1	9.5	44.2	466
Shahdol	43.9	56.0	4.3	47.9	281
Sidhi	23.5	76.1	1.4	24.8	518
Neemuch	53.8	45.6	7.2	61.1	239
Mandsaur	52.4	46.7	6.0	58.6	308
Ratlam	60.3	39.1	3.5	63.5	229
Ujjain	68.0	31.3	1.3	69.6	260
Shajapur	69.3	30.0	2.0	71.8	287
Dewas	67.7	32.5	1.7	68.8	356
Jhabua	40.6	58.4	2.1	42.5	379
Dhar	43.1	55.3	2.3	45.2	383
Indore	79.9	20.3	5.0	84.7	261
West Nimar	42.3	55.9	2.9	45.4	414
Barwani	29.4	70.1	3.6	32.7	454
East Nimar	41.2	57.0	1.8	43.4	268
Rajgarh	50.0	50.0	4.4	53.8	352
Vidisha	48.5	50.7	1.6	50.1	464
Bhopal	58.9	40.3	1.9	60.8	276
Sehore	56.0	43.1	2.4	58.5	418
Raisen	36.2	63.7	1.3	37.3	444
Betul	40.4	59.1	3.3	44.0	315
Harda	46.1	53.7	1.9	47.9	319
Hoshangabad	65.7	33.9	0.9	66.3	283
Katni	43.7	55.0	8.1	52.2	355
Jabalpur	62.6	36.5	1.1	64.2	247
Narsimhapur	47.7	52.0	1.7	49.7	268
Dindori	13.0	85.1	2.4	15.6	319
Mandla	28.4	71.1	1.2	29.5	299
Chhindwara	39.9	59.1	2.5	42.5	323
Seoni	52.4	47.1	2.7	55.1	289
Balaghat	47.8	51.2	5.1	53.5	242
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	46.9	52.3	3.0	49.9	15,923
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	47.1	52.1	3.0	50.1	15,839

Note: Percent distribution of institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, because the places of delivery are on the way to the institute, working place and other places.
[#] 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 figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/ No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Custo-mary	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of Know-ledge	Other	Number of women**
Age group											
15-19	10.1	4.8	14.0	30.7	31.7	5.6	10.9	7.8	7.6	3.9	358
20-24	11.2	4.3	13.1	35.3	26.4	5.0	12.2	8.5	8.8	3.6	2,862
25-29	12.5	5.3	12.6	33.8	26.6	5.3	12.5	8.3	9.0	3.8	3,048
30-34	13.7	6.7	12.2	29.7	28.1	5.9	12.0	7.6	9.0	3.3	1,311
35+	16.8	6.4	11.8	26.5	28.8	4.9	14.1	7.6	11.0	3.1	860
No. of living children											
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
1	11.3	4.7	12.5	37.5	24.7	4.0	11.4	8.3	8.6	3.8	1,379
2	10.8	4.7	13.0	35.8	29.1	6.1	12.0	7.7	7.9	3.8	2,206
3	12.9	4.9	11.8	32.4	24.9	5.4	12.0	8.4	8.7	3.3	1,759
4+	14.2	6.0	13.1	28.8	28.4	5.2	13.4	8.2	10.2	3.5	3,087
Residence											
Rural	13.0	5.3	13.7	32.1	27.1	5.2	12.4	8.2	9.4	3.3	7,555
Urban	8.9	4.8	3.9	38.9	28.2	6.2	12.1	8.0	5.8	5.9	884
Education											
Non literate[a]	13.7	5.7	13.7	29.1	27.6	5.7	12.3	8.6	10.6	3.3	5,456
Less than 5 years	12.9	5.0	13.4	32.5	27.2	5.5	14.9	7.4	9.0	4.5	581
5-9 years	10.5	4.7	10.3	41.0	25.6	4.4	12.0	7.9	5.8	3.7	2,086
10 or more years	5.7	1.9	8.9	43.0	31.1	4.1	12.4	4.1	3.1	5.7	316
Religion											
Hindu	12.7	5.2	12.8	32.7	27.2	5.2	12.4	8.2	9.2	3.5	8,158
Muslim	7.6	6.7	6.2	35.5	28.9	6.0	12.7	8.2	3.7	7.3	244
Christian	(17.6)	(11.8)	(11.8)	(11.8)	(35.3)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.4)	(5.9)	17
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Jain	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Castes/tribes											
Scheduled castes	14.5	6.1	12.5	34.5	23.4	5.0	12.5	7.8	8.2	4.2	1,340
Scheduled tribes	12.8	5.1	15.7	28.8	28.1	6.0	12.1	9.8	11.7	2.5	3,105
Other backward classes	12.1	5.2	10.8	34.8	27.9	4.9	12.6	7.3	7.7	4.1	3,138
Others	10.6	5.0	9.1	37.6	27.4	4.5	12.7	5.9	5.6	4.3	856
Wealth index											
Lowest	13.9	5.8	15.7	28.2	25.9	5.6	11.8	9.1	11.4	3.2	3,225
Second	14.3	5.3	13.3	32.4	27.7	5.5	11.3	7.7	9.8	3.6	2,714
Middle	10.5	5.0	10.0	37.6	28.2	5.2	13.9	7.4	6.5	3.7	1,370
Fourth	8.5	4.4	6.5	38.7	28.4	4.3	14.8	8.4	4.1	4.7	828
Highest	4.1	2.0	3.7	47.5	28.8	3.3	15.5	4.7	3.0	3.7	302
Madhya Pradesh	12.6	5.3	12.7	32.8	27.2	5.3	12.4	8.1	9.0	3.6	8,439

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'Multiple responses'.
[#] 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] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

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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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any delivery complication	Type of delivery complications							Number of Women**
		Premature labour	Excessive bleeding	Prolonged labour	obstructed labour	Breech presentation	Convulsion high BP	Other	
Age group									
15-19	66.2	54.2	21.7	40.7	40.7	11.5	10.8	1.0	891
20-24	67.0	54.3	18.8	40.1	40.1	12.8	10.0	0.7	6,155
25-29	67.1	56.5	20.6	37.3	37.3	12.8	9.2	1.3	5,398
30-34	65.5	53.8	21.2	34.2	34.2	13.9	8.9	1.1	2,250
35+	63.6	55.3	21.9	37.7	37.7	14.2	9.7	0.5	1,229
No. of living children									
0	80.6	69.7	33.8	32.9	32.9	26.9	12.0	0.0	41
1	69.6	53.6	19.4	42.2	42.2	13.0	10.2	1.2	4,038
2	65.9	56.1	18.5	36.8	36.8	11.7	9.4	0.9	4,389
3	66.4	56.0	22.1	38.7	38.7	14.0	10.2	0.7	2,993
4+	64.1	54.5	21.1	35.3	35.3	13.4	8.7	0.9	4,462
Residence									
Rural	66.2	54.8	20.3	38.1	38.1	12.6	9.5	0.8	12,765
Urban	67.8	55.9	19.6	38.7	38.7	14.7	9.8	1.5	3,158
Number of ANC Visits									
No visit	64.8	61.1	22.8	39.4	39.4	14.4	10.2	0.7	6,230
1	67.7	56.7	23.0	43.1	43.1	12.6	11.1	0.7	1,377
2	63.7	49.8	18.0	35.6	35.6	10.6	7.9	1.0	2,893
3+	69.6	50.6	17.7	36.9	36.9	12.7	9.4	1.2	5,423
Delivery									
Normal	65.9	55.4	20.2	37.7	37.7	12.3	9.2	0.8	15,077
Caesarean	73.4	52.7	19.1	47.5	47.5	26.1	16.8	3.8	642
By instrument or assisted	87.7	38.5	19.7	42.3	42.3	13.8	10.5	3.8	204
Place of Delivery									
Government facility	69.1	56.4	18.7	41.3	41.3	12.9	9.6	1.0	6,129
Private facility	72.5	51.8	19.8	42.4	42.4	15.8	12.2	2.7	1,336
Home	63.6	54.6	21.4	34.8	34.8	12.5	9.1	0.6	8,332
Other	63.5	47.7	18.6	43.6	43.6	12.4	8.7	2.5	126
Madhya Pradesh	66.5	55.0	20.2	38.2	38.2	13.0	9.6	1.0	15,923

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses'.
BP= Blood Pressure.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

| Background characteristics | Any post delivery complication | Type of post delivery complication | | | | | Number of women** |
		High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	Other	
Age group							
15-19	41.3	60.6	56.4	22.1	26.0	54.8	891
20-24	41.8	57.5	58.8	20.6	24.1	54.1	6,155
25-29	40.7	59.8	60.5	21.8	23.1	54.9	5,398
30-34	40.8	61.9	56.6	19.1	20.8	56.6	2,250
35+	44.4	67.0	59.9	20.5	22.8	54.8	1,229
No. of living children							
0	46.4	54.8	45.1	14.9	40.0	59.8	41
1	39.6	58.6	55.2	19.7	24.0	54.0	4,038
2	39.8	55.8	60.3	19.6	23.9	52.7	4,389
3	42.7	60.5	62.1	23.3	23.9	58.9	2,993
4+	43.9	64.0	59.2	21.3	21.6	54.6	4,462
Residence							
Rural	42.5	61.2	59.3	20.9	23.1	55.0	12,765
Urban	37.1	53.7	57.6	20.7	23.9	54.3	3,158
Delivery							
Normal	41.1	60.2	58.8	20.8	23.3	54.5	15,077
Caesarean	45.2	55.3	66.6	19.8	25.0	57.4	642
By Instrument or Assisted	59.3	51.9	52.7	23.6	17.7	64.1	204
Place of Delivery							
Government facility	40.3	56.3	57.9	21.0	25.0	55.0	6,129
Private facility	39.5	49.3	61.5	21.9	22.9	56.4	1,336
Home	42.6	63.6	59.6	20.6	22.2	54.6	8,332
Others	39.5	76.0	50.0	20.2	20.1	47.9	126
Who Conducted the Last Delivery							
Doctor	38.0	78.1	53.5	9.5	12.0	43.5	108
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	41.4	63.2	56.2	19.8	23.2	52.8	366
Other Health Personal	(25.0)	(80.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	16
Dai	41.3	65.1	60.0	21.0	20.4	54.4	4,724
Relatives/Friends	44.6	62.1	59.4	20.4	24.6	55.5	3,128
Others	48.7	50.4	54.9	15.0	27.5	54.9	80
No One	55.3	45.0	49.9	45.3	25.1	30.2	36
Madhya Pradesh	41.4	59.8	59.0	20.8	23.3	54.8	15,923

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
Women, who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.,
** 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Check up within 2 weeks	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Number of Women**
Age group			
15-19	40.9	39.2	891
20-24	41.7	40.0	6,155
25-29	35.8	34.0	5,398
30-34	35.1	33.4	2,250
35+	25.7	24.5	1,229
No. of living children			
0	65.9	62.9	41
1	53.0	51.0	4,038
2	40.0	38.1	4,389
3	32.2	30.4	2,993
4+	24.4	23.1	4,462
Residence			
Rural	32.4	30.7	12,765
Urban	58.2	56.2	3,158
Education			
Non literate[a]	26.4	25.1	8,411
Less than 5 years	36.0	33.9	1,058
5-9 years	45.2	43.1	4,716
10 or more years	71.3	69.0	1,738
Religion			
Hindu	36.7	35.0	15,085
Muslim	51.4	49.7	736
Christian	34.5	34.4	29
Sikh	(60.0)	(57.1)	21
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(41.7)	(40.4)	12
Jain	76.5	76.5	34
Others	*	*	6
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	35.4	33.5	2,640
Scheduled tribes	26.2	24.6	4,355
Other backward classes	40.1	38.4	6,483
Others	53.2	51.3	2,445
Wealth index			
Lowest	23.9	22.6	4,582
Second	29.9	28.3	4,458
Middle	39.8	38.1	2,817
Fourth	48.8	46.8	2,173
Highest	72.1	69.5	1,893
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	37.5	35.8	15,923
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	37.7	35.9	15,839

[#] 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] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication[1]	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication[2]	Number of women**
Age group						
15-19	61.3	52.4	66.2	41.3	48.4	891
20-24	61.5	52.0	67.0	41.8	51.8	6,155
25-29	62.3	51.2	67.1	40.7	48.1	5,398
30-34	59.7	48.8	65.5	40.8	49.0	2,250
35+	58.3	43.6	63.6	44.4	44.1	1,229
No. of living children						
0	56.1	67.0	80.6	46.4	70.0	41
1	63.4	59.0	69.6	39.6	55.5	4,038
2	61.3	52.7	65.9	39.8	50.2	4,389
3	60.2	47.1	66.4	42.7	46.8	2,993
4+	60.0	43.0	64.1	43.9	45.1	4,462
Residence						
Rural	60.0	45.7	66.2	42.5	47.0	12,765
Urban	66.2	69.1	67.8	37.1	60.5	3,158
Education						
Non literate[a]	58.3	39.7	64.8	41.5	42.8	8,411
Less than five years	65.8	51.1	69.7	47.5	47.5	1,058
5-9 years	63.1	57.9	68.5	42.0	56.1	4,716
10 or more years	68.0	78.1	67.3	36.1	66.5	1,738
Religion						
Hindu	60.7	49.6	66.2	41.3	48.7	15,085
Muslim	70.5	68.2	70.8	44.8	62.2	736
Christian	89.6	42.6	72.3	41.3	42.3	29
Sikh	(90.5)	(68.4)	(85.7)	(66.7)	(50.0)	21
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(66.2)	(51.3)	(83.0)	(66.1)	(25.7)	12
Jain	65.4	78.9	73.4	72.7	41.7	34
Others	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	63.7	50.7	66.0	43.6	50.7	2,640
Scheduled tribes	57.6	34.8	67.2	42.9	37.8	4,355
Other backward classes	61.1	54.6	66.4	40.7	52.8	6,483
Others	65.6	66.1	65.9	38.4	61.3	2,445
Wealth index						
Lowest	58.3	36.4	65.0	45.2	38.9	4,582
Second	60.3	42.3	66.9	42.6	45.8	4,458
Middle	61.5	53.5	67.4	40.6	54.8	2,817
Fourth	64.0	65.2	67.1	39.0	61.6	2,173
Highest	67.2	79.0	67.0	33.6	68.2	1,893
Madhya Pradesh	61.3	50.7	66.5	41.4	49.4	15,923

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

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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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

District	Percentage of women[1]					Number of women**
	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication[2]	Who had delivery complication	Who had post delivery complication	Sought treatment for post- delivery complication[3]	
Sheopur	70.3	45.0	71.0	59.1	44.3	374
Morena	47.9	41.4	53.6	33.7	56.0	337
Bhind	44.9	49.1	52.1	26.9	48.6	425
Gwalior	57.7	49.7	54.4	39.8	63.7	314
Datia	49.8	46.9	50.3	31.0	63.8	419
Shivpuri	39.9	48.4	34.6	24.7	33.7	446
Guna	41.8	32.6	67.5	21.5	37.2	422
Tikamgarh	71.6	48.2	76.4	43.6	51.8	472
Chhatarpur	61.8	43.3	78.3	34.4	53.9	397
Panna	60.7	44.1	65.8	41.3	42.8	400
Sagar	70.3	52.4	88.1	53.4	54.4	429
Damoh	65.9	37.6	69.8	45.7	46.4	341
Satna	71.7	42.3	91.3	48.5	45.3	371
Rewa	57.6	40.8	67.6	48.3	42.6	460
Umaria	72.6	36.4	93.3	57.2	43.6	466
Shahdol	52.8	45.6	60.1	40.0	40.5	281
Sidhi	67.3	26.8	69.6	58.4	24.6	518
Neemuch	72.3	61.1	71.7	28.3	59.7	239
Mandsaur	61.1	59.5	65.6	34.3	62.8	308
Ratlam	66.8	46.2	81.7	26.9	42.2	229
Ujjain	70.5	71.8	75.8	39.7	58.1	260
Shajapur	67.1	70.0	60.2	40.8	71.2	287
Dewas	74.6	67.4	84.5	55.5	62.3	356
Jhabua	62.3	45.5	76.7	52.0	45.9	379
Dhar	63.0	56.7	60.6	42.5	52.8	383
Indore	76.3	73.8	68.6	37.1	63.6	261
West Nimar	47.5	50.3	57.0	19.1	47.2	414
Barwani	55.0	53.0	63.3	45.2	59.9	454
East Nimar	46.1	42.2	50.0	19.3	38.6	268
Rajgarh	63.7	59.1	57.3	36.5	55.0	352
Vidisha	47.4	44.2	33.9	26.1	48.1	464
Bhopal	78.6	70.8	85.9	48.4	61.4	276
Sehore	72.0	63.6	66.7	54.7	61.3	418
Raisen	72.1	46.9	72.4	61.2	39.8	444
Betul	52.8	49.6	42.8	29.1	51.5	315
Harda	63.0	56.4	54.5	41.6	49.9	319
Hoshangabad	63.3	67.9	68.2	41.4	56.7	283
Katni	60.7	48.4	74.0	56.8	39.9	355
Jabalpur	55.4	51.3	76.9	36.3	45.0	247
Narsimhapur	73.0	65.6	75.2	54.7	54.4	268
Dindori	62.6	31.2	73.5	52.2	36.1	319
Mandla	70.9	39.6	70.3	46.5	44.5	299
Chhindwara	53.9	42.4	68.1	48.5	33.9	323
Seoni	63.3	42.3	67.9	37.5	53.7	289
Balaghat	49.6	68.5	61.3	25.5	47.4	242
Madhya Pradesh	61.2	50.0	66.6	41.6	48.8	15,923

[#] 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristic	Blue tongue & lips	Difficulty in breathing	Cold/ hot to touch	Develop yellow staining on palm and soles	Abnormal movement	Poor sucking of breast	Baby did not cry	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	13.6	22.8	21.3	8.7	8.7	21.2	19.9	891
20-24	16.5	26.7	24.5	10.2	11.2	27.6	25.2	6,155
25-29	18.6	27.9	25.5	11.3	11.6	28.7	25.9	5,398
30-34	17.9	26.9	24.3	10.9	11.2	28.5	25.7	2,250
35+	16.7	27.2	23.8	9.6	10.0	26.0	23.7	1,229
No. of living children								
0	9.6	12.0	14.3	2.3	2.4	12.0	9.7	41
1	19.2	28.1	25.5	11.6	12.5	28.5	26.1	4,038
2	17.7	27.7	25.3	10.7	11.7	29.0	26.6	4,389
3	17.4	26.6	24.3	11.2	10.8	27.7	24.9	2,993
4+	15.1	25.6	23.3	9.1	9.5	25.7	23.1	4,462
Residence								
Rural	16.2	26.3	24.3	9.8	10.3	26.9	24.2	12,765
Urban	21.4	29.7	25.9	13.6	14.5	30.6	28.9	3,158
Education								
Non literate[a]	14.1	22.6	21.4	8.3	8.7	23.1	21.2	8,411
Less than 5 years	15.4	29.6	26.8	9.0	9.7	30.2	27.4	1,058
9-10 years	20.0	30.5	26.9	12.2	12.7	31.1	27.2	4,716
10 or more years	26.6	37.2	32.4	18.0	19.1	39.0	36.9	1,738
Religion								
Hindu	17.1	26.7	24.6	10.4	10.9	27.3	24.9	15,085
Muslim	17.9	30.5	23.3	13.3	14.0	33.0	29.7	736
Christian	34.4	34.8	31.3	7.0	13.8	34.4	20.7	29
Sikh	(28.6)	(42.9)	(47.6)	(38.1)	(33.3)	(57.1)	(28.6)	21
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(17.3)	(17.2)	(17.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(0.0)	12
Jain	39.0	49.8	47.3	27.2	27.0	38.7	50.2	34
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	16.5	25.7	22.9	9.2	9.8	22.8	21.7	2,640
Scheduled tribes	12.9	23.2	22.8	8.8	8.5	26.2	22.4	4,355
Other backward classes	18.2	28.4	25.6	10.6	11.6	28.7	25.7	6,483
Others	23.3	31.3	27.0	15.0	15.9	32.5	32.1	2,445
Wealth index								
Lowest	13.2	24.3	23.1	8.7	8.8	25.1	21.1	4,582
Second	16.3	25.0	23.6	9.4	8.7	25.5	22.0	4,458
Middle	18.2	27.0	25.0	9.9	11.4	27.3	25.9	2,817
Fourth	19.7	29.6	24.8	11.6	13.2	30.0	30.0	2,173
Highest	25.3	35.0	29.7	17.3	19.6	36.7	35.5	1,893
Madhya Pradesh	17.3	27.0	24.6	10.5	11.1	27.6	25.1	15,923

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses'.
[#] 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] Literate 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Percentage among those who received check-up[b]				Number of children[4]**
			Government[1]	Private[2]	Home[3]	Others	
Age group							
15-19	42.3	933	84.1	12.0	3.9	0.0	388
20-24	42.5	6,463	78.1	18.0	3.5	0.4	2,722
25-29	37.9	4,936	72.9	22.3	4.4	0.4	1,861
30-34	37.0	1,848	75.4	21.5	2.2	0.9	683
35-39	31.1	691	77.6	16.1	4.9	1.5	214
40-44	19.4	191	79.9	14.2	5.9	0.0	37
45-49	20.0	65	(81.8)	(9.1)	(9.1)	(0.0)	13
Residence							
Rural	34.6	12,206	81.1	13.9	4.4	0.6	4,196
Urban	59.4	2,921	65.6	32.1	2.1	0.1	1,722
Mother's education							
Non-literate[a]	28.8	8,009	86.6	8.3	4.3	0.8	2,290
Less than 5 years	39.5	998	80.5	15.3	3.6	0.6	391
5-9 years	47.0	4,593	78.4	17.0	4.2	0.4	2,141
10 or more years	72.3	1,527	51.2	47.2	1.6	0.0	1,096
Religion							
Hindu	38.6	14,320	77.1	18.5	3.9	0.5	5,496
Muslim	52.7	718	71.5	25.8	2.4	0.3	374
Christian	30.8	26	*	*	*	*	8
Sikh	(47.4)	19	*	*	*	*	9
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(44.4)	10	*	*	*	*	4
Jain	85.2	28	(40.9)	(59.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	23
Others	*	6	*	*	*	*	4
Castes/Tribes[b]							
Scheduled castes	38.1	2,550	85.3	11.9	2.7	0.1	966
Scheduled tribes	28.6	4,212	86.7	7.1	5.0	1.2	1,200
Other backward classes	41.5	6,155	76.6	19.4	3.6	0.4	2,530
Others	56.1	2,187	59.6	36.5	3.6	0.3	1,217
Wealth index							
Lowest	25.8	4,409	87.4	5.5	5.9	1.1	1,132
Second	32.7	4,301	89.4	6.2	3.8	0.5	1,399
Middle	42.5	2,696	84.2	11.7	3.5	0.6	1,135
Fourth	51.8	2,037	71.7	24.1	4.1	0.1	1,044
Highest	72.3	1,684	49.3	49.1	1.6	0.1	1,208
Madhya Pradesh	39.4	15,127	76.5	19.3	3.7	0.5	5,918

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 figure may not add to 100, due to 'don't 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/*Khees*[b]	Percentage of women started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth[1]	After 24 hours of birth	
Age group					
15-19	79.3	40.3	67.6	32.4	933
20-24	84.2	43.1	73.6	26.4	6,463
25-29	83.3	43.5	73.0	27.0	4,936
30-34	83.0	43.7	71.8	28.2	1,848
35-39	79.2	37.5	67.9	32.1	691
40-44	74.9	34.1	59.1	40.9	191
45-49	67.8	32.5	50.9	49.1	65
Residence					
Rural	82.4	42.3	70.8	29.2	12,206
Urban	85.6	44.6	78.2	21.8	2,921
Mother's education					
Non-literate[a]	79.2	38.8	67.3	32.7	8,009
Less than 5 years	85.1	42.3	71.9	28.1	998
5-9 years	86.7	47.0	77.3	22.7	4,593
10 or more years	91.1	50.9	83.6	16.4	1,527
Religion					
Hindu	82.8	42.7	71.9	28.1	14,320
Muslim	87.3	42.9	80.1	19.9	718
Christian	88.3	30.7	57.5	42.5	26
Sikh	(94.7)	(36.8)	(50.0)	(50.0)	19
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(100.0)	(60.0)	(88.9)	(11.1)	10
Jain	96.4	37.8	81.7	18.3	28
Others	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/Tribes[b]					
Scheduled Castes		43.1	72.2	27.8	2,550
Scheduled Tribes	80.7	40.9	66.7	33.3	4,212
Other Backward Classes	83.7	42.7	74.0	26.0	6,155
OtherS	82.4	46.1	78.2	21.8	2,187
	86.4				
Wealth index					
Lowest	79.8	39.7	66.4	33.6	4,409
Second	82.3	40.6	69.5	30.5	4,301
Middle	84.0	45.8	75.5	24.5	2,696
Fourth	85.9	45.5	79.0	21.0	2,037
Highest	88.6	47.9	81.3	18.7	1,684
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	83.0	42.7	72.3	27.7	15,127
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	83.1	43.1	72.4	27.6	14,928

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

| Age in months | Exclusive breastfeeding | Weaning status[1] | | | | Number of children** |
		Other fluids	Semisolid food	Solid food	Solid/Semi-solid food	
<2	68.6	12.2	0.0	1.5	1.5	669
2-3	55.2	18.9	0.5	1.7	2.2	1,088
4-5	37.1	31.0	3.2	2.7	5.9	1,112
6-8	12.9	34.6	21.5	11.1	32.6	1,485
9-11	3.0	13.0	31.1	42.1	73.2	1,002
12-17	2.5	4.0	10.3	68.6	78.9	2,601
18-23	3.3	3.0	5.1	65.2	70.3	2,187
24-35	8.2	6.5	4.1	45.6	49.7	4,983
6-9	11.2	31.1	24.5	15.2	39.7	1,862
6-35[2]	30.9	9.3	9.9	49.5	59.4	12,258
6-9 (15-44)[†]	11.1	31.4	24.3	15.3	39.6	1,840
6-35[2] (15-44)[†]	31.1	9.4	9.9	49.4	59.3	12,077
Median duration(months)	4.30	6.05	8.42	11.83	10.1	15,127

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 EXLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUNDCHARACTERISTICS

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

	Exclusive breastfeeding	
Background characteristics	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	50.5	309
20-24	50.8	1,324
25-29	50.7	787
30-34	54.6	313
35-39	56.9	102
40-44	42.9	28
45-49	*	6
Residence		
Rural	52.3	2,362
Urban	46.4	507
Mother's education		
Non-literate[a]	49.6	1.505
Less than 5 years	55.4	186
5-9 years	51.4	915
10 or more years	57.8	263
Religion		
Hindu	51.8	2.719
Muslim	42.1	126
Christian	(40.0)	10
Sikh	*	4
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	3
Jain	*	5
Others	*	2
Castes/Tribes [b]		
Scheduled castes	48.9	483
Scheduled tribes	56.3	858
Other backward classes	48.9	1.158
Others	50.4	369
Wealth index		
Lowest	52.5	853
Second	54.1	825
Middle	49.3	527
Fourth	43.6	406
Highest	54.3	258
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	51.3	2,869
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	51.5	2,851

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 did not attend school, are also included.
[b] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS

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

| Districts | Children received Colostrum/*Khees*[a] | Percentage started breastfeeding | | | Number of children** |
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth[1]	After 24 hours of birth	
Sheopur	62.4	27.2	61.7	38.3	372
Morena	76.4	32.4	63.2	36.8	327
Bhind	69.2	43.7	70.3	29.7	431
Gwalior	80.1	50.5	80.9	19.1	298
Datia	61.1	47.4	70.5	29.5	379
Shivpuri	77.6	41.9	71.5	28.5	445
Guna	57.3	39.1	67.6	32.4	407
Tikamgarh	63.8	24.8	55.6	44.4	466
Chhatarpur	70.2	32.8	67.1	32.9	376
Panna	89.6	37.2	58.6	41.4	410
Sagar	97.4	41.8	79.0	21.0	415
Damoh	92.1	51.4	79.5	20.5	315
Satna	93.2	40.0	70.8	29.2	357
Rewa	91.1	40.5	67.9	32.1	439
Umaria	95.7	33.7	62.8	37.2	411
Shahdol	95.5	47.2	77.2	22.8	253
Sidhi	93.2	34.9	63.0	37.0	498
Neemuch	81.6	33.3	68.3	31.7	206
Mandsaur	78.6	40.0	71.2	28.8	277
Ratlam	74.9	31.9	66.5	33.5	214
Ujjain	96.9	56.7	84.9	15.1	238
Shajapur	92.8	51.2	84.7	15.3	248
Dewas	90.0	51.0	81.8	18.2	352
Jhabua	92.9	50.0	70.9	29.1	383
Dhar	76.3	37.4	60.7	39.3	381
Indore	83.7	41.2	80.0	20.0	236
West Nimar	86.4	30.6	73.6	26.4	384
Barwani	76.4	32.8	60.8	39.2	445
East Nimar	89.8	46.7	82.8	17.2	259
Rajgarh	59.1	28.0	68.4	31.6	326
Vidisha	63.0	39.2	83.5	16.5	447
Bhopal	91.8	48.1	83.9	16.1	264
Sehore	95.4	47.4	78.5	21.5	388
Raisen	92.0	49.5	70.2	29.8	421
Betul	94.2	69.0	87.9	12.1	300
Harda	88.3	57.1	74.4	25.6	296
Hoshangabad	87.7	49.0	77.8	22.2	261
Katni	89.1	49.5	62.3	37.7	339
Jabalpur	92.7	56.0	79.4	20.6	237
Narsimhapur	83.6	31.9	66.4	33.6	248
Dindori	96.3	56.7	84.7	15.3	302
Mandla	88.8	56.4	79.3	20.7	290
Chhindwara	98.7	41.1	82.9	17.1	299
Seoni	84.0	50.0	79.3	20.7	270
Balaghat	93.9	54.1	84.8	15.2	217
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	83.0	42.7	72.3	27.7	15,127
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	83.1	43.1	72.4	27.6	14,928

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.

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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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	BCG	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3	Polio 0	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	Measles	Full vaccination[1]	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**
Residence													
Rural	82.1	71.0	60.0	42.6	26.5	86.2	78.2	51.4	53.3	31.2	11.0	22.1	3,833
Urban	92.0	86.8	78.9	65.0	12.8	93.6	88.2	68.7	73.4	54.2	4.5	43.7	998
Sex of the child													
Male	84.8	74.7	64.7	47.6	23.4	88.1	80.9	56.0	57.7	36.6	9.5	27.0	2,588
Female	83.4	73.8	63.0	46.8	24.0	87.3	79.6	53.8	57.1	35.2	9.8	26.0	2,243
Birth order													
1	87.1	77.7	67.5	50.2	20.6	88.6	82.4	59.3	60.0	39.1	8.0	30.3	1,947
2	85.8	77.5	66.6	50.6	23.8	90.3	83.4	56.1	61.2	38.6	7.8	28.0	1,227
3	84.0	73.3	63.2	45.1	26.2	88.2	80.2	52.4	55.5	33.3	9.1	22.5	683
4+	75.8	63.6	53.6	38.5	27.7	82.1	72.0	46.6	48.6	28.3	15.8	20.4	934
Mother's education													
Non-literate[a]	76.9	63.6	52.6	35.1	29.4	81.9	73.1	44.6	45.5	24.5	14.7	18.4	2,456
Less than 5 years	85.2	74.5	65.4	50.2	23.1	89.6	82.8	59.2	58.8	38.6	8.6	28.6	338
5-9 years	91.2	84.2	74.0	57.8	19.5	93.1	86.9	64.2	66.7	45.2	4.5	33.7	1,485
10 or more years	97.2	95.0	86.5	71.2	9.4	97.8	93.3	73.8	84.9	60.6	1.5	42.5	552
Religion													
Hindu	83.8	73.7	63.4	46.5	24.0	87.5	80.2	54.5	56.7	35.3	9.8	26.0	4,586
Muslim	90.7	84.4	74.1	60.6	18.0	91.7	83.2	65.2	70.0	47.7	5.5	38.5	223
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Jain	(90.6)	(90.9)	(90.9)	(81.8)	(9.1)	(81.8)	(81.8)	(72.7)	(90.9)	(63.6)	(19.1)	(36.4)	11
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/Tribes[b]													
Scheduled castes	84.8	74.5	64.9	47.3	23.8	87.4	81.6	55.5	56.9	35.5	9.1	27.9	830
Scheduled tribes	74.9	62.8	51.7	33.4	30.1	81.1	71.7	43.1	45.3	24.7	16.5	15.4	1,287
Other backward classes	86.6	77.3	66.9	50.5	22.1	89.8	82.5	57.1	60.2	38.4	7.7	29.6	1,974
Others	93.2	86.1	76.5	63.0	16.4	94.1	88.1	69.9	72.0	50.1	3.5	36.4	734
Wealth index													
Lowest	71.4	57.1	44.8	28.1	29.5	77.5	68.1	37.9	40.2	19.1	18.9	12.4	1,091
Second	81.7	68.4	57.9	39.4	29.9	86.5	78.0	49.8	52.0	28.2	10.5	19.5	1,245
Middle	86.5	78.3	66.5	48.4	24.0	89.8	81.5	55.9	57.7	35.7	7.5	29.0	1,007
Fourth	91.1	84.7	76.4	60.0	17.4	93.0	88.6	65.3	67.3	47.1	5.0	36.1	725
Highest	96.8	93.1	85.7	73.7	10.7	96.5	92.0	76.8	81.2	62.6	2.1	45.9	763
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	84.2	74.3	63.9	47.2	23.7	87.7	80.3	55.0	57.4	36.0	9.6	26.5	4,831
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	84.2	74.4	64.1	47.4	23.5	87.8	80.4	55.1	57.7	36.2	9.5	26.6	4,762

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] BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio "0") and measles.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [b] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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TABLE 5.7 CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts	Vaccination card seen	Percentage immunized							Percentage received at least one dose of vitamin A[2]	Number of children**
		BCG	DPT3	Polio 0	Polio 3	Measles	Full[1]	None		
Sheopur	25.0	81.4	39.5	22.0	51.8	48.1	27.1	13.9	24.6	115
Morena	37.3	86.6	45.4	16.8	51.9	51.5	38.6	11.5	35.7	102
Bhind	33.1	85.5	52.0	14.5	51.7	63.7	38.5	9.7	35.3	134
Gwalior	38.3	82.9	54.4	11.7	60.1	54.5	43.8	14.5	30.9	92
Datia	16.4	79.0	34.4	31.0	38.7	41.4	17.5	7.7	22.8	137
Shivpuri	18.2	80.0	24.6	25.9	42.0	28.5	18.2	16.8	16.3	137
Guna	14.0	69.9	26.5	12.3	36.0	43.4	25.9	28.2	22.2	118
Tikamgarh	8.0	73.4	21.9	28.4	43.2	33.7	12.5	16.0	20.5	145
Chhatarpur	16.2	81.6	32.7	24.9	53.6	51.1	24.8	7.1	28.3	115
Panna	10.1	80.2	38.0	23.0	53.5	53.5	22.2	12.5	40.9	127
Sagar	25.7	86.6	43.6	19.1	58.0	67.2	32.3	7.0	53.1	126
Damoh	21.0	82.7	29.7	36.3	30.7	50.2	17.8	8.8	33.8	96
Satna	33.2	84.1	42.0	22.5	50.7	55.8	25.6	2.4	50.1	137
Rewa	21.3	87.2	43.9	23.9	49.6	65.6	35.9	7.4	41.7	146
Umaria	8.3	84.4	25.8	34.7	51.0	46.7	13.0	10.6	39.5	148
Shahdol	20.7	90.1	53.1	16.3	56.1	67.5	34.9	4.6	42.7	86
Sidhi	17.1	72.4	28.9	15.6	39.2	42.9	20.2	14.8	26.3	191
Neemuch	37.4	91.9	69.6	24.1	70.2	71.1	54.4	1.4	51.0	58
Mandsaur	29.4	91.9	59.9	21.7	52.8	62.5	36.8	2.8	36.0	69
Ratlam	36.3	94.5	65.5	16.9	65.5	68.6	54.2	5.5	50.3	68
Ujjain	41.4	97.1	86.0	18.8	86.6	77.5	67.2	1.1	73.0	65
Shajapur	43.7	82.7	60.0	25.9	63.3	64.1	51.3	5.3	47.4	76
Dewas	34.8	89.8	61.7	17.2	72.6	60.1	43.2	6.6	47.9	115
Jhabua	6.2	60.7	19.1	25.6	23.8	26.1	17.7	31.9	16.8	98
Dhar	31.3	80.2	52.0	30.9	61.8	55.4	40.3	13.6	34.8	121
Indore	40.9	91.9	73.8	16.3	77.0	77.6	70.1	7.2	53.5	71
West Nimar	31.3	81.1	61.7	23.1	64.7	64.0	49.6	14.6	55.2	123
Barwani	20.1	65.5	30.5	37.9	38.5	40.3	21.3	17.9	26.7	135
East Nimar	27.6	78.4	47.9	19.7	51.3	57.9	42.9	19.0	53.1	81
Rajgarh	20.3	80.7	48.1	39.5	44.2	51.7	25.0	7.8	23.8	106
Vidisha	20.6	79.0	47.3	31.6	43.1	39.6	26.4	16.6	23.2	124
Bhopal	45.2	97.2	76.5	12.5	74.0	77.1	65.4	2.8	63.5	94
Sehore	27.8	90.7	63.5	26.2	64.2	65.4	58.5	7.7	50.7	128
Raisen	23.2	92.3	49.3	26.2	60.1	64.3	40.7	4.5	42.7	127
Betul	31.0	93.2	61.8	38.9	58.9	71.6	51.7	4.3	57.7	115
Harda	39.5	82.3	52.3	23.4	60.5	59.3	41.8	9.0	47.9	106
Hoshangabad	41.7	96.6	64.5	23.1	75.0	76.8	55.7	1.6	56.1	83
Katni	38.7	85.3	53.2	18.5	68.1	71.0	45.8	2.6	53.3	96
Jabalpur	30.2	96.4	49.4	30.4	68.5	60.0	41.8	0.5	61.9	82
Narsimhapur	39.0	91.3	60.8	33.1	63.8	61.6	47.1	3.7	49.0	83
Dindori	11.4	65.1	28.0	20.8	27.5	42.0	18.4	20.7	41.4	96
Mandla	17.1	86.2	43.2	34.0	50.0	68.8	26.3	3.8	52.1	94
Chhindwara	36.4	93.8	59.9	21.7	73.4	64.6	47.7	3.1	53.9	85
Seoni	28.2	96.4	48.2	13.7	63.5	75.4	39.2	2.0	48.4	103
Balaghat	52.0	100.0	75.3	14.2	79.7	88.1	70.5	0.0	70.2	77
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	26.5	84.2	47.2	23.7	55.0	57.4	36.0	9.6	33.2	4,831
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	26.6	84.2	47.4	23.5	55.1	57.7	36.2	9.5	39.5[#]	4,762

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.

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TABLE 5.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 3 years received vaccination by place of vaccination, according to selected background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 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	5.2	6.3	79.9	2.5	10.6	10,544
Urban	1.5	12.8	74.6	10.3	4.7	2,740
Sex of the child						
Male	4.4	7.7	78.3	4.4	9.7	7,117
Female	4.4	7.5	79.4	3.7	9.1	6,167
Birth order						
1	4.4	7.7	78.6	5.3	8.8	5,455
2	4.0	8.4	78.9	4.6	8.7	3,510
3	4.5	7.8	79.7	2.7	9.0	1,801
4+	5.2	6.4	79.0	1.5	11.8	2,408
Mother's education						
Non-literate[a]	5.0	6.6	78.8	1.5	11.9	6,614
Less than 5 years	3.8	5.0	86.3	1.5	7.1	881
5-9 years	3.9	8.5	80.4	3.6	8.3	4,288
10 or more years	3.9	11.2	69.9	18.3	2.8	1,501
Religion						
Hindu	4.5	7.6	78.9	3.9	9.6	12,542
Muslim	4.3	8.7	78.9	6.2	5.5	659
Christian	(0.0)	(2.8)	(80.6)	(8.3)	(4.2)	24
Sikh	(0.0)	(3.3)	(60.0)	(16.7)	(30.0)	18
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(20.0)	(30.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	10
Jain	0.0	19.0	58.9	25.8	0.0	26
Others	*	*	*	*	*	5
Castes/Tribes[b]						
Scheduled castes	4.9	6.4	81.3	2.2	9.5	2,264
Scheduled tribes	5.0	6.4	83.3	0.9	9.2	3,393
Other backward classes	4.0	8.6	77.2	4.2	10.0	5,536
Others	4.2	8.7	73.0	11.1	7.8	2,069
Wealth index						
Lowest	4.1	4.7	81.4	1.0	12.3	2,805
Second	4.4	6.5	81.3	1.0	10.7	3,340
Middle	5.5	8.2	78.6	2.1	10.5	2,895
Fourth	4.5	9.0	79.4	3.7	7.8	2,131
Highest	3.5	11.3	71.1	16.2	3.6	2,113
Madhya Pradesh	4.4	7.6	78.8	4.1	9.4	13,284

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.
[b] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children who received at least one dose of vitamin A	Children who received 3-5 doses of vitamin A	Children who received Hepatitis-B injection	Number of children**
Age of the child				
12-23 months	40.0	8.8	13.8	4,831
24-35 months	42.1	12.9	14.0	5,010
Residence				
Rural	37.4	10.5	10.8	7,872
Urban	55.8	12.0	26.3	1,969
Sex of the child				
Male	41.8	11.3	13.8	5,257
Female	40.3	10.5	14.0	4,584
Birth order				
1	43.0	9.7	15.5	3,909
2	43.4	11.6	15.4	2,530
3	42.2	10.7	14.0	1,347
4+	32.9	13.0	9.0	1,934
Mother's education				
Non-literate[a]	30.0	8.9	7.8	5,228
Less than 5 years	45.1	9.4	10.8	660
5-9 years	50.1	12.2	18.0	2,956
10 or more years	70.0	13.5	36.3	997
Religion				
Hindu	40.4	11.1	13.7	9,314
Muslim	52.2	8.9	16.9	475
Christian	(42.9)	(16.7)	(33.3)	14
Sikh	(45.5)	(0.0)	(30.0)	11
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	100.0	0.0	48.9	4
Jain	(65.0)	(7.7)	(30.0)	20
Others	31.3	0.0	31.3	3
Castes/Tribes[b]				
Scheduled castes	38.1	11.7	11.1	1,638
Scheduled tribes	32.7	10.1	8.5	2,676
Other backward classes	42.9	9.6	15.4	4,039
Others	54.6	14.1	22.8	1,467
Wealth index				
Lowest	26.8	8.4	6.2	2,295
Second	33.6	11.0	9.3	2,534
Middle	40.1	10.7	12.6	2,068
Fourth	52.5	11.6	16.4	1,498
Highest	66.3	12.2	33.7	1,446
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	41.1	10.9	13.9	9,841
Madhya Pradesh (15-44)[#][†]	39.5	10.8	13.6	10,698

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but not attend school, are also included.
[b] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'. [#]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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Knowledge of diarrhoea management	Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea[1]						Number of women**
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids	Others	
Age group								
15-19	50.5	54.7	35.5	9.1	11.4	8.1	42.5	2,990
20-24	66.3	59.2	39.3	11.0	14.3	10.9	39.4	8,801
25-29	70.8	58.1	41.5	11.9	14.2	11.7	41.9	9,038
30-34	71.1	53.8	42.6	12.5	12.5	12.3	45.2	7,899
35-39	70.2	51.3	43.4	13.4	12.1	13.0	46.8	7,372
40-44	69.6	47.8	41.8	11.5	11.7	12.3	49.6	5,726
45-49	68.3	47.0	41.4	11.6	11.5	10.9	50.8	4,808
Residence								
Rural	64.2	46.6	35.2	11.3	12.7	10.8	49.5	36,095
Urban	82.0	73.3	57.6	13.4	13.3	14.0	31.9	10,539
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	59.0	37.6	30.1	11.0	12.4	9.5	53.7	26,518
Less than 5 years	69.0	53.0	40.4	11.0	13.8	10.8	46.5	3,138
5-9 years	77.7	64.7	47.8	11.4	12.2	11.7	38.8	12,136
10 or more years	94.2	87.7	67.3	16.3	15.3	19.6	25.2	4,842
Religion								
Hindu	67.4	52.4	40.3	11.5	12.5	11.4	45.8	44,045
Muslim	80.7	72.8	53.9	17.6	17.9	15.6	29.9	2,178
Christian	88.6	60.2	47.3	10.7	8.9	16.1	47.4	62
Sikh	83.1	72.9	62.0	34.3	36.7	13.3	22.4	88
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	81.3	62.8	56.4	8.9	8.7	8.9	32.5	43
Jain	96.3	87.5	72.8	22.1	17.4	24.7	19.0	174
Others	84.0	86.6	56.4	8.1	2.7	2.7	27.0	44
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled castes	66.7	48.8	37.5	10.0	11.5	10.7	48.2	7,215
Scheduled tribes	59.0	41.8	30.5	11.3	13.9	10.3	49.9	11,045
Other backward classes	68.9	54.0	41.6	12.0	12.7	11.5	45.3	19,931
Others	79.7	68.9	54.1	13.6	13.1	14.0	35.8	8,343
Wealth index								
Lowest	53.9	32.2	23.2	9.8	11.9	7.9	60.2	11,498
Second	63.7	40.9	32.2	10.4	11.4	9.4	53.5	12,382
Middle	70.0	50.6	38.9	11.3	12.8	11.4	45.8	8,650
Fourth	76.6	67.3	50.0	12.8	13.3	12.6	35.3	7,140
Highest	89.1	83.2	65.7	15.7	15.4	17.9	25.4	6,964
Madhya Pradesh	68.2	53.8	41.3	11.9	12.9	11.7	44.7	46,634

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Among women who are 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea[1]	Number of children	Given ORS	Sought advice/ treatment	Source of treatment			Number of children**
					Government health facility[2]	Private health facility[3]	Other	
Age group								
Less than 25	15.5	8,988	27.8	64.6	36.4	63.9	1.2	1,396
25-29	14.8	6,854	31.4	65.4	41.0	58.9	2.7	1,016
30-34	14.4	2,706	34.1	58.5	37.2	60.6	2.2	390
35-39	14.0	1,029	29.2	62.0	43.8	57.4	0.0	144
40-49	12.3	382	31.9	66.1	48.4	48.4	3.2	47
Residence								
Rural	14.7	16,078	26.0	61.6	38.6	60.8	2.4	2,366
Urban	16.2	3,881	45.1	73.0	38.8	62.3	0.0	627
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	14.6	10,687	21.3	60.5	39.2	60.5	2.1	1,565
Less than 5 years	15.7	1,332	33.3	63.7	42.1	57.1	3.0	208
5-9 years	15.7	5,901	36.6	67.2	40.3	59.1	1.8	923
10 or more years	14.6	2,039	53.0	72.5	29.6	72.6	0.0	297
Religion								
Hindu	14.9	18,909	29.3	63.4	38.4	61.4	2.0	2,808
Muslim	17.7	923	38.3	72.8	45.0	55.9	0.0	163
Christian	22.4	36	*	*	*	*	*	8
Sikh	10.3	30	*	*	*	*	*	3
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(7.7)	13	(0.0)	(0.0)	nc	nc	nc	0
Jain	23.5	40	88.6	88.6	12.8	87.2	0.0	8
Others	*	8	*	*	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
Castes/Tribes[b]								
Scheduled castes	17.4	3,318	29.2	68.2	36.3	64.0	2.3	576
Schedule tribes	13.1	5,567	25.9	55.3	49.9	48.8	2.7	730
Other backward classes	15.2	8,099	27.9	65.2	37.4	63.1	1.0	1,233
Others	15.3	2,939	43.2	69.9	30.4	68.6	2.2	449
Wealth index								
Lowest	16.3	4,709	19.6	57.8	38.2	60.1	2.7	766
Second	13.5	5,118	22.3	60.4	43.4	57.3	1.4	691
Middle	15.5	4,215	28.0	62.4	39.6	60.6	2.2	652
Fourth	14.8	3,017	38.4	70.6	38.6	61.0	1.9	447
Highest	15.1	2,900	54.7	76.0	32.2	68.4	0.6	437
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	15.0	19,959	30.0	64.0	38.7	61.2	1.8	2,993
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	15.0	19,655	29.9	63.9	38.4	61.4	1.9	2,950

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.
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] 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.
[b] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'. [†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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

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

Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)[1]					Children suffered from ARI[3]	Children sought advice/ treatment[4]	Source of treatment[5]			Number of children**
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/ whistling	Rapid breathing	Other Sligns[2]			Government health facility[6]	Private health facility[7]	Others	
Age group													
15-19	41.0	2,990	62.0	57.1	52.4	47.6	53.6	16.5	63.0	25.2	69.8	5.0	1,008
20-24	58.8	8,801	64.2	61.5	55.3	51.3	57.0	13.7	70.5	31.9	65.4	2.7	7,980
25-29	67.0	9,038	64.0	63.1	56.6	52.2	58.3	12.5	68.6	28.6	68.6	2.8	6,854
30-34	69.6	7,899	64.1	64.2	57.6	52.4	57.6	10.4	66.6	36.7	60.2	3.1	2,706
35-39	71.1	7,372	64.0	64.2	57.8	52.5	58.5	13.0	61.7	19.8	77.4	2.8	1,029
40-44	71.0	5,726	62.7	65.1	59.0	52.6	57.1	12.5	66.0	36.7	60.0	3.3	288
45-49	73.2	4,808	64.6	64.4	58.9	52.6	53.5	14.9	44.4	50.0	50.0	0.0	94
Residence													
Rural	63.4	36,095	62.2	62.5	56.5	51.2	56.4	13.0	65.5	30.8	65.9	3.2	16,078
Urban	74.8	10,539	68.8	65.9	59.2	54.5	59.2	12.5	80.2	29.7	68.4	1.8	3,881
Mother's education													
Non-literate[a]	61.4	26,518	61.4	61.5	55.3	49.9	54.8	12.6	62.8	33.2	64.1	2.7	10,687
Less than 5 years	66.8	3,138	64.0	63.9	56.1	50.9	55.2	14.0	63.8	26.6	69.6	3.8	1,332
5-9 years	69.0	12,136	65.2	64.4	58.5	54.1	58.7	14.2	73.7	30.6	65.6	3.8	5,901
10 or more years	83.1	4,842	70.9	68.6	62.7	57.1	63.9	10.2	84.8	22.0	77.6	0.4	2,039
Religion													
Hindu	65.3	44,045	63.6	63.2	57.1	51.8	56.8	13.0	67.6	30.3	66.8	3.0	18,909
Muslim	77.3	2,178	68.5	65.4	58.9	55.6	61.1	12.4	82.4	33.8	64.0	2.2	923
Christian	66.1	62	61.7	55.0	50.8	51.1	60.8	13.9	70.0	57.1	42.9	0.0	36
Sikh	84.0	88	68.4	74.7	61.8	61.7	66.4	17.9	50.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	30
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	27.8	43	51.5	67.8	77.4	51.4	55.6	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	13
Jain	16.0	174	68.0	64.7	55.3	50.0	64.3	12.2	100.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	40
Others	16.3	44	59.7	78.1	73.0	52.0	49.3	12.5	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/Tribes[b]													
Scheduled castes	64.5	7,215	62.6	60.9	55.6	48.5	56.9	14.6	71.8	31.3	66.4	2.3	3,318
Scheduled Tribes	57.6	11,045	61.1	60.9	53.8	50.1	54.1	12.3	57.5	38.2	58.4	3.4	5,567
Other Backward Classes	67.4	19,931	65.2	63.7	57.2	52.1	57.5	12.7	70.0	28.3	68.5	3.2	8,099
Others	75.1	8,343	64.7	66.9	61.7	56.6	59.3	12.9	79.3	25.6	72.1	2.2	2,939
Wealth index													
Lowest	54.6	11,498	61.0	59.0	52.4	47.1	54.4	14.7	56.4	37.4	58.7	3.9	4,709
Second	63.5	12,382	60.9	60.9	56.4	51.4	56.6	12.8	63.4	30.8	67.5	1.7	5,118
Middle	67.9	8,650	62.8	64.3	57.4	53.0	56.6	12.3	68.7	31.7	64.6	3.7	4,215
Fourth	73.0	7,140	66.2	65.5	58.8	53.3	57.2	12.4	78.7	28.5	67.3	4.1	3,017
Highest	79.7	6,964	70.1	68.9	62.0	56.4	61.2	11.8	87.6	22.8	76.0	1.2	2,900
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	66.0	46,634	63.9	63.4	57.2	52.1	57.1	12.9	68.4	30.6	66.5	2.9	19,959
Madhya Pradesh (15-44)[†]	65.7	39,811	63.7	63.2	56.9	52.1	57.7	13.0	68.5	30.2	66.9	2.9	19,655

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

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

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

Districts	Women aware of ORS	Children suffered from diarrhoea[1]	Children sought advice/treatment	Children suffered from ARI[1]	Children sought advice/treatment[2]	Number of children**
Sheopur	23.5	25.3	56.2	20.0	65.1	491
Morena	46.1	15.7	65.6	20.0	66.3	423
Bhind	46.1	15.2	69.6	15.3	71.4	547
Gwalior	54.9	21.3	67.3	19.7	80.8	383
Datia	37.4	13.6	60.6	13.9	76.4	525
Shivpuri	44.3	18.1	68.6	14.8	70.6	555
Guna	70.0	11.7	62.4	2.8	74.4	543
Tikamgarh	21.0	18.8	66.4	12.9	72.4	613
Chhatarpur	25.5	15.0	69.0	7.6	59.7	527
Panna	26.0	11.4	48.3	14.8	55.2	491
Sagar	55.8	20.5	48.2	9.6	59.8	524
Damoh	44.7	21.2	64.4	16.9	49.3	412
Satna	52.8	11.2	57.2	15.5	65.0	464
Rewa	33.4	8.5	55.1	8.0	63.2	555
Umaria	35.8	21.0	49.0	13.0	50.0	580
Shahdol	35.4	5.7	61.5	2.3	35.0	317
Sidhi	33.6	3.8	34.5	4.5	72.7	632
Neemuch	62.9	19.0	75.6	5.7	87.5	281
Mandsaur	54.5	19.8	80.4	13.7	86.9	352
Ratlam	53.5	11.1	85.1	3.9	70.0	284
Ujjain	72.8	14.3	73.5	7.9	83.7	317
Shajapur	65.1	19.5	48.9	5.3	82.9	336
Dewas	67.9	18.6	73.3	21.8	78.8	435
Jhabua	60.7	11.5	63.5	10.3	52.3	498
Dhar	82.2	17.3	70.6	13.2	78.1	501
Indore	88.1	20.9	83.5	14.7	95.5	320
West Nimar	57.2	5.0	80.5	3.0	79.2	537
Barwani	66.0	14.9	68.9	24.7	77.0	592
East Nimar	59.1	2.3	69.2	1.2	75.0	331
Rajgarh	51.7	18.1	70.3	8.4	89.1	435
Vidisha	49.4	17.2	65.5	12.4	72.4	578
Bhopal	84.7	23.5	62.4	10.8	72.9	347
Sehore	77.4	12.7	64.8	16.9	75.2	536
Raisen	64.0	18.0	55.0	20.4	53.8	575
Betul	72.8	11.9	64.7	8.2	67.9	403
Harda	77.1	12.8	70.5	14.3	77.0	415
Hoshangabad	86.4	12.7	67.5	25.2	73.6	361
Katni	47.5	13.2	42.7	16.3	42.5	434
Jabalpur	63.4	9.8	65.1	6.8	75.0	315
Narsimhapur	85.8	16.2	60.1	18.7	73.0	343
Dindori	47.1	23.8	47.1	30.7	48.6	398
Mandla	43.1	17.0	54.8	22.9	53.3	377
Chhindwara	51.1	9.9	76.6	3.1	68.3	413
Seoni	47.7	12.3	73.1	5.6	80.6	369
Balaghat.	46.0	7.7	64.3	4.7	68.6	294
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	53.8	15.0	64.0	12.9	68.4	19,959
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	54.6	15.0	63.9	13.0	68.5	19,655

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 who sought advice /treatment. [†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 6.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Any modern method[1]	98.6	98.4	99.6	98.7	98.5	99.6
Female sterilization	98.3	98.0	99.2	98.4	98.1	99.3
Male sterilization	85.3	83.3	92.2	85.6	83.6	92.5
IUD	56.0	48.6	81.3	56.5	49.1	82.1
Pills	78.8	74.5	93.2	79.2	75.0	93.7
Emergency contraceptive pills	28.5	22.9	47.6	28.8	23.2	48.4
Injectables	49.4	44.0	68.0	49.9	44.4	68.7
Condom/Nirodh	63.7	57.6	84.4	64.4	58.3	85.2
Female condom	8.5	5.8	17.7	8.6	5.9	18.0
Rhythm method	38.9	35.5	50.2	39.4	36.1	51.0
Withdrawal	28.8	26.5	36.6	29.4	27.1	37.2
Other	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1
Number of women**	46,634	36,095	10,539	44,189	34,256	9,933

IUD= Intra Uterine Device.
** 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 age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal	Other	Number of Women**
Age group														
15-24	100.0	97.3	83.4	96.4	53.4	79.6	27.8	49.2	65.8	8.2	36.0	27.0	0.8	11,084
25-29	100.0	99.0	85.9	98.7	59.9	82.3	32.7	52.7	68.3	9.9	40.7	30.6	1.1	8,808
30-34	100.0	99.2	86.6	99.1	58.9	80.2	30.2	51.6	66.5	9.2	40.7	30.7	1.4	7,619
35-39	100.0	99.3	85.7	99.2	57.6	79.4	28.2	49.9	63.4	8.5	40.9	30.0	1.5	6,998
40-49	100.0	99.3	87.0	99.2	54.2	75.2	25.8	46.8	58.2	7.4	40.2	29.5	1.9	9,680
No. of living children														
0	100.0	96.1	83.4	95.1	52.3	79.3	28.7	48.2	65.7	9.6	32.7	24.3	0.6	4,737
1	100.0	98.1	86.2	97.2	59.5	82.1	34.5	54.1	69.5	10.8	41.8	31.4	0.9	5,995
2	100.0	99.1	87.9	98.9	62.6	82.9	33.6	54.4	69.3	11.0	42.6	31.3	1.3	10,462
3	100.0	99.5	86.3	99.3	57.4	80.0	27.9	50.2	64.3	8.1	39.9	29.5	1.4	10,462
4+	100.0	99.1	83.7	99.0	50.9	74.2	22.9	44.5	57.4	5.6	37.8	28.7	1.7	12,533
Residence														
Rural	100.0	98.5	83.6	98.1	49.1	75.0	23.2	44.4	58.3	5.9	36.1	27.1	1.4	34,256
Urban	100.0	99.6	92.5	99.3	82.1	93.7	48.4	68.7	85.2	18.0	51.0	37.2	1.1	9,933
Education														
Non-literate[a]	100.0	98.3	81.1	98.0	43.4	70.0	18.6	38.8	52.2	4.3	33.4	25.0	1.3	25,106
Less than five years	100.0	98.9	87.0	98.5	57.5	83.3	25.7	50.3	64.8	6.5	36.5	27.2	1.5	2,954
5-9 years	100.0	99.2	90.4	98.7	70.3	90.7	37.2	61.7	78.3	10.9	44.4	32.7	1.3	11,487
10 or more years	100.0	99.9	97.0	99.7	92.9	98.2	65.2	80.7	95.4	27.5	61.7	46.3	1.2	4,642
Religion														
Hindu	100.0	98.7	85.2	98.3	55.1	78.5	28.0	49.0	63.3	8.2	39.0	29.0	1.3	41,747
Muslim	100.0	99.5	92.5	99.1	79.6	92.9	42.0	64.6	82.1	13.1	46.4	35.1	1.5	2,050
Christian	100.0	100.0	95.1	100.0	61.0	80.5	38.0	53.0	60.9	18.0	44.4	31.1	0.0	61
Sikh	100.0	100.0	90.5	100.0	81.8	85.2	50.7	64.4	82.0	36.9	50.8	27.7	1.2	81
Buddhist/neo-Buddhist	100.0	100.0	95.0	100.0	68.1	92.6	43.6	56.3	85.0	16.8	75.7	75.6	14.7	41
Jain	100.0	100.0	91.5	99.4	92.1	97.5	67.4	74.9	90.8	29.2	57.6	35.6	1.8	170
Others	100.0	97.4	97.4	97.4	71.1	89.6	28.3	63.7	81.6	10.6	43.0	38.4	0.0	39
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	100.0	99.0	85.0	98.5	54.1	79.7	25.9	48.9	65.4	7.3	38.9	29.4	1.3	6,818
Scheduled tribes	100.0	97.1	78.3	96.8	33.6	62.0	15.0	30.2	41.5	3.7	27.9	19.1	1.9	10,488
Other backward classes	100.0	99.2	87.4	98.9	60.6	83.5	29.8	53.5	69.2	8.3	40.7	30.4	1.1	18,836
Others	100.0	99.5	91.3	99.2	78.7	91.3	47.0	68.0	82.1	16.7	51.9	40.4	1.0	8,047
Wealth index														
Lowest	100.0	97.2	76.2	96.7	31.5	59.5	14.0	31.3	41.5	2.8	27.0	19.2	1.6	10,786
Second	100.0	98.4	82.5	97.9	43.1	73.0	19.4	40.6	53.8	4.4	34.7	24.6	1.5	11,719
Middle	100.0	99.1	85.9	98.8	54.4	81.5	25.5	48.4	64.3	6.4	38.9	29.4	1.3	8,199
Fourth	100.0	99.5	90.1	99.1	69.6	88.5	33.4	58.8	75.8	9.5	43.2	34.2	1.0	6,786
Highest	100.0	99.8	94.5	99.4	88.1	96.2	54.7	73.5	90.0	21.3	55.4	41.0	1.2	6,699
Madhya Pradesh	100.0	98.7	85.6	98.4	56.5	79.2	28.8	49.9	64.4	8.6	39.4	29.4	1.3	44,189

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

TABLE 6.3 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT

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

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal	Other	Number of Women**
Sheopur	100.0	97.0	67.8	96.7	46.1	68.6	34.6	45.3	56.2	4.8	31.2	19.2	1.4	833
Morena	100.0	98.4	77.3	98.0	67.7	78.0	40.2	55.9	72.0	11.3	52.0	33.4	0.8	911
Bhind	100.0	99.2	85.7	98.7	68.9	85.1	30.9	51.0	78.0	9.2	49.7	50.7	0.5	1,155
Gwalior	100.0	97.8	75.5	95.7	64.7	85.6	33.6	49.1	70.5	16.7	34.7	28.0	0.9	928
Datia	100.0	99.2	83.0	99.0	66.6	85.3	24.1	58.5	80.8	6.1	40.7	27.3	0.2	1,125
Shivpuri	100.0	96.8	64.8	95.9	52.0	71.9	14.3	50.4	65.8	4.6	47.4	38.2	1.2	1,023
Guna	100.0	99.6	82.6	99.6	53.0	88.0	31.2	48.0	88.3	4.8	53.0	65.9	0.0	1,102
Tikamgarh	100.0	99.7	87.1	99.6	56.8	81.9	40.3	72.6	77.7	7.5	74.3	61.0	4.1	1,203
Chhatarpur	100.0	100.0	93.8	100.0	68.1	88.3	49.6	76.8	83.7	4.9	80.0	67.6	2.2	993
Panna	100.0	99.7	85.0	99.4	47.9	78.5	30.4	50.0	52.1	6.0	26.9	25.6	0.8	1,028
Sagar	100.0	99.9	91.8	99.7	56.2	81.2	32.5	54.1	60.7	7.9	39.3	15.5	0.5	1,168
Damoh	100.0	96.2	61.0	94.1	31.8	62.5	22.6	29.8	39.0	5.4	12.9	5.3	0.3	950
Satna	100.0	96.7	81.8	96.5	41.8	72.9	34.0	45.8	45.0	10.5	33.8	18.5	0.8	989
Rewa	100.0	99.1	91.7	99.0	70.4	86.3	44.1	70.3	75.6	7.7	38.7	32.8	0.4	1,299
Umaria	100.0	99.7	89.9	99.7	36.5	76.8	20.5	51.0	52.0	3.7	47.5	15.1	1.1	1,160
Shahdol	100.0	99.7	97.5	99.7	61.6	90.0	36.8	65.4	77.1	9.1	52.3	43.5	3.4	1,055
Sidhi	100.0	98.7	93.3	98.5	51.8	74.8	35.3	52.1	64.1	9.6	30.9	30.0	0.6	1,352
Neemuch	100.0	99.9	95.2	99.9	54.5	81.7	21.8	51.0	66.3	6.1	40.2	33.1	0.7	787
Mandsaur	100.0	99.8	88.5	99.8	60.1	79.7	18.5	43.0	65.9	4.4	33.4	19.3	0.2	1,002
Ratlam	100.0	99.9	87.5	99.9	40.6	67.9	29.0	39.9	52.3	3.6	27.1	15.9	0.2	784
Ujjain	100.0	99.8	92.7	99.8	72.2	86.3	27.5	55.1	79.5	13.3	48.7	38.4	0.0	819
Shajapur	100.0	99.4	93.7	99.3	57.0	81.6	20.4	48.2	62.2	12.4	35.9	11.8	1.3	832
Dewas	100.0	99.0	84.6	98.0	55.7	78.1	32.9	49.9	59.3	17.7	25.9	13.3	0.2	970
Jhabua	100.0	89.8	57.3	89.2	24.0	43.4	10.8	18.8	19.5	3.7	34.2	16.6	4.5	866
Dhar	100.0	96.6	77.3	95.9	52.8	67.8	20.4	36.7	50.9	7.8	26.8	15.5	2.1	952
Indore	100.0	98.4	82.9	97.2	73.9	90.6	40.9	54.6	74.6	14.8	35.6	17.5	0.8	858
West Nimar	100.0	99.9	94.4	99.9	67.7	85.1	22.3	39.4	72.0	6.5	36.7	37.7	0.2	1,428
Barwani	100.0	97.1	65.4	96.5	32.0	50.5	12.8	22.7	34.7	4.0	8.1	8.8	2.8	937
East Nimar	100.0	100.0	95.4	100.0	74.0	91.5	23.6	42.6	81.9	12.4	48.5	46.3	0.9	947
Rajgarh	100.0	100.0	87.2	99.8	55.7	79.4	17.2	45.6	74.5	1.4	30.9	22.6	0.9	1,026
Vidisha	100.0	99.9	87.1	99.6	74.8	88.8	26.9	57.0	84.5	8.4	37.4	28.6	1.6	1,087
Bhopal	100.0	99.5	95.9	99.4	85.0	94.3	54.7	67.7	87.9	30.1	61.0	46.3	0.5	771

Contd….

TABLE 6.3   AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT—*Continued*

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal	Other	Number of Women**
Sehore	100.0	99.6	93.9	99.5	67.1	91.3	22.5	58.8	70.8	6.2	48.0	55.4	0.4	1,118
Raisen	100.0	99.1	79.7	98.8	51.5	79.9	20.2	40.3	49.5	12.7	28.0	18.6	0.3	1,015
Betul	100.0	99.8	92.6	99.4	48.8	78.4	15.3	28.4	54.9	3.3	42.0	20.7	8.2	960
Harda	100.0	99.1	87.9	98.8	67.6	85.2	33.3	52.5	67.5	10.9	41.4	33.8	3.8	901
Hoshangabad	100.0	99.7	90.3	99.2	64.5	83.7	31.5	53.2	74.2	12.5	25.4	19.0	1.3	800
Katni	100.0	98.5	85.2	98.2	49.7	77.9	38.8	53.3	48.5	14.0	26.8	18.2	0.7	902
Jabalpur	100.0	99.9	97.1	99.9	71.7	86.3	48.2	64.2	74.5	8.7	48.7	30.3	0.1	810
Narsimhapu	100.0	99.9	89.8	99.8	63.5	81.8	27.9	57.3	75.0	12.1	36.5	32.2	0.0	829
Dindori	100.0	90.3	62.7	88.7	14.5	44.2	7.7	17.3	17.6	5.8	11.2	5.5	1.1	895
Mandla	100.0	97.5	78.1	96.8	28.7	59.3	19.6	28.0	29.5	10.6	23.8	6.1	0.8	921
Chhindwara	100.0	99.9	92.9	99.9	52.5	78.9	37.6	57.2	65.7	6.9	45.1	25.2	0.5	984
Seoni	100.0	99.6	87.4	99.3	42.3	79.0	20.8	44.6	55.7	3.0	43.7	26.2	0.4	838
Balaghat	100.0	100.0	98.3	100.0	63.7	86.5	29.0	50.6	72.5	7.2	51.4	38.7	6.0	876
Madhya Pradesh	100.0	98.7	85.6	98.4	56.5	79.2	28.8	49.9	64.4	8.6	39.4	29.4	1.3	44,189

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

TABLE 6.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom /Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal	Other	Number of Women**
Age group														
15 - 19	14.7	9.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.2	6.2	0.0	5.6	3.0	0.0	2,535
20 - 24	34.2	27.6	0.3	13.3	0.9	5.7	0.3	0.4	11.0	0.1	7.9	4.3	0.1	8,549
25 - 29	62.6	57.3	1.0	41.5	2.0	8.7	0.6	0.7	12.7	0.2	9.0	4.9	0.1	8,808
30 - 34	77.1	73.2	1.4	60.9	2.5	7.3	0.6	0.5	10.7	0.2	9.2	4.7	0.4	7,619
35 - 39	80.3	76.8	1.5	68.5	2.9	5.7	0.4	0.6	8.3	0.1	8.7	3.9	0.4	6,998
40 - 44	79.2	75.5	1.7	69.1	3.1	3.8	0.4	0.4	6.1	0.1	8.4	3.5	0.4	5,302
45 – 49	76.1	72.4	3.3	65.8	2.3	3.1	0.2	0.3	3.3	0.1	8.9	3.2	0.4	4,378
No. of living children														
0	11.4	7.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.2	5.7	0.0	4.1	2.3	0.1	4,737
1	34.1	26.2	0.4	5.8	1.5	6.5	0.4	0.6	15.3	0.2	9.2	5.0	0.0	5,995
2	69.9	64.7	1.5	48.9	3.7	8.3	0.6	0.6	13.1	0.2	9.6	5.0	0.2	10,462
3	81.6	78.3	1.7	69.6	2.3	6.2	0.5	0.5	8.0	0.2	8.4	4.1	0.3	10,462
4+	75.0	70.9	1.6	64.2	1.7	5.0	0.4	0.4	5.4	0.1	8.9	3.7	0.5	12,533
Residence														
Rural	60.9	56.4	1.3	48.9	1.0	4.5	0.3	0.4	5.9	0.1	7.8	3.7	0.3	34,256
Urban	70.1	64.9	1.2	40.9	5.7	10.5	0.8	0.9	20.6	0.4	10.9	5.6	0.2	9,933
Education														
Non-literate[a]	63.0	58.6	1.4	53.3	0.7	3.2	0.2	0.3	3.9	0.1	7.3	3.1	0.3	25,106
Less than five years	66.0	62.2	1.6	53.2	1.4	6.6	0.4	0.5	7.1	0.1	8.6	4.0	0.3	2,954
5-9 years	59.8	54.6	0.8	40.2	2.7	8.5	0.5	0.7	12.5	0.2	9.2	5.0	0.2	11,487
10 or more years	69.0	62.9	1.3	26.5	8.4	13.0	1.2	0.9	31.5	0.5	12.8	7.8	0.2	4,642
Religion														
Hindu	62.8	58.1	1.3	47.8	1.9	5.5	0.4	0.5	8.5	0.2	8.5	4.1	0.3	41,747
Muslim	63.4	58.6	0.6	32.8	5.2	11.9	0.9	0.5	20.9	0.1	8.5	4.9	0.5	2,050
Christian	70.8	63.9	3.2	49.3	4.7	11.4	1.6	1.7	16.2	1.8	15.0	3.1	0.0	61
Sikh	70.3	65.4	0.0	34.7	12.5	17.2	1.2	3.7	22.5	1.2	12.1	3.5	1.2	81
Buddhist/neo-Buddhist	75.2	70.3	7.7	48.4	0.0	9.7	0.0	2.5	12.1	0.0	9.9	5.0	2.6	41
Jain	79.4	75.9	4.3	35.2	11.7	3.4	0.7	0.6	37.0	0.0	12.0	8.2	0.0	170
Others	84.4	74.3	0.0	51.4	7.6	7.4	0.0	2.5	20.5	0.0	4.7	5.4	0.0	39
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	61.6	56.3	1.5	47.1	1.3	4.5	0.3	0.6	7.2	0.1	9.0	4.0	0.3	6,818
Scheduled tribes	53.6	49.6	1.7	44.2	0.4	3.2	0.2	0.2	3.3	0.1	5.9	2.3	0.5	10,488
Other backward classes	65.1	60.6	0.9	49.7	1.8	6.4	0.4	0.5	9.6	0.1	8.7	4.4	0.2	18,836
Others	71.2	65.9	1.4	44.8	5.5	9.1	0.8	0.8	17.8	0.3	11.0	6.2	0.2	8,047
Wealth index														
Lowest	53.2	48.7	1.5	44.2	0.3	2.6	0.1	0.3	2.7	0.1	6.7	2.7	0.4	10,786
Second	58.1	53.4	1.4	47.8	0.4	3.4	0.2	0.3	3.6	0.1	7.3	3.1	0.3	11,719
Middle	63.0	58.7	1.2	51.1	0.8	4.5	0.3	0.4	6.3	0.1	7.7	3.9	0.2	8,199
Fourth	66.8	62.0	1.1	49.9	2.1	7.0	0.4	0.6	10.1	0.1	9.2	4.8	0.2	6,786
Highest	75.3	70.0	1.2	42.1	7.2	12.5	1.1	0.9	25.0	0.5	12.0	6.5	0.2	6,699
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	63.0	58.3	1.3	47.1	2.1	5.8	0.4	0.5	9.2	0.2	8.5	4.1	0.3	44,189
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	61.5	56.7	1.0	45.0	2.0	6.1	0.4	0.5	9.9	0.2	8.4	4.2	0.3	39,811

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

TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ Nirodh	Rhythm method	With-drawal	Other	Number of Women**
Age group												
15 - 19	8.0	5.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.3	2.1	0.6	0.0	2,535
20 - 24	24.8	21.6	0.3	13.3	0.5	2.0	0.2	5.2	2.3	0.9	0.0	8,549
25 - 29	55.7	52.5	0.7	41.5	0.7	3.0	0.2	6.1	2.3	0.9	0.0	8,808
30 - 34	74.1	70.8	1.1	61.1	0.7	2.1	0.2	5.4	2.4	0.7	0.0	7,619
35 - 39	78.0	74.9	1.1	68.5	0.5	1.3	0.1	3.3	2.1	0.7	0.0	6,998
40 - 44	76.5	74.0	1.4	69.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	2.3	1.8	0.5	0.0	5,302
45 – 49	72.2	70.3	3.0	65.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.3	0.0	4,378
No. of living children												
No children	4.5	2.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	2.2	1.2	0.4	0.0	4,737
1 child	23.5	19.2	0.4	5.8	0.7	2.7	0.2	9.2	3.1	1.2	0.0	5,995
1 son	26.7	21.8	0.4	8.1	0.9	2.7	0.2	9.2	3.3	1.5	0.0	3,374
No sons	19.4	15.8	0.4	2.8	0.4	2.6	0.2	9.3	2.9	0.7	0.0	2,621
2 children	64.3	60.6	1.2	48.9	1.1	2.7	0.2	6.3	2.7	1.0	0.0	10,462
1 or more sons	69.6	66.0	1.3	54.6	1.1	2.6	0.2	6.0	2.6	1.0	0.0	9,132
No sons	27.6	23.2	0.8	9.3	0.6	3.8	0.4	8.3	3.2	0.9	0.0	1,330
3 children	78.3	76.1	1.3	69.8	0.4	1.3	0.1	3.0	1.5	0.6	0.0	10,462
1 or more sons	81.1	79.0	1.3	73.0	0.4	1.3	0.1	2.8	1.3	0.6	0.0	9,850
No sons	33.0	29.1	1.0	18.2	0.2	2.8	0.9	6.0	3.4	0.3	0.0	612
4+ children	71.9	69.0	1.3	64.2	0.2	1.1	0.1	1.9	2.1	0.5	0.0	12,533
1 or more sons	73.4	70.5	1.3	65.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.8	2.0	0.5	0.0	12,110
No sons	29.4	25.5	0.9	16.6	0.2	2.3	0.0	4.9	3.5	0.2	0.0	423
Residence												
Rural	56.5	53.9	1.0	48.9	0.3	1.1	0.1	2.3	1.9	0.6	0.0	34,256
Urban	62.3	58.2	1.0	40.9	1.3	3.5	0.3	11.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	9,933
Education												
Non-literate[a]	59.5	57.1	1.1	53.3	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.5	1.7	0.5	0.0	25,106
Less than five years	61.5	59.0	1.2	53.3	0.1	1.6	0.1	2.5	1.9	0.6	0.0	2,954
5-9 years	53.1	49.6	0.7	40.2	0.5	2.4	0.2	5.4	2.5	0.9	0.0	11,487
10 or more years	58.1	52.8	1.2	26.4	2.5	4.7	0.4	17.4	3.7	1.5	0.0	4,642
Religion												
Hindu	57.8	54.9	1.0	47.9	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.7	0.0	41,747
Muslim	55.9	52.2	0.4	32.8	1.2	4.8	0.3	0.1	2.4	1.2	0.0	2,050
Christian	65.7	59.0	1.6	49.3	3.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	61
Sikh	63.2	59.5	0.0	34.7	5.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	81
Buddhist/neo-Buddhist	65.3	60.7	7.7	48.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	41
Jain	70.8	63.7	4.3	35.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	2.4	0.0	170
Others	81.8	74.3	0.0	51.4	2.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	2.8	0.0	39

Contd …

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ Nirodh	Rhythm method	With-drawal	Other	Number of women**
Castes/tribes												
Scheduled castes	56.2	53.1	1.2	47.1	0.3	1.1	0.2	3.1	2.3	0.7	0.0	6,818
Scheduled tribes	50.2	48.0	1.5	44.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.0	10,488
Other backward classes	59.8	57.0	0.7	49.7	0.4	1.8	0.1	4.2	2.0	0.7	0.0	18,836
Others	64.4	60.2	1.1	44.8	1.5	3.1	0.3	9.3	3.1	1.1	0.0	8,047
Wealth index												
Lowest	49.4	47.0	1.3	44.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.5	0.0	10,786
Second	54.2	51.6	1.2	47.8	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.4	1.9	0.5	0.0	11,719
Middle	58.7	56.1	0.9	51.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	2.4	1.9	0.6	0.0	8,199
Fourth	61.1	58.1	0.8	50.0	0.5	2.1	0.2	4.3	2.2	0.8	0.0	6,786
Highest	66.9	62.5	1.0	42.1	1.7	4.0	0.3	13.1	3.2	1.2	0.0	6,699
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	57.8	54.8	1.0	47.1	0.5	1.7	0.1	4.2	2.1	0.7	0.0	44,189
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	56.2	53.1	0.8	45.1	0.5	1.8	0.2	4.6	2.2	0.8	0.0	39,811

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

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

TABLE 6.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHOD

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

Background characteristics	IUD				Pill		Condom/*Nirodh*	
	< 2 years	2-3 years	4 or more years	Number of IUD users**	> 6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months	Number of condom/ *Nirodh* users
Age group								
15 - 19	*	*	*	1	17.7	12	34.9	83
20 - 24	72.3	24.9	2.8	42	43.5	184	49.6	449
25 - 29	42.7	50.2	7.2	62	63.1	283	66.7	543
30 - 34	30.9	32.1	37.0	54	72.9	174	79.7	415
35 - 39	31.0	17.7	51.3	33	73.7	102	89.0	229
40 - 44	(18.2)	(28.7)	(53.1)	17	79.9	36	91.1	122
45 - 49	*	*	*	8	(68.3)	13	86.0	39
No. of living children								
0	nc	nc	nc	0	(49.4)	18	42.8	103
1	57.8	31.4	10.8	42	52.7	173	60.4	557
2	41.3	30.9	27.8	111	65.8	306	75.3	662
3	32.9	37.2	29.8	45	64.8	152	71.2	315
4+	(16.0)	(31.4)	(52.6)	19	64.8	155	78.1	243
Residence								
Rural	42.3	34.7	23.0	87	60.0	425	58.9	779
Urban	39.1	30.7	30.2	130	64.8	379	75.7	1,101
Education								
Non-literate[a]	40.7	25.4	33.9	38	64.4	210	61.6	376
Less than five years	*	*	*	3	49.0	49	72.7	74
5-9 years	34.6	40.6	24.8	60	60.6	307	64.8	617
10 or more years	41.5	31.5	27.0	116	65.1	238	74.7	813
Religion								
Hindu	45.0	31.4	23.6	180	60.8	691	66.6	1,561
Muslim	20.1	41.0	38.9	26	70.8	104	78.6	262
Christian	*	*	*	2	*	1	*	2
Sikh	*	*	*	4	*	5	(78.9)	11
Buddhist/neo-Buddhist	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	0	*	2
Jain	*	*	*	4	nc	0	85.6	37
Others	*	*	*	1	*	3	*	5
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	(29.1)	(41.5)	(29.4)	17	55.9	89	58.3	214
Scheduled tribes	(54.3)	(27.1)	(18.5)	11	51.4	94	46.8	119
Other backward classes	44.3	33.5	22.1	69	65.2	355	67.7	798
Others	38.4	31.0	30.6	120	63.9	266	76.3	749
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	7	53.2	60	53.9	96
Second	*	*	*	16	51.9	122	53.0	187
Middle	(46.8)	(23.5)	(29.7)	21	57.4	135	53.5	251
Fourth	41.3	41.7	17.0	40	61.1	178	68.9	386
Highest	39.3	30.9	29.8	133	67.9	309	74.5	960
Madhya Pradesh	40.4	32.3	27.3	217	62.2	804	68.8	1,880

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

TABLE 6.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

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

Background characteristics	Age at the time of sterilization						Total[1]	Mean age of sterilization	Number of Women**
	<20	20 -24	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 +			
Years since sterilization									
<2	1.5	30.5	41.7	16.4	7.1	2.8	100.0	27.2	2,842
2-3	2.4	28.6	39.7	19.2	7.3	2.8	100.0	27.5	2,665
4-5	2.2	25.4	37.8	22.8	8.1	3.7	100.0	27.9	3,238
6-7	2.8	27.2	37.6	21.2	9.0	2.1	100.0	27.8	2,428
8-9	2.3	24.8	36.4	24.9	9.9	1.6	100.0	28.0	2,132
10+	4.0	28.6	41.7	20.7	5.0	0.0	100.0	26.6	7,726
No. of living children									
0	(12.7)	(18.6)	(24.9)	(24.9)	(18.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(27.5)	17
1	12.3	40.1	29.2	12.0	4.1	2.2	100.0	25.1	368
2	7.0	47.1	33.4	9.7	2.2	0.7	100.0	24.7	5,241
3	2.2	32.2	44.9	16.1	3.8	0.7	100.0	26.4	7,433
4+	0.4	10.9	39.8	32.4	13.2	3.3	100.0	29.8	8,204
Residence									
Rural	3.1	28.5	39.1	20.5	7.1	1.7	100.0	27.2	17,087
Urban	1.9	24.8	42.9	21.9	6.8	1.7	100.0	27.6	4,176
Education									
Non-literate[a]	2.8	24.6	38.9	23.0	8.5	2.2	100.0	27.8	13,665
Less than five years	4.3	31.2	42.1	17.6	3.8	1.0	100.0	26.3	1,610
5-9 years	3.0	37.1	40.3	15.0	4.1	0.6	100.0	26.1	4,703
10 or more years	1.3	23.8	45.3	22.2	6.0	1.4	100.0	27.6	1,285
Religion									
Hindu	2.9	28.0	39.8	20.6	7.0	1.7	100.0	27.3	20,415
Muslim	2.4	23.5	42.3	22.5	6.7	2.7	100.0	27.7	679
Christian	0.0	29.1	26.3	35.1	3.0	6.5	100.0	28.9	31
Sikh	0.0	25.5	41.9	11.1	18.2	3.4	100.0	28.7	28
Buddhist/neo-Buddhist	(0.0)	(8.7)	(56.5)	(30.4)	(4.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(27.9)	23
Jain	0.0	19.6	41.6	29.9	7.5	1.5	100.0	28.7	67
Others	(0.0)	(20.0)	(35.0)	(40.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(28.7)	20
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	2.8	25.4	39.3	22.0	8.9	1.5	100.0	27.6	3,290
Scheduled tribes	3.1	24.9	39.0	22.1	8.2	2.6	100.0	27.7	4,800
Other backward classes	2.8	30.3	39.8	19.4	6.2	1.4	100.0	27.0	9,483
Others	2.8	27.2	41.3	21.3	5.9	1.5	100.0	27.2	3,690
Wealth index									
Lowest	3.1	24.3	38.8	22.8	8.7	2.4	100.0	27.8	4,905
Second	2.4	25.8	38.9	22.5	8.4	2.0	100.0	27.7	5,877
Middle	3.0	29.0	39.4	20.4	6.7	1.6	100.0	27.1	4,311
Fourth	3.3	31.9	40.2	17.7	5.6	1.3	100.0	26.7	3,371
Highest	2.7	27.7	42.3	20.5	5.6	1.3	100.0	27.1	2,799
Madhya Pradesh	2.9	27.8	39.8	20.8	7.0	1.7	100.0	27.3	21,263

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT

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

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ Nirodh	Rhythm method	With-drawal	Other	Number of Women**
Sheopur	43.5	41.1	0.0	38.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	2.2	1.6	0.4	0.0	833
Morena	54.1	48.0	0.0	40.9	0.4	1.2	0.0	5.5	5.9	0.2	0.0	911
Bhind	57.4	50.3	0.1	41.8	0.3	1.2	0.1	6.6	4.0	3.1	0.0	1,155
Gwalior	55.0	51.7	0.5	41.0	0.5	1.3	0.4	7.7	2.2	1.0	0.0	928
Datia	61.1	56.6	0.1	49.1	0.5	1.5	0.2	5.1	2.8	1.6	0.0	1,125
Shivpuri	53.4	47.5	0.1	39.4	0.6	1.3	0.0	6.0	4.8	0.7	0.0	1,023
Guna	51.3	49.0	0.3	42.8	0.2	0.9	0.3	4.5	0.4	1.9	0.0	1,102
Tikamgarh	60.0	55.4	0.2	50.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	4.1	3.3	1.2	0.0	1,203
Chhatarpur	51.1	44.0	0.0	39.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	3.9	5.6	1.4	0.0	993
Panna	53.1	51.3	0.2	46.8	0.7	1.0	0.1	2.4	1.3	0.5	0.0	1,028
Sagar	55.0	51.2	0.4	44.0	0.1	3.4	0.1	3.2	3.0	0.6	0.0	1,168
Damoh	69.1	68.7	0.1	62.9	0.7	2.0	0.3	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	950
Satna	51.2	48.1	2.3	41.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	2.7	2.3	0.8	0.0	989
Rewa	47.2	45.4	2.0	39.9	1.2	0.3	0.1	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.0	1,299
Umaria	49.1	45.2	0.8	40.7	0.5	1.3	0.0	1.8	3.5	0.3	0.0	1,160
Shahdol	50.2	47.1	3.0	42.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	1.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	1,055
Sidhi	40.5	37.1	2.0	31.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.6	1.8	1.0	0.0	1,352
Neemuch	57.3	52.2	1.5	43.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	6.4	4.5	0.5	0.0	787
Mandsaur	59.9	56.0	1.7	46.8	0.2	0.8	0.1	6.3	2.9	1.0	0.0	1,002
Ratlam	59.8	57.9	1.1	50.2	0.4	1.8	0.0	4.3	1.4	0.4	0.0	784
Ujjain	67.5	63.8	0.7	50.4	0.8	2.3	0.1	9.3	2.3	1.4	0.0	819
Shajapur	59.6	57.4	1.0	47.9	0.5	1.9	0.0	5.6	1.6	0.4	0.0	832
Dewas	66.6	65.7	2.0	54.3	0.8	3.4	0.1	4.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	970
Jhabua	47.1	42.0	0.3	39.5	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.8	4.2	0.7	0.0	866
Dhar	59.6	58.4	0.7	50.9	1.0	1.9	0.1	3.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	952
Indore	64.3	62.4	0.2	47.1	2.1	3.1	0.2	10.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	858
West Nimar	67.8	66.5	0.6	59.2	0.4	2.4	0.1	3.8	1.0	0.2	0.0	1,428
Barwani	48.0	47.5	0.9	42.9	0.8	1.5	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	937
East Nimar	64.3	62.7	0.1	54.1	0.6	2.8	0.5	4.3	1.3	0.4	0.0	947
Rajgarh	51.0	46.1	0.5	39.9	0.2	1.0	0.0	4.4	3.3	1.2	0.0	1,026
Vidisha	57.2	54.5	0.4	41.8	0.4	2.3	0.0	9.6	2.1	0.5	0.0	1,087
Bhopal	60.4	57.5	1.5	36.6	1.1	4.6	0.8	12.5	2.3	0.6	0.0	771
Sehore	62.6	60.8	0.6	50.2	0.6	3.6	0.0	5.6	1.6	0.2	0.0	1,118
Raisen	55.1	51.6	0.4	42.6	0.8	2.4	0.2	5.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	1,015
Betul	67.1	62.7	1.8	57.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	2.3	3.4	0.6	0.0	960
Harda	64.2	60.9	0.7	48.8	0.4	4.6	0.0	6.1	3.1	0.3	0.0	901
Hoshangabad	65.5	63.9	3.0	50.7	0.5	3.2	0.1	6.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	800
Katni	53.1	51.2	0.6	46.5	0.2	1.1	0.4	2.1	1.4	0.4	0.0	902
Jabalpur	68.6	65.8	0.4	57.0	1.3	3.2	0.0	3.9	2.3	0.5	0.0	810
Narsimhapu	67.6	65.9	0.5	61.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	3.1	1.0	0.7	0.0	829
Dindori	56.6	55.1	1.9	51.1	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	895
Mandla	63.9	61.9	3.7	54.8	0.5	1.3	0.2	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	921
Chhindwara	61.0	58.8	0.9	54.1	0.4	1.1	0.1	2.1	1.6	0.5	0.0	984
Seoni	65.0	62.8	0.9	59.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.9	1.6	0.4	0.0	838
Balaghat	61.3	58.2	6.3	48.5	0.1	1.0	0.2	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.0	876
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	57.8	54.8	1.0	47.1	0.5	1.7	0.1	4.2	2.1	0.7	0.0	44,189
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) †	56.2	53.1	0.8	45.1	0.5	1.8	0.2	4.6	2.2	0.8	0.0	39,811

Note: IUD= Intra Uterine Device. ECP = Emergency contraceptive pills.
** Unweighted cases. † Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

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

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Govern-ment[2]	Private[3]	Other[4]	Total[1]		Govern-ment[5]	Private[6]	Other[7]	Total[1]	
Age group										
15 - 19	26.2	41.3	32.5	100.0	96	94.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	38
20 - 24	28.7	29.6	41.7	100.0	645	96.1	3.5	0.4	100.0	1,156
25 - 29	25.7	30.6	43.7	100.0	844	95.8	3.8	0.4	100.0	3,714
30 - 34	20.7	33.8	45.5	100.0	599	95.6	4.1	0.3	100.0	4,737
35 - 39	22.8	35.3	42.0	100.0	336	94.7	4.9	0.5	100.0	4,870
40 - 44	13.3	34.3	52.5	100.0	166	95.6	4.1	0.3	100.0	3,734
45 – 49	18.9	30.0	51.1	100.0	53	95.3	4.3	0.4	100.0	3,014
No. of living children										
0	26.7	35.2	38.0	100.0	121	(77.3)	(16.6)	(6.1)	100.0	17
1	22.3	32.5	45.2	100.0	743	91.3	8.2	0.6	100.0	368
2	20.8	32.3	46.9	100.0	984	93.2	6.5	0.3	100.0	5,241
3	26.4	32.3	41.3	100.0	479	95.5	4.0	0.4	100.0	7,433
4+	31.6	30.5	37.9	100.0	412	96.9	2.7	0.4	100.0	8,204
Residence										
Rural	35.4	28.9	35.7	100.0	1,237	96.8	2.8	0.4	100.0	17,087
Urban	14.6	35.0	50.4	100.0	1,502	89.5	9.9	0.6	100.0	4,176
Education										
Non-literate[a]	37.6	25.9	36.5	100.0	611	97.5	2.1	0.4	100.0	13,665
Less than five years	28.6	27.6	43.8	100.0	127	96.1	3.7	0.2	100.0	1,610
5-9 years	25.6	30.7	43.8	100.0	942	93.5	6.0	0.5	100.0	4,703
10 or more years	14.4	37.8	47.8	100.0	1,059	79.0	20.4	0.6	100.0	1,285
Religion										
Hindu	25.1	31.9	43.0	100.0	2,305	95.7	3.9	0.4	100.0	20,415
Muslim	19.8	34.4	45.8	100.0	368	90.8	8.8	0.5	100.0	679
Christian	*	*	*	100.0	3	84.1	15.9	0.0	100.0	31
Sikh	(12.4)	(17.5)	(70.0)	100.0	16	89.8	10.2	0.0	100.0	28
Buddhist/neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	100.0	2	(91.3)	(8.7)	(0.0)	100.0	23
Jain	11.1	34.1	54.8	100.0	37	66.9	31.6	1.5	100.0	67
Others	*	*	*	100.0	8	(85.0)	(10.0)	(5.0)	100.0	20
Castes/tribes										
Scheduled castes	30.8	27.6	41.6	100.0	311	97.2	2.4	0.4	100.0	3,290
Scheduled tribes	53.4	17.4	29.2	100.0	216	98.4	1.3	0.3	100.0	4,800
Other backward classes	23.4	32.3	44.3	100.0	1,177	95.4	4.3	0.3	100.0	9,483
Others	16.7	36.5	46.8	100.0	1,035	89.9	9.3	0.8	100.0	3,690
Wealth index										
Lowest	49.2	18.3	32.5	100.0	163	98.8	1.0	0.2	100.0	4,905
Second	46.1	21.3	32.6	100.0	317	98.6	1.1	0.2	100.0	5,877
Middle	36.3	28.0	35.7	100.0	400	97.8	1.8	0.4	100.0	4,311
Fourth	28.5	31.7	39.8	100.0	578	94.7	4.8	0.5	100.0	3,371
Highest	13.8	36.3	49.9	100.0	1,281	84.9	14.3	0.8	100.0	2,799
Madhya Pradesh	24.1	32.2	43.7	100.0	2,739	95.4	4.2	0.4	100.0	21,263

Note: Spacing methods includes, Pill (Daily/Weekly), condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting methods includes, Male sterilization and female sterilization.
( ) 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

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

District	Received cash benefits	Cash benefits received			Total[1]	Number of Women**
		At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
Sheopur	54.8	88.1	11.4	0.6	100.0	315
Morena	58.4	96.3	2.3	1.4	100.0	366
Bhind	79.5	93.8	3.4	2.9	100.0	493
Gwalior	63.4	90.9	7.9	1.2	100.0	401
Datia	82.9	96.9	1.7	1.3	100.0	560
Shivpuri	69.5	91.8	3.9	4.3	100.0	404
Guna	83.8	93.7	4.8	1.5	100.0	493
Tikamgarh	83.4	92.3	7.5	0.2	100.0	614
Chhatarpur	85.4	90.1	9.6	0.3	100.0	391
Panna	91.7	86.5	12.4	1.1	100.0	485
Sagar	84.2	88.5	10.8	0.7	100.0	527
Damoh	87.7	97.7	1.9	0.4	100.0	534
Satna	85.6	95.7	2.7	1.6	100.0	435
Rewa	81.4	99.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	558
Umaria	91.7	97.7	2.0	0.2	100.0	475
Shahdol	91.6	94.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	487
Sidhi	88.4	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	468
Neemuch	63.1	98.2	0.9	0.9	100.0	352
Mandsaur	67.9	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	488
Ratlam	72.8	97.3	1.0	1.7	100.0	396
Ujjain	66.9	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	422
Shajapur	78.2	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	409
Dewas	62.4	96.5	2.0	1.5	100.0	556
Jhabua	80.9	97.1	2.5	0.4	100.0	366
Dhar	61.1	93.0	5.7	1.3	100.0	485
Indore	52.9	97.2	1.9	0.9	100.0	441
West Nimar	70.2	95.2	4.7	0.2	100.0	855
Barwani	80.1	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	422
East Nimar	56.2	91.4	8.6	0.0	100.0	511
Rajgarh	71.7	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	415
Vidisha	65.9	98.7	1.0	0.3	100.0	459
Bhopal	79.5	97.9	1.7	0.4	100.0	291
Sehore	82.7	98.7	0.9	0.4	100.0	565
Raisen	85.9	97.1	2.1	0.8	100.0	443
Betul	82.0	98.9	0.6	0.4	100.0	565
Harda	81.3	96.4	3.0	0.5	100.0	455
Hoshangabad	79.3	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	421
Katni	83.6	95.3	4.7	0.0	100.0	415
Jabalpur	84.5	90.1	9.9	0.0	100.0	474
Narsimhapu	89.3	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	508
Dindori	92.9	94.4	5.4	0.2	100.0	475
Mandla	91.2	90.8	8.6	0.6	100.0	543
Chhindwara	92.0	97.8	1.8	0.4	100.0	540
Seoni	91.2	91.9	6.8	1.3	100.0	506
Balaghat	88.1	96.4	2.1	1.4	100.0	479
Madhya Pradesh	78.5	95.5	3.8	0.7	100.0	21,263

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

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

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

Health problems/side effect	Type of method		
	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill
Women who were informed about the side effects before adoption of the method	33.2	44.6	33.2
Women who had side effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	18.7	10.6	11.4
Number of current users**	20,811	217	804
Type of health problems/side effects[1]			
Weakness/inability to work	50.5	(35.5)	32.1
Body ache/ backache	57.5	(34.4)	24.6
Abdominal pain	54.1	(31.5)	14.7
Weight gain	6.8	(4.6)	3.2
Dizziness	30.4	(9.2)	42.9
Nausea/vomiting	12.5	(4.4)	21.0
Fever	16.2	(4.4)	8.0
Breast tenderness	6.2	(4.4)	4.7
Irregular periods	17.6	(43.0)	29.9
Excessive bleeding	9.8	(30.7)	9.9
Spotting	2.2	(13.4)	9.9
Amenorrhoea	1.0	(0.0)	2.3
Cramps	8.2	(4.4)	7.9
Scrotum swelling	2.6	(4.2)	4.6
Decreased libido	3.6	(0.0)	5.6
Rashes/allergy	2.9	(4.2)	4.5
Infection	1.8	(0.0)	2.2
Others	18.1	(0.0)	12.1
Number of users with side effects**	3,904	23	91
Percentage of women received treatment	62.3	(52.2)	(31.9)
Source of treatments			
Government health facility	44.2	(33.4)	38.3
Private health facility	54.1	(66.6)	51.1
Other	1.6	(0.0)	10.5
Number of women with treatment taken**	2,432	12	29

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

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TABLE 6.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

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

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of Women**
	Fertility related[1]	Side effect related	Others[2]	
Age group				
15 - 19	81.9	5.3	12.8	170
20 - 24	84.8	5.4	9.8	790
25 - 29	75.3	9.6	15.1	616
30 - 34	67.5	11.0	21.6	236
35 - 39	44.3	18.4	37.3	158
40 - 44	32.1	24.0	44.0	105
45 - 49	31.8	21.0	47.2	100
No. of living children				
0	87.0	4.5	8.5	316
1	83.6	5.4	11.0	623
2	66.9	13.0	20.1	562
3	65.7	10.1	24.2	326
4+	52.3	16.7	31.1	348
Residence				
Rural	73.4	8.9	17.7	1,455
Urban	69.5	11.5	19.1	720
Education				
Non-literate[a]	72.2	8.9	18.9	822
Less than five years	71.0	15.9	13.1	132
5-9 years	73.1	9.0	17.9	747
10 or more years	70.6	10.7	18.7	474
Religion				
Hindu	72.5	9.6	17.9	2,007
Muslim	69.1	11.4	19.5	140
Christian	*	*	*	4
Sikh	*	*	*	6
Buddhist/neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	3
Jain	(64.3)	(7.1)	(28.6)	14
Others	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	76.1	7.4	16.5	340
Scheduled tribes	72.4	9.5	18.1	355
Other backward classes	73.4	9.8	16.8	956
Others	67.0	11.3	21.7	524
Wealth index				
Lowest	72.1	7.9	20.0	398
Second	74.5	8.5	17.0	443
Middle	76.2	8.2	15.6	378
Fourth	75.1	8.9	16.0	429
Highest	66.0	13.0	21.0	527
Madhya Pradesh	72.1	9.7	18.2	2,175

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* 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] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

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TABLE 6.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE

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

| Background Characteristics | Future intention to use[1] | | Want to use any family planning method | | | Number of non-users** |
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
Age group						
15 - 19	2.2	17.5	12.6	13.2	74.2	2,333
20 - 24	1.7	23.8	22.8	16.5	60.6	6,426
25 - 29	1.4	31.4	35.8	20.5	43.8	3,901
30 - 34	0.7	26.6	39.5	20.0	40.5	1,969
35 - 39	0.8	15.4	43.7	18.2	38.1	1,539
40 - 44	0.4	3.6	48.4	16.4	35.2	1,249
45 - 49	0.1	1.9	62.2	12.4	25.4	1,220
No. of living children						
0	1.0	8.9	5.2	6.3	88.6	4,523
1	2.4	21.3	10.6	16.3	73.1	4,582
2	1.0	31.1	33.8	19.4	46.8	3,733
3	1.0	31.0	43.7	22.8	33.5	2,271
4+	0.9	21.3	51.4	20.3	28.3	3,528
Residence						
Rural	1.2	22.2	28.8	17.9	53.3	14,914
Urban	1.7	18.3	31.8	17.6	50.6	3,723
Education						
Non-literate[a]	0.6	20.3	31.4	19.0	49.5	10,183
Less than five years	1.2	24.7	30.7	16.2	53.2	1,138
5-9 years	2.2	23.3	27.0	17.5	55.5	5,379
10 or more years	2.9	20.3	26.3	14.5	59.1	1,937
Religion						
Hindu	1.3	21.6	29.3	17.8	52.9	17,614
Muslim	1.8	16.8	36.0	18.2	45.8	901
Christian	(0.0)	(47.6)	(30.0)	(20.0)	(50.0)	21
Sikh	0.0	31.9	0.0	9.7	90.3	30
Buddhist/neo-Buddhist	(0.0)	(14.3)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(75.0)	14
Jain	0.0	18.3	0.0	27.9	72.1	50
Others	*	*	*	*	*	7
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	1.1	22.8	29.5	19.6	51.0	2,986
Scheduled tribes	0.9	21.5	27.0	20.0	53.0	5,223
Other backward classes	1.4	21.5	31.8	15.7	52.6	7,564
Others	2.2	19.8	27.1	18.0	55.0	2,864
Wealth index						
Lowest	0.6	22.0	29.5	20.1	50.4	5,426
Second	0.8	22.3	29.9	17.6	52.5	5,199
Middle	1.6	21.7	30.5	17.6	51.9	3,262
Fourth	1.9	21.6	28.8	16.1	55.1	2,574
Highest	2.2	18.5	27.3	17.0	55.6	2,176
Madhya Pradesh	1.3	21.4	29.4	17.8	52.8	18,637

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

TABLE 6.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE

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

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method [1]	15.8	16.3	13.9
Number of Non-users **	18,637	14,914	3,723
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	19.8	20.6	17.9
Number of traditional method users **	1,336	934	402
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilization	80.4	82.6	70.6
Male sterilization	12.6	13.1	10.2
IUD	9.8	8.3	16.7
Pill(Daily/weekly)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Injectables	4.1	3.4	6.9
Condom/Nirodh	12.6	10.9	20.2
Female condom	0.6	0.5	1.0
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	3.0	2.8	3.8
Withdrawal	0.9	0.8	1.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-users who ever received counselling/advised by health personnel to adopt family planning (15-44) [†]	20.1	20.8	17.6
Number of non-users (15-44) ** [†]	13,971	11,224	2,747
Current users ever told about side-effects of family planning methods (15-44) [†]	31.9	33.6	26.4
Number of current users (15-44) ** [†]	21,144	16,134	5,010
Users who received follow-up services for IUD/sterilization within 48 hours (15-44) [†]	75.0	74.6	76.5
Number of users (15-44) ** [†]	18,458	14,910	3,548

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			Number of women**
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	
Age group				
15 - 19	25.0	42.4	32.6	67
20 - 24	17.3	41.5	41.2	276
25 - 29	14.7	33.7	51.6	279
30 - 34	14.6	33.0	52.5	237
35 - 39	14.1	31.6	54.3	196
40 - 44	6.3	30.8	62.9	121
45 - 49	16.6	22.4	61.0	72
No. of living children				
0	25.5	42.7	31.7	75
1	16.4	37.8	45.9	257
2	15.5	33.8	50.7	379
3	10.6	34.8	54.6	210
4+	14.1	30.9	55.0	327
Residence				
Rural	14.9	34.5	50.6	855
Urban	15.3	34.6	50.1	393
Education				
Non-literate[a]	14.2	36.1	49.7	544
Less than five years	20.6	24.9	54.4	73
5-9 years	15.4	34.0	50.5	390
10 or more years	14.6	34.9	50.5	241
Religion				
Hindu	14.9	34.1	51.0	1153
Muslim	15.1	46.4	38.5	73
Christian	*	*	*	3
Sikh	*	*	*	2
Buddhist/neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	2
Jain	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	12
Others	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	13.9	37.6	48.4	205
Scheduled tribes	12.6	33.8	53.7	191
Other backward classes	15.5	36.1	48.4	517
Others	16.4	30.6	53.0	335
Wealth index				
Lowest	14.2	40.1	45.7	245
Second	15.4	37.7	47.0	282
Middle	14.7	33.1	52.2	195
Fourth	17.2	32.3	50.5	221
Highest	13.9	32.0	54.0	305
Madhya Pradesh	15.0	34.5	50.4	1,248

( ) 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 6.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

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

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing[1]	Limiting[2]	Total	
Age group				
15 – 19	25.3	2.4	27.7	2,535
20 - 24	21.0	9.5	30.4	8,549
25 - 29	8.5	13.3	21.7	8,808
30 - 34	2.6	11.2	13.7	7,619
35 - 39	0.8	11.5	12.3	6,998
40 - 44	0.2	10.5	10.6	5,302
45 - 49	0.1	7.5	7.5	4,378
Number of living children				
0	9.6	0.6	10.2	4,737
1	29.3	4.9	34.2	5,995
2	7.2	13.2	20.4	10,462
3	2.9	9.7	12.6	10,462
4+	1.4	14.8	16.2	12,533
Residence				
Rural	8.3	10.3	18.5	34,256
Urban	6.2	10.6	16.8	9,933
Education				
Non-literate[a]	6.3	11.2	17.4	25,106
Less than five years	8.4	9.3	17.7	2,954
5-9 years	10.6	9.1	19.7	11,487
10 or more years	8.7	9.8	18.5	4,642
Religion				
Hindu	7.9	10.2	18.1	41,747
Muslim	6.4	13.0	19.4	2,050
Christian	6.5	13.0	19.5	61
Sikh	8.2	5.9	14.1	81
Buddhist/neo-Buddhist	7.5	7.5	15.0	41
Jain	4.8	7.0	11.8	170
Others	5.2	2.8	8.0	39
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	7.9	10.6	18.5	6,818
Scheduled tribes	9.8	11.4	21.2	10,488
Other backward classes	7.4	9.9	17.3	18,836
Others	6.2	9.7	15.8	8,047
Wealth index				
Lowest	9.2	13.2	22.4	10,786
Second	8.1	10.9	19.0	11,719
Middle	8.1	9.5	17.6	8,199
Fourth	7.6	9.1	16.7	6,786
Highest	5.7	8.8	14.5	6,699
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	7.8	10.3	18.1	44,189
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	8.6	10.7	19.3	39,811

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 nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.[2] Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method. Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing. [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 BY DISTRICTS

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

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing[1]	Limiting[2]	Total	
Sheopur	9.6	14.1	23.7	833
Morena	5.0	14.7	19.7	911
Bhind	5.6	11.9	17.5	1,155
Gwalior	5.2	13.0	18.2	928
Datia	6.0	9.4	15.4	1,125
Shivpuri	7.6	11.7	19.3	1,023
Guna	7.9	12.6	20.5	1,102
Tikamgarh	7.1	10.6	17.7	1,203
Chhatarpur	8.4	15.6	23.9	993
Panna	7.6	13.5	21.1	1,028
Sagar	8.5	12.7	21.2	1,168
Damoh	3.7	7.3	11.0	950
Satna	12.9	14.2	27.0	989
Rewa	9.3	15.1	24.2	1,299
Umaria	9.2	13.1	22.3	1,160
Shahdol	10.4	8.9	19.3	1,055
Sidhi	13.2	14.5	27.5	1,352
Neemuch	9.0	10.8	19.8	787
Mandsaur	6.5	10.3	16.6	1,002
Ratlam	11.8	9.2	21.0	784
Ujjain	6.4	5.2	11.5	819
Shajapur	9.4	8.6	17.9	832
Dewas	7.9	5.8	13.7	970
Jhabua	9.8	14.1	23.9	866
Dhar	8.2	11.4	19.6	952
Indore	9.5	8.1	17.7	858
West Nimar	5.2	6.4	11.6	1,428
Barwani	12.8	7.9	20.7	937
East Nimar	7.4	7.1	14.5	947
Rajgarh	8.7	12.3	20.8	1,026
Vidisha	7.5	9.3	16.6	1,087
Bhopal	7.2	9.8	16.8	771
Sehore	7.3	9.3	16.6	1,118
Raisen	8.5	11.8	20.3	1,015
Betul	6.2	7.1	13.3	960
Harda	6.3	9.1	15.4	901
Hoshangabad	7.1	7.9	15.0	800
Katni	9.3	10.5	19.7	902
Jabalpur	4.9	9.3	14.2	810
Narsimhapu	7.1	5.9	13.0	829
Dindori	7.0	9.6	16.6	895
Mandla	4.9	9.6	14.5	921
Chhindwara	7.7	7.9	15.7	984
Seoni	5.7	6.1	11.8	838
Balaghat	5.3	7.3	12.6	876
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	7.8	10.3	18.2	44,189
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	8.6	10.7	19.3	39,811

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.

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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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women[1]	Reported Symptoms among who had any menstruation problem								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	26.9	2,036	6.4	89.9	7.3	11.2	9.5	8.6	1.4	6.0	548
20-24	25.3	5,204	8.1	82.2	8.1	15.2	10.1	8.7	3.4	5.4	1,317
25-29	26.4	6,706	7.6	80.7	9.4	14.9	10.9	10.1	3.4	6.7	1,766
30-34	27.3	6,816	7.6	78.5	12.2	16.7	10.9	11.7	3.7	7.1	1,860
35-39	28.1	6,543	8.6	74.8	12.2	16.1	10.7	11.9	4.7	8.3	1,843
40-44	28.5	4,375	7.1	72.1	15.1	19.1	15.7	11.2	5.5	8.5	1,244
45-49	31.2	2,485	12.4	65.9	16.6	22.2	15.8	9.8	6.0	7.3	775
Place of residence											
Rural	28.0	26,099	8.2	79.1	11.3	15.8	12.4	10.0	4.2	7.3	7,313
Urban	25.4	8,066	7.9	71.5	12.7	19.0	9.3	12.8	3.7	6.7	2,040
Age at consummation of marriage											
Below18 years	29.0	22,574	8.2	77.3	12.1	16.7	12.7	10.8	4.3	7.8	6,544
18 years & above	24.3	11,591	8.1	77.8	10.5	16.0	9.5	10.2	3.6	5.6	2,809
Marital duration											
0-4	25.4	4,558	7.2	87.2	7.4	12.6	8.1	7.8	2.8	4.9	1,158
5-9	24.4	5,151	8.0	79.4	9.0	14.8	10.6	10.8	2.5	6.0	1,254
10-14	25.9	6,170	8.1	80.1	9.9	15.5	11.3	10.7	3.6	6.9	1,595
15+	29.2	18,286	8.4	74.1	13.6	18.0	12.9	11.2	4.9	8.0	5,346
Education											
Non-literate[a]	27.5	18,897	8.3	78.5	11.4	16.3	12.9	10.0	4.4	7.4	5,189
Less than 5 yrs	31.3	2,372	5.0	78.7	12.6	16.7	13.3	12.6	3.3	6.9	742
5-9 years	28.0	9,071	8.5	77.1	11.4	15.7	9.7	11.0	3.7	6.7	2,538
10 or more years	23.2	3,825	8.9	71.6	12.2	19.5	9.4	11.4	3.7	7.0	884
Husband's education											
Non-literate[a]	26.6	9,505	8.5	81.0	10.7	15.3	12.6	10.0	3.9	7.1	2,526
Less than 5 yrs	30.4	2,445	8.4	77.0	11.6	16.6	13.5	12.5	5.1	7.9	742
5-9 years	28.0	12,569	8.1	77.6	11.3	15.7	11.4	10.3	3.8	7.1	3,524
10 or more years	26.6	9,646	7.8	74.1	12.9	18.6	10.8	11.1	4.4	7.2	2,561
Religion											
Hindu	27.4	32242	8.2	77.5	11.6	16.3	11.7	10.7	4.1	7.1	8820
Muslim	28.5	1598	5.6	76.8	9.9	17.5	12.5	10.5	3.6	8.3	455
Christian	18.9	42	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Sikh	32.0	71	(8.7)	(87.0)	8.7	(39.1)	(4.3)	(16.8)	(0.0)	(4.3)	23
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	21.0	29	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Jain	22.2	145	3.0	75.5	12.0	21.9	3.0	3.3	3.3	5.9	32
Others	23.9	38	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9

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

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem	Total number of women[1]	Reported Symptoms								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Castes/Tribes[b]											
Scheduled Castes	29.1	5,228	8.0	77.9	12.2	16.3	11.5	10.1	5.0	7.8	1,519
Scheduled Tribes	24.3	7,462	9.4	84.6	9.3	13.8	11.8	10.6	3.0	7.0	1,818
Other Backward Classes	28.3	14,869	7.6	76.4	11.2	16.3	11.8	10.6	4.1	6.7	4,210
Others	27.4	6,527	8.4	72.5	14.1	19.7	11.7	11.3	4.4	7.9	1,789
Wealth index											
Lowest	26.9	7,875	8.2	84.5	9.5	14.0	11.3	10.1	3.4	7.2	2,120
Second	28.7	8,942	8.7	80.4	11.4	15.2	12.2	9.3	3.8	6.9	2,567
Middle	28.8	6,473	8.4	76.3	11.9	16.7	12.4	10.5	4.8	7.8	1,868
Fourth	27.5	5,425	7.1	72.4	12.1	17.9	11.3	11.8	3.9	6.4	1,492
Highest	24.1	5,450	7.8	68.0	14.2	20.9	11.1	12.9	4.8	7.5	1,306
Madhya Pradesh	27.4	34,165	8.1	77.5	11.6	16.5	11.7	10.6	4.1	7.2	9,353

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] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and ever menstruated women.
[b] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/ adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meeting[4]	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	11.7	2,990	29.3	51.2	4.3	14.6	11.2	3.2	3.5	9.2	44.9	5.4	348
20-24	16.0	8,801	27.3	56.1	5.2	15.6	14.1	1.6	3.7	10.7	43.4	4.5	1,408
25-29	18.5	9,038	25.9	57.8	5.7	19.2	14.6	1.8	4.3	10.3	41.9	5.1	1,668
30-34	17.6	7,899	23.7	53.1	5.8	17.5	16.3	1.1	4.5	10.2	43.7	6.5	1,389
35-39	17.6	7,372	22.9	53.4	4.9	15.9	15.9	1.1	3.7	8.9	45.5	6.3	1,300
40-44	15.2	5,726	20.7	49.6	5.6	16.1	14.5	1.0	5.0	8.2	51.4	6.8	872
45-49	14.4	4,808	23.7	47.7	5.0	15.7	16.1	1.2	5.8	7.8	48.2	6.3	696
Residence													
Rural	12.7	36,095	26.5	40.8	3.3	9.2	17.1	1.1	5.2	10.2	53.3	7.1	4,579
Urban	29.4	10,539	21.8	72.9	8.4	28.0	11.9	1.9	3.0	8.8	32.4	3.7	3,102
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	12.8	30,815	22.0	41.6	3.4	7.6	15.3	0.8	4.6	8.5	53.4	6.9	3,957
18 years & above	23.5	15,819	27.3	66.7	7.5	26.5	14.7	2.1	4.0	10.8	35.8	4.5	3,724
Marital duration													
0-4	18.5	7,249	29.2	64.0	6.7	22.0	13.3	3.6	3.9	10.2	37.7	3.9	1,342
5-9	17.9	7,928	26.5	59.5	5.9	21.0	13.1	1.1	3.7	11.3	40.8	4.6	1,422
10-14	17.5	7,839	25.5	55.1	5.7	17.4	16.4	1.3	4.6	10.8	42.4	6.4	1,375
15+	15.0	23,618	21.7	47.1	4.5	12.9	15.9	0.8	4.6	8.2	50.2	6.6	3,542
Education													
Non-literate[a]	8.8	26,518	17.5	26.8	1.9	1.4	16.3	0.3	4.1	8.0	65.4	7.6	2,344
Less than 5 yrs	14.5	3,138	17.7	39.9	1.8	3.6	16.5	0.7	4.7	10.4	56.7	4.6	455
5-9 years	21.9	12,136	28.9	58.7	4.4	13.8	14.6	1.0	4.4	10.2	41.5	5.3	2,659
10 or more years	45.9	4,842	28.4	79.2	10.9	39.4	13.8	3.4	4.3	10.4	24.9	4.5	2,223
Husband's education													
Non-literate[a]	8.1	13,705	16.1	23.4	2.0	3.4	17.9	0.4	4.6	6.4	65.7	10.5	1,115
Less than 5 years	11.0	3,386	20.8	31.8	2.8	5.3	19.6	0.8	3.8	9.4	61.0	6.5	375
5-9 years	14.7	17,159	23.7	46.6	3.1	9.7	15.8	1.0	4.7	8.2	50.2	6.1	2,528
10 or more years	29.5	12,384	28.2	70.2	8.2	27.0	13.1	2.1	4.0	11.5	33.2	4.0	3,663
Religion													
Hindu	16.0	44045	24.9	52.2	5.2	2.6	2.4	1.4	4.4	9.6	46.0	5.9	7,050
Muslim	22.4	2,178	19.3	68.3	5.2	4.7	2.6	0.8	4.0	10.2	33.6	3.8	486
Christian	30.6	62	(47.4)	(78.9)	(5.3)	(19.4)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.8)	(36.8)	(15.8)	19
Sikh	27.8	88	(54.2)	(87.5)	(16.7)	(10.2)	(5.7)	(12.5)	(4.2)	(16.7)	(33.3)	(0.0)	24
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	18.5	43	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Jain	46.5	174	16.6	79.2	13.6	14.1	4.6	2.5	2.6	3.6	22.7	1.2	80
Others	31.6	44	(28.6)	(71.4)	(0.0)	(11.4)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(14.3)	(7.1)	14

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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[b]													
Scheduled Castes	14.8	7,215	22.8	45.2	4.2	10.1	15.1	0.7	3.7	7.7	51.4	8.1	1,068
Scheduled Tribes	8.1	11,045	22.9	28.0	2.1	8.3	22.3	1.1	5.1	9.1	59.1	9.5	891
Other Backward Classes	17.0	19,931	23.8	53.8	5.0	15.4	14.3	1.2	4.3	10.0	45.6	5.3	3,386
Others	27.7	8,343	27.1	67.3	7.6	25.1	13.2	2.3	4.3	10.1	35.7	3.8	2,313
Wealth index													
Lowest	7.0	11,498	18.2	13.5	1.0	2.7	17.4	0.5	3.7	5.8	68.7	10.1	810
Second	10.2	12,382	23.1	26.1	1.6	3.9	17.4	0.8	5.1	7.9	61.5	8.8	1,269
Middle	15.2	8,650	26.5	44.8	4.0	7.5	15.6	1.3	5.5	9.4	51.3	6.8	1,317
Fourth	22.5	7,140	28.2	62.8	5.1	14.9	15.2	1.2	4.8	9.9	40.9	5.0	1,603
Highest	38.4	6,964	24.2	78.1	9.3	32.9	12.7	2.3	3.2	11.5	29.1	2.9	2,682
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	16.5	46,634	24.6	53.8	5.4	16.8	15.0	1.4	4.3	9.6	44.9	5.7	7,681
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	16.8	39,811	24.6	54.4	5.4	16.6	14.8	1.5	4.1	10.1	44.6	5.5	6,713

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.
[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*.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[b] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
[†] 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Heard of RTI/STI	knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI							Number of women heard of RTI/STI **
		Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	11.7	28.0	18.0	16.2	20.3	62.6	24.3	7.9	348
20-24	16.0	37.3	24.4	16.2	19.5	63.2	29.5	8.4	1,408
25-29	18.5	37.7	29.1	18.0	21.9	60.0	29.1	9.6	1,668
30-34	17.6	38.8	29.1	17.6	20.1	59.2	29.1	8.0	1,389
35-39	17.6	43.6	33.3	19.9	18.4	54.6	30.0	8.9	1,300
40-44	15.2	38.5	27.7	17.8	19.8	58.7	33.4	11.0	872
45-49	14.4	44.7	33.1	17.8	18.1	56.3	34.2	7.5	696
Residence									
Rural	12.7	37.8	26.3	15.1	18.4	56.1	29.3	10.8	4,579
Urban	29.4	40.8	31.7	21.3	21.8	63.0	31.0	6.4	3,102
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	12.8	37.4	24.8	15.3	18.1	55.5	27.5	11.0	3,957
18 years & above	23.5	40.6	31.9	19.9	21.4	62.2	32.2	7.0	3,724
Marital duration									
0-4	18.5	35.5	26.0	18.2	20.9	65.5	30.7	7.8	1,342
5-9	17.9	38.9	27.8	18.2	20.7	61.3	28.4	7.5	1,422
10-14	17.5	39.7	30.2	17.5	21.4	59.2	28.8	9.0	1,375
15+	15.0	40.5	29.5	17.6	18.5	55.5	31.0	9.8	3,542
Education									
Non-literate[a]	8.8	41.3	28.0	13.4	13.2	47.0	28.6	12.1	2,344
Less than 5 yrs	14.5	31.0	20.5	18.4	17.4	59.5	28.2	12.2	455
5-9 years	21.9	36.2	25.4	16.2	20.6	60.5	29.1	8.7	2,659
10 or more years	45.9	41.7	33.6	22.3	24.0	65.8	32.2	6.4	2,223
Husband's education									
Non-literate[a]	8.1	41.4	29.8	13.4	14.6	45.4	29.1	11.7	1,115
Less than 5 years	11.0	35.4	26.5	16.4	11.8	55.2	27.1	9.3	375
5-9 years	14.7	36.2	26.2	14.4	18.1	56.0	29.8	10.5	2,528
10 or more years	29.5	40.6	30.0	20.8	22.6	64.0	30.6	7.3	3,663
Religion									
Hindu	16.0	38.8	28.4	17.6	19.7	58.8	29.8	9.1	7,050
Muslim	22.4	40.1	28.7	17.5	23.9	61.9	31.6	7.3	486
Christian	(30.6)	(62.5)	(43.8)	(12.5)	(37.5)	(56.3)	(31.3)	(12.5)	19
Sikh	(27.3)	(61.9)	(47.6)	(23.8)	(14.3)	(57.1)	(38.1)	(4.8)	24
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Jain	46.5	47.5	42.6	36.1	12.9	60.4	28.7	0.0	80
Others	(31.8)	(40.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)	(10.0)	(100.0)	(90.0)	(0.0)	14
Castes/Tribes[b]									
Scheduled Castes	14.8	39.5	26.7	16.9	19.2	58.3	27.8	8.9	1,068
Scheduled Tribes	8.1	39.5	32.0	14.5	13.0	48.5	31.0	8.3	891
Other Backward Classes	17.0	39.7	28.7	17.3	20.3	58.9	30.5	9.3	3,386
Others	27.7	37.9	28.0	19.8	21.9	63.3	29.8	8.4	2,313
Wealth index									
Lowest	7.0	38.6	27.6	7.9	12.6	41.2	21.5	15.1	810
Second	10.2	38.0	27.9	14.5	13.9	47.8	25.0	11.5	1,269
Middle	15.2	38.4	23.6	14.2	19.7	55.5	27.8	10.4	1,317
Fourth	22.5	34.5	24.9	17.0	21.4	65.4	29.5	7.9	1,603
Highest	38.4	42.3	33.2	22.7	22.5	64.5	34.5	6.7	2,682
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	16.5	39.1	28.7	17.8	19.9	59.2	30.0	8.9	7,681
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	16.8	38.6	28.4	17.8	20.0	59.1	29.3	9.0	6,713

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] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[b] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
[†] 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

| Background characteristics | Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge | Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms[1] | Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI[1] | | | | | | | Total number of women** |
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/ Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse[2]	Spotting after sexual intercourse[2]	
Age group										
15-19	17.5	19.7	5.6	2.8	6.2	0.6	1.4	9.0	2.3	2,990
20-24	21.5	23.1	7.7	2.9	7.7	1.1	1.5	6.1	0.8	8,801
25-29	27.6	27.6	9.5	3.9	9.3	1.8	2.1	6.0	0.7	9,038
30-34	28.5	29.5	10.5	4.3	10.4	2.0	2.1	5.2	0.6	7,899
35-39	27.6	29.4	9.7	4.4	9.9	2.4	2.4	4.4	0.5	7,372
40-44	24.2	27.7	8.8	4.0	9.1	2.0	2.0	3.7	0.5	5,726
45-49	18.8	24.4	7.8	3.3	7.8	1.9	1.9	2.7	0.3	4,808
Residence										
Rural	26.1	27.9	9.2	4.1	9.5	1.8	2.0	5.4	0.8	36,095
Urban	19.5	22.0	7.5	2.4	6.8	1.5	1.7	4.4	0.4	10,539
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	27.7	28.7	10.0	4.4	9.8	2.0	2.3	5.7	0.7	30,815
18 years & above	18.7	22.2	6.7	2.5	7.0	1.3	1.4	4.3	0.7	15,819
Marital duration										
0-4	16.5	19.8	6.0	2.2	6.4	1.0	1.2	6.9	1.4	7,249
5-9	23.0	24.6	8.0	3.3	7.9	1.2	1.7	5.5	0.7	7,928
10-14	28.1	27.9	9.7	3.8	9.4	1.9	2.0	5.7	0.6	7,839
15+	26.5	28.8	9.7	4.3	9.8	2.2	2.3	4.4	0.5	23,618
Education										
Non-literate[a]	26.8	28.1	9.5	4.2	9.6	1.8	2.1	5.0	0.7	26,518
Less than 5 yrs	26.6	29.8	10.1	4.6	9.8	2.4	2.7	6.6	0.7	3,138
5-9 years	23.1	25.5	8.4	3.1	8.3	1.8	1.8	5.7	0.9	12,136
10 or more years	15.4	18.2	5.5	1.9	5.6	1.2	1.0	4.1	0.5	4,842
Husband's education										
Non-literate[a]	26.4	27.6	9.4	4.2	9.5	1.8	2.0	4.9	0.7	13,705
Less than 5 years	25.7	30.8	9.5	4.5	10.1	2.0	2.2	4.8	0.8	3,386
5-9 years	25.2	27.3	9.1	3.7	9.1	1.8	2.0	5.8	0.8	17,159
10 or more years	21.6	23.1	7.6	3.0	7.6	1.7	1.8	4.7	0.6	12,384
Religion										
Hindu	24.6	26.5	8.9	3.8	8.8	1.8	2.0	5.1	0.7	44,045
Muslim	26.5	27.2	8.9	3.1	10.0	1.3	1.8	6.4	0.4	2,178
Christian	13.0	27.7	12.9	3.2	11.6	0.0	4.7	11.5	1.6	62
Sikh	17.7	34.2	13.4	5.5	16.2	3.3	1.1	10.8	1.2	88
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	14.2	11.9	2.2	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43
Jain	15.7	19.8	4.6	1.8	7.7	0.6	0.0	2.9	0.6	174
Others	27.2	27.3	7.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	44

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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[b]										
Scheduled Castes	27.5	27.4	9.8	4.4	9.9	2.0	2.2	5.9	0.7	7,215
Scheduled Tribes	21.0	27.1	7.8	3.7	9.2	1.3	1.4	4.7	0.8	11,045
Other Backward Classes	26.0	26.9	9.1	3.7	8.6	2.0	2.2	5.3	0.7	19,931
Others	23.7	24.3	8.8	3.3	8.4	1.8	2.0	4.9	0.6	8,343
Wealth index										
Lowest	25.6	28.3	9.5	4.5	9.5	1.7	1.9	5.1	0.9	11,498
Second	27.3	28.5	9.1	4.1	9.7	1.9	2.0	5.8	0.9	12,382
Middle	26.8	28.0	9.5	4.0	9.4	2.0	2.3	5.7	0.7	8,650
Fourth	23.7	25.5	9.0	3.2	8.5	1.9	2.1	5.4	0.6	7,140
Highest	16.5	19.4	6.4	2.1	6.2	1.3	1.4	3.3	0.3	6,964
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	24.6	26.5	8.8	3.7	8.9	1.8	2.0	5.2	0.7	46,634
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	25.5	27.1	9.1	3.8	9.1	1.8	2.0	5.5	0.7	39,811

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem.
[2] Only for currently married women.
[b] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
[†] 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/STI[1] problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/ partner[1]	Women sought treatment[1] for RTI/STI problems	Number of women having any RTI/STI[1]	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
Age group							
15-19	64.7	17.7	811	45.0	50.8	4.2	143
20-24	73.4	24.6	2,796	37.4	58.9	3.6	687
25-29	76.5	28.1	3,481	36.4	60.4	3.2	980
30-34	76.6	32.1	3,153	38.5	57.5	4.0	1,013
35-39	76.0	33.1	2,904	37.3	58.0	4.7	957
40-44	73.5	35.3	2,099	36.6	58.8	4.6	740
45-49	75.4	37.0	1,508	38.1	58.1	3.8	557
Residence							
Rural	74.1	28.9	13,619	37.8	57.8	4.5	3,920
Urban	78.1	36.7	3,133	37.0	60.6	2.4	1,157
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	74.7	29.8	12,080	38.2	57.7	4.1	3,589
18 years & above	75.3	31.8	4,672	36.1	60.1	3.8	1,488
Marital duration							
0-4	70.4	23.5	1,930	35.5	60.3	4.2	453
5-9	74.7	26.3	2,676	38.5	57.9	3.6	705
10-14	75.5	28.3	3,048	38.4	58.8	2.9	861
15+	75.7	33.7	9,098	37.5	58.2	4.4	3,058
Education							
Non-literate[a]	73.1	27.6	10,067	40.3	55.3	4.5	2,777
Less than 5 yrs	75.2	34.7	1,247	39.3	55.8	4.8	431
5-9 years	77.2	32.8	4,219	35.2	62.1	2.7	1,380
10 or more years	80.9	40.0	1,219	27.6	68.3	4.1	489
Husband's education							
Non-literate[a]	71.0	24.8	5,066	42.9	52.3	4.8	1,255
Less than 5 years	77.1	32.0	1,337	38.6	57.5	3.9	429
5-9 years	75.5	30.8	6,332	39.2	57.5	3.3	1,952
10 or more years	78.1	35.9	4,017	30.5	65.3	4.2	1,441
Religion							
Hindu	74.6	29.9	15,812	37.5	58.5	3.9	4,718
Muslim	80.2	39.3	817	38.8	56.3	4.9	323
Christian	(61.1)	(16.7)	18	*	*	*	3
Sikh	75.3	25.0	36	*	*	*	9
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	9	*	*	*	2
Jain	77.0	37.4	43	(31.3)	(68.8)	(0.0)	16
Others	(58.8)	(35.3)	17	*	*	*	6
Castes/Tribes[b]							
Scheduled Castes	74.9	28.3	2,767	42.3	53.7	4.0	779
Scheduled Tribes	71.7	26.5	3,696	47.9	47.5	4.7	978
Other Backward Classes	75.6	30.9	7,413	34.9	61.1	4.0	2,296
Others	77.2	35.9	2,845	30.1	66.6	3.3	1,018
Wealth index							
Lowest	70.6	23.2	4,315	44.6	50.8	4.6	999
Second	74.8	27.4	4,782	44.6	51.3	4.1	1,309
Middle	75.5	31.4	3,293	35.4	60.1	4.5	1,035
Fourth	77.3	36.7	2,503	32.4	63.6	3.9	918
Highest	80.6	43.8	1,859	26.3	71.1	2.6	816
Madhya Pradesh	74.9	30.3	16,752	37.6	58.4	4.0	5,077

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent 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.
[1] Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge or other RTI/STI problem).
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[b] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 7.6 RTI/STI INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women age 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Districts	Who heard about RTI/STI	Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge	Who have any other symptoms of RTI/STI[1]	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for any RTI/STI[2]	Number of women having any RTI/STI[2]
Sheopur	9.5	38.4	32.4	916	17.9	414
Morena	19.7	27.8	24.1	939	23.0	333
Bhind	20.6	26.0	21.1	1,189	21.3	415
Gwalior	23.1	18.3	28.0	970	32.2	326
Datia	21.8	24.0	16.1	1,164	16.1	358
Shivpuri	15.3	23.1	16.6	1,068	16.4	338
Guna	22.6	22.7	12.6	1,148	18.0	302
Tikamgarh	30.2	27.2	18.6	1,237	16.3	414
Chhatarpur	30.9	25.0	12.2	1,034	10.5	299
Panna	5.3	28.4	30.8	1,064	26.3	419
Sagar	15.7	24.8	39.3	1,218	30.3	527
Damoh	9.7	23.3	28.2	992	23.1	393
Satna	22.3	26.4	32.2	1,038	29.5	421
Rewa	10.7	32.8	28.6	1,370	28.4	582
Umaria	14.0	34.0	46.1	1,236	31.3	632
Shahdol	9.8	22.8	25.6	1,140	32.4	377
Sidhi	5.2	24.9	24.2	1,416	18.5	476
Neemuch	13.7	16.1	19.8	848	33.7	225
Mandsaur	11.9	23.6	20.6	1,100	32.4	348
Ratlam	6.9	24.4	28.4	822	35.8	259
Ujjain	17.3	30.7	27.8	865	34.8	360
Shajapur	13.7	38.5	38.1	902	34.0	431
Dewas	13.9	27.2	32.2	1,032	37.7	406
Jhabua	7.0	21.5	32.1	896	29.5	327
Dhar	13.7	28.0	26.0	1,002	31.0	384
Indore	30.3	14.5	19.1	913	45.7	238
West Nimar	15.6	11.1	13.5	1,474	32.2	258
Barwani	11.6	18.2	21.4	988	45.1	262
East Nimar	20.8	11.6	10.3	980	20.0	152
Rajgarh	5.1	36.1	29.8	1,126	27.0	512
Vidisha	9.8	34.4	18.5	1,127	20.4	474
Bhopal	18.9	30.4	39.0	816	42.7	383
Sehore	15.1	40.4	37.1	1,190	38.9	617
Raisen	9.6	36.8	46.9	1,061	32.9	617
Betul	44.3	19.4	22.1	1,010	28.9	304
Harda	41.8	25.1	27.8	942	33.7	369
Hoshangabad	22.5	27.8	24.3	865	44.5	287
Katni	13.8	15.1	26.3	972	33.9	303
Jabalpur	12.4	15.9	23.2	857	34.9	260
Narsimhapur	19.2	25.1	33.9	880	42.5	357
Dindori	6.4	12.6	33.7	951	30.5	377
Mandla	8.4	11.4	32.4	998	37.7	357
Chhindwara	16.4	21.5	30.4	1,051	39.7	378
Seoni	8.6	18.4	28.4	899	27.0	315
Balaghat	14.6	8.5	15.6	928	40.0	166
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	16.5	24.6	26.5	46,634	30.3	16,752
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	16.8	25.5	27.1	39,811	29.9	16,223

** 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/ adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meetings[4]	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group													
15-19	28.4	2,990	40.0	80.3	7.1	16.8	9.0	4.1	1.2	9.1	23.6	3.1	848
20-24	37.0	8,801	42.3	83.0	7.5	17.7	8.9	2.4	2.9	11.8	22.7	3.0	3,252
25-29	36.6	9,038	41.2	84.9	9.6	21.1	10.2	1.9	4.0	12.6	23.1	3.9	3,301
30-34	32.5	7,899	39.7	83.2	8.8	20.5	12.1	1.7	3.6	11.1	24.7	4.7	2,572
35-39	30.4	7,372	40.0	82.1	9.6	20.3	11.9	1.5	3.8	11.8	25.2	4.3	2,244
40-44	26.5	5,726	39.5	84.5	8.1	19.5	10.6	1.4	4.7	9.6	25.1	4.4	1,524
45-49	24.4	4,808	35.9	85.1	8.1	20.1	11.3	1.4	4.0	9.1	26.4	3.3	1,178
Residence													
Rural	22.8	36,095	47.2	74.8	6.1	13.1	12.8	2.0	3.7	12.7	26.3	4.7	8,210
Urban	63.3	10,539	31.9	94.2	11.6	27.7	7.8	1.9	3.4	9.4	21.3	2.8	6,709
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	22.8	30,815	39.8	78.2	5.1	10.6	10.7	1.3	3.5	10.4	26.1	4.0	7,004
18 years & above	50.0	15,819	40.9	88.2	11.7	27.7	10.4	2.5	3.6	12.0	22.3	3.7	7,915
Marital duration													
0-4	44.5	7,249	41.4	86.0	10.0	24.1	9.0	3.7	3.0	11.5	22.1	2.9	3,224
5-9	37.9	7,928	41.2	85.2	9.4	20.3	9.9	1.7	3.2	12.5	23.2	3.6	3,003
10-14	33.5	7,839	42.2	83.1	8.8	20.6	10.9	1.9	4.0	12.2	23.1	4.0	2,626
15+	25.7	23,618	38.6	81.5	7.4	16.6	11.5	1.1	3.9	10.1	26.0	4.4	6,066
Education													
Non-literate[a]	12.9	26,518	39.0	70.7	2.7	1.9	11.4	0.6	3.0	10.0	29.0	3.9	3,408
Less than 5 yrs	31.0	3,138	38.6	78.0	1.6	5.2	10.1	1.0	2.9	10.5	28.8	3.5	970
5-9 years	50.8	12,136	39.9	84.2	6.5	15.3	9.5	1.3	3.0	10.9	23.0	3.3	6,169
10 or more years	90.3	4,842	42.5	93.7	17.8	42.9	11.5	4.1	4.9	12.8	20.7	4.6	4,372
Husband's education													
Non-literate[a]	11.0	13,705	38.2	68.4	2.9	4.9	13.0	.5	2.9	6.6	26.9	4.5	1,504
Less than 5 years	19.2	3,386	41.3	74.1	3.5	7.3	13.2	1.2	2.2	8.0	28.9	4.0	649
5-9 years	30.6	17,159	39.2	80.6	5.1	11.9	10.2	1.2	3.3	10.5	25.4	3.9	5,248
10 or more years	60.7	12,384	41.5	89.4	12.6	29.1	10.1	2.8	4.0	13.0	22.2	3.7	7,518
Religion													
Hindu	30.4	44,045	41.2	82.7	8.4	19.2	10.9	1.9	3.6	11.3	24.4	4.0	13,410
Muslim	56.3	2,178	32.0	90.7	8.9	20.9	7.8	1.3	3.9	9.9	22.3	2.7	1,227
Christian	53.3	62	60.7	81.2	11.8	41.6	14.9	9.1	6.0	24.2	18.3	9.1	33
Sikh	66.6	88	51.4	96.4	21.1	37.9	8.2	7.3	5.1	24.1	24.8	0.0	58
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	43.8	43	(52.6)	(78.9)	(5.3)	(15.8)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(5.3)	(21.1)	(0.0)	19
Jain	80.6	174	25.7	95.6	21.1	38.0	4.3	4.8	0.8	6.3	14.9	0.0	140
Others	72.5	44	34.2	90.5	9.4	30.7	12.6	0.0	0.0	12.4	24.3	3.1	32

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

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/ adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meetings[4]	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes[b]													
Scheduled Castes	27.3	7,215	39.5	80.6	6.1	12.7	12.0	1.8	3.9	10.3	25.9	4.4	1,973
Scheduled Tribes	12.8	11,045	50.3	61.1	4.3	12.7	19.0	1.7	4.0	13.0	26.0	5.7	1,408
Other Backward Classes	33.8	19,931	38.1	84.7	7.5	17.5	9.5	1.6	3.1	10.9	23.9	3.6	6,740
Others	56.9	8,343	40.9	89.5	12.5	27.7	9.0	2.5	3.9	11.6	23.1	3.4	4,747
Wealth index													
Lowest	7.7	11,498	51.2	46.3	2.4	6.5	18.4	1.7	3.1	9.0	31.9	6.2	880
Second	16.6	12,382	50.5	61.1	4.0	7.0	14.5	1.5	3.3	11.0	28.8	5.7	2,048
Middle	31.4	8,650	43.8	78.5	5.3	9.7	10.4	1.7	4.4	10.8	25.8	4.1	2,717
Fourth	52.5	7,140	38.3	89.4	6.9	16.5	9.0	1.8	3.5	10.6	23.5	3.1	3,747
Highest	79.2	6,964	34.5	96.3	14.1	33.5	8.9	2.4	3.4	12.4	20.6	3.1	5,527
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	32.0	46,634	40.3	83.5	8.6	19.7	10.6	1.9	3.6	11.2	24.1	3.8	14,919
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	33.0	39,811	40.7	83.6	8.6	19.6	10.4	1.9	3.6	11.8	23.8	3.8	13,142

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate 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*.
[b] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
[†] 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who reported mode of transmission as							Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with person having many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of infected blood	Other	
Age group								
15-19	19.2	59.0	37.2	43.2	41.9	62.7	12.9	848
20-24	20.5	62.2	35.6	42.8	43.7	63.0	12.6	3,252
25-29	21.9	62.9	36.5	47.0	47.4	65.4	12.9	3,301
30-34	21.0	60.2	39.7	47.5	48.7	65.9	12.7	2,572
35-39	23.4	58.7	40.0	46.6	49.9	66.0	11.1	2,244
40-44	19.4	60.3	38.8	46.2	47.8	64.5	11.0	1,524
45-49	20.6	57.7	41.7	44.9	45.2	64.9	10.0	1,178
Residence								
Rural	19.0	60.4	37.4	42.5	44.2	61.5	10.6	8,210
Urban	23.6	61.2	38.8	49.3	49.7	68.6	13.8	6,709
Age at consummation of marriage								
Below 18 years	19.3	60.7	36.5	43.2	42.2	60.1	10.4	7,004
18 years & above	22.6	60.8	39.2	47.6	50.3	68.4	13.4	7,915
Marital duration								
0-4	22.5	62.0	37.0	45.2	46.9	66.5	14.4	3,224
5-9	21.0	62.9	36.4	45.9	46.5	65.4	12.5	3,003
10-14	21.3	60.8	39.0	46.8	47.3	64.2	11.4	2,626
15+	20.4	58.9	39.0	45.3	46.7	63.8	11.0	6,066
Education								
Non-literate[a]	17.1	53.9	39.8	37.4	39.8	57.0	6.9	3,408
Less than 5 yrs	14.6	59.8	36.8	40.9	37.4	55.0	8.5	970
5-9 years	20.2	61.5	35.6	43.7	42.8	61.4	12.0	6,169
10 or more years	25.8	64.0	40.2	53.6	57.1	75.0	15.8	4,372
Husband's education								
Non-literate[a]	16.3	55.9	41.4	37.5	41.2	59.6	7.8	1,504
Less than 5 years	14.5	60.0	35.2	40.1	39.8	56.2	11.6	649
5-9 years	17.7	58.8	36.6	41.4	42.1	59.5	10.6	5,248
10 or more years	24.6	62.8	38.6	50.0	51.1	69.5	13.8	7,518
Religion								
Hindu	21.2	60.9	37.4	45.1	46.4	64.4	12.0	13,410
Muslim	19.6	59.4	42.1	48.8	48.9	67.5	13.9	1,227
Christian	27.1	49.4	35.5	51.1	44.0	60.7	6.4	33
Sikh	25.1	58.8	47.9	57.9	60.4	80.0	4.3	58
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(33.3)	(53.3)	(13.3)	(66.7)	(46.7)	(60.0)	(33.3)	19
Jain	23.3	63.6	48.2	57.0	55.7	73.9	13.4	140
Others	15.2	56.8	74.5	57.0	43.2	60.9	3.6	32
Castes/Tribes[b]								
Scheduled Castes	22.2	60.4	35.6	44.2	43.1	60.3	11.5	1,973
Scheduled Tribes	14.7	52.3	42.1	40.7	42.7	64.0	7.8	1,408
Other Backward Classes	20.5	61.3	38.0	44.7	45.1	63.1	12.5	6,740
Others	23.3	62.3	38.0	48.8	51.4	69.0	13.0	4,747
Wealth index								
Lowest	15.0	55.1	35.3	32.7	36.7	57.2	7.3	880
Second	16.9	56.8	31.0	37.6	39.3	58.2	8.1	2,048
Middle	19.9	60.2	36.1	41.0	40.6	58.7	10.4	2,717
Fourth	20.4	61.5	37.2	45.2	45.9	63.7	11.9	3,747
Highest	24.2	62.5	41.9	52.0	53.5	71.0	14.8	5,527
Madhya Pradesh	21.2	60.8	38.0	45.7	46.8	64.8	12.1	14,919

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[b] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					
Background characteristics	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	Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
Age group						
15-19	24.4	45.1	48.6	46.0	24.4	848
20-24	27.8	49.9	55.7	50.8	25.9	3,252
25-29	28.0	49.6	59.4	56.1	27.2	3,301
30-34	28.0	49.3	58.2	55.2	26.7	2,572
35-39	30.3	46.4	57.4	54.4	26.9	2,244
40-44	27.8	46.2	56.3	50.3	26.0	1,524
45-49	29.2	40.3	55.5	50.3	28.0	1,178
Residence						
Rural	27.3	43.4	54.5	48.3	24.4	8,210
Urban	29.2	52.9	59.8	58.6	29.1	6,709
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	28.7	43.5	51.6	45.1	23.2	7,004
18 years & above	27.8	51.2	61.5	59.9	29.1	7,915
Marital duration						
0-4	27.3	51.3	58.1	55.4	27.7	3,224
5-9	27.8	51.3	57.4	54.1	27.3	3,003
10-14	28.6	48.7	59.0	54.8	27.1	2,626
15+	28.8	43.8	55.0	50.2	25.3	6,066
Education						
Non-literate[a]	28.5	33.6	46.3	39.4	19.8	3,408
Less than 5 yrs	22.8	39.4	51.9	38.2	20.9	970
5-9 years	28.3	47.5	54.9	49.2	24.6	6,169
10 or more years	28.8	57.5	69.0	72.0	33.6	4,372
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	26.7	35.6	48.5	41.8	20.4	1,504
Less than 5 years	26.3	40.7	52.8	41.8	16.7	649
5-9 years	26.8	43.4	52.5	46.3	23.0	5,248
10 or more years	29.4	53.0	61.9	60.7	30.5	7,518
Religion						
Hindu	28.2	47.5	56.5	52.4	26.6	13410
Muslim	28.6	49.0	58.3	55.7	24.2	1227
Christian	35.0	69.2	51.6	56.7	26.1	33
Sikh	32.3	70.3	67.7	69.5	29.0	58
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(23.1)	(53.8)	(52.6)	(52.6)	(38.5)	19
Jain	24.5	56.9	70.6	70.8	38.9	140
Others	37.2	55.6	73.6	49.6	22.5	32
Castes/Tribes[b]						
Scheduled Castes	28.9	46.6	53.4	47.3	23.1	1,973
Scheduled Tribes	25.0	35.1	53.5	48.7	21.7	1,408
Other Backward Classes	27.7	47.2	56.5	51.3	25.8	6,740
Others	29.3	52.8	59.6	58.7	30.2	4,747
Wealth index						
Lowest	24.6	29.6	45.0	36.6	16.5	880
Second	27.4	35.4	48.1	43.4	19.7	2,048
Middle	29.2	43.1	51.4	45.3	21.6	2,717
Fourth	27.3	48.5	56.1	50.8	25.6	3,747
Highest	29.0	55.2	65.3	64.3	32.4	5,527
Madhya Pradesh	28.2	47.9	56.9	52.9	26.6	14,919

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[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 sharing razors/blades.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[b] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

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, Madhya Pradesh, 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 debug	
Age group							
15-19	8.5	8.8	9.6	12.2	9.9	13.4	848
20-24	5.9	6.0	7.0	9.2	8.1	13.0	3,252
25-29	5.6	5.7	7.4	8.9	7.7	12.2	3,301
30-34	5.4	5.3	6.9	8.6	7.5	12.7	2,572
35-39	6.0	6.2	7.8	8.8	7.9	12.6	2,244
40-44	5.3	5.5	8.4	9.1	7.7	12.6	1,524
45-49	6.4	6.1	7.1	9.6	7.6	11.5	1,178
Residence							
Rural	7.5	7.6	9.5	11.6	9.6	14.9	8,210
Urban	4.0	4.0	5.1	6.2	5.8	9.7	6,709
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	7.7	7.9	9.7	11.6	9.7	15.0	7,004
18 years & above	4.3	4.2	5.6	7.0	6.3	10.4	7,915
Marital duration							
0-4	6.2	6.0	7.0	8.7	7.7	11.9	3,224
5-9	4.8	4.7	6.2	7.8	7.1	11.6	3,003
10-14	5.2	5.6	7.1	9.3	8.0	12.5	2,626
15+	6.6	6.6	8.5	10.0	8.4	13.4	6,066
Education							
Non-literate[a]	8.7	8.8	11.2	13.4	11.3	17.4	3,408
Less than 5 yrs	8.4	8.5	10.0	12.1	9.6	17.0	970
5-9 years	6.0	6.1	7.6	9.6	8.0	12.4	6,169
10 or more years	3.0	2.9	3.9	4.5	4.7	8.0	4,372
Husband's education							
Non-literate[a]	8.3	8.1	10.0	12.3	10.3	15.6	1,504
Less than 5 years	8.2	8.1	10.6	11.8	10.7	15.9	,649
5-9 years	6.5	6.5	8.5	10.4	8.8	14.0	5248
10 or more years	4.8	4.9	6.0	7.4	6.6	10.7	7,518
Religion							
Hindu	6.1	6.2	7.8	9.6	8.2	12.9	13,410
Muslim	4.4	4.4	5.0	6.1	5.4	10.0	1,227
Christian	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	6.1	9.1	33
Sikh	1.6	1.6	3.2	3.2	4.8	4.9	58
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(5.3)	(5.3)	(15.8)	19
Jain	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.9	7.2	140
Others	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	6.2	3.1	32
Castes/Tribes[b]							
Scheduled Castes	6.7	6.2	8.4	10.0	8.7	13.0	1,973
Scheduled Tribes	7.4	7.7	10.2	13.0	10.9	16.1	1,408
Other Backward Classes	5.8	5.9	7.3	9.0	7.7	12.5	6,740
Others	5.2	5.3	6.5	7.8	6.9	11.2	4,747
Wealth index							
Lowest	10.0	10.2	13.0	16.5	12.9	16.6	880
Second	8.9	8.7	10.5	13.0	10.5	16.1	2,048
Middle	6.7	6.9	8.5	10.8	9.0	14.9	2,717
Fourth	5.8	6.1	7.4	9.0	8.3	13.1	3,747
Highest	3.8	3.6	5.0	5.8	5.4	9.1	5,527
Madhya Pradesh	5.9	5.9	7.5	9.1	7.9	12.6	14,919

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

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TABLE 7.11 KNOWEDGE 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to test 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	
Age group										
15-19	48.7	848	65.3	10.1	0.7	1.0	21.7	1.2	nc	413
20-24	49.8	3,252	65.2	9.6	0.9	0.4	22.7	0.7	0.4	1,615
25-29	53.6	3,301	65.8	8.1	0.7	0.2	23.9	1.1	0.2	1,767
30-34	53.7	2,572	67.5	8.5	0.7	nc	21.6	1.3	0.4	1,379
35-39	52.9	2,244	65.9	9.0	0.8	0.4	22.3	1.3	0.3	1,185
40-44	50.9	1,524	66.6	8.1	1.4	0.3	22.1	0.9	0.6	774
45-49	52.1	1,178	72.5	6.6	0.7	0.5	17.9	1.2	0.7	612
Residence										
Rural	50.1	8,210	65.3	10.9	0.6	0.2	21.7	1.1	0.2	4,116
Urban	54.4	6,709	68.1	6.0	1.1	0.4	22.8	1.1	0.5	3,629
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	46.0	7,004	66.2	10.4	0.5	0.3	21.3	1.0	0.2	3,221
18 years & above	57.3	7,915	66.8	7.3	1.0	0.3	22.8	1.1	0.5	4,524
Marital duration										
0-4	54.4	3,224	65.3	8.0	1.0	0.5	23.8	0.9	0.4	1,748
5-9	51.9	3,003	64.9	9.0	1.0	0.3	23.4	1.2	0.3	1,558
10-14	52.7	2,626	66.5	8.7	0.6	0.1	22.4	1.4	0.3	1,383
15+	50.5	6,066	68.2	8.7	0.8	0.3	20.6	1.0	0.4	3,056
Education										
Non-literate[a]	39.4	3,408	67.7	10.8	0.2	0.5	19.0	1.7	0.1	1,340
Less than 5 yrs	42.8	970	64.8	11.2	1.2	nc	21.5	1.0	0.3	415
5-9 years	51.0	6,169	66.0	9.1	0.6	0.3	22.9	0.8	0.2	3,143
10 or more years	65.4	4,372	67.0	6.6	1.3	0.2	23.1	1.1	0.7	2,847
Husband's education										
Non-literate[a]	42.6	1,504	65.5	11.3	0.3	0.5	21.1	1.1	0.3	639
Less than 5 years	46.9	649	69.6	8.6	1.0	0.4	17.5	2.3	0.6	303
5-9 years	47.3	5,248	67.2	10.0	0.5	0.3	20.8	0.9	0.2	2,479
10 or more years	57.7	7,518	66.2	7.4	1.1	0.2	23.5	1.1	0.4	4,324
Religion										
Hindu	51.8	13,410	66.6	8.9	0.7	0.3	22.1	1.0	0.4	6,934
Muslim	50.9	1,227	68.3	6.4	2.1	0.2	21.6	0.8	0.5	623
Christian	67.3	33	(63.6)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(22.7)	(4.5)	(0.0)	22
Sikh	71.4	58	47.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	35.9	9.7	0.0	41
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(73.7)	19	(57.1)	(21.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14
Jain	63.8	140	60.6	5.7	0.0	0.0	29.1	3.5	1.1	89
Others	67.8	32	(68.2)	(0.0)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22

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TABLE 7.11 KNOWEDGE 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 test 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[b]										
Scheduled Castes	48.2	1,973	67.2	8.0	0.4	0.3	21.7	1.9	0.4	948
Scheduled Tribes	48.6	1,408	67.5	10.3	0.7	0.6	19.0	1.8	nc	683
Other Backward Classes	50.0	6,740	65.5	9.1	0.8	0.3	23.5	0.7	0.3	3,367
Others	57.5	4,747	67.6	7.8	1.1	0.2	21.6	1.1	0.6	2,724
Wealth index										
Lowest	43.1	880	71.5	9.8	0.5	0.3	16.6	1.0	0.3	379
Second	46.5	2,048	69.6	11.6	0.3	0.5	16.3	1.1	0.5	952
Middle	48.1	2,717	68.3	9.9	0.5	0.5	19.7	1.0	0.1	1,305
Fourth	49.7	3,747	65.7	9.8	0.7	0.2	22.5	0.9	0.3	1,858
Highest	59.1	5,527	65.0	6.4	1.2	0.2	25.5	1.2	0.5	3,251
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	52.0	14,919	66.6	8.6	0.8	0.3	22.2	1.1	0.4	7,745
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	52.1	13,142	66.3	8.6	0.8	0.2	22.6	1.1	0.3	6,830

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.
nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[b] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
[†] 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 of the test, HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 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 year ago	
Age group					
15-19	1.3	848	(73.0)	(27.0)	11
20-24	2.5	3,252	60.9	39.1	80
25-29	2.8	3,301	51.2	48.8	92
30-34	2.1	2,572	37.5	62.5	54
35-39	0.9	2,244	(30.7)	(69.3)	20
40-44	1.2	1,524	(15.7)	(84.5)	19
45-49	0.6	1,178	*	*	7
Residence					
Rural	1.4	8,210	53.7	46.3	114
Urban	2.5	6,709	44.4	55.6	169
Age at consummation of marriage					
Below 18 years	1.1	7,004	46.8	53.2	79
18 years & above	2.6	7,915	48.7	51.3	204
Marital duration					
0-4	3.1	3,224	61.7	38.3	99
5-9	2.8	3,003	51.9	48.1	85
10-14	1.8	2,626	25.1	74.9	48
15+	0.8	6,066	37.4	62.6	51
Education					
Non-literate[a]	0.6	3,408	(40.5)	(60.0)	20
Less than 5 yrs	0.8	970	*	*	8
5-9 years	1.5	6,169	52.4	47.6	95
10 or more years	3.7	4,372	45.3	54.7	160
Husband's education					
Non-literate[a]	1.2	1,504	(50.0)	(50.0)	18
Less than 5 years	0.9	649	*	*	6
5-9 years	1.3	5,248	53.1	46.9	69
10 or more years	2.5	7,518	46.6	53.4	190
Religion					
Hindu	1.8	13,410	48.1	51.9	248
Muslim	2.0	1,227	51.9	48.1	25
Christian	9.0	33	*	*	3
Sikh	1.6	58	*	*	1
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(0.0)	19	nc	nc	0
Jain	4.3	140	*	*	6
Others	0.0	32	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes[b]					
Scheduled Castes	1.4	1,973	52.7	47.3	28
Scheduled Tribes	1.3	1,408	(33.7)	(66.3)	18
Other Backward Classes	1.7	6,740	53.5	46.5	112
Others	2.6	4,747	44.4	55.6	125
Wealth index					
Lowest	1.5	880	(46.5)	(54.0)	13
Second	0.7	2,048	(53.0)	(47.1)	15
Middle	1.0	2,717	47.8	52.2	27
Fourth	1.6	3,747	54.3	45.7	61
Highest	3.0	5,527	45.7	54.3	167
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	1.9	14,919	48.2	51.8	283
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	2.0	13,142	48.5	51.5	268

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.
[b] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condom	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby	Who know the places where people can go to get tested for HIV/ AIDS	Who ever been tested for HIV/AIDS (%)	Who underwent HIV/AIDS test in the past 12 months among ever tested
Sheopur	12.3	51.1	54.9	53.4	1.9	53.9
Morena	29.8	38.0	43.2	34.3	0.8	0.0
Bhind	34.7	51.9	40.9	51.4	0.4	100.0
Gwalior	51.6	40.5	43.7	42.0	2.3	52.2
Datia	36.0	47.7	39.9	38.2	0.8	68.3
Shivpuri	20.4	53.8	24.8	33.2	0.9	22.8
Guna	25.9	70.1	49.4	22.7	0.6	47.9
Tikamgarh	22.2	38.3	31.1	60.3	0.4	100.0
Chhatarpur	23.1	39.9	41.1	77.9	2.7	59.4
Panna	15.7	18.7	33.7	60.6	0.5	0.0
Sagar	46.3	29.9	41.6	65.6	0.3	57.7
Damoh	27.5	43.7	37.6	39.1	0.2	0.0
Satna	31.8	51.9	59.6	57.0	1.4	24.4
Rewa	28.0	56.4	45.8	57.5	2.1	53.2
Umaria	21.8	30.1	49.8	52.7	2.1	25.3
Shahdol	22.4	55.2	46.9	61.3	1.4	68.9
Sidhi	13.1	67.0	53.6	57.9	0.4	0.0
Neemuch	30.7	52.2	51.2	53.4	2.8	52.0
Mandsaur	25.6	51.8	47.8	41.8	3.5	56.1
Ratlam	27.4	35.3	49.5	38.7	1.9	12.3
Ujjain	39.0	60.7	63.1	64.9	1.7	0.0
Shajapur	25.4	67.1	47.1	50.9	1.9	52.5
Dewas	47.6	45.5	49.2	30.7	1.3	62.5
Jhabua	12.4	33.5	36.9	56.0	2.7	100.0
Dhar	29.9	53.3	49.4	34.4	2.4	84.2
Indore	71.9	39.6	28.0	34.6	8.3	57.8
West Nimar	36.0	40.3	50.2	57.9	1.9	11.0
Barwani	19.0	38.6	51.9	49.5	3.8	40.2
East Nimar	39.7	43.6	48.7	65.4	1.0	34.6
Rajgarh	15.6	38.6	44.7	47.4	2.6	19.6
Vidisha	36.4	47.3	41.9	41.0	0.7	34.1
Bhopal	72.5	52.3	64.7	57.7	2.2	43.2
Sehore	33.4	59.7	43.4	49.1	1.7	53.8
Raisen	33.0	63.1	55.0	50.5	0.5	0.0
Betul	36.0	50.3	45.9	55.1	4.2	54.5
Harda	50.4	55.7	49.3	53.7	4.7	58.7
Hoshangabad	47.6	42.8	41.0	47.9	0.8	63.6
Katni	31.8	43.5	32.6	66.6	1.7	64.0
Jabalpur	51.2	31.2	50.4	53.6	2.5	38.4
Narsimhapur	40.0	45.4	47.6	72.9	2.1	56.9
Dindori	11.1	33.4	47.5	44.5	1.1	0.0
Mandla	24.5	39.6	34.1	69.1	2.7	53.9
Chhindwara	30.7	53.0	61.8	64.2	1.6	100.0
Seoni	23.1	50.5	33.3	47.0	1.7	67.3
Balaghat	34.3	54.4	46.7	58.4	1.0	68.6
Madhya Pradesh(15-49)	32.0	47.9	46.8	52.0	1.9	48.2
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	33.0	48.6	46.9	52.1	2.0	48.5

[†] 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, Madhya Pradesh, 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	3.8	3.0	0.8	2,581	77.8	3.0	9.2	9.0	99
20-24	7.1	5.3	1.8	8,730	74.8	8.6	7.3	8.7	617
25-29	7.3	4.9	2.4	9,034	67.1	15.2	7.4	8.8	664
30-34	6.8	4.9	1.9	7,899	72.0	13.5	6.6	6.4	540
35-39	7.1	5.2	1.9	7,372	74.1	14.0	4.6	5.5	521
40-44	7.5	5.7	1.8	5,725	75.2	12.5	5.4	5.1	430
45-49	6.9	5.2	1.7	4,807	75.5	9.4	5.2	8.4	331
Residence									
Rural	6.7	4.9	1.8	35,648	73.7	11.8	5.4	7.6	2,384
Urban	7.8	5.5	2.3	10,500	70.3	13.1	9.2	6.3	818
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	7.3	5.4	1.9	30,437	73.5	13.2	5.1	6.9	2,231
18 years & above	6.2	4.4	1.8	15,711	71.2	9.6	9.3	8.3	971
Marital duration									
0-4	4.7	3.6	1.1	6,840	75.3	5.2	10.7	8.2	326
5-9	7.9	5.4	2.5	7,870	69.2	11.1	8.0	10.3	618
10-14	7.4	5.3	2.1	7,824	71.6	13.0	7.3	6.8	579
15+	7.1	5.3	1.8	23,614	74.1	13.5	4.6	6.2	1,679
Education									
Non-literate[a]	6.7	5.0	1.7	26,358	73.9	13.6	4.3	7.0	1,772
Less than 5 yrs	7.9	5.7	2.2	3,092	71.8	10.5	7.3	8.2	244
5-9 years	7.5	5.6	1.9	11,896	74.2	9.3	7.5	7.3	893
10 or more years	6.1	3.9	2.2	4,802	63.1	12.7	14.5	8.3	293
Husband's education									
Non-literate[a]	6.3	4.5	1.8	13,570	72.0	14.9	4.9	6.6	849
Less than 5 years	7.6	5.3	2.3	3,379	70.7	14.9	3.9	9.4	256
5-9 years	7.3	5.5	1.8	16,982	75.0	10.7	6.0	6.8	1,239
10 or more years	7.0	5.0	2.0	12,217	71.2	10.6	9.1	8.1	858
Religion									
Hindu	7.0	5.1	1.9	43,567	73.2	11.9	6.1	7.4	3,037
Muslim	6.3	4.3	2.0	2,170	68.5	15.6	8.9	6.9	137
Christian	6.5	4.9	1.6	62	*	*	*	*	4
Sikh	6.0	2.3	3.7	88	*	*	*	*	5
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	11.6	4.6	7.0	43	*	*	*	*	5
Jain	5.7	3.4	2.3	174	(60.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	10
Others	9.3	6.8	2.5	44	*	*	*	*	4
Castes/Tribes[b]									
Scheduled Castes	7.4	5.2	2.2	7,130	70.7	13.5	6.6	7.6	526
Scheduled Tribes	6.0	4.3	1.7	10,969	70.9	15.8	5.1	7.1	661
Other Backward Classes	7.2	5.4	1.8	19,665	75.5	10.8	5.6	6.7	1,414
Others	7.1	5.1	2.0	8,284	71.0	10.1	8.9	8.3	591
Wealth index									
Lowest	5.9	4.2	1.7	11,360	71.0	15.7	4.0	8.1	672
Second	6.9	5.0	1.9	12,231	73.0	13.8	5.9	6.0	846
Middle	7.6	5.6	2.0	8,524	73.8	9.3	5.6	9.4	643
Fourth	7.6	5.8	1.8	7,084	76.0	8.9	6.8	6.6	544
Highest	7.1	5.0	2.1	6,949	70.4	11.4	10.8	6.5	497
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	6.9	5.1	1.8	46,148	72.8	12.1	6.4	7.3	3,202
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	7.0	5.1	1.9	39,811	72.5	12.5	6.5	7.1	2,791

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent 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.
[b] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
[1] Excluded women got married but *gauna* not performed.
[2] Includes problems after pelvic surgery and other incidents.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.15 CHILDLESSNESS AND INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	20-49 aged women			40-49 aged women		
	Percentage childless	Infertility[1]	Number of women**	Percentage childless	Infertility[1]	Number of women**
Residence						
Rural	3.0	1.9	28,917	1.3	1.1	7,187
Urban	2.6	1.9	8,239	1.3	1.2	2,489
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	2.7	1.7	26,467	1.1	0.9	7,149
18 years & above	3.4	2.5	10,689	1.9	1.7	2,527
Marital duration						
5-9	7.5	3.9	7,398	*	*	4
10-14	3.0	2.2	7,581	11.6	11.6	27
15+	1.3	1.1	22,177	1.2	1.1	9,645
Education						
Non-literate[a]	2.5	1.6	22,839	1.2	1.1	6,841
Less than 5 yrs	2.8	1.8	2,543	1.0	1.0	598
5-9 years	3.7	2.4	8,466	1.8	1.6	1,484
10 or more years	3.5	2.4	3,308	1.1	1.1	753
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	2.6	1.7	11,392	1.3	1.2	3,346
Less than 5 years	2.5	1.7	2,962	1.5	1.3	946
5-9 years	3.2	2.0	13,485	1.3	1.1	3,144
10 or more years	2.9	2.0	9,317	1.2	1.1	2,240
Religion						
Hindu	2.9	1.9	35,134	1.3	1.1	9,095
Muslim	2.1	1.6	1,682	1.3	1.1	463
Christian	1.8	1.8	53	(6.5)	(6.5)	15
Sikh	4.3	1.5	70	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.8	0.0	37	*	*	9
Jain	1.3	1.3	144	1.8	1.8	56
Others	5.6	5.6	36	(0.0)	(0.0)	16
Castes/Tribes[b]						
Scheduled Castes	3.0	2.1	5,686	1.2	1.0	1,484
Scheduled Tribes	2.8	1.7	8,878	1.2	1.1	2,087
Other Backward Classes	3.0	1.9	15,842	1.2	1.1	4,101
Others	2.7	1.9	6,666	1.5	1.4	1,978
Wealth index						
Lowest	3.0	1.7	9,348	1.5	1.2	2,087
Second	3.1	2.0	9,976	1.4	1.2	2,439
Middle	2.8	1.9	6,854	1.1	1.0	1,806
Fourth	2.7	1.8	5,538	1.2	1.0	1,537
Highest	2.7	2.1	5,440	1.2	1.2	1,807
Madhya Pradesh	2.9	1.9	37,156	1.3	1.1	9,676

( ) 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.
[b] Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
[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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	For primary Infertility			For secondary Infertility		
	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having primary infertility**	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having secondary infertility**
Age group						
15-19	53.2	35.1	77	(50.0)	(31.6)	22
20-24	66.2	49.9	461	66.7	50.1	156
25-29	78.8	60.5	445	76.9	59.0	219
30-34	80.8	52.9	389	72.1	52.9	151
35-39	80.3	55.4	385	73.9	58.3	135
40-44	77.9	47.1	324	73.6	57.8	107
45-49	74.0	46.0	250	68.6	43.7	81
Residence						
Rural	73.0	47.2	1,756	68.1	47.3	628
Urban	82.9	66.9	575	81.7	71.0	243
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	74.2	47.6	1,641	71.5	49.7	591
18 years & above	78.4	62.6	690	72.8	63.1	280
Marital duration						
0-4	56.4	43.3	245	65.5	52.9	81
5-9	74.0	57.3	428	70.1	55.4	190
10-14	82.9	62.4	414	76.2	56.0	164
15+	77.1	48.5	1,244	72.3	52.8	436
Education						
Non-literate[a]	72.9	42.0	1,309	67.2	45.2	463
Less than 5 yrs	74.2	52.4	175	78.3	58.2	69
5-9 years	77.5	63.4	662	73.7	58.3	231
10 or more years	87.1	82.2	186	84.1	79.4	108
Husband's Education						
Non-literate[a]	71.9	38.7	611	68.1	43.0	238
Less than 5 years	71.8	43.5	180	61.0	37.0	75
5-9 years	72.9	48.6	929	70.9	55.8	311
10 or more years	83.8	73.1	610	80.2	67.5	247
Religion						
Hindu	74.7	50.7	2,221	71.3	53.1	816
Muslim	88.2	79.9	94	79.5	65.2	43
Christian	*	*	3	*	*	1
Jain	*	*	2	*	*	3
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	2	*	*	3
Jain	*	*	6	*	*	4
Others	*	*	3	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes[b]						
Scheduled Castes	73.4	50.8	372	68.7	52.4	154
Scheduled Tribes	69.9	32.9	468	62.3	35.6	193
Other Backward Classes	76.1	54.8	1,068	75.3	57.2	347
Others	81.3	67.5	419	78.3	68.3	171
Wealth index						
Poorest	69.2	35.4	476	62.3	35.9	195
Second	69.4	41.0	617	69.2	48.3	229
Middle	75.3	52.0	477	70.5	52.1	169
Fourth	79.0	63.0	413	72.1	62.9	131
Highest	90.3	81.3	349	90.0	80.5	147
Madhya Pradesh	75.4	52.0	2,331	71.9	54.0	871

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

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Districts	Who have menstruation problem	Who have infertility problem[1]	Who sought treatment for infertility
Sheopur	26.1	7.7	60.5
Morena	23.0	9.1	79.3
Bhind	17.9	5.7	72.9
Gwalior	20.0	7.5	69.6
Datia	23.8	6.7	73.6
Shivpuri	21.0	8.4	62.1
Guna	12.1	4.8	70.1
Tikamgarh	27.9	5.5	84.0
Chhatarpur	20.6	4.5	81.3
Panna	33.7	8.5	37.0
Sagar	42.1	7.2	57.2
Damoh	39.8	5.9	78.7
Satna	33.7	6.1	79.4
Rewa	33.0	4.7	83.2
Umaria	45.9	11.1	67.4
Shahdol	23.0	7.1	67.8
Sidhi	28.8	3.6	77.2
Neemuch	28.5	10.3	76.7
Mandsaur	25.5	7.1	76.7
Ratlam	35.9	6.5	91.2
Ujjain	32.1	7.5	93.2
Shajapur	38.6	10.1	82.9
Dewas	30.6	7.5	82.6
Jhabua	24.4	3.9	77.4
Dhar	34.2	6.3	73.9
Indore	23.3	13.1	70.7
West Nimar	14.3	4.3	81.6
Barwani	23.2	5.5	80.8
	8.4	3.7	91.5
East Nimar	23.3	7.2	79.7
Rajgarh	19.1	5.2	74.9
Vidisha	33.2	7.0	90.5
Bhopal			
	36.5	11.5	83.8
Sehore	36.4	7.7	71.0
Raisen	27.0	6.5	82.0
Betul	34.7	6.2	70.3
Harda			
	21.9	11.1	69.3
Hoshangabad	30.3	7.4	71.1
Katni	30.4	7.1	74.3
Jabalpur	21.3	10.9	79.5
Narsimhapur			
Dindori	25.9	3.3	32.6
Mandla	28.7	4.7	71.5
Chhindwara	29.3	4.4	85.6
Seoni	28.4	7.2	61.0
Balaghat	19.5	8.0	67.8
Madhya Pradesh (15-49)	27.4	6.9	74.5
Madhya Pradesh (15-44) [†]	27.0	7.0	74.7

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

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CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

TABLE 8.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Total	Residence Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	84.1	89.9	73.1
20-24	15.9	10.1	26.9
Education			
Non-literate[a]	10.1	13.6	3.6
Less than five years	6.5	8.3	3.0
5-9 years	56.8	63.6	43.8
10 or more years	26.7	14.5	49.7
Religion			
Hindu	90.5	96.2	79.7
Muslim	8.1	3.3	17.1
Christian	0.2	0.1	0.3
Sikh	0.3	0.1	0.8
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.1	0.1	0.0
Jain	0.6	0.1	1.6
Others	0.2	0.0	0.5
Castes/tribes[#]			
Scheduled castes	15.4	14.7	16.8
Scheduled tribes	20.0	27.7	5.2
Other backward classes	40.7	39.1	43.9
Others	23.9	18.5	34.1
Wealth index			
Lowest	16.9	24.7	2.1
Second	21.9	30.7	5.4
Middle	18.6	21.9	12.5
Fourth	19.3	16.1	25.4
Highest	23.2	6.7	54.6
Madhya Pradesh**	9,940	6,504	3,436

** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate 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 age 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, Punjab, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women			At what age family life education should be introduced[b]					From which standard family life education should be introduced[b]				Number of women who perceived family life education is important**
	Aware of family life education	Perceived family life education is important	Number of women**	Below 12	12-14	15-17	18 or above	Total	Below 8	8-9	10 or more	Total	
Age group													
15-19	57.3	71.7	8,367	6.3	26.3	41.3	26.1	100.0	18.9	39.7	41.4	100.0	5,993
20-24	76.9	86.2	1,573	5.0	22.0	38.6	34.3	100.0	13.4	33.6	53.0	100.0	1,355
Residence													
Rural	54.9	68.6	6,504	6.5	25.7	39.7	28.0	100.0	20.7	38.8	40.5	100.0	4,463
Urban	70.8	84.1	3,436	5.4	25.1	42.4	27.1	100.0	13.4	38.3	48.3	100.0	2,885
Education													
Non-literate[a]	33.3	35.3	1,014	5.9	27.0	32.7	34.4	100.0	20.3	26.2	53.5	100.0	357
Less than five years	38.7	48.6	644	4.8	25.7	38.1	31.5	100.0	25.5	32.5	42.1	100.0	313
5-9 years	57.5	74.9	5,643	6.8	25.7	40.2	27.3	100.0	21.0	40.9	38.1	100.0	4,226
10 or more years	82.1	92.9	2,639	5.0	24.8	43.3	26.9	100.0	11.2	37.3	51.5	100.0	2,452
Religion													
Hindu	60.1	73.5	9,007	6.3	25.8	40.4	27.6	100.0	18.2	38.8	43.0	100.0	6,621
Muslim	61.1	76.3	794	3.7	23.3	44.0	29.0	100.0	15.3	37.4	47.2	100.0	603
Christian	(95.0)	(85.0)	20	16.8	23.4	(58.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	28.4	41.1	(29.4)	(100.0)	17
Sikh	79.6	86.3	30	7.8	23.5	57.1	11.5	100.0	3.7	45.1	51.1	100.0	26
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(90.0)	(90.0)	10	10.2	11.4	*	*	*	11.4	22.9	*	*	9
Jain	72.8	93.6	61	6.9	13.7	44.4	34.9	100.0	6.9	31.7	61.4	100.0	57
Others	(72.2)	(83.3)	18	0.0	34.6	(33.3)	(33.3)	(100.0)	13.9	33.7	(53.3)	(100.0)	15
Castes/tribes[#]													
Scheduled castes	56.7	72.2	1,521	6.6	25.7	38.8	28.9	100.0	17.9	38.6	43.5	100.0	1,099
Scheduled tribes	52.6	60.0	2,022	6.7	27.2	38.6	27.5	100.0	24.0	37.9	38.1	100.0	1,212
Other backward classes	59.7	74.9	4,036	6.2	26.3	40.6	26.9	100.0	18.7	38.8	42.5	100.0	3,027
Others	70.4	85.2	2,347	5.1	23.3	43.4	28.2	100.0	13.0	38.9	48.1	100.0	1,997
Wealth index													
Lowest	40.7	52.7	1,698	7.9	25.1	37.0	30.1	100.0	24.0	35.3	40.6	100.0	895
Second	53.0	66.1	2,199	6.8	26.7	38.5	28.0	100.0	22.5	39.9	37.6	100.0	1,457
Middle	57.7	74.3	1,848	5.3	25.7	40.6	28.3	100.0	19.0	39.4	41.6	100.0	1,372
Fourth	66.4	81.6	1,908	6.0	24.6	42.2	27.2	100.0	16.8	38.5	44.7	100.0	1,558
Highest	78.9	90.3	2,287	5.4	25.4	43.0	26.3	100.0	12.1	38.7	49.3	100.0	2,066
Madhya Pradesh	60.4	74.0	9,940	6.1	25.5	40.8	27.6	100.0	17.9	38.6	43.5	100.0	7,348

[#] 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] Literate 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 age 15-24 years who perceived family life education to be important and sources of family life education, according to selected background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

| Background characteristics | Perceived family life education is important | Number of women** | Sources of family life education | | | | | | | | Number of women who perceived family life education is important** |
			Parents	Brother/ sister/ sister in law	Husband/ partner	Friends/ peers	Health care provider/ sex education experts	Youth club/ *mandal*/ NGO worker	Teacher/ school/ college	Other	
Age group											
15-19	71.7	8,367	86.8	54.0	5.1	34.4	9.5	3.3	45.6	4.6	5,993
20-24	86.2	1,573	87.7	55.8	5.2	39.4	14.3	4.5	54.3	3.9	1,355
Residence											
Rural	68.6	6,504	85.1	55.1	5.2	35.2	9.4	3.6	44.2	4.6	4,463
Urban	84.1	3,436	89.9	53.3	5.1	35.5	11.8	3.4	51.9	4.3	2,885
Education											
Non-literate[a]	35.3	1,014	82.4	48.8	6.4	29.3	5.8	2.5	11.9	4.3	357
Less than five years	48.6	644	81.9	51.3	3.0	30.6	3.8	1.0	20.1	2.7	313
5-9 years	74.9	5,643	86.5	53.7	4.4	33.8	8.4	2.7	45.1	4.7	4,226
10 or more years	92.9	2,639	89.1	56.7	6.5	39.3	15.4	5.3	59.0	4.3	2,452
Religion											
Hindu	73.5	9,007	86.8	54.3	5.3	35.3	10.3	3.6	47.1	4.6	6,621
Muslim	76.3	794	88.5	58.3	4.3	35.7	12.0	3.0	47.5	4.2	603
Christian	(85.0)	20	(100.0)	(58.8)	(5.9)	(35.3)	(17.6)	(0.0)	(64.7)	(0.0)	17
Sikh	86.3	30	84.0	36.6	0.0	23.9	4.4	0.0	55.6	0.0	26
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(90.0)	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Jain	93.6	61	89.7	43.3	3.3	38.1	5.1	3.5	40.1	1.6	57
Others	(83.3)	18	(80.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(57.1)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(57.1)	(0.0)	15
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	72.2	1,521	87.2	52.8	5.4	34.8	8.3	2.8	45.1	5.8	1,099
Scheduled tribes	60.0	2,022	85.8	54.6	4.9	33.7	8.7	2.6	41.0	3.6	1,212
Other backward classes	74.9	4,036	87.0	54.5	4.9	35.6	10.6	3.4	47.3	4.1	3,027
Others	85.2	2,347	87.4	54.9	5.6	36.2	12.1	4.6	52.1	4.9	1,997
Wealth index											
Lowest	52.7	1,698	86.3	53.1	3.8	32.5	6.8	2.2	34.1	4.3	895
Second	66.1	2,199	83.2	54.0	4.0	32.0	7.8	3.0	40.8	4.4	1,457
Middle	74.3	1,848	85.2	51.0	4.0	33.7	7.6	2.7	44.6	5.4	1,372
Fourth	81.6	1,908	88.4	55.9	5.7	37.4	11.3	4.0	48.9	4.0	1,558
Highest	90.3	2,287	89.9	56.1	6.8	38.2	14.9	4.6	57.4	4.4	2,066
Madhya Pradesh	74.0	9,940	87.0	54.4	5.1	35.3	10.4	3.5	47.2	4.5	7,348

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

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TABLE 8.4 EVER RECEIVED FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION BY SOURCES

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

| Background characteristics | Ever received family life education | Number of women** | Source of family life education | | | | | Number of women ever received family life education** |
			NGO programme/ camp	Govt. programme/ camp	School/ college	Youth club	Other	
Age group								
15-19	32.6	8,367	3.6	6.0	64.7	7.5	41.1	2,712
20-24	49.1	1,573	5.7	9.4	69.1	11.5	36.6	773
Residence								
Rural	30.2	6,504	3.0	6.0	59.4	9.2	45.5	1,957
Urban	44.7	3,436	5.4	7.8	73.6	7.4	33.3	1,528
Education								
Non-literate[a]	8.6	1,014	3.4	5.8	2.1	14.8	79.8	87
Less than five years	14.0	644	2.2	4.7	21.4	9.9	72.7	89
5-9 years	32.1	5,643	2.9	5.6	61.7	7.3	43.1	1,808
10 or more years	57.0	2,639	5.7	8.3	76.7	9.3	32.4	1,501
Religion								
Hindu	35.4	9,007	3.8	6.8	65.6	8.5	40.3	3,179
Muslim	30.3	794	8.1	7.0	65.3	7.9	38.5	239
Christian	(65.0)	20	(0.0)	(7.7)	(61.5)	(7.7)	(53.8)	13
Sikh	52.2	30	(0.0)	(0.0)	(81.3)	(0.0)	(25.0)	16
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(50.0)	10	*	*	*	*	*	5
Jain	46.2	61	6.3	3.2	78.7	10.7	31.9	28
Others	(27.8)	18	*	*	*	*	*	5
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	33.3	1,521	3.3	5.4	63.7	8.3	42.1	507
Scheduled tribes	24.5	2,022	3.2	8.0	60.1	8.5	41.1	493
Other backward classes	35.7	4,036	4.2	6.5	65.5	7.9	39.8	1,438
Others	44.3	2,347	4.6	7.1	69.4	9.0	39.2	1,038
Wealth index								
Lowest	17.9	1,698	3.9	4.2	53.1	9.4	46.1	304
Second	28.4	2,199	2.2	7.0	57.2	9.3	43.1	623
Middle	30.9	1,848	3.3	4.5	62.4	8.0	44.2	570
Fourth	41.2	1,908	4.1	6.5	63.2	8.5	43.9	788
Highest	52.6	2,287	5.4	8.5	76.2	7.8	32.7	1,200
Madhya Pradesh	35.2	9,940	4.1	6.8	65.7	8.4	40.1	3,485

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate 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 age 15-24 years who have knowledge about legally prescribed minimum age at marriage in India for boys and girls and reported ideal age at marriage for boys and girls according to selected background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Knowledge of minimum legal age at marriage		Reported ideal age at marriage for boys			Reported ideal age at marriage for girls			Number of women**
	Boys	Girls	Less than 21	21 and above	Total	Less than 18	18 and above	Total	
Age group									
15-19	85.5	86.8	9.0	91.0	100.0	1.7	98.3	100.0	8,367
20-24	94.6	95.0	5.1	94.9	100.0	1.0	99.0	100.0	1,573
Residence									
Rural	82.8	84.0	9.9	90.1	100.0	2.2	97.8	100.0	6,504
Urban	94.9	95.8	5.7	94.3	100.0	0.6	99.4	100.0	3,436
Education									
Non-literate[a]	48.9	50.3	22.4	77.6	100.0	9.2	90.8	100.0	1,014
Less than five years	62.0	65.0	22.7	77.3	100.0	5.7	94.3	100.0	644
5-9 years	90.9	92.1	8.4	91.6	100.0	1.2	98.8	100.0	5,643
10 or more years	99.1	99.5	3.2	96.8	100.0	0.3	99.7	100.0	2,639
Religion									
Hindu	86.4	87.5	8.4	91.6	100.0	1.6	98.4	100.0	9,007
Muslim	92.0	93.3	8.2	91.8	100.0	1.6	98.4	100.0	794
Christian	(90.0)	(95.0)	(5.6)	(94.4)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	20
Sikh	97.0	97.0	11.3	88.7	100.0	3.9	96.1	100.0	30
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	10
Jain	95.1	96.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	61
Others	(100.0)	(100.0)	(5.6)	(94.4)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	18
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	86.9	87.9	10.0	90.0	100.0	1.4	98.6	100.0	1,521
Scheduled tribes	74.8	76.1	10.8	89.2	100.0	3.4	96.6	100.0	2,022
Other backward classes	88.3	89.5	8.2	91.8	100.0	1.5	98.5	100.0	4,036
Others	95.0	95.9	5.8	94.2	100.0	0.7	99.3	100.0	2,347
Wealth index									
Lowest	67.0	68.5	15.5	84.5	100.0	4.6	95.4	100.0	1,698
Second	82.1	83.5	10.1	89.9	100.0	1.7	98.3	100.0	2,199
Middle	89.6	90.8	9.3	90.7	100.0	1.8	98.2	100.0	1,848
Fourth	94.3	95.3	6.6	93.4	100.0	1.0	99.0	100.0	1,908
Highest	97.8	98.4	3.9	96.1	100.0	0.3	99.7	100.0	2,287
Madhya Pradesh	87.0	88.1	8.3	91.7	100.0	1.6	98.4	100.0	9,940

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Number of women**	During last three months having menstruation related problems								Number of women with menstruation related problems**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/ excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	29.5	8,367	7.2	88.7	6.7	10.9	9.0	4.3	1.4	4.2	2,334
20-24	30.6	1,573	6.1	89.8	8.1	9.6	8.3	4.3	1.6	4.2	478
Residence											
Rural	30.1	6,504	7.3	89.5	6.9	9.9	9.6	4.2	1.9	4.7	1,841
Urban	28.9	3,436	6.4	87.5	7.1	12.2	7.5	4.5	0.6	3.4	971
Education											
Non-literate[a]	24.9	1,014	4.6	90.9	4.7	10.1	8.7	3.8	1.9	4.8	237
Less than five years	26.2	644	10.8	90.8	4.5	9.1	7.8	4.2	2.5	3.9	153
5-9 years	30.2	5,643	7.4	88.9	7.6	10.7	9.2	4.3	1.5	4.4	1,607
10 or more years	31.0	2,639	6.1	87.8	6.8	11.3	8.5	4.5	1.0	3.6	815
Religion											
Hindu	29.7	9,007	6.9	88.8	7.0	10.8	8.7	4.0	1.5	4.0	2,549
Muslim	28.2	794	6.5	91.6	7.4	9.9	11.3	6.6	1.0	7.4	219
Christian	(21.1)	20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Sikh	41.3	30	(16.7)	(66.7)	(8.3)	(8.3)	(8.3)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(30.0)	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Jain	34.5	61	(14.3)	(85.7)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.8)	21
Others	(22.2)	18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Castes/tribes#											
Scheduled castes	33.2	1,521	4.7	88.2	8.4	12.8	9.0	4.6	1.2	3.6	478
Scheduled tribes	28.6	2,022	7.9	88.6	4.9	11.2	9.4	3.7	1.2	3.8	540
Other backward classes	29.6	4,036	7.2	89.4	6.8	8.5	8.6	4.3	2.0	4.3	1,144
Others	28.5	2,347	7.4	88.6	7.8	12.7	8.9	4.5	1.0	4.7	648
Wealth index											
Lowest	27.1	1,698	9.1	90.3	7.2	8.8	13.1	3.6	2.1	4.2	423
Second	29.9	2,199	6.0	90.0	5.8	9.1	8.3	5.6	1.6	4.3	615
Middle	31.2	1,848	7.9	90.1	8.0	10.3	6.8	3.9	2.3	3.6	550
Fourth	31.0	1,908	7.2	85.7	7.8	14.1	9.7	4.7	1.0	5.2	572
Highest	28.8	2,287	5.6	88.5	6.3	10.8	7.8	3.5	0.6	3.8	652
Madhya Pradesh	29.6	9,940	7.0	88.8	7.0	10.7	8.9	4.3	1.5	4.2	2,812

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.

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TABLE 8.7 PRACTICES DURING MENSTRUAL PERIOD

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

Background characteristics	Practices during menstrual period				Number of women currently menstruating
	Used cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Use sanitary napkins	Used other	
Age group					
15-19	92.6	5.9	7.2	0.1	8,367
20-24	76.9	16.8	20.5	0.0	1,573
Residence					
Rural	97.2	3.2	2.9	0.1	6,504
Urban	76.9	15.8	21.3	0.0	3,436
Education					
Non-literate[a]	99.3	0.4	1.0	0.2	1,014
Less than five years	98.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	644
5-9 years	95.8	3.7	4.4	0.1	5,643
10 or more years	73.1	19.9	24.6	0.0	2,639
Religion					
Hindu	90.7	7.4	8.8	0.1	9,007
Muslim	88.2	7.7	13.3	0.0	794
Christian	(73.7)	(10.5)	(15.8)	(0.0)	20
Sikh	29.2	31.8	45.7	0.0	30
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	10
Jain	63.8	31.4	26.2	0.0	61
Others	(50.0)	(33.3)	(22.2)	(0.0)	18
Castes/tribes[#]					
Scheduled castes	93.1	5.5	7.5	0.1	1,521
Scheduled tribes	97.4	2.4	2.4	0.1	2,022
Other backward classes	92.4	6.5	7.4	0.1	4,036
Others	78.3	15.4	19.7	0.0	2,347
Wealth index					
Lowest	99.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	1,698
Second	98.7	1.5	0.7	0.1	2,199
Middle	97.9	3.1	3.4	0.0	1,848
Fourth	93.7	7.5	8.2	0.0	1,908
Highest	66.9	21.9	29.1	0.0	2,287
Madhya Pradesh	90.0	7.7	9.4	0.1	9,940

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

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TABLE 8.8 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Emergency contraception	Injectable	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of Women**
Age group														
15-19	89.4	89.3	67.9	87.0	33.7	67.6	21.7	36.1	48.5	7.6	6.7	2.7	0.4	8,367
20-24	97.3	97.1	88.6	96.4	65.3	90.0	46.6	59.6	77.6	17.5	15.2	7.0	1.2	1,573
Residence														
Rural	89.0	89.0	68.1	87.1	31.8	65.2	19.7	34.6	44.8	6.6	6.2	2.4	0.3	6,504
Urban	93.6	93.5	77.1	91.1	51.8	82.5	36.8	49.8	68.9	14.2	11.6	5.2	0.8	3,436
Education														
Non-literate[a]	78.8	78.4	49.5	77.1	13.4	40.6	6.7	15.3	22.6	1.4	3.1	1.4	0.4	1,014
Less than five years	84.5	84.5	56.8	81.3	16.1	48.8	9.4	20.4	27.7	2.8	3.5	1.3	0.1	644
5-9 years	90.1	90.1	69.4	87.8	34.1	69.9	21.0	37.0	49.0	7.1	6.5	2.4	0.3	5,643
10 or more years	97.6	97.5	86.7	95.8	63.6	90.8	46.6	59.9	79.7	18.3	14.4	6.6	1.0	2,639
Religion														
Hindu	90.4	90.3	70.8	88.3	37.8	70.4	25.1	39.5	52.2	9.1	8.1	3.4	0.5	9,007
Muslim	92.6	92.6	74.5	90.2	44.9	77.5	28.0	41.1	60.1	8.2	6.9	2.9	0.6	794
Christian	(85.0)	(85.0)	(80.0)	(85.0)	(65.0)	(85.0)	(55.0)	(60.0)	(75.0)	(40.0)	(35.0)	(15.0)	(0.0)	20
Sikh	83.8	83.8	69.9	80.8	59.0	73.1	45.1	56.3	62.2	24.7	10.4	10.4	3.5	30
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(60.0)	(100.0)	(60.0)	(100.0)	(80.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	10
Jain	98.2	96.7	76.5	86.7	56.0	88.5	46.1	60.3	73.6	23.4	11.4	3.4	0.0	61
Others	(94.4)	(94.4)	(83.3)	(94.4)	(77.8)	(83.3)	(16.7)	(33.3)	(88.9)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(5.6)	(0.0)	18
Castes/tribes[#]														
Scheduled castes	89.4	89.3	67.4	87.1	36.0	68.5	23.7	38.2	51.5	7.8	9.1	3.8	0.4	1,521
Scheduled tribes	86.6	86.6	64.7	85.4	23.1	55.6	14.1	26.2	35.2	5.6	4.9	1.8	0.7	2,022
Other backward classes	91.5	91.5	72.6	89.1	40.0	74.3	25.0	40.9	55.0	9.1	7.8	3.0	0.5	4,036
Others	93.3	93.1	76.8	90.8	51.5	80.5	37.6	50.7	65.9	13.5	10.4	5.1	0.4	2,347
Wealth index														
Lowest	81.6	81.6	55.3	79.9	16.7	47.7	10.2	21.4	27.6	2.9	3.6	1.3	0.3	1,698
Second	88.8	88.7	66.2	86.7	27.1	63.9	16.0	31.5	40.3	5.3	6.2	2.3	0.3	2,199
Middle	90.8	90.8	71.8	88.9	36.5	70.7	21.2	38.7	50.3	7.3	6.0	2.1	0.3	1,848
Fourth	94.0	94.0	76.1	91.5	48.1	80.3	31.7	47.5	63.6	10.8	9.2	3.7	0.3	1,908
Highest	95.8	95.7	82.8	93.4	59.6	87.8	44.5	55.8	77.3	17.7	13.7	6.7	1.1	2,287
Madhya Pradesh	90.6	90.5	71.2	88.4	38.7	71.1	25.6	39.9	53.1	9.2	8.1	3.4	0.5	9,940

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

TABLE 8.9 SOURCES FROM WHERE TO GET PILL AND CONDOM

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

Background characteristics	Sources from where to get pills and condoms			Number of women**
	Government facility	Private facility	Other	
Age group				
15-19	59.5	36.6	0.7	8,367
20-24	75.9	55.4	0.3	1,573
Residence				
Rural	58.7	31.7	0.8	6,504
Urban	68.5	54.6	0.5	3,436
Education				
Non-literate[a]	37.6	16.5	0.7	1,014
Less than five years	42.6	21.7	0.6	644
5-9 years	61.4	36.9	0.8	5,643
10 or more years	77.8	58.6	0.5	2,639
Religion				
Hindu	61.8	38.4	0.7	9,007
Muslim	63.3	50.4	0.6	794
Christian	(75.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	20
Sikh	58.2	54.4	5.9	30
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(100.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	10
Jain	69.2	56.3	0.0	61
Others	(88.9)	(55.6)	(0.0)	18
Castes/tribes[#]				
Scheduled castes	63.4	34.5	0.6	1,521
Scheduled tribes	52.6	26.0	0.2	2,022
Other backward classes	63.1	42.2	0.7	4,036
Others	67.5	50.0	0.8	2,347
Wealth index				
Lowest	43.6	19.3	0.6	1,698
Second	57.2	29.2	0.6	2,199
Middle	63.3	36.2	1.0	1,848
Fourth	68.1	46.1	0.8	1,908
Highest	74.2	61.6	0.4	2,287
Madhya Pradesh	62.1	39.6	0.7	9,940

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

TABLE 8.10 DISCUSSION ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHOD BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION

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

Background characteristics	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**	Sources of information on family planning							Number of women ever discussed about family planning with any one**
			Parents	Brother/ Sister/ Sister in law	Friends/ peers	Health care provider/ sex education experts	Youth club/ *mandal*/ NGO worker	Teacher/ school/ college	Other	
Age group										
15-19	14.4	8,367	28.9	49.0	71.3	5.5	0.5	7.8	1.9	1,196
20-24	26.6	1,573	24.2	52.0	79.1	8.5	1.2	9.2	0.7	417
Residence										
Rural	14.4	6,504	28.1	52.6	70.6	6.4	0.4	5.9	2.2	937
Urban	20.1	3,436	27.1	45.9	77.0	6.1	1.0	11.3	0.8	676
Education										
Non-literate[a]	10.6	1,014	37.8	62.0	67.6	8.5	0.9	0.0	1.0	107
Less than five years	9.4	644	29.4	51.3	79.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	60
5-9 years	13.8	5,643	26.2	52.1	70.8	4.5	0.2	4.8	2.2	773
10 or more years	25.7	2,639	27.8	45.1	76.6	8.1	1.2	14.1	1.1	673
Religion										
Hindu	16.3	9,007	28.0	49.4	72.9	6.2	0.7	8.0	1.8	1,459
Muslim	17.0	794	25.6	60.2	75.8	7.8	0.0	9.7	0.0	133
Christian	(15.0)	20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Sikh	13.0	30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(0.0)	10	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Jain	13.2	61	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Others	(33.3)	18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	15.7	1,521	24.6	50.0	72.0	7.6	0.4	4.7	2.9	237
Scheduled tribes	13.8	2,022	34.6	51.3	69.0	8.0	1.4	7.4	0.7	280
Other backward classes	15.7	4,036	26.8	49.8	73.4	5.9	0.3	8.4	1.4	630
Others	19.9	2,347	26.6	48.6	76.3	5.1	0.9	10.3	1.8	465
Wealth index										
Lowest	10.3	1,698	26.4	47.0	74.0	5.0	0.5	2.2	1.7	176
Second	13.4	2,199	26.9	48.8	72.7	7.8	0.0	5.3	1.7	293
Middle	14.1	1,848	31.9	57.4	69.9	5.8	0.3	4.9	3.1	261
Fourth	18.0	1,908	28.0	54.9	68.7	5.9	0.3	7.9	1.7	340
Highest	23.8	2,287	26.4	44.3	78.0	6.4	1.5	13.4	0.7	543
Madhya Pradesh	16.3	9,940	27.7	49.8	73.3	6.3	0.7	8.2	1.6	1,613

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

TABLE 8.11 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI AND STI BY SOURCES

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

| Background characteristics | Ever heard of RTI/STI | Number of women** | Sources of information | | | | | | | | | | Number of women who ever heard of RTI/STI** |
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Partner	Relatives/ friends	Adult Education programme/ school teacher	Religious/ political leader/ community meetings/ exhibition/*mela*	Others	
Age group													
15-19	16.4	8,367	34.7	65.0	6.6	34.4	7.9	3.2	33.8	22.1	5.4	0.9	1,371
20-24	34.7	1,573	27.9	76.5	8.5	50.6	8.6	2.1	26.7	22.5	4.9	0.9	544
Residence													
Rural	15.7	6,504	41.4	61.2	6.2	30.4	9.5	3.7	37.7	19.7	6.3	0.8	1,024
Urban	26.2	3,436	22.9	76.3	8.3	48.8	6.6	2.0	25.0	25.0	4.0	1.1	891
Education													
Non-literate[a]	3.6	1,014	21.5	30.9	0.0	2.2	5.2	7.5	74.4	5.2	10.6	0.0	37
Less than five years	6.4	644	32.3	40.2	0.0	7.7	8.2	0.0	56.3	0.0	2.5	0.0	40
5-9 years	15.4	5,643	37.7	63.0	5.1	27.4	8.4	3.7	35.8	18.0	5.4	0.9	872
10 or more years	36.7	2,639	28.8	75.5	9.6	52.1	8.0	2.2	25.5	27.5	5.0	1.0	966
Religion													
Hindu	19.4	9,007	33.1	67.6	7.3	39.0	8.5	3.1	31.8	22.1	5.2	0.9	1,742
Muslim	16.1	794	26.2	74.5	4.0	41.6	3.2	1.7	30.8	20.8	4.8	0.7	130
Christian	(35.0)	20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	7
Sikh	18.2	30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	6
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(40.0)	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Jain	40.2	61	35.8	84.1	17.1	35.9	0.0	0.0	24.1	23.8	3.6	0.0	25
Others	(5.6)	18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes[#]													
Scheduled castes	19.7	1,521	33.7	67.9	7.0	31.3	9.4	2.7	31.8	19.9	3.4	0.8	298
Scheduled tribes	11.5	2,022	31.2	54.0	3.7	34.0	11.2	3.7	38.3	28.1	11.1	0.4	234
Other backward classes	19.0	4,036	32.7	68.2	6.9	38.2	8.7	3.4	31.5	20.9	4.4	1.3	763
Others	26.2	2,347	33.0	73.7	8.7	45.9	5.6	2.1	29.7	22.8	5.1	0.6	617
Wealth index													
Lowest	7.6	1,698	32.4	25.6	1.6	15.5	4.8	6.0	58.2	17.4	10.1	0.0	129
Second	13.0	2,199	44.3	49.5	4.9	25.4	11.1	3.8	43.5	21.8	8.6	0.3	285
Middle	16.3	1,848	42.8	67.1	6.9	31.7	10.0	3.7	30.6	20.1	4.0	0.7	303
Fourth	23.2	1,908	31.9	76.0	5.7	34.0	8.7	2.7	29.3	18.7	4.3	1.3	442
Highest	33.1	2,287	25.1	78.2	9.9	53.8	6.5	1.9	24.9	26.0	4.2	1.1	756
Madhya Pradesh	19.3	9,940	32.8	68.3	7.2	39.0	8.1	2.9	31.7	22.2	5.2	0.9	1,915

[#] 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 8.12 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI/STI TRANSMISSION

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who know about transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Other	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	32.1	24.3	13.1	23.0	65.0	33.0	7.7	1,371
20-24	33.5	28.1	16.7	28.1	63.7	33.2	7.9	544
Residence								
Rural	31.3	21.3	12.7	22.5	64.8	33.4	9.0	1,024
Urban	33.9	30.1	15.9	26.9	64.3	32.7	6.4	891
Education								
Non-literate[a]	42.0	13.8	18.5	13.9	57.8	37.0	10.1	37
Less than five years	41.5	8.2	17.0	8.5	54.9	32.4	4.6	40
5-9 years	30.6	24.2	12.8	22.7	65.3	32.3	8.8	872
10 or more years	33.5	27.3	15.1	26.8	64.5	33.5	6.9	966
Religion								
Hindu	32.8	25.3	14.3	24.0	65.1	33.0	7.3	1,742
Muslim	29.0	24.9	14.8	32.8	63.6	31.4	12.4	130
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Jain	31.4	36.8	10.2	23.6	63.2	35.0	4.5	25
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	29.7	22.9	14.0	24.4	67.3	33.0	10.7	298
Scheduled tribes	30.7	29.0	17.5	22.4	66.0	37.0	7.7	234
Other backward classes	33.6	24.5	14.7	24.4	64.5	32.5	6.5	763
Others	33.0	26.4	12.4	25.8	63.2	32.3	7.9	617
Wealth index								
Lowest	30.6	23.2	9.4	19.1	57.0	28.0	13.8	129
Second	35.3	24.8	10.1	17.1	60.3	30.9	11.3	285
Middle	29.3	18.6	13.7	24.4	66.1	38.0	5.7	303
Fourth	31.1	22.9	14.7	26.2	64.7	29.6	7.1	442
Highest	33.8	30.0	16.1	26.9	66.2	34.4	7.0	756
Madhya Pradesh	32.6	25.5	14.2	24.6	64.6	33.0	7.7	1,915

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

TABLE 8.13 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY SOURCES

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

Background characteristics	Ever heard of HIV/AIDS	Number of women**	Source of information						Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	Television	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Adult education programme	
Age group									
15-19	55.9	8,367	42.8	80.6	8.1	37.6	7.3	1.2	4,665
20-24	83.7	1,573	39.4	90.5	12.3	53.7	9.4	1.9	1,313
Residence									
Rural	49.0	6,504	51.1	73.6	7.4	34.0	9.1	1.2	3,184
Urban	81.6	3,436	31.7	93.2	10.9	49.3	6.2	1.5	2,794
Education									
Non-literate[a]	13.3	1,014	31.6	60.0	0.0	2.9	15.7	0.7	132
Less than five years	20.6	644	38.1	68.1	2.4	6.1	6.3	0.0	133
5-9 years	57.4	5,643	43.4	78.4	6.2	30.9	6.5	0.8	3,237
10 or more years	93.9	2,639	40.9	90.5	13.6	58.4	9.0	2.2	2,476
Religion									
Hindu	59.1	9,007	43.1	81.7	9.2	41.2	8.0	1.5	5,308
Muslim	69.1	794	33.5	92.0	8.1	37.7	5.2	0.4	547
Christian	(85.0)	20	(35.3)	(94.1)	(11.8)	(58.8)	(11.8)	(5.9)	17
Sikh	68.8	30	(38.1)	(85.7)	(14.3)	(28.6)	(4.8)	(0.0)	21
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(100.0)	10	(70.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(40.0)	(0.0)	10
Jain	96.6	61	28.5	89.5	8.5	59.1	7.1	0.0	59
Others	(88.9)	18	(25.0)	(93.8)	(0.0)	(68.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	16
Castes/tribes#									
Scheduled castes	57.8	1,521	39.8	82.5	7.9	36.3	7.8	0.8	878
Scheduled tribes	35.2	2,022	49.0	62.2	4.8	38.9	11.2	1.3	709
Other backward classes	63.1	4,036	41.3	84.5	8.4	39.3	7.4	1.5	2,548
Others	78.0	2,347	41.7	88.3	12.2	47.0	6.8	1.5	1,833
Wealth index									
Lowest	23.2	1,698	53.8	44.3	1.8	22.5	8.9	0.9	394
Second	41.6	2,199	52.7	59.0	5.4	30.5	9.6	1.0	918
Middle	58.4	1,848	46.1	81.6	8.0	30.8	7.2	0.8	1,079
Fourth	78.2	1,908	38.9	91.0	7.8	36.9	7.3	1.3	1,491
Highest	91.6	2,287	35.4	94.8	13.4	57.4	7.3	1.9	2,096
Madhya Pradesh	60.3	9,940	42.0	82.8	9.1	41.1	7.7	1.3	5,978

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

TABLE 8.14 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV TRANSMISSION /AIDS

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

Background characteristics	Unsafe Sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of blood	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group								
15-19	19.1	53.4	31.3	41.9	50.9	72.9	13.9	4,665
20-24	23.3	58.8	37.2	51.6	60.2	79.5	15.9	1,313
Residence								
Rural	18.9	54.8	33.4	42.5	50.3	71.9	13.2	3,184
Urban	21.4	54.6	31.9	46.2	56.1	77.4	15.7	2,794
Education								
Non-literate[a]	14.7	49.6	36.8	27.2	33.5	57.7	7.5	132
Less than five years	16.9	49.1	24.8	25.3	33.9	54.1	7.4	133
5-9 years	17.8	51.4	31.5	40.3	48.1	70.4	12.8	3,237
10 or more years	22.8	58.7	34.1	49.9	59.8	80.3	16.6	2,476
Religion								
Hindu	20.1	55.5	32.5	43.3	53.2	74.2	14.4	5,308
Muslim	17.4	46.9	35.9	52.7	52.4	77.4	16.8	547
Christian	(31.3)	(68.8)	(18.8)	(62.5)	(62.5)	(81.3)	(12.5)	17
Sikh	(36.8)	(42.1)	(26.3)	(57.9)	(36.8)	(68.4)	(10.5)	21
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(22.2)	(66.7)	(22.2)	(66.7)	(55.6)	(55.6)	(0.0)	10
Jain	32.0	54.1	28.4	46.5	63.0	81.1	7.2	59
Others	(6.3)	(56.3)	(37.5)	(31.3)	(37.5)	(75.0)	(6.3)	16
Castes/tribes#								
Scheduled castes	20.6	55.1	33.6	40.9	47.9	70.2	13.5	878
Scheduled tribes	17.6	52.4	38.0	42.8	49.9	74.0	8.7	709
Other backward classes	18.9	54.4	30.7	42.5	51.7	73.6	15.0	2,548
Others	22.2	55.9	33.0	48.7	58.5	77.7	16.1	1,833
Wealth index								
Lowest	21.7	46.1	34.2	37.1	42.8	70.3	5.8	394
Second	16.8	48.9	31.3	37.5	49.6	70.3	11.5	918
Middle	19.6	55.2	30.2	43.1	47.7	67.5	13.4	1,079
Fourth	19.2	55.5	31.4	43.6	51.5	74.2	15.3	1,491
Highest	21.8	57.3	34.9	48.7	59.3	79.9	16.5	2,096
Madhya Pradesh	20.1	54.7	32.7	44.3	53.1	74.5	14.4	5,978

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

TABLE 8.15 MISCONCEPTION OF HIV/AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who have misconception of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Shaking hands	Hugging	Kissing	Sharing cloths	Sharing food	Stepping on urine/stool of some one who has AIDS	Mosquito/ flea or bedbugs bites	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	7.5	7.3	8.4	8.4	9.5	9.1	13.5	4,665
20-24	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.0	6.1	6.1	9.3	1,313
Residence								
Rural	8.0	8.1	9.0	9.2	10.8	9.7	14.9	3,184
Urban	5.5	5.2	6.2	5.8	6.5	6.9	9.9	2,794
Education								
Non-literate[a]	12.1	11.8	10.5	14.2	16.6	14.7	24.1	132
Less than five years	11.1	9.6	12.5	10.0	13.6	12.5	15.9	133
5-9 years	8.7	8.7	10.0	9.6	10.9	10.5	15.8	3,237
10 or more years	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.6	5.3	5.1	7.6	2,476
Religion								
Hindu	7.1	7.0	8.0	7.9	9.2	8.8	12.9	5,308
Muslim	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.3	5.2	10.8	547
Christian	(0.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(11.8)	(11.8)	(11.8)	(17.6)	17
Sikh	(0.0)	(4.8)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(4.8)	21
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(10.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	10
Jain	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.3	3.5	3.4	59
Others	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	16
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.4	10.1	9.2	11.9	878
Scheduled tribes	7.7	8.1	9.2	9.5	11.0	10.9	15.1	709
Other backward classes	7.3	6.9	8.2	7.5	8.7	8.4	13.8	2,548
Others	5.0	5.0	5.9	6.7	7.4	7.0	10.1	1,833
Wealth index								
Lowest	11.3	10.3	10.4	11.8	15.4	13.4	15.3	394
Second	10.0	10.4	10.9	11.0	12.7	11.5	17.2	918
Middle	7.3	7.3	8.5	8.4	10.4	9.0	13.8	1,079
Fourth	6.6	6.5	7.7	7.5	8.0	8.5	14.0	1,491
Highest	4.6	4.4	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.7	8.4	2,096
Madhya Pradesh	6.8	6.7	7.7	7.6	8.8	8.4	12.5	5,978

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate 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 age 15-24 years who know how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Limit no. of sexual partners and avoid sex with sex workers	Avoid sex with person who inject drugs	Avoid pregnancy when having HIV/ AIDS	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group							
15-19	25.8	38.1	43.5	55.2	29.3	2.0	4,665
20-24	28.8	46.9	58.2	69.3	33.9	1.4	1,313
Residence							
Rural	26.2	37.1	45.3	54.4	28.8	1.9	3,184
Urban	26.9	43.6	48.4	62.7	32.3	1.8	2,794
Education							
Non-literate[a]	23.0	33.3	33.8	33.9	19.0	0.0	132
Less than five years	17.7	28.3	35.4	34.6	21.7	0.0	133
5-9 years	25.9	35.5	40.6	49.6	27.9	1.9	3,237
10 or more years	27.7	45.7	56.1	72.2	33.8	1.9	2,476
Religion							
Hindu	26.5	39.8	46.9	58.4	30.9	1.9	5,308
Muslim	24.7	43.2	44.7	54.8	28.0	0.8	547
Christian	(42.9)	(57.1)	(64.7)	(76.5)	(28.6)	(0.0)	17
Sikh	(35.3)	(52.9)	(28.6)	(61.9)	(23.5)	(11.8)	21
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(0.0)	(60.0)	(50.0)	(40.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	10
Jain	36.9	40.9	52.0	72.1	28.6	2.0	59
Others	(33.3)	(46.7)	(50.0)	(68.8)	(13.3)	(0.0)	16
Castes/tribes[#]							
Scheduled castes	27.0	34.2	44.3	51.2	24.8	2.9	878
Scheduled tribes	23.6	38.1	47.9	57.9	31.2	0.9	709
Other backward classes	26.0	40.0	45.0	56.7	30.0	1.5	2,548
Others	28.2	44.1	50.0	64.0	33.4	2.1	1,833
Wealth index							
Lowest	26.2	26.8	41.5	46.3	22.9	0.9	394
Second	26.1	30.5	39.8	49.6	23.5	1.2	918
Middle	28.6	36.5	42.5	49.1	29.3	2.6	1,079
Fourth	25.8	42.5	44.9	57.7	30.3	2.0	1,491
Highest	26.4	45.6	54.2	69.4	34.6	1.8	2,096
Madhya Pradesh	26.6	40.3	46.8	58.3	30.5	1.8	5,978

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

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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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Know place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS**	Number of women**	Health Facility							Number of women who Knew place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS **
			Government				Private			
			Hospital	CHC/ PHC/Sub-Centre	RTI/STI clinic VCT/ICTC	Other public/NGO hospitals	Hospital	RTI/STI VCT/ICTC	Other private hospitals	
Age group										
15-19	56.7	4,665	87.0	13.0	1.7	2.4	22.3	1.3	0.4	2,650
20-24	63.6	1,313	91.6	8.4	2.6	1.9	24.8	1.7	0.6	835
Residence										
Rural	57.6	3,184	86.2	15.2	1.2	2.5	22.3	0.9	0.4	1,834
Urban	58.9	2,794	90.1	8.3	2.7	2.0	23.6	1.9	0.5	1,651
Education										
Non-literate[a]	35.1	132	87.0	14.6	0.0	6.4	23.5	0.0	0.0	47
Less than five years	44.0	133	89.9	13.5	0.0	2.2	25.9	0.0	0.0	59
5-9 years	54.2	3,237	85.7	14.5	1.5	2.4	22.0	0.9	0.6	1,755
10 or more years	65.4	2,476	90.6	9.0	2.5	2.0	23.9	1.9	0.3	1,624
Religion										
Hindu	58.5	5,308	88.1	12.1	1.8	2.4	22.9	1.4	0.4	3,110
Muslim	55.1	547	87.4	10.4	2.7	1.3	21.8	1.3	0.3	301
Christian	(58.8)	17	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	10
Sikh	(76.2)	21	(87.5)	(18.8)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(6.3)	(6.3)	16
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(90.0)	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Jain	41.7	59	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.6	0.0	0.0	25
Others	(87.5)	16	(85.7)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(35.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	56.8	878	86.9	13.9	1.3	2.2	23.9	0.5	0.6	498
Scheduled tribes	56.0	709	87.2	12.2	1.0	2.4	20.9	0.5	0.5	400
Other backward classes	57.2	2,548	86.8	13.5	2.1	2.2	23.2	1.5	0.5	1,460
Others	61.3	1,833	90.5	9.0	2.1	2.2	22.9	1.9	0.2	1,125
Wealth index										
Lowest	54.6	394	87.7	14.4	0.5	1.0	18.2	0.0	1.0	215
Second	53.1	918	85.8	14.4	0.6	2.5	20.9	0.6	0.2	490
Middle	55.0	1,079	85.9	15.7	0.9	2.4	19.1	0.9	0.5	595
Fourth	58.2	1,491	85.9	13.7	2.3	2.5	22.9	1.6	0.3	868
Highest	62.7	2,096	91.4	7.7	2.8	2.1	26.1	1.9	0.4	1,317
Madhya Pradesh	58.2	5,978	88.1	11.9	1.9	2.3	22.9	1.4	0.4	3,485

[#] 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 8.18 KNOWLEDGE OF SOME SELECTED STATEMENTS

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

| | Selected statements to test the level of awareness | | | | | | | | | | |
| Background characteristics | 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 | | Number of women** |
	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	
Age group											
15-19	54.8	24.6	5.1	39.9	9.7	73.8	17.3	67.7	10.9	78.8	8,367
20-24	68.0	10.0	4.0	22.7	12.4	62.7	23.4	55.6	16.6	70.6	1,573
Residence											
Rural	52.1	26.9	5.6	40.5	10.2	73.1	17.8	66.4	11.2	78.2	6,504
Urban	66.1	13.6	3.6	30.8	10.0	70.1	19.2	64.6	13.1	76.2	3,436
Education											
Non-literate[a]	29.0	49.8	5.8	54.8	7.1	78.9	14.3	72.6	7.0	82.1	1,014
Less than five years	36.6	39.5	6.9	47.2	10.6	76.5	16.8	70.7	10.5	82.9	644
5-9 years	57.6	22.7	5.2	39.4	10.4	73.7	17.4	67.3	10.8	79.1	5,643
10 or more years	71.1	6.8	3.4	23.3	10.6	64.9	21.9	58.6	16.1	71.1	2,639
Religion											
Hindu	56.1	23.1	5.1	37.7	10.1	72.1	18.4	65.5	11.9	77.5	9,007
Muslim	66.2	14.9	3.5	32.6	10.9	72.4	17.9	67.7	12.4	78.2	794
Christian	(60.0)	(25.0)	(5.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(85.0)	(0.0)	(80.0)	(0.0)	(85.0)	20
Sikh	35.7	22.8	0.0	39.5	3.5	69.4	21.9	67.7	10.6	71.6	30
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(60.0)	(25.0)	(5.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(85.0)	(0.0)	(80.0)	(0.0)	(85.0)	10
Jain	64.6	11.8	1.6	32.8	10.0	59.0	13.6	64.1	6.7	71.8	61
Others	(83.3)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(11.1)	(55.6)	(5.6)	(72.2)	(0.0)	(83.3)	18
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	57.3	23.4	5.6	39.3	10.6	71.9	17.2	65.3	10.7	77.7	1,521
Scheduled tribes	41.7	36.7	6.7	43.7	10.4	74.1	19.6	66.3	11.7	78.3	2,022
Other backward classes	60.9	19.3	4.4	36.2	10.1	72.3	18.3	65.7	12.1	77.3	4,036
Others	62.9	14.5	3.9	31.6	9.6	70.1	17.8	65.5	12.2	77.2	2,347
Wealth index											
Lowest	34.5	44.2	7.2	49.1	10.5	76.1	16.4	69.6	9.5	80.9	1,698
Second	51.8	28.5	5.2	44.5	10.1	74.5	17.8	67.3	10.2	80.1	2,199
Middle	58.3	20.5	4.6	37.9	10.0	72.4	17.8	66.1	11.4	77.2	1,848
Fourth	65.1	14.1	4.0	32.7	9.8	70.8	18.7	64.8	12.5	76.4	1,908
Highest	70.1	8.8	3.9	24.6	10.3	67.5	20.1	62.0	14.8	73.8	2,287
Madhya Pradesh	56.9	22.3	4.9	37.1	10.1	72.0	18.3	65.8	11.8	77.5	9,940

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

TABLE 8.19 AWARENESS OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ISSUES

Percentage of unmarried women age 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08

District	Perceived family life education to be important	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Knowledge of contraceptive pills	Knowledge of emergency contraception	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**
Sheopur	48.3	27.6	49.2	20.5	15.3	118
Morena	65.4	23.8	60.1	21.3	21.3	177
Bhind	67.6	17.0	60.5	19.4	13.0	253
Gwalior	78.6	23.0	70.2	32.4	20.2	262
Datia	74.0	20.8	69.4	21.0	10.5	219
Shivpuri	51.4	19.6	70.1	16.8	12.1	176
Guna	70.5	10.6	53.6	16.8	5.9	221
Tikamgarh	74.1	33.7	67.0	27.4	17.0	210
Chhatarpur	80.0	27.9	71.8	37.1	4.5	244
Panna	81.1	33.8	71.1	21.5	12.7	227
Sagar	87.5	38.4	75.2	28.8	25.2	275
Damoh	62.0	38.8	56.5	19.5	17.8	196
Satna	74.1	36.7	76.3	30.6	21.1	232
Rewa	75.5	30.0	77.4	34.5	9.0	281
Umaria	74.7	47.9	63.9	22.3	16.0	269
Shahdol	77.5	28.8	73.8	26.8	10.9	240
Sidhi	61.8	34.8	63.2	31.2	12.3	285
Neemuch	64.5	33.3	64.8	16.5	9.8	122
Mandsaur	69.3	26.3	64.3	23.6	11.4	139
Ratlam	63.3	42.9	58.0	16.5	15.4	173
Ujjain	77.7	23.5	71.9	18.7	21.6	165
Shajapur	71.5	48.3	72.1	20.8	14.7	125
Dewas	78.0	32.1	74.6	23.4	18.5	204
Jhabua	51.4	26.7	44.0	11.9	22.7	187
Dhar	70.1	27.3	59.8	23.2	17.7	166
Indore	84.6	30.9	77.5	44.5	14.8	185
West Nimar	63.2	16.4	69.5	16.0	15.1	318
Barwani	60.8	18.4	61.3	19.6	21.7	139
East Nimar	54.3	13.9	76.8	14.2	8.0	289
Rajgarh	77.6	19.8	70.9	18.7	14.2	133
Vidisha	66.9	19.3	69.4	23.9	10.8	252
Bhopal	84.1	38.3	79.5	40.2	26.1	268
Sehore	76.5	28.8	78.1	27.9	8.6	233
Raisen	76.6	36.6	76.2	27.4	15.1	251
Betul	79.4	26.8	77.8	25.5	19.5	369
Harda	79.1	33.1	82.8	25.4	24.2	240
Hoshangabad	85.4	31.8	84.5	39.7	17.5	242
Katni	75.1	28.8	83.1	38.6	21.7	189
Jabalpur	83.9	32.3	73.6	39.4	27.2	254
Narsimhapur	83.9	30.9	84.4	42.8	18.2	188
Dindori	58.2	27.1	48.1	7.7	8.8	183
Mandla	80.2	39.6	66.7	20.7	15.2	223
Chhindwara	79.5	34.0	75.4	25.2	22.3	341
Seoni	74.0	33.5	56.4	16.5	20.1	220
Balaghat	76.8	29.6	77.6	24.4	10.2	257
Madhya Pradesh	74.0	29.7	71.1	25.7	16.3	9,940

** Unweighted Cases

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HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

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

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Centre	PHC	CHC
Sheopur	6,331	27,286	2,07,754
Morena	6,698	66,868	2,29,320
Bhind	7,477	62,058	2,95,602
Gwalior	5,789	27,250	1,41,947
Datia	5,040	53,212	80,500
Shivpuri	6,673	77,910	1,66,592
Guna	6,095	43,673	1,28,338
Tikamgarh	7,520	36,319	1,66,887
Chhatarpur	7,184	52,410	1,30,824
Panna	6,260	34,642	1,42,189
Sagar	6,616	43,420	1,31,498
Damoh	5,825	71,036	1,26,585
Satna	6,474	38,292	1,25,178
Rewa	7,327	58,427	2,08,112
Umaria	6,917	38,848	1,89,309
Shahdol	6,094	49,072	1,93,037
Sidhi	6,820	31,574	2,50,170
Neemuch	4,653	53,109	1,46,394
Mandsaur	6,067	93,335	1,52,734
Ratlam	6,174	44,884	98,335
Ujjain	5,640	84,654	1,61,511
Shajapur	6,479	72,735	1,10,376
Dewas	6,411	57,009	1,61,200
Jhabua	3,864	62,377	1,24,483
Dhar	4,278	31,043	1,39,591
Indore	4,731	40,241	1,74,485
West Nimar	6,205	34,945	1,08,515
Barwani	4,663	37,258	1,50,584
East Nimar	3,932	14,558	98,061
Rajgarh	6,222	36,249	1,93,589
Vidisha	5,669	14,720	1,40,133
Bhopal	8,901	28,364	1,94,838
Sehore	6,261	33,448	1,54,427
Raisen	6,126	55,874	1,23,990
Betul	4,957	64,943	1,31,843
Harda	6,531	67,541	1,50,883
Hoshangabad	6,084	44,601	1,32,518
Katni	6,141	44,644	1,50,181
Jabalpur	5,829	59,808	1,68,129
Narsimhapur	6,265	29,866	1,32,726
Dindori	4,138	15,042	94,288
Mandla	3,992	25,795	96,709
Chhindwara	5,865	24,483	1,23,260
Seoni	4,401	25,696	1,20,652
Balaghat	5,415	34,468	1,31,510
Madhya Pradesh	5,912	43,390	1,49,413

PHC= Primary Health Centre; CHC= Community Health Centre.

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

District	Villages having Sub-Centre within village	No. of villages	ANM/FHW Available at Sub-Centre	ANM residing in Sub-Centre quarter[1]	Total number of Sub-Centres
Sheopur	33.3	42	72.4	84.0	29
Morena	23.1	39	97.1	42.1	34
Bhind	31.6	38	97.1	13.6	35
Gwalior	20.0	20	100.0	75.0	15
Datia	25.6	39	93.8	33.3	32
Shivpuri	26.2	42	100.0	57.9	25
Guna	23.1	39	90.9	48.2	33
Tikamgarh	22.0	41	93.8	59.3	32
Chhatarpur	30.8	39	73.3	53.3	30
Panna	18.2	44	88.2	66.7	34
Sagar	20.0	35	97.2	74.1	36
Damoh	14.6	41	79.4	81.0	34
Satna	22.5	40	96.6	81.8	29
Rewa	16.7	42	95.0	80.0	40
Umaria	19.0	42	90.0	66.7	30
Shahdol	21.6	37	79.4	87.5	34
Sidhi	30.2	43	88.6	56.3	35
Neemuch	27.8	36	96.7	44.0	30
Mandsaur	26.8	41	91.2	63.6	34
Ratlam	22.9	35	69.2	26.1	26
Ujjain	41.9	31	88.9	57.1	27
Shajapur	19.5	41	92.6	100.0	27
Dewas	27.0	37	86.7	52.6	30
Jhabua	28.3	46	83.9	50.0	31
Dhar	42.9	42	88.6	58.3	35
Indore	33.3	15	85.7	100.0	14
West Nimar	31.0	42	87.0	80.0	23
Barwani	37.2	43	96.9	60.0	32
East Nimar	40.5	37	89.5	100.0	19
Rajgarh	22.0	41	89.2	78.3	37
Vidisha	15.4	39	84.0	77.8	25
Bhopal	30.0	10	87.5	0.0	8
Sehore	36.6	41	81.1	72.7	37
Raisen	14.6	41	91.7	70.6	36
Betul	19.5	41	97.1	72.2	35
Harda	25.6	39	84.6	100.0	26
Hoshangabad	31.4	35	91.2	42.9	34
Katni	25.6	39	91.9	86.4	37
Jabalpur	19.0	21	94.4	86.7	18
Narsimhapur	16.7	42	91.2	50.0	34
Dindori	20.8	48	97.1	90.9	35
Mandla	24.4	45	97.4	70.8	39
Chhindwara	15.8	38	96.9	76.9	32
Seoni	33.3	45	90.0	56.5	30
Balaghat	29.5	44	94.1	73.3	34
Madhya Pradesh	440(25.6)	1,718	90.2	495(63.9)	1,362

ANM= Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[1] Based on availability of quarter at Sub-Centre.

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

District	Number of Sub-Centre					Total number of Sub-Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use[1]	
Sheopur	0	6	18	12	2	21
Morena	1	5	14	7	0	22
Bhind	1	18	15	13	1	23
Gwalior	0	8	11	6	2	11
Datia	3	25	15	9	1	26
Shivpuri	0	15	19	14	0	22
Guna	0	18	19	12	2	28
Tikamgarh	2	14	26	25	0	30
Chhatarpur	2	5	8	12	3	13
Panna	1	9	9	6	0	12
Sagar	0	15	19	16	2	24
Damoh	0	4	3	4	0	8
Satna	2	3	5	3	1	7
Rewa	1	8	4	1	0	9
Umaria	3	11	14	11	1	19
Shahdol	0	2	5	2	1	5
Sidhi	0	11	14	13	1	18
Neemuch	2	22	21	14	1	23
Mandsaur	2	17	19	10	0	23
Ratlam	0	12	15	12	0	21
Ujjain	0	6	2	6	1	9
Shajapur	0	8	7	3	1	10
Dewas	0	14	19	12	0	22
Jhabua	1	21	13	17	6	23
Dhar	0	14	13	17	5	25
Indore	1	3	3	2	1	6
West Nimar	0	15	15	10	1	17
Barwani	1	17	17	9	0	19
East Nimar	1	12	13	8	5	15
Rajgarh	2	16	20	16	5	29
Vidisha	0	11	8	4	0	19
Bhopal	0	2	3	4	0	5
Sehore	2	11	18	11	2	22
Raisen	3	9	16	15	6	19
Betul	0	12	8	7	2	14
Harda	1	9	9	7	0	12
Hoshangabad	0	14	14	12	2	19
Katni	6	13	10	5	2	13
Jabalpur	2	6	6	9	0	10
Narsimhapur	0	13	9	10	0	14
Dindori	0	1	1	0	0	2
Mandla	4	19	14	13	1	20
Chhindwara	1	9	9	5	2	10
Seoni	1	15	17	10	0	21
Balaghat	3	7	17	6	0	17
Madhya Pradesh	49	505	554	420	60	757
(%)	(6.5)	(66.7)	(73.2)	(55.5)	(14.3)	(100.0)

[1] Percentage calculated from number of labor room available.

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

District	Adequately equipped[1] (at least 60%)	Essential drugs[2] (at least 60%)	Total number of Sub-Centres
Sheopur	27	26	29
Morena	26	31	34
Bhind	34	30	35
Gwalior	13	15	15
Datia	32	31	32
Shivpuri	22	24	25
Guna	32	33	33
Tikamgarh	31	23	32
Chhatarpur	27	29	30
Panna	29	30	34
Sagar	35	35	36
Damoh	29	29	34
Satna	24	27	29
Rewa	33	37	40
Umaria	28	27	30
Shahdol	32	31	34
Sidhi	32	32	35
Neemuch	30	28	30
Mandsaur	33	33	34
Ratlam	26	25	26
Ujjain	25	27	27
Shajapur	25	26	27
Dewas	28	28	30
Jhabua	30	31	31
Dhar	34	34	35
Indore	12	14	14
West Nimar	20	23	23
Barwani	21	28	32
East Nimar	17	18	19
Rajgarh	37	32	37
Vidisha	25	25	25
Bhopal	8	8	8
Sehore	36	37	37
Raisen	33	34	36
Betul	35	34	35
Harda	22	23	26
Hoshangabad	31	31	34
Katni	32	30	37
Jabalpur	18	18	18
Narsimhapur	32	34	34
Dindori	33	32	35
Mandla	39	37	39
Chhindwara	30	31	32
Seoni	29	30	30
Balaghat	32	34	34
Madhya Pradesh	1,259	1,275	1,362
(%)	(92.4)	(93.7)	(100.0)

[1] Equipments include: Instrument sterilizer, Auto disposal syringes, Hub cutter, B. P. instrument, Stethoscope, Weighing Machine (infant/adult), Hemoglobinometer, Foetoscope, SIMS speculum, IUD insertion kit, and Vaccine carrier.
[2] Drugs includes Drug kit-A/B, IFA tablets, Vitamin A solution, ORS packet.

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

District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Centres
Sheopur	8	21	28	29
Morena	8	21	31	34
Bhind	12	23	28	35
Gwalior	7	10	11	15
Datia	17	20	29	32
Shivpuri	10	10	21	25
Guna	14	14	29	33
Tikamgarh	20	22	28	32
Chhatarpur	7	29	27	30
Panna	12	21	28	34
Sagar	11	29	35	36
Damoh	13	18	26	34
Satna	3	16	26	29
Rewa	8	26	36	40
Umaria	14	22	28	30
Shahdol	10	25	29	34
Sidhi	5	28	31	35
Neemuch	16	20	29	30
Mandsaur	6	22	28	34
Ratlam	15	19	23	26
Ujjain	13	20	25	27
Shajapur	11	22	25	27
Dewas	22	21	29	30
Jhabua	18	24	26	31
Dhar	16	20	24	35
Indore	5	10	11	14
West Nimar	10	13	16	23
Barwani	13	17	28	32
East Nimar	9	8	12	19
Rajgarh	22	20	25	37
Vidisha	15	9	21	25
Bhopal	2	4	5	8
Sehore	19	22	36	37
Raisen	11	25	27	36
Betul	14	34	34	35
Harda	10	16	18	26
Hoshangabad	13	18	29	34
Katni	10	28	31	37
Jabalpur	12	16	18	18
Narsimhapur	11	22	33	34
Dindori	10	29	34	35
Mandla	21	28	37	39
Chhindwara	9	25	29	32
Seoni	19	19	28	30
Balaghat	14	28	30	34
Madhya Pradesh (%)	545 (40.0)	914 (78.8)	1,182 (86.8)	1,362 (100.0)

VHSC= Village Health and Sanitation Committee.

TABLE 9.6: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MADHYA PRADESH, 2007-08				
District	**Human resources Status of PHC**			**Total number of PHCs**
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer	AYUSH Doctor	Pharmacist	

District	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer	AYUSH Doctor	Pharmacist	Total number of PHCs
Sheopur	3	0	2	1	5
Morena	9	2	1	8	11
Bhind	7	2	1	3	8
Gwalior	7	2	1	1	8
Datia	7	2	0	4	8
Shivpuri	6	0	2	2	9
Guna	8	1	2	1	10
Tikamgarh	6	2	2	2	10
Chhatarpur	7	2	1	3	11
Panna	8	1	0	4	8
Sagar	9	4	4	6	14
Damoh	3	0	1	3	5
Satna	12	3	0	11	20
Rewa	8	2	0	3	11
Umaria	5	0	1	3	9
Shahdol	11	1	0	9	16
Sidhi	7	0	2	7	14
Neemuch	6	3	0	3	8
Mandsaur	9	0	0	2	12
Ratlam	8	2	0	1	8
Ujjain	5	0	0	5	7
Shajapur	6	3	1	2	9
Dewas	4	2	1	2	12
Jhabua	7	1	1	4	11
Dhar	9	3	0	2	15
Indore	9	2	1	6	11
West Nimar	10	2	0	2	11
Barwani	8	3	2	4	17
East Nimar	9	1	0	1	12
Rajgarh	7	0	0	5	11
Vidisha	5	2	0	3	6
Bhopal	2	4	1	3	5
Sehore	7	0	0	0	7
Raisen	6	2	1	1	10
Betul	6	0	1	2	8
Harda	4	1	0	0	4
Hoshangabad	4	0	2	1	6
Katni	6	0	1	7	12
Jabalpur	6	3	3	3	6
Narsimhapur	9	0	1	2	12
Dindori	6	0	0	0	10
Mandla	12	1	0	9	21
Chhindwara	10	4	3	6	24
Seoni	9	1	1	4	14
Balaghat	2	0	0	2	10
Madhya Pradesh	314	64	40	153	476
(%)	(66.0)	(13.5)	(8.4)	(32.1)	(100.0)

PHC= Primary Health Centre.

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TABLE 9.7: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MADHYA PRADESH, FACILITY SURVEY, 2007-08

Districts	Number of PHC having					Total number of PHCs
	Residential Quarter available for MO	Functioning PHC 24 hours	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
Sheopur	5	5	5	0	3	5
Morena	4	11	5	2	3	11
Bhind	5	5	6	0	1	8
Gwalior	6	5	6	1	3	8
Datia	7	6	4	1	5	8
Shivpuri	9	7	7	4	5	9
Guna	8	10	9	3	6	10
Tikamgarh	6	8	9	1	3	10
Chhatarpur	6	9	11	2	2	11
Panna	8	7	8	3	5	8
Sagar	12	11	7	3	7	14
Damoh	2	3	4	2	1	5
Satna	15	6	10	2	4	20
Rewa	6	7	6	2	3	11
Umaria	3	7	1	4	1	9
Shahdol	7	11	7	3	5	16
Sidhi	5	8	6	1	0	14
Neemuch	6	8	8	2	2	8
Mandsaur	7	11	11	2	4	12
Ratlam	5	7	7	0	3	8
Ujjain	3	6	5	2	2	7
Shajapur	4	7	8	0	3	9
Dewas	6	11	7	1	2	12
Jhabua	10	8	9	6	5	11
Dhar	10	9	12	1	4	15
Indore	2	9	7	2	5	11
West Nimar	9	10	6	1	6	11
Barwani	13	8	10	2	3	17
East Nimar	6	12	6	2	6	12
Rajgarh	3	6	8	1	3	11
Vidisha	5	4	4	0	4	6
Bhopal	4	3	2	0	1	5
Sehore	7	7	6	3	0	7
Raisen	8	7	6	2	2	10
Betul	6	7	7	3	1	8
Harda	3	2	2	1	1	4
Hoshangabad	5	5	5	1	0	6
Katni	6	12	7	6	4	12
Jabalpur	2	6	4	3	3	6
Narsimhapur	9	5	5	0	1	12
Dindori	4	1	6	3	1	10
Mandla	13	19	15	9	5	21
Chhindwara	15	17	14	5	7	24
Seoni	12	10	13	2	2	14
Balaghat	5	4	6	3	1	10
Madhya Pradesh	302	347	317	97	138	476
(%)	(63.5)	(73.1)	(66.6)	(20.4)	(29.0)	(100.0)

PHC= Primary Health Centre.

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TABLE 9.8: SPECIFIC HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MADHYA PRADESH, 2007-08							
	Number of PHC having						
District	New born care equipments	Functional OT	Cold chain equipments[1] at least 60 %)	Essential drugs[2] (at least 60%)	Referral services for delivery*	Conducted at least 10 deliveries*	Total number of PHCs
Sheopur	0	5	1	1	0	5	5
Morena	2	7		6	4	9	11
Bhind	2	5	4	3	4	5	8
Gwalior	2	8	3	6	3	5	8
Datia	3	7	5	6	3	4	8
Shivpuri	6	7	5	3	6	7	9
Guna	2	9	7	3	7	9	10
Tikamgarh	4	10	4	6	3	7	10
Chhatarpur	5	9	6	11	7	9	11
Panna	3	8	5	7	4	7	8
Sagar	4	14	7	7	9	9	14
Damoh	1	4	2	1	1	2	5
Satna	8	11	7	7	5	6	20
Rewa	3	9	5	4	5	7	11
Umaria	1	5	3	5	4	6	9
Shahdol	0	11	2	8	8	10	16
Sidhi	1	7	0	5	3	8	14
Neemuch	2	8	4	6	6	7	8
Mandsaur	4	11	7	7	9	8	12
Ratlam	4	7	7	6	6	5	8
Ujjain	4	3	6	4	4	6	7
Shajapur	4	7	6	5	4	6	9
Dewas	6	11	9	7	9	11	12
Jhabua	5	10	10	8	7	6	11
Dhar	6	12	12	9	7		15
Indore	7	8	5	8	8	7	11
West Nimar	2	10	10	7	8	9	11
Barwani	1	12	6	8	5	8	17
East Nimar	6	8	9	6	8	8	12
Rajgarh	3	8	5	4	6	5	11
Vidisha	1	5	3	4	3	3	6
Bhopal	3	4	5	4	3	2	5
Sehore	0	6	5	2	7	6	7
Raisen	3	7	5	5	6	6	10
Betul	2	8	4	4	7	7	8
Harda	2	3	2	2	1	2	4
Hoshangabad	0	6	2	4	3	3	6
Katni	2	9	5	8	8	11	12
Jabalpur	2	5	4	4	4	3	6
Narsimhapur	3	6	3	4	2	3	12
Dindori	0	4	2	3	0	1	10
Mandla	6	18	8	9	11	13	21
Chhindwara	13	20	9	14	8	9	24
Seoni	5	13	9	7	6	7	14
Balaghat	0	8	2	3	3	1	10
Madhya Pradesh	143	373	235	251	235	285	476
(%)	(30.0)	(78.4)	(49.4)	(52.7)	(67.7)	(82.1)	(100.0)

PHC= Primary Health Centre.
* 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 bacterial, Anti Helminthic, Anti protozoal, Antidots, Solution correcting water and electrolyte imbalance, Essentials obstetric care drugs.

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

District	Number of PHC				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund	Utilized untied fund	
Sheopur	2	4	4	3	5
Morena	5	10	10	8	11
Bhind	4	7	7	4	8
Gwalior	8	8	7	2	8
Datia	7	5	6	6	8
Shivpuri	6	9	8	7	9
Guna	7	8	5	5	10
Tikamgarh	3	8	8	8	10
Chhatarpur	8	11	9	9	11
Panna	6	8	7	7	8
Sagar	1	14	14	14	14
Damoh	4	4	4	3	5
Satna	7	19	17	14	20
Rewa	5	10	9	8	11
Umaria	4	8	8	8	9
Shahdol	7	14	14	14	16
Sidhi	6	9	6	8	14
Neemuch	4	8	8	7	8
Mandsaur	5	12	12	10	12
Ratlam	8	8	8	8	8
Ujjain	4	6	6	6	7
Shajapur	4	9	9	9	9
Dewas	11	11	10	9	12
Jhabua	7	11	10	9	11
Dhar	6	12	12	10	15
Indore	8	11	11	11	11
West Nimar	7	10	9	6	11
Barwani	8	15	13	10	17
East Nimar	8	11	11	11	12
Rajgarh	6	8	4	4	11
Vidisha	3	5	6	6	6
Bhopal	4	5	4	4	5
Sehore	5	7	7	6	7
Raisen	5	10	9	8	10
Betul	0	6	7	6	8
Harda	1	3	2	1	4
Hoshangabad	4	6	4	4	6
Katni	8	11	11	9	12
Jabalpur	5	6	5	5	6
Narsimhapur	5	11	10	10	12
Dindori	2	10	10	6	10
Mandla	16	20	20	19	21
Chhindwara	15	23	22	19	24
Seoni	10	13	10	10	14
Balaghat	6	8	7	7	10
Madhya Pradesh	265	432	400	358	476
(%)	(55.7)	(90.8)	(84.0)	(75.2)	(100.0)

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.; PHC= Primary Health Centre.

TABLE 9.10: HUMAN RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MADHYA PRADESH, 2007-08					
	Number of CHC having:				Total number of CHCs
District	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Health Manager	
Sheopur	0	0	0	0	3
Morena	3	3	1	0	7
Bhind	2	3	1	0	6
Gwalior	4	3	2	1	5
Datia	0	0	0	1	2
Shivpuri	0	2	0	2	6
Guna	2	4	0	0	8
Tikamgarh	0	1	0	0	6
Chhatarpur	0	1	0	0	5
Panna	0	1	0	0	5
Sagar	1	0	0	0	9
Damoh	0	0	0	0	6
Satna	0	1	0	2	6
Rewa	2	3	0	0	9
Umaria	0	0	0	0	3
Shahdol	4	0	0	0	6
Sidhi	0	1	0	1	9
Neemuch	2	1	1	1	3
Mandsaur	1	0	0	0	3
Ratlam	0	0	0	0	5
Ujjain	1	1	1	0	3
Shajapur	0	2	2	0	7
Dewas	1	0	0	0	5
Jhabua	1	0	0	0	8
Dhar	2	2	0	2	10
Indore	1	1	2	2	3
West Nimar	0	1	0	0	5
Barwani	1	2	0	1	7
East Nimar	0	0	3	1	7
Rajgarh	4	3	4	4	4
Vidisha	0	0	1	2	6
Bhopal	0	1	0	0	2
Sehore	1	2	2	0	7
Raisen	0	1	2	0	4
Betul	0	1	1	1	7
Harda	0	0	0	0	2
Hoshangabad	0	2	0	0	5
Katni	0	0	0	0	5
Jabalpur	1	1	0	0	3
Narsimhapur	1	1	0	0	5
Dindori	0	0	0	0	6
Mandla	2	1	0	1	8
Chhindwara	3	2	2	2	13
Seoni	0	0	1	0	6
Balaghat	1	0	1	0	9
Madhya Pradesh	41	48	27	24	259
(%)	(15.8)	(18.5)	(10.4)	(9.3)	(100.0)
CHC= Community Health Centre.					

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TABLE 9.11: SPECIFIC HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MADHYA PRADESH, 2007-08						
	Number of CHC having:					
District	Functional OT	Designated as FRU	New born care services[1]	LBW babies managed[1]	Blood storage facility	Total number of CHCs
Sheopur	3	2	2	3	2	3
Morena	6	7	5	5	1	7
Bhind	5	3	2	3	0	6
Gwalior	5	4	4	3	0	5
Datia	1	0	0	2	0	2
Shivpuri	4	4	3	5	0	6
Guna	8	8	8	7	0	8
Tikamgarh	6	5	5	3	0	6
Chhatarpur	4	2	1	2	0	5
Panna	4	3	3	4	0	5
Sagar	6	5	4	4	0	9
Damoh	5	5	4	2	0	6
Satna	5	6	3	0	0	6
Rewa	7	2	2	4	0	9
Umaria	1	2	2	0	0	3
Shahdol	3	3	3	1	2	6
Sidhi	4	6	5	4	0	9
Neemuch	3	2	2	1	0	3
Mandsaur	3	2	2	1	0	3
Ratlam	3	3	3	1	1	5
Ujjain	1	3	2	1	0	3
Shajapur	4	4	4	6	0	7
Dewas	4	4	4	4	0	5
Jhabua	5	5	4	5	0	8
Dhar	5	6	4	8	2	10
Indore	1	2	2	1	0	3
West Nimar	3	5	4	4	0	5
Barwani	5	6	6	3	0	7
East Nimar	4	7	7	4	0	7
Rajgarh	3	4	2	2	0	4
Vidisha	5	4	4	5	0	6
Bhopal	2	1	1	0	0	2
Sehore	5	3	3	1	0	7
Raisen	3	1	1	3	0	4
Betul	4	4	3	5	0	7
Harda	1	2	2	2	0	2
Hoshangabad	4	2	2	3	0	5
Katni	4	3	2	2	0	5
Jabalpur	3	1	1	2	1	3
Narsimhapur	1	1	1	0	0	5
Dindori	1	1	1	1	0	6
Mandla	8	5	5	5	0	8
Chhindwara	12	5	3	1	0	13
Seoni	2	4	4	4	1	6
Balaghat	7	2	2	4	0	9
Madhya Pradesh	183	159	137	131	10	259
(%)	(70.7)	(61.4)	(86.2)	(50.6)	(6.3)	(100.0)

LBW=Low birth weight; CHC= Community Health Centre.
[1] Based on 24 hours.
[2] Based on last one month services.

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TABLE 9.12: MONITORING AND SUPERVISION ACTIVITIES AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MADHYA PRADESH, 2007-08

District	Number of CHC having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitor regularly*	Utilized untied fund	
Sheopur	3	3	3	3	3
Morena	5	7	7	5	7
Bhind	6	6	6	5	6
Gwalior	4	4	4	5	5
Datia	2	2	2	2	2
Shivpuri	5	6	6	6	6
Guna	7	8	8	8	8
Tikamgarh	4	5	5	4	6
Chhatarpur	5	5	5	5	5
Panna	5	5	5	5	5
Sagar	7	9	9	9	9
Damoh	5	6	6	5	6
Satna	4	6	6	5	6
Rewa	9	9	9	9	9
Umaria	2	3	3	3	3
Shahdol	6	6	6	6	6
Sidhi	5	9	8	9	9
Neemuch	2	3	3	3	3
Mandsaur	2	2	2	2	3
Ratlam	4	5	5	4	5
Ujjain	2	3	3	2	3
Shajapur	7	7	7	7	7
Dewas	4	5	4	5	5
Jhabua	8	8	8	6	8
Dhar	5	10	10	9	10
Indore	3	3	3	3	3
West Nimar	4	4	4	3	5
Barwani	5	7	5	5	7
East Nimar	7	4	4	6	7
Rajgarh	4	4	4	4	4
Vidisha	5	6	6	6	6
Bhopal	2	2	2	2	2
Sehore	7	7	7	7	7
Raisen	2	4	4	4	4
Betul	3	7	7	7	7
Harda	2	2	2	1	2
Hoshangabad	3	4	3	5	5
Katni	4	5	4	5	5
Jabalpur	3	3	3	2	3
Narsimhapur	4	5	5	5	5
Dindori	5	6	6	5	6
Mandla	8	8	8	8	8
Chhindwara	12	13	13	13	13
Seoni	6	6	6	5	6
Balaghat	9	9	9	7	9
Madhya Pradesh	216	251	245	235	259
(%)	(83.4)	(96.9)	(97.6)	(90.7)	(100.0)

*RKS monitor regularly is from number of RKS in the districts.

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APPENDIX

SAMPLING ERROR OF SELECTED INDICATORS

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases Unweighted	Number of Cases Weighted	Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval R-1.96 SE	95% Conf. Interval R+1.96 SE
Sampling errors, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08							
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)							
Sheopur	0.435	0.024	833	837	5.534	0.388	0.482
Morena	0.541	0.021	911	912	3.971	0.499	0.583
Bhind	0.574	0.017	1,155	1,156	3.044	0.540	0.608
Gwalior	0.550	0.017	928	923	3.031	0.518	0.583
Datia	0.611	0.016	1,125	1,127	2.566	0.580	0.642
Shivpuri	0.534	0.022	1,023	1,021	4.181	0.490	0.578
Guna	0.513	0.025	1,102	1,102	4.827	0.464	0.562
Tikamgarh	0.600	0.018	1,203	1,204	2.996	0.564	0.635
Chhatarpur	0.511	0.018	993	995	3.483	0.476	0.545
Panna	0.531	0.018	1,028	1,028	3.408	0.496	0.567
Sagar	0.550	0.020	1,168	1,167	3.603	0.511	0.589
Damoh	0.691	0.043	950	953	6.261	0.606	0.776
Satna	0.512	0.024	989	989	4.755	0.465	0.560
Rewa	0.472	0.019	1,299	1,289	4.109	0.434	0.510
Umaria	0.491	0.025	1,160	1,163	5.085	0.442	0.540
Shahdol	0.502	0.022	1,055	1,055	4.350	0.459	0.545
Sidhi	0.405	0.022	1,352	1,348	5.484	0.362	0.449
Neemuch	0.573	0.024	787	787	4.216	0.526	0.621
Mandsaur	0.599	0.021	1,002	997	3.430	0.559	0.640
Ratlam	0.598	0.031	784	779	5.116	0.538	0.658
Ujjain	0.675	0.018	819	815	2.701	0.640	0.711
Shajapur	0.596	0.015	832	837	2.533	0.567	0.626
Dewas	0.666	0.018	970	972	2.752	0.630	0.702
Jhabua	0.471	0.027	866	870	5.767	0.418	0.524
Dhar	0.596	0.022	952	956	3.732	0.552	0.639
Indore	0.643	0.047	858	850	7.268	0.552	0.735
West Nimar	0.678	0.019	1,428	1,429	2.794	0.641	0.715
West Nimar	0.480	0.026	937	953	5.452	0.429	0.532
East Nimar	0.643	0.021	947	952	3.241	0.602	0.684
Rajgarh	0.510	0.029	1,026	1,024	5.765	0.452	0.568
Vidisha	0.572	0.024	1,087	1,088	4.258	0.525	0.620
Bhopal	0.604	0.021	771	769	3.455	0.563	0.645
Sehore	0.626	0.017	1,118	1,119	2.684	0.593	0.659
Raisen	0.551	0.028	1,015	1,020	5.085	0.496	0.606
Betul	0.671	0.023	960	962	3.376	0.627	0.716
Harda	0.642	0.022	901	908	3.444	0.599	0.686
Hoshangabad	0.655	0.027	800	799	4.102	0.602	0.707
Katni	0.531	0.019	902	908	3.510	0.494	0.567
Jabalpur	0.686	0.015	810	813	2.149	0.657	0.715
Narsimhapur	0.676	0.016	829	830	2.433	0.644	0.709
Dindori	0.566	0.019	895	900	3.343	0.529	0.603
Mandla	0.639	0.018	921	918	2.769	0.604	0.674
Chhindwara	0.610	0.022	984	983	3.690	0.566	0.654
Seoni	0.650	0.022	838	836	3.350	0.607	0.693
Balaghat	0.613	0.018	876	871	2.952	0.578	0.649

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Sampling errors, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08—*Continued*

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Unmet Need for family planning (Currently Married Women age 15-44)							
Sheopur	0.236	0.019	833	837	8.038	0.199	0.274
Morena	0.198	0.018	911	912	8.928	0.163	0.233
Bhind	0.175	0.014	1,155	1,156	7.989	0.148	0.202
Gwalior	0.181	0.015	928	923	8.129	0.152	0.210
Datia	0.154	0.013	1,125	1,127	8.706	0.128	0.181
Shivpuri	0.192	0.014	1,023	1,021	7.155	0.165	0.219
Guna	0.205	0.017	1,102	1,102	8.290	0.172	0.239
Tikamgarh	0.177	0.014	1,203	1,204	7.716	0.150	0.204
Chhatarpur	0.240	0.014	993	995	5.905	0.212	0.267
Panna	0.211	0.013	1,028	1,028	6.370	0.185	0.237
Sagar	0.212	0.015	1,168	1,167	6.866	0.183	0.240
Damoh	0.110	0.019	950	953	16.987	0.073	0.147
Satna	0.271	0.018	989	989	6.561	0.236	0.306
Rewa	0.242	0.013	1,299	1,289	5.401	0.216	0.268
Umaria	0.222	0.017	1,160	1,163	7.498	0.190	0.255
Shahdol	0.193	0.016	1,055	1,055	8.320	0.162	0.225
Sidhi	0.276	0.022	1,352	1,348	7.992	0.233	0.319
Neemuch	0.198	0.018	787	787	9.018	0.163	0.233
Mandsaur	0.166	0.014	1,002	997	8.534	0.138	0.194
Ratlam	0.210	0.019	784	779	8.997	0.173	0.247
Ujjain	0.115	0.012	819	815	10.634	0.091	0.139
Shajapur	0.179	0.018	832	837	9.810	0.145	0.214
Dewas	0.137	0.014	970	972	10.283	0.110	0.165
Jhabua	0.240	0.017	866	870	6.896	0.207	0.272
Dhar	0.195	0.017	952	956	8.825	0.162	0.229
Indore	0.177	0.036	858	850	20.129	0.107	0.246
West Nimar	0.116	0.012	1,428	1,429	10.600	0.092	0.140
West Nimar	0.206	0.017	937	953	8.185	0.173	0.239
East Nimar	0.145	0.015	947	952	10.417	0.115	0.174
Rajgarh	0.207	0.019	1,026	1,024	9.329	0.169	0.245
Vidisha	0.166	0.014	1,087	1,088	8.167	0.140	0.193
Bhopal	0.168	0.019	771	769	11.121	0.131	0.204
Sehore	0.166	0.011	1,118	1,119	6.590	0.144	0.187
Raisen	0.202	0.019	1,015	1,020	9.418	0.165	0.239
Betul	0.134	0.016	960	962	11.916	0.102	0.165
Harda	0.154	0.015	901	908	9.694	0.125	0.184
Hoshangabad	0.150	0.019	800	799	12.347	0.114	0.186
Katni	0.198	0.016	902	908	8.169	0.166	0.229
Jabalpur	0.142	0.019	810	813	13.135	0.105	0.178
Narsimhapur	0.129	0.012	829	830	9.298	0.105	0.153
Dindori	0.166	0.017	895	900	10.095	0.133	0.198
Mandla	0.145	0.015	921	918	10.332	0.115	0.174
Chhindwara	0.157	0.016	984	983	10.021	0.126	0.188
Seoni	0.119	0.012	838	836	10.390	0.094	0.143
Balaghat	0.127	0.012	876	871	9.272	0.104	0.150

Contd….

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District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases Unweighted	Number of Cases Weighted	Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval R-1.96 SE	95% Conf. Interval R+1.96 SE
Sampling errors, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08—Continued							
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Sheopur	0.413	0.039	374	382	9.394	0.337	0.489
Morena	0.592	0.048	337	331	8.168	0.497	0.687
Bhind	0.517	0.036	425	414	6.953	0.446	0.587
Gwalior	0.656	0.033	314	328	4.990	0.592	0.720
Datia	0.452	0.037	419	428	8.151	0.380	0.525
Shivpuri	0.444	0.041	446	448	9.207	0.364	0.524
Guna	0.506	0.047	422	421	9.205	0.414	0.597
Tikamgarh	0.516	0.031	472	477	6.057	0.455	0.577
Chhatarpur	0.505	0.034	397	406	6.786	0.438	0.573
Panna	0.384	0.037	400	398	9.521	0.312	0.456
Sagar	0.469	0.036	429	441	7.770	0.397	0.540
Damoh	0.314	0.033	341	280	10.633	0.249	0.380
Satna	0.424	0.040	371	375	9.478	0.345	0.503
Rewa	0.461	0.023	460	465	5.045	0.415	0.506
Umaria	0.347	0.027	466	478	7.832	0.294	0.400
Shahdol	0.436	0.040	281	282	9.219	0.357	0.515
Sidhi	0.234	0.034	518	542	14.656	0.167	0.301
Neemuch	0.539	0.043	239	238	8.056	0.454	0.624
Mandsaur	0.526	0.047	308	306	9.020	0.433	0.619
Ratlam	0.600	0.050	229	227	8.364	0.502	0.698
Ujjain	0.683	0.046	260	259	6.782	0.592	0.774
Shajapur	0.698	0.044	287	289	6.246	0.612	0.783
Dewas	0.671	0.037	356	357	5.470	0.599	0.743
Jhabua	0.404	0.039	379	387	9.563	0.328	0.480
Dhar	0.429	0.038	383	388	8.834	0.354	0.503
Indore	0.797	0.031	261	286	3.934	0.736	0.859
West Nimar	0.425	0.044	414	420	10.392	0.338	0.512
West Nimar	0.291	0.040	454	477	13.830	0.212	0.370
East Nimar	0.416	0.042	268	270	10.144	0.333	0.499
Rajgarh	0.494	0.036	352	350	7.305	0.423	0.565
Vidisha	0.485	0.038	464	480	7.763	0.412	0.559
Bhopal	0.589	0.042	276	279	7.182	0.506	0.672
Sehore	0.561	0.038	418	419	6.720	0.487	0.635
Raisen	0.360	0.031	444	421	8.728	0.299	0.422
Betul	0.407	0.043	315	321	10.484	0.324	0.491
Harda	0.460	0.053	319	325	11.586	0.355	0.564
Hoshangabad	0.654	0.050	283	281	7.663	0.555	0.752
Katni	0.441	0.039	355	347	8.834	0.365	0.518
Jabalpur	0.631	0.052	247	253	8.278	0.528	0.733
Narsimhapur	0.480	0.044	268	273	9.098	0.394	0.565
Dindori	0.132	0.026	319	327	19.896	0.081	0.184
Mandla	0.283	0.039	299	296	13.695	0.207	0.360
Chhindwara	0.400	0.046	323	329	11.392	0.311	0.490
Seoni	0.524	0.044	289	289	8.358	0.438	0.610
Balaghat	0.484	0.044	242	243	9.092	0.398	0.570

Contd….

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| | | Sampling | Number of Cases | | Relative | 95% Conf. Interval | |
District	Estimate (R)	Error (SE)	Unweighted	Weighted	Error (%)	R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Sampling errors, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08—*Continued*							
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Sheopur	0.356	0.027	374	382	7.493	0.304	0.408
Morena	0.412	0.035	337	331	8.563	0.343	0.481
Bhind	0.488	0.040	425	414	8.271	0.409	0.568
Gwalior	0.579	0.042	314	328	7.303	0.496	0.662
Datia	0.664	0.031	419	428	4.638	0.603	0.724
Shivpuri	0.323	0.037	446	448	11.348	0.251	0.395
Guna	0.343	0.037	422	421	10.830	0.270	0.416
Tikamgarh	0.625	0.033	472	477	5.216	0.561	0.689
Chhatarpur	0.662	0.041	397	406	6.152	0.582	0.742
Panna	0.483	0.039	400	398	8.101	0.406	0.560
Sagar	0.650	0.040	429	441	6.164	0.571	0.728
Damoh	0.609	0.061	341	280	10.007	0.490	0.729
Satna	0.558	0.041	371	375	7.362	0.478	0.639
Rewa	0.554	0.041	460	465	7.418	0.474	0.635
Umaria	0.561	0.039	466	478	7.008	0.484	0.638
Shahdol	0.711	0.062	281	282	8.771	0.589	0.834
Sidhi	0.345	0.029	518	542	8.338	0.288	0.401
Neemuch	0.811	0.034	239	238	4.157	0.744	0.877
Mandsaur	0.828	0.032	308	306	3.861	0.766	0.891
Ratlam	0.823	0.035	229	227	4.282	0.754	0.892
Ujjain	0.908	0.026	260	259	2.822	0.858	0.958
Shajapur	0.828	0.031	287	289	3.769	0.767	0.890
Dewas	0.790	0.032	356	357	4.062	0.727	0.853
Jhabua	0.463	0.048	379	387	10.303	0.369	0.556
Dhar	0.646	0.045	383	388	6.919	0.558	0.733
Indore	0.882	0.042	261	286	4.713	0.801	0.964
West Nimar	0.675	0.047	414	420	6.933	0.583	0.767
West Nimar	0.448	0.043	454	477	9.660	0.363	0.533
East Nimar	0.566	0.054	268	270	9.519	0.460	0.671
Rajgarh	0.683	0.055	352	350	8.038	0.576	0.791
Vidisha	0.579	0.051	464	480	8.845	0.478	0.679
Bhopal	0.792	0.045	276	279	5.741	0.703	0.882
Sehore	0.799	0.029	418	419	3.658	0.742	0.857
Raisen	0.523	0.046	444	421	8.795	0.433	0.613
Betul	0.685	0.048	315	321	6.968	0.591	0.778
Harda	0.660	0.050	319	325	7.603	0.561	0.758
Hoshangabad	0.771	0.044	283	281	5.703	0.685	0.858
Katni	0.513	0.044	355	347	8.552	0.427	0.599
Jabalpur	0.853	0.041	247	253	4.804	0.772	0.933
Narsimhapur	0.820	0.033	268	273	4.019	0.755	0.885
Dindori	0.393	0.040	319	327	10.247	0.314	0.472
Mandla	0.593	0.046	299	296	7.734	0.503	0.683
Chhindwara	0.698	0.056	323	329	8.024	0.588	0.807
Seoni	0.773	0.033	289	289	4.252	0.709	0.837
Balaghat	0.871	0.027	242	243	3.100	0.818	0.924

Contd….

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District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases Unweighted	Number of Cases Weighted	Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval R-1.96 SE	95% Conf. Interval R+1.96 SE
Sampling errors, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08—*Continued*							
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Sheopur	0.155	0.018	374	382	11.580	0.120	0.191
Morena	0.150	0.030	337	331	20.140	0.091	0.210
Bhind	0.217	0.029	425	414	13.307	0.161	0.274
Gwalior	0.291	0.037	314	328	12.808	0.218	0.364
Datia	0.259	0.024	419	428	9.393	0.211	0.307
Shivpuri	0.140	0.023	446	448	16.531	0.095	0.186
Guna	0.163	0.026	422	421	16.247	0.111	0.214
Tikamgarh	0.227	0.026	472	477	11.525	0.175	0.278
Chhatarpur	0.292	0.033	397	406	11.240	0.228	0.357
Panna	0.204	0.027	400	398	13.198	0.152	0.257
Sagar	0.391	0.043	429	441	10.948	0.307	0.475
Damoh	0.376	0.060	341	280	15.872	0.259	0.494
Satna	0.289	0.032	371	375	11.104	0.226	0.351
Rewa	0.233	0.028	460	465	12.205	0.177	0.289
Umaria	0.303	0.035	466	478	11.610	0.234	0.372
Shahdol	0.414	0.045	281	282	10.914	0.326	0.503
Sidhi	0.140	0.025	518	542	17.842	0.091	0.188
Neemuch	0.525	0.044	239	238	8.344	0.439	0.611
Mandsaur	0.606	0.040	308	306	6.521	0.529	0.684
Ratlam	0.514	0.050	229	227	9.706	0.416	0.612
Ujjain	0.651	0.036	260	259	5.509	0.581	0.721
Shajapur	0.552	0.046	287	289	8.283	0.463	0.642
Dewas	0.543	0.037	356	357	6.897	0.469	0.616
Jhabua	0.251	0.042	379	387	16.858	0.168	0.334
Dhar	0.391	0.042	383	388	10.784	0.308	0.473
Indore	0.702	0.032	261	286	4.534	0.640	0.764
West Nimar	0.412	0.055	414	420	13.478	0.303	0.521
West Nimar	0.216	0.035	454	477	16.166	0.147	0.284
East Nimar	0.265	0.041	268	270	15.593	0.184	0.346
Rajgarh	0.410	0.051	352	350	12.522	0.309	0.510
Vidisha	0.342	0.051	464	480	15.023	0.241	0.442
Bhopal	0.609	0.053	276	279	8.775	0.504	0.714
Sehore	0.453	0.039	418	419	8.560	0.377	0.529
Raisen	0.272	0.033	444	421	12.072	0.207	0.336
Betul	0.413	0.045	315	321	10.944	0.324	0.502
Harda	0.442	0.049	319	325	11.022	0.346	0.537
Hoshangabad	0.450	0.045	283	281	9.943	0.362	0.537
Katni	0.223	0.033	355	347	14.743	0.158	0.287
Jabalpur	0.645	0.063	247	253	9.716	0.522	0.768
Narsimhapur	0.488	0.051	268	273	10.492	0.388	0.588
Dindori	0.189	0.027	319	327	14.368	0.136	0.243
Mandla	0.292	0.036	299	296	12.393	0.221	0.363
Chhindwara	0.435	0.052	323	329	11.837	0.334	0.536
Seoni	0.460	0.038	289	289	8.338	0.385	0.535
Balaghat	0.645	0.041	242	243	6.381	0.564	0.726
							Contd….

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases Unweighted	Number of Cases Weighted	Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval R-1.96 SE	95% Conf. Interval R+1.96 SE
Sampling errors, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08—*Continued*							
Birth order 2+ (birth in last three years)							
Sheopur	0.531	0.041	386	394	7.814	0.450	0.612
Morena	0.424	0.041	334	330	9.752	0.343	0.505
Bhind	0.426	0.029	451	444	6.885	0.369	0.484
Gwalior	0.332	0.039	308	319	11.783	0.256	0.409
Datia	0.443	0.033	399	412	7.461	0.378	0.508
Shivpuri	0.356	0.033	477	482	9.211	0.291	0.420
Guna	0.359	0.035	427	425	9.723	0.291	0.427
Tikamgarh	0.482	0.026	504	515	5.434	0.431	0.534
Chhatarpur	0.483	0.043	401	412	8.897	0.399	0.568
Panna	0.494	0.033	425	424	6.669	0.429	0.559
Sagar	0.402	0.033	429	448	8.250	0.337	0.467
Damoh	0.500	0.039	335	271	7.807	0.424	0.577
Satna	0.491	0.035	377	381	7.157	0.422	0.559
Rewa	0.404	0.034	461	461	8.362	0.338	0.470
Umaria	0.441	0.033	453	461	7.538	0.376	0.506
Shahdol	0.300	0.054	270	264	17.841	0.195	0.405
Sidhi	0.444	0.029	518	565	6.547	0.387	0.500
Neemuch	0.411	0.043	221	218	10.362	0.327	0.494
Mandsaur	0.402	0.041	293	292	10.091	0.323	0.482
Ratlam	0.508	0.049	227	227	9.574	0.413	0.603
Ujjain	0.479	0.033	253	256	6.920	0.414	0.544
Shajapur	0.492	0.046	267	272	9.325	0.402	0.582
Dewas	0.510	0.033	369	376	6.429	0.446	0.574
Jhabua	0.656	0.042	395	404	6.370	0.574	0.738
Dhar	0.619	0.031	404	414	5.045	0.558	0.680
Indore	0.362	0.051	242	271	13.963	0.263	0.462
West Nimar	0.531	0.033	405	410	6.162	0.467	0.596
West Nimar	0.664	0.034	476	506	5.188	0.596	0.731
East Nimar	0.460	0.055	265	267	12.024	0.352	0.569
Rajgarh	0.369	0.033	352	348	8.866	0.305	0.434
Vidisha	0.406	0.027	478	501	6.659	0.353	0.459
Bhopal	0.426	0.054	273	277	12.697	0.320	0.532
Sehore	0.556	0.040	408	412	7.125	0.478	0.634
Raisen	0.622	0.031	443	411	5.057	0.561	0.684
Betul	0.456	0.033	322	335	7.132	0.392	0.520
Harda	0.585	0.040	317	324	6.777	0.508	0.663
Hoshangabad	0.547	0.035	279	283	6.367	0.478	0.615
Katni	0.440	0.037	360	350	8.373	0.368	0.513
Jabalpur	0.420	0.051	251	269	12.048	0.321	0.520
Narsimhapur	0.520	0.038	266	273	7.406	0.444	0.595
Dindori	0.543	0.045	315	318	8.351	0.454	0.632
Mandla	0.435	0.035	305	305	8.071	0.366	0.504
Chhindwara	0.338	0.031	308	315	9.013	0.279	0.398
Seoni	0.390	0.032	287	292	8.132	0.328	0.452
Balaghat	0.265	0.035	238	239	13.274	0.196	0.333

Contd….

		Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
District	Estimate (R)		Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE

Sampling errors, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08—*Continued*

Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children (age 12-35 months)

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Unweighted	Weighted	Relative Error (%)	R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Sheopur	0.829	0.044	115	118	5.281	0.743	0.915
Morena	0.866	0.034	102	101	3.944	0.799	0.933
Bhind	0.854	0.043	134	136	5.057	0.769	0.939
Gwalior	0.826	0.040	92	96	4.809	0.748	0.904
Datia	0.790	0.038	137	142	4.764	0.717	0.864
Shivpuri	0.797	0.046	137	137	5.761	0.707	0.887
Guna	0.704	0.046	118	115	6.478	0.614	0.793
Tikamgarh	0.734	0.041	145	144	5.564	0.654	0.814
Chhatarpur	0.802	0.043	115	121	5.353	0.718	0.886
Panna	0.800	0.046	127	126	5.737	0.710	0.890
Sagar	0.864	0.046	126	129	5.353	0.774	0.955
Damoh	0.827	0.049	96	73	5.962	0.731	0.924
Satna	0.841	0.053	137	133	6.289	0.737	0.944
Rewa	0.869	0.035	146	145	4.071	0.800	0.939
Umaria	0.846	0.044	148	154	5.144	0.761	0.932
Shahdol	0.909	0.030	86	83	3.352	0.849	0.968
Sidhi	0.725	0.045	191	233	6.166	0.638	0.813
Neemuch	0.918	0.045	58	57	4.848	0.831	1.005
Mandsaur	0.919	0.038	69	67	4.116	0.845	0.994
Ratlam	0.945	0.031	68	72	3.260	0.885	1.005
Ujjain	0.971	0.021	65	67	2.152	0.930	1.012
Shajapur	0.826	0.078	76	76	9.391	0.674	0.978
Dewas	0.896	0.034	115	118	3.746	0.830	0.962
Jhabua	0.614	0.066	98	96	10.677	0.485	0.742
Dhar	0.800	0.052	121	119	6.548	0.698	0.903
Indore	0.919	0.052	71	67	5.619	0.818	1.021
West Nimar	0.811	0.052	123	128	6.387	0.710	0.913
West Nimar	0.652	0.074	135	136	11.344	0.507	0.797
East Nimar	0.784	0.053	81	76	6.732	0.681	0.888
Rajgarh	0.803	0.053	106	104	6.646	0.698	0.908
Vidisha	0.788	0.047	124	129	5.909	0.697	0.880
Bhopal	0.972	0.016	94	104	1.689	0.940	1.004
Sehore	0.913	0.032	128	123	3.553	0.850	0.977
Raisen	0.923	0.029	127	118	3.145	0.866	0.980
Betul	0.932	0.028	115	118	3.010	0.877	0.987
Harda	0.833	0.043	106	111	5.144	0.749	0.917
Hoshangabad	0.966	0.024	83	79	2.497	0.918	1.013
Katni	0.864	0.045	96	96	5.240	0.775	0.953
Jabalpur	0.963	0.024	82	91	2.441	0.917	1.010
Narsimhapur	0.912	0.032	83	85	3.521	0.849	0.975
Dindori	0.651	0.081	96	98	12.432	0.493	0.810
Mandla	0.861	0.039	94	95	4.507	0.785	0.937
Chhindwara	0.937	0.034	85	88	3.630	0.870	1.004
Seoni	0.964	0.020	103	103	2.089	0.924	1.003
Balaghat	1.000	0.000	77	78	0.000	-	-

Contd….

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases Unweighted	Number of Cases Weighted	Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval R-1.96 SE	95% Conf. Interval R+1.96 SE
Sampling errors, Madhya Pradesh, 2007-08—*Continued*							
Received Measles (last and last but one living children (age 12-35 months)							
Sheopur	0.486	0.064	115	118	13.078	0.361	0.610
Morena	0.515	0.058	102	101	11.205	0.402	0.628
Bhind	0.635	0.057	134	136	8.906	0.524	0.746
Gwalior	0.554	0.054	92	96	9.668	0.449	0.659
Datia	0.414	0.056	137	142	13.591	0.304	0.525
Shivpuri	0.289	0.045	137	137	15.623	0.201	0.378
Guna	0.437	0.061	118	115	13.999	0.317	0.557
Tikamgarh	0.337	0.049	145	144	14.619	0.240	0.434
Chhatarpur	0.507	0.057	115	121	11.284	0.394	0.619
Panna	0.540	0.050	127	126	9.272	0.442	0.639
Sagar	0.668	0.051	126	129	7.651	0.568	0.768
Damoh	0.502	0.077	96	73	15.376	0.351	0.653
Satna	0.558	0.055	137	133	9.911	0.449	0.666
Rewa	0.668	0.056	146	145	8.389	0.558	0.777
Umaria	0.465	0.059	148	154	12.604	0.350	0.580
Shahdol	0.675	0.055	86	83	8.149	0.567	0.783
Sidhi	0.431	0.051	191	233	11.824	0.331	0.531
Neemuch	0.719	0.067	58	57	9.286	0.588	0.850
Mandsaur	0.625	0.067	69	67	10.751	0.493	0.757
Ratlam	0.686	0.066	68	72	9.619	0.557	0.816
Ujjain	0.775	0.051	65	67	6.640	0.674	0.876
Shajapur	0.645	0.081	76	76	12.596	0.486	0.804
Dewas	0.614	0.050	115	118	8.201	0.515	0.713
Jhabua	0.264	0.058	98	96	22.102	0.150	0.378
Dhar	0.557	0.062	121	119	11.142	0.436	0.679
Indore	0.776	0.069	71	67	8.905	0.641	0.912
West Nimar	0.640	0.060	123	128	9.392	0.522	0.758
West Nimar	0.398	0.056	135	136	14.005	0.288	0.507
East Nimar	0.579	0.060	81	76	10.441	0.460	0.697
Rajgarh	0.507	0.068	106	104	13.434	0.374	0.641
Vidisha	0.399	0.052	124	129	13.149	0.296	0.502
Bhopal	0.771	0.057	94	104	7.398	0.659	0.883
Sehore	0.659	0.054	128	123	8.155	0.554	0.764
Raisen	0.641	0.062	127	118	9.713	0.519	0.763
Betul	0.716	0.058	115	118	8.033	0.603	0.829
Harda	0.615	0.055	106	111	8.955	0.507	0.724
Hoshangabad	0.768	0.048	83	79	6.276	0.674	0.863
Katni	0.715	0.056	96	96	7.874	0.604	0.825
Jabalpur	0.596	0.150	82	91	25.208	0.301	0.891
Narsimhapur	0.622	0.075	83	85	12.059	0.475	0.769
Dindori	0.420	0.073	96	98	17.360	0.277	0.562
Mandla	0.685	0.052	94	95	7.650	0.582	0.787
Chhindwara	0.643	0.061	85	88	9.510	0.523	0.763
Seoni	0.751	0.057	103	103	7.561	0.640	0.863
Balaghat	0.891	0.036	77	78	4.030	0.821	0.962

nc= Not calculated