

Andhra Pradesh



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India

Andhra Pradesh



NFHS-3

National Family Health Survey

2005-06

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) India

2005-06

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



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NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-3)

INDIA

2005-06

ANDHRA PRADESH

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

In Andhra Pradesh, NFHS-3 interviewed 7,128 women age 15-49 and 7,128 men age 15-54 to obtain information on population, health, and nutrition in the state. The survey is based on a sample of 6,668 households that is representative at the state level, within the state at the urban and rural levels, and for the city of Hyderabad and its slum and non-slum populations. The household response rate in the state as a whole was 98 percent and the individual response rates were 94 percent for eligible women and 89 percent for eligible men.

In Andhra Pradesh, height and weight measurements were taken for all children under age six years and all interviewed women and men in all the sample households. Haemoglobin levels were measured for all interviewed women and men and for all children age 6-59 months. In addition, all interviewed women and men in all sample households were eligible to have their blood collected for HIV testing. All biomarkers were measured only after obtaining informed consent. The NFHS-3 fieldwork in Andhra Pradesh was conducted by the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad, between December 2005 and April 2006.

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

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

One-third of Andhra Pradesh households are in urban areas, with two-thirds in rural areas. On average, households in Andhra Pradesh are comprised of about 4 members. Fifteen percent of households are headed by women.

The vast majority of households in Andhra Pradesh have household heads who are Hindu (85%). Nine percent have Muslim household heads and 6 percent have Christian household heads.

Eighteen percent of household heads belong to scheduled castes, 7 percent belong to scheduled tribes, and 49 percent belong to other backward classes (OBC). Slightly more than one-quarter of household heads do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Thirty percent of the population is under age 15; only 6 percent is age 65 and over. Among children under 18 years of age, 5 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 84 percent of children under 18 years of age live with both parents and 11 percent live with one parent.

Housing characteristics

More than half of households (56%) live in a *pucca* house. Eighty-eight percent of households (85% of rural households and 95% of urban households) have electricity, up from 74 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Fifty-eight percent of households have no toilet facilities, down from 73 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Seventy-three percent of rural households and 24 percent of urban households have no toilet facilities.

58 percent of households in Andhra Pradesh do not have any toilet facility, but this is a substantial improvement from the situation at the time of NFHS-2, when 73 percent of households did not have any toilet facility.

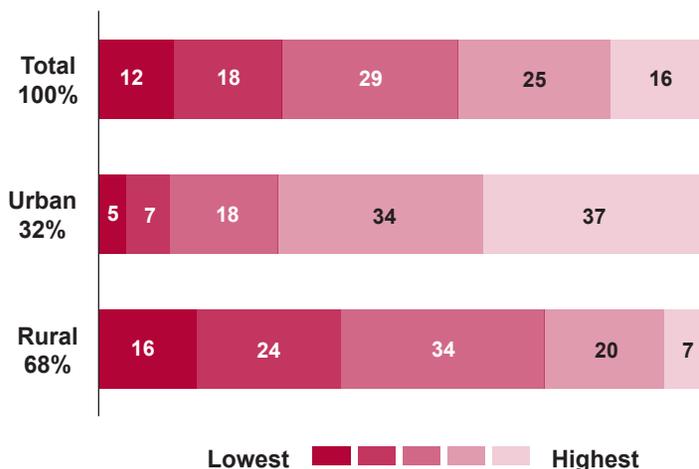
Ninety-four percent of households use an improved source of drinking water (99% of urban households and 92% of rural households), but only 27 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Thirty-one percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable. Almost half of those that treat their water strain the water through a cloth (46%); more than one-third (35%) use a ceramic, sand, or other filter; and one-quarter boil their water.

Wealth Index

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

Wealth Index

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



In Andhra Pradesh, 12 percent of households (with 11% of the population) are in the lowest quintile of the wealth index and 16 percent of households (with 17% of the population) are in the highest quintile. Sixteen percent of rural households are in the lowest wealth quintile, in contrast to urban areas, where only 5 percent of households are in the lowest quintile.

EDUCATION

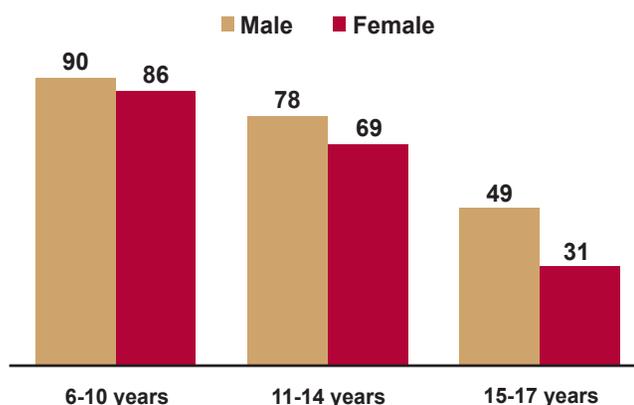
Current school attendance among children

Eighty-eight percent of primary-school age children (6-10 years) attend school (90% in urban areas and 87% in rural areas). School attendance drops to 73 percent for children age 11-14 years and is only 39 percent for children age 15-17 years.

Gender disparity in education is quite evident in the school age population in Andhra Pradesh, with 66 percent of girls age 6-17 years attending school, compared with 77 percent of boys in the same age group. Among children age 6-10 years, school attendance in rural areas is higher for boys (90%) than for girls (84%). In urban areas, however, primary-school age girls are slightly more likely to attend school than boys in the same age group.

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

Percentage of children attending school by age



In the age group 15-17 years, 53 percent of boys and 45 percent of girls in urban areas are attending school. The gender disparity is considerably higher in rural areas, with only 23 percent of girls attending school, compared with 46 percent of boys. Girls in all age groups are less likely than boys to be attending school, with the differentials increasing substantially with age. Specifically, in rural areas, 90 percent of boys, compared with 84 percent of girls, age 6-10 years are attending school, but by age 15-17 years, 46 percent of boys and 23 percent of girls are attending school.

Literacy and educational attainment

Forty-five percent of women and 23 percent of men age 15-49 have never attended school. More than one-third of men (36%) have completed 10 or more years of education, but only 22 percent of women have attained that level of education.

In NFHS-3, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, only 50 percent of women and 72 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Attitudes toward family life education in school

Virtually all women and men in Andhra Pradesh agree that children should be taught moral values in school. More than three-quarters of adults think that children should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty; however, fewer adults think that children should learn about puberty-related changes in the bodies of the opposite sex.

Men and women differ somewhat on whether they think that children should be taught in school about contraception. Two-fifths of women think that girls should learn about contraception, compared with two-thirds of men. Both women and men (36% and 64%, respectively) are slightly less likely to think that contraception should be part of boys' school education.

Most men and women believe that information on HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum. Nine in 10 men think boys and girls should learn about HIV/AIDS, compared with about two-thirds of women. Almost two-thirds of men say that both boys and girls should be taught about sex and sexual behaviour in school, but only about 4 in 10 women feel that this is an appropriate topic for school children.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

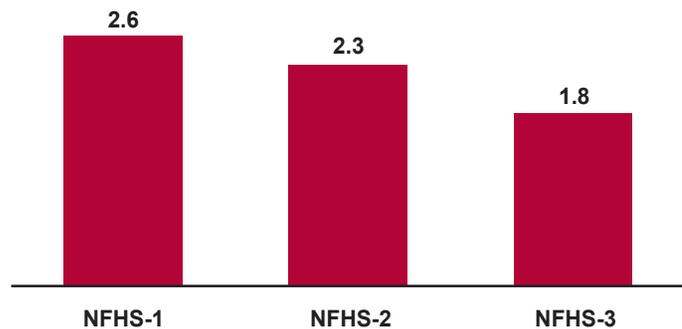
The median age at first marriage is 16.1 years among women age 20-49 and 21.9 years among men age 25-49. On average, men get married about six years later than women. More than half (55%) of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18 and 35 percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21.

Fertility levels

At current fertility levels, a woman in Andhra Pradesh will have an average of 1.8 children in her lifetime, which is below replacement level. Fertility decreased by 0.3 children between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2; it decreased more rapidly (by 0.5 children) between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. Andhra Pradesh, along with Goa and Tamil Nadu, exhibits the lowest fertility among all Indian states. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, only 8 percent were of birth order four or higher.

Fertility Trends

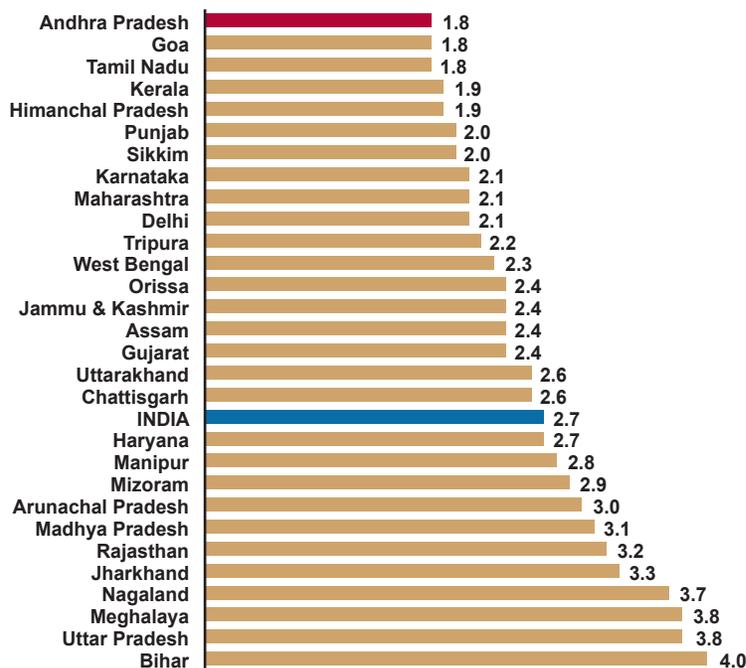
Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



Fertility in rural areas is 1.8 children per woman, slightly higher than in urban areas where the fertility rate is 1.7 children per woman. The total fertility rate for Muslims (1.9) is slightly higher than the rate for Hindus (1.8), but the difference of 0.1 children has been cut from 0.3 children since NFHS-2 because the fertility of Muslims fell more rapidly than the fertility of Hindus in the seven years between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3.

Total Fertility Rate by State

Children per woman

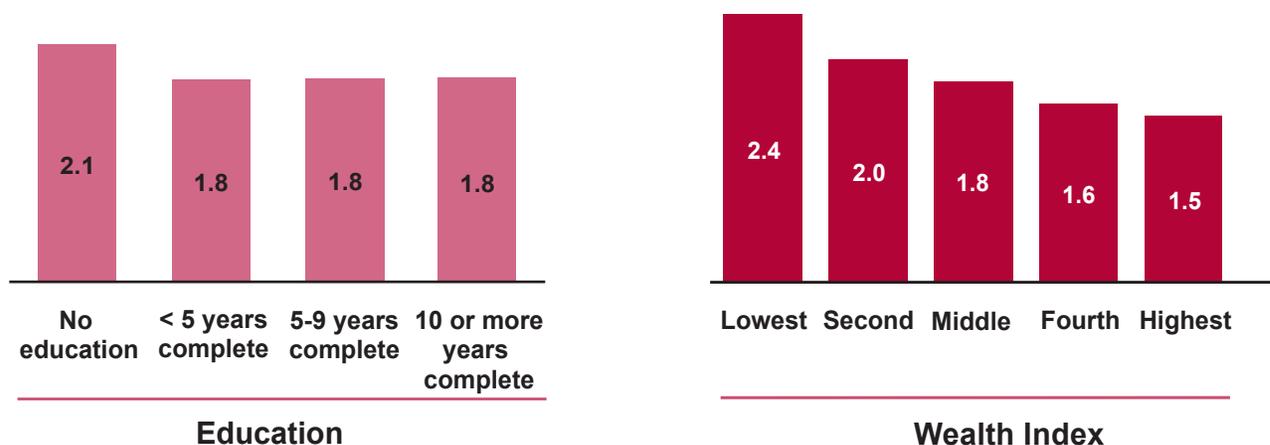


Andhra Pradesh, along with Goa and Tamil Nadu, exhibits the lowest fertility among all Indian states – 1.8 children per woman.

The greatest differentials in fertility are by wealth. At current fertility rates, women in the lowest wealth quintile will have almost one child more than women in the highest wealth quintile.

How does fertility vary with education and household wealth?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Andhra Pradesh, 18 percent have already begun child-bearing, slightly higher than the national average (16%). Young women in rural areas are more likely to be mothers than young women in urban areas (22% and 13%, respectively).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in Andhra Pradesh is about 31 months. Sixty-one percent of non-first-order births occur within three years of a previous birth, including 12 percent of births that take place within 18 months of the last birth and 31 percent that take place within 24 months. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

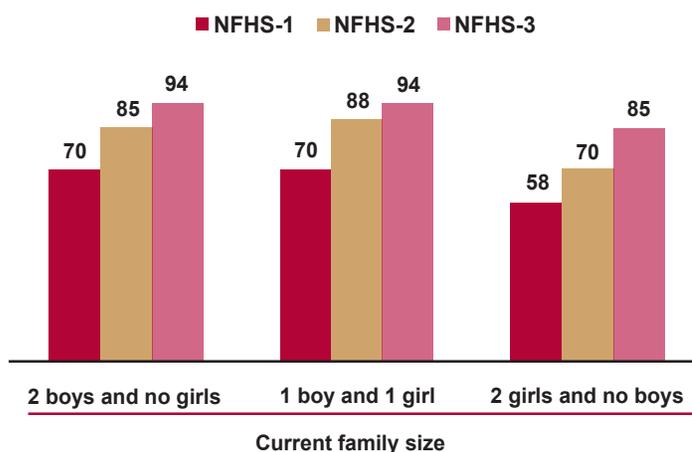
Fertility preferences

Almost three-quarters of married women (73%) and men (74%) do not want any more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want to have another child, 17 percent of women and 19 percent of men would like to wait at least two years. Eight out of 10 ever-married women and men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Andhra Pradesh, there is a mild preference for sons. Nine percent of women and 12 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 2-3 percent of currently married women and men want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

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

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



The desire for more children is strongly affected by women’s number of sons. For example, among women with two children, those with one or two sons (94%) are more likely to want no more children than those with two daughters (85%). Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children is higher in NFHS-3 than it was in NFHS-2, irrespective of women’s number of sons.

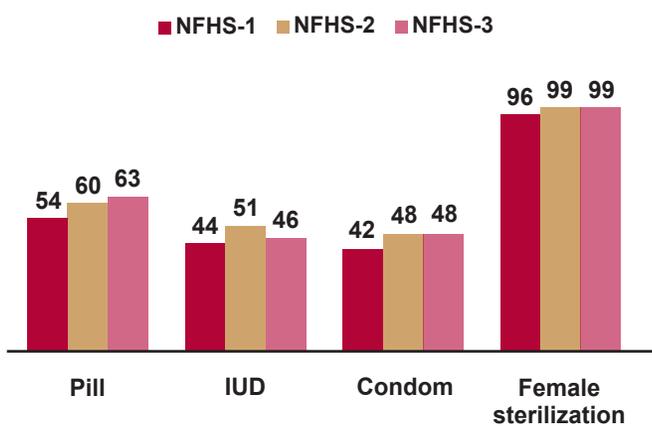
Unplanned pregnancies are relatively uncommon. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would be 1.5 instead of 1.8.

FAMILY PLANNING

Knowledge of family planning methods

How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Andhra Pradesh. Almost all women and men know about female sterilization. Knowledge of male sterilization is also very high (89% of currently married women and 96% of currently married men). Both men and women are less likely to know about temporary methods of contraception. The government family planning programme promotes three temporary methods: the pill, the IUD, and condoms. Of these three methods, currently married women are most likely to know about the pill (63%); currently married men are most likely to know about condoms (88%).

Knowledge of sterilization has been high in Andhra Pradesh since NFHS-1. Knowledge of temporary contraceptive methods has not increased much since NFHS-1. For example, only 46 percent of currently married women in Andhra Pradesh know about the IUD, which is even lower than in NFHS-2 (51%) and only slightly higher than in NFHS-1 (44%). Knowledge of condoms increased from 42 percent in NFHS-1 to 48 percent in NFHS-2, but remained at 48 percent in NFHS-3. Among currently married women, 63 percent now know about the pill, compared with 54 percent in NFHS-1 and 60 percent in NFHS-2.

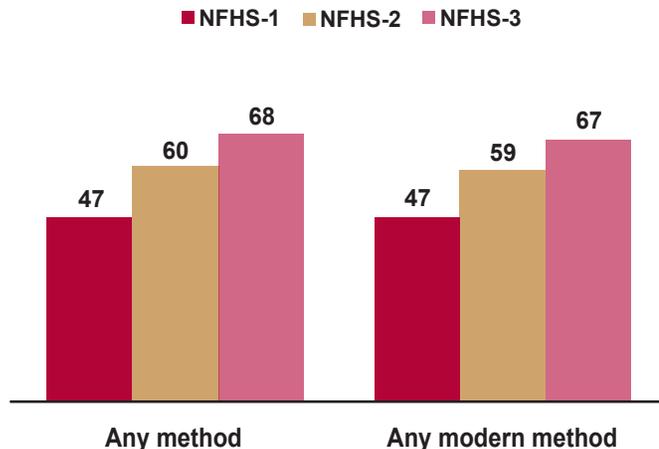
Contraceptive use

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 is 68 percent, up from 60 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Female sterilization accounts for 93 percent of all contraceptive use, up from 88 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Contraceptive use is higher among women age 30-39 years than among younger or older women.

Muslim women are somewhat less likely to use contraception (62%) than are Hindu women (68%) or Christian women (69%). Contraceptive use increases steadily with an increase in the household wealth index. Contraceptive use is particularly high among the wealthiest women (74%). Women belonging to scheduled tribes and scheduled castes are less likely to use methods of family planning than other women, but the differences are quite small. However, women with no education or less than 5 years of education are more likely to use contraception than women with more education.

How many women use family planning?

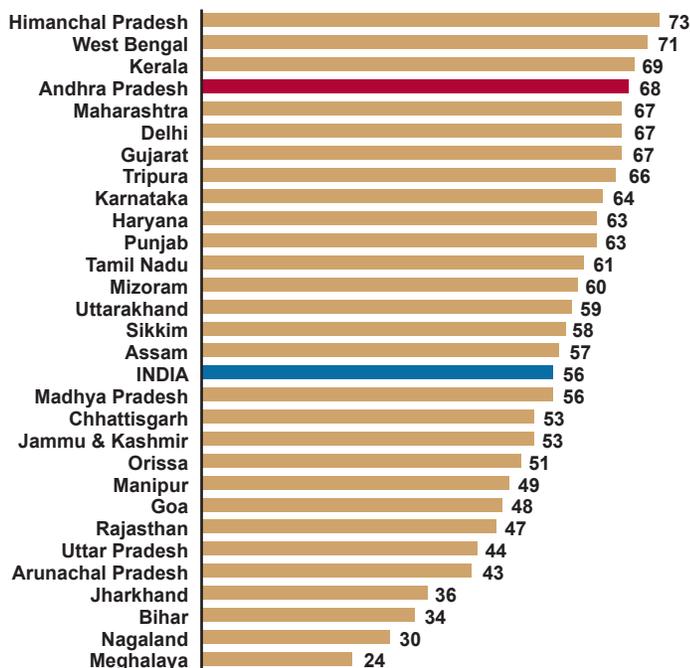
Percentage of currently married women



Consistent with son preference, women in Andhra Pradesh are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two living children, 90 percent of women with two sons use a contraceptive method, compare with 88 percent of women with one son and 79 percent of women with two daughters but no sons. The use of every spacing method is very low (less than 1% of currently married women use each of the modern and traditional spacing methods).

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State

Percentage of currently married women



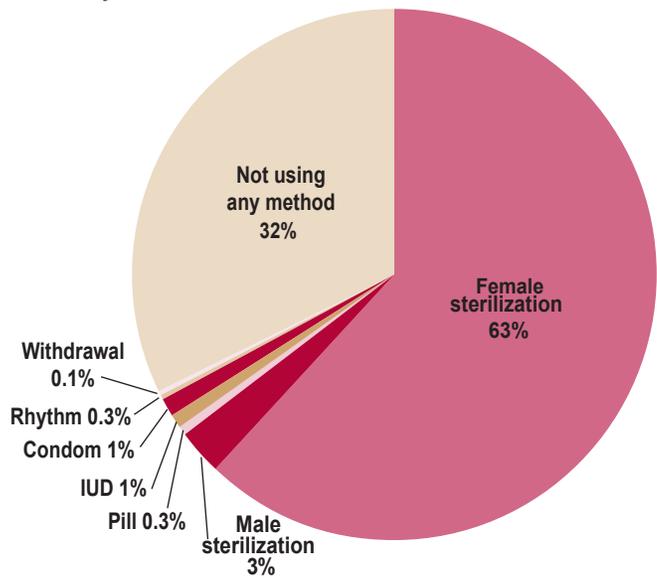
Two-thirds of married women in Andhra Pradesh use contraception, one of the highest rates in India.

Contraceptive use at the time of last sex as reported by men (59%) is somewhat lower than women's reports of current contraceptive use (68%). Men are more likely than women to report current use of condoms, however.

Seventy-eight percent of sterilized women had the operation in a government facility, usually in a government or municipal hospital, whereas 85 percent of IUD users and pill users used the private medical sector as the source of their method.

Condoms were most frequently procured from the private medical sector (51%); only 16 percent got their supply from the public medical sector. More than one-quarter of women (26%) said their husband obtained the condoms and they did not know the source. Although use of temporary spacing methods is low, discontinuation of these methods within 12 months of adoption is substantial. Four in 10 women who adopted a spacing method discontinued use of the method within one year.

What contraceptive methods do women use?
Currently married women



Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. However, only 21 percent of users of female sterilization, pills, and IUDs were told by a health worker about the side effects of their method, and only 16 percent were told what to do if side effects occurred. Even fewer women (14%) were told about other methods they could use.

Men's attitudes

Three-quarters of men in Andhra Pradesh (74%) reject the idea that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it, and an even higher proportion (83%) reject the idea that women using contraception may become promiscuous. However, 50 percent of men incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. More than half of men (56%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 5 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning (3% for spacing and 2% for limiting), down from 8 percent in NFHS-2 and 10 percent in NFHS-1. Currently, 94 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied, up from 89 percent in NFHS-2 and 82 percent in NFHS-1.

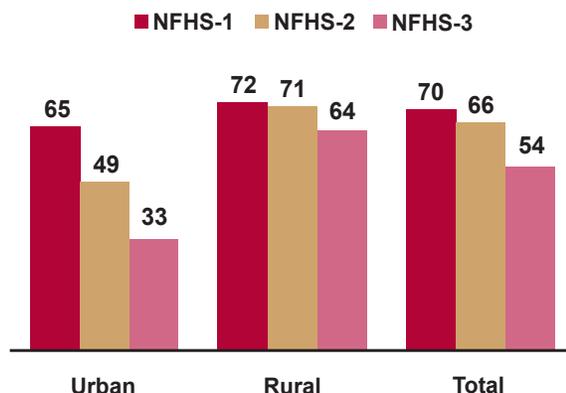
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Infant mortality in NFHS-3 is estimated at 54 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-2 estimate of 66 and the NFHS-1 estimate of 70. The under-five mortality rate is 63 deaths per 1,000 live births. These rates imply that, despite declines in mortality, 1 in 19 children still die within the first year of life, and 1 in 16 die before reaching age five. Infant mortality in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh is almost double that in urban areas of the state.

In the first year of life, girls in Andhra Pradesh face a lower risk of mortality than boys; but between ages 1 and 5, girls have a slightly higher mortality rate. The under-five mortality rate for the 10 years before the survey is considerably lower for girls (71 per 1,000) than for boys (86 per 1,000).

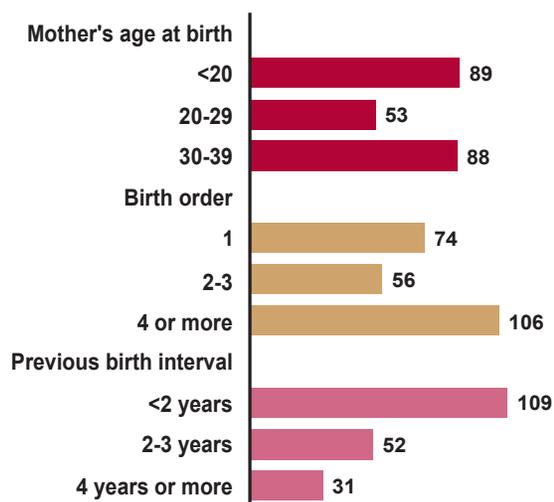
Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



High-risk births have higher mortality rates

Deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births



Children born to mothers under the age of 20 years are much more likely to die in infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing ages. The infant mortality rate is 89 per 1,000 for teenage mothers, compared with 53 per 1,000 for mothers age 20-29.

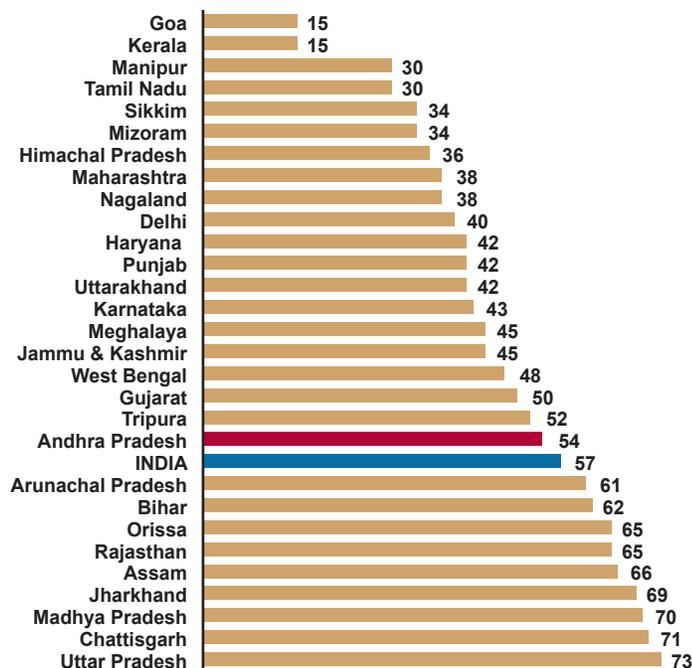
Having children too close together is especially risky. The risk of death in the first year of life is more than three times as high for children born less than two years after a previous birth than for children whose mothers waited four or more years between births.

Children whose mothers have no education are almost twice as likely to die before their first birthday as children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of school. Children from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are at greater risk of dying than children not belonging to these groups.

Between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, the infant mortality rate in Andhra Pradesh dropped from 66 to 54 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



The infant mortality rate in Andhra Pradesh – 54 per 1,000 live births – is slightly lower than the rate for India as a whole.

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 47 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more. Perinatal mortality is 80 percent higher in rural areas than in urban areas and 60 percent higher for mothers in the lowest wealth quintile than mothers in the highest wealth quintile. Birth intervals also have a very strong effect on perinatal mortality. For pregnancies that took place less than 15 months after a previous birth, the perinatal mortality rate is 94 per 1,000, compared with only 26-33 per 1,000 when the birth interval is at least 15 months. (Data for perinatal mortality are not shown in the tables).

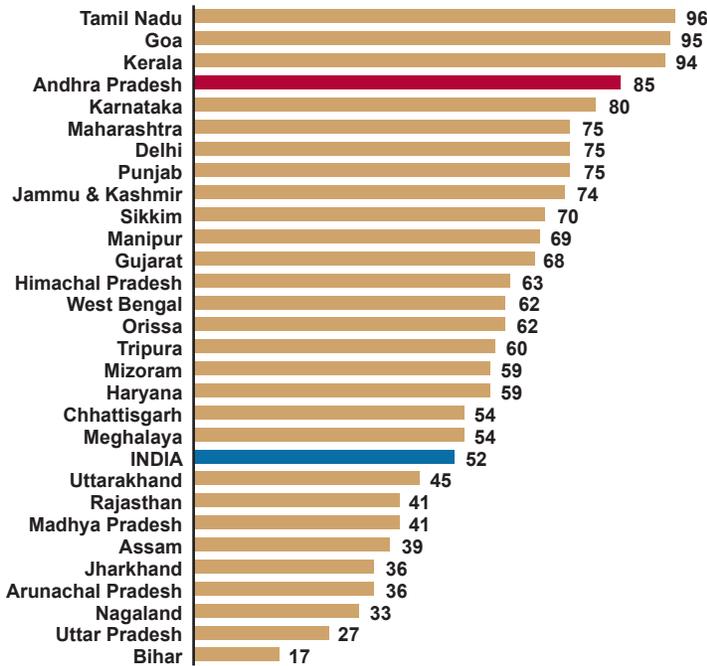
MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

Among women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, almost all (94%) received antenatal care from a health professional (88% from a doctor and 7% from all other health personnel) for their last birth. Only five percent of women received no antenatal care. Ninety-six percent of urban women received antenatal care from a health professional for their last birth, compared with 93 percent of rural mothers.

Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years



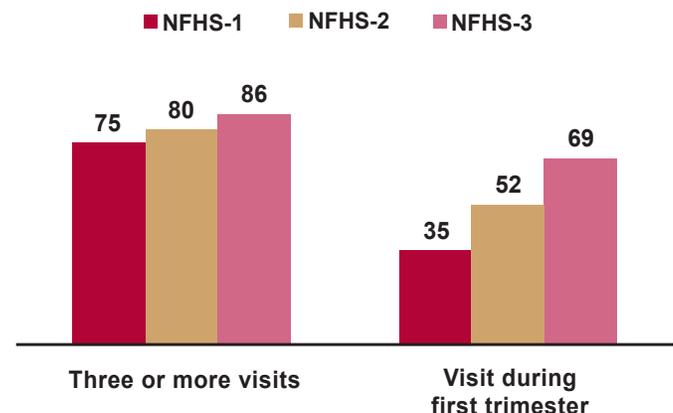
In Andhra Pradesh, 85 percent of women had at least three antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Younger women are more likely than older women to receive antenatal care, as are women with more education, urban women, Christian women, and women having their first child. Scheduled-tribe women are less likely than women in any other subgroup to receive antenatal care. Almost all women belonging to the highest wealth quintile received antenatal care, compared with 86 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile.

Only two-thirds of women (66%) received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Another 23 percent had their first antenatal care visit during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy (data not shown in tables). Eighty-five percent of mothers had three or more antenatal care visits (90% in urban areas and 83% in rural areas).

Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

Percentage of last births in the past three years



The proportion of women who received three or more antenatal care visits and the proportion who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births have both increased substantially in the seven years since NFHS-2.

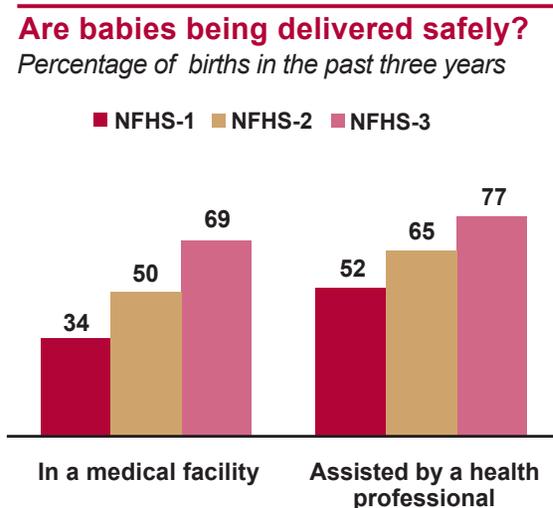
For 77 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid supplements (IFA), but for only 41 percent of the births did mothers consume IFA for the recommended 90 days or more. More than 4 out of 5 mothers received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine (85%). Only 5 percent took a deworming drug during pregnancy.

Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. However, in Andhra Pradesh, 88-90 percent of women who received ANC had their weight taken, their blood tested, their blood pressure taken, their urine tested, and their abdomen examined.

An ultrasound test was performed during 51 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 10 years of education were more than twice as likely to have an ultrasound test as women with no education. Only 24 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile had an ultrasound test during their pregnancy, compared with 84 percent of women in the highest wealth quintile. Pregnant women with no living sons are more likely to have an ultrasound test than are those with at least one son.

Delivery care

About two-thirds of births in the last five years in Andhra Pradesh took place in a health facility and one-third took place at home. However, the percentage of births in a health facility during the three years preceding the survey has increased rapidly, from 34 percent at the time of NFHS-1 to 50 percent in NFHS-2 and 69 percent in NFHS-3. Institutional births are more common among younger women (under age 35), urban women, women at lower parities, women belonging to the higher wealth quintiles, women with higher education, and women who received antenatal care.

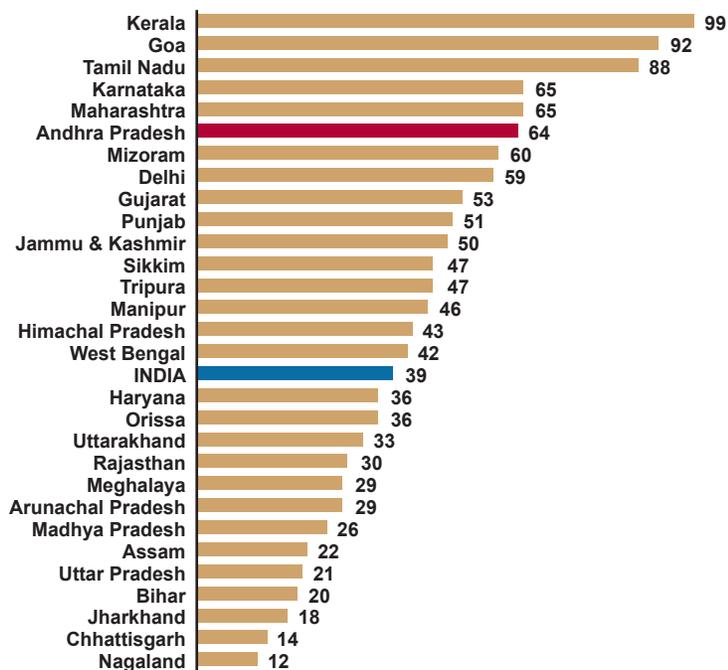


For 91 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended, and 85 percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby should be wiped dry immediately and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Three-quarters of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a health professional and 17 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant. Seven percent were delivered by a relative or other untrained person. Thirty percent of home births were assisted by health personnel. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for only 64 percent of home births.

Institutional Delivery by State

Percentage of births in the past five years



About two-thirds of children in Andhra Pradesh who were born in the past five years were delivered in a health facility.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Andhra Pradesh, only 73 percent of mothers had a postnatal check-up after their last birth and only 64 percent had a check-up within two days of the birth, as is recommended. About one-quarter received no postnatal care at all. Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility. Only 23 percent of home births were followed by a postnatal check-up within two days of the birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety percent of men with a child under three years said that the child's mother received antenatal care. A little more than two-thirds (69%) of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check-up received by the child's mother; 63 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication, and 41-48 percent were told about specific signs of pregnancy complications.

The majority of fathers with a child less than three years of age were provided information related to maternal care. Sixty-eight percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 65 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility.

Among fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility, 52 percent were told about the importance of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord, 56 percent were told about the importance of cleanliness at the time of delivery, 60 percent were told about the

importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth, and 52 percent were told about the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth. Fathers in rural areas were more likely than fathers in urban areas to be provided with this information.

CHILD HEALTH

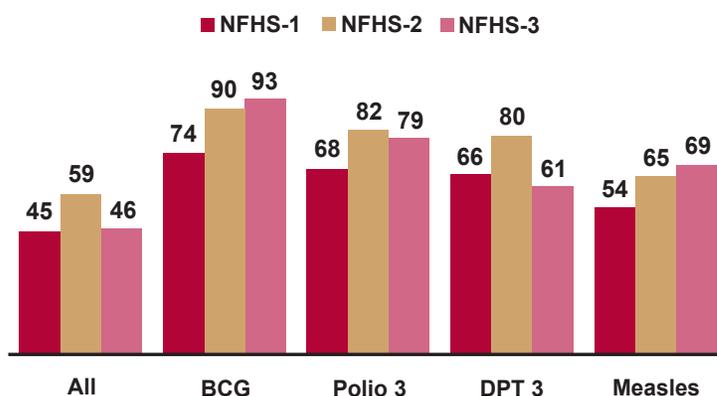
Vaccination of children

Less than half (46%) of children 12-23 months are fully vaccinated against six major childhood illnesses: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated; only 4 percent have received no vaccinations at all.

Ninety-three percent of children have received a BCG vaccination, and 79 percent have received at least the three recommended doses of polio vaccine. However, only 69 percent have been vaccinated against measles, and only 61 percent have received all the recommended doses of DPT.

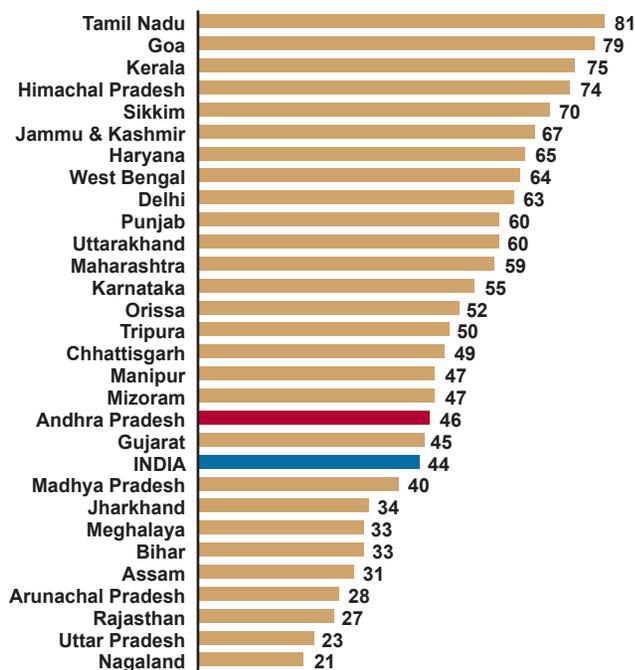
Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months



In Andhra Pradesh, less than half of children age 12-23 months have received all of the recommended vaccinations.

The DPT and polio vaccines are given in a series. Many children receive the first dose but do not finish the series. Between the first and third doses, the dropout rate for polio is 18 percent, but the dropout rate for DPT is 34 percent.

Andhra Pradesh is one of the few states in India where full vaccination coverage has declined markedly, from 59 percent in NFHS-2 to 46 percent in NFHS-3. The largest decline was for DPT vaccinations (80% to 61%). The decline for polio vaccinations was smaller (82% to 79%), but 21 percent of children still have not received three doses of polio vaccine, despite attempts to eradicate the disease in India. There has been a small improvement in the coverage of BCG and measles vaccination.

Boys, children at lower birth orders, children of educated mothers, children in urban areas, children belonging to wealthier households, and children not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class are more likely than other children to receive all vaccinations.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 2 percent of children under age five had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough and short, rapid breathing that was chest-related and not due to a blocked or runny nose). Of these children, 59 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider and 35 percent received antibiotic drugs.

Nine percent of children were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 71 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment, and 5 percent received antimalarial drugs.

Overall, 6 percent of children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 65 percent were taken to a health facility or provider. Forty-seven percent were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) or increased fluids, including 37 percent who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 8 percent who were given gruel. ORS use in treating diarrhoea among children remains low, even though 74 percent of mothers of young children have heard of ORS. One-quarter of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all. Thirty-two percent received antibiotics, which are not normally recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.

Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness, but in Andhra Pradesh only 10 percent received more liquids than normal. More than 6 in 10 children (61%) with diarrhoea received less to drink than normal, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

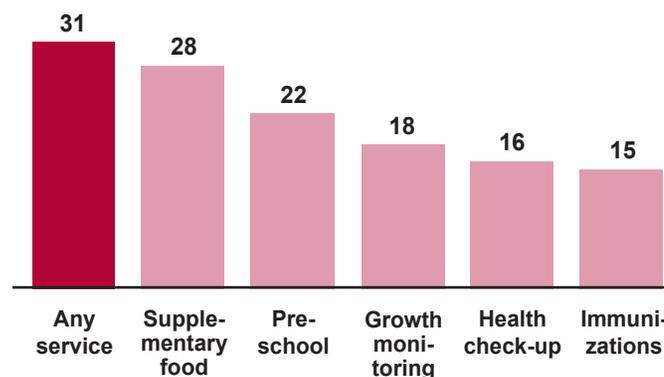
The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres. Among the 86 percent of children under six who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, only 31 percent receive services of some kind from the centre. The most common services that children

receive are supplementary food (28% of children under age 6) and early childhood care or preschool (22% of children age 3-6). Less than one-fifth of children receive immunizations (15%) and growth monitoring (18%) services at an *anganwadi* centre.

Children of mothers who have completed high school or who are in the highest wealth quintile are least likely to take advantage of any of the services offered at *anganwadi* centres. Mothers from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are more likely to use *anganwadi* services than women from other groups; 37-38 percent of age-eligible children from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre receive some kind of service.

How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

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



BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Andhra Pradesh, only 63 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. In addition, only 58 percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, including 25 percent who started breastfeeding in the first hour of life, which means that many infants are deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. However, mothers in Andhra Pradesh breastfeed for an average of 23 months, which is just one month shorter than the minimum of 24 months recommended by WHO for most children.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breast milk in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly. However, 43 percent of children are given something other than breast milk during that period.

WHO offers three recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children 6-23 months old: continued breastfeeding or feeding with appropriate calcium-rich foods if not breastfed; feeding solid or semi-solid food for a minimum number of times per day according to age and breastfeeding status; and including foods from a minimum number of food groups per day according to breastfeeding status. However, in Andhra Pradesh, only 25 percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum times per day and 27 percent are fed from the minimum number of food groups. Overall, only 10 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles, diarrhoea, or malaria. The Government of India recommends that children under three years receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age nine months. However, in Andhra Pradesh only 29 percent of children age 12-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and only 35 percent of last-born children age 6-35 months ate vitamin A-rich foods the day or night before the interview.

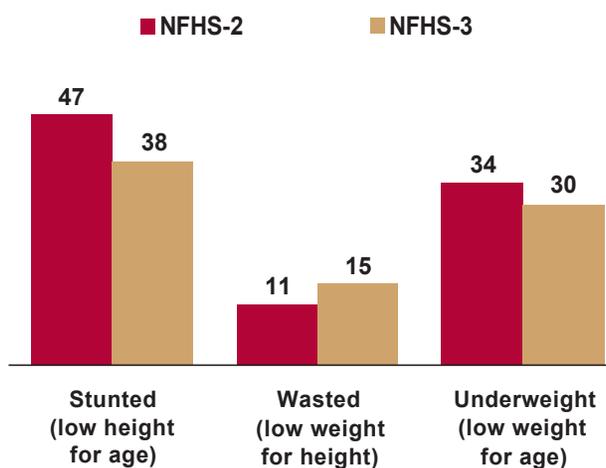
Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can prevent anaemia. In Andhra Pradesh, only 16 percent of children age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the interview, and only 7 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the interview.

Children’s nutritional status

Forty-three percent of children under age five are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Twelve percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness. One-third are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition.

Trends in Children’s Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under three years



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

Even during the first six months of life, when most babies are being breastfed, 21 percent of children are stunted, 18 percent are wasted, and 29 percent are underweight. Children in rural areas are somewhat more likely to be undernourished, but even in urban areas, more than one-third (37%) of children suffer from chronic undernutrition. Even in the wealthiest households, 28 percent of children are stunted, 7 percent are wasted, and 16 percent are underweight. Girls and boys are about equally likely to be undernourished.

Children’s nutritional status in Andhra Pradesh has improved slightly since NFHS-2 by some measures but not by all measures. Children under age three years (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2) are less likely to be too short for their age today than they were seven years ago (which means that chronic undernutrition is less widespread). They are also less likely to be underweight, but they are slightly more likely to be too thin for their height, which means that acute undernutrition is still a major problem in Andhra Pradesh.

Adults’ nutritional status

Adults in Andhra Pradesh suffer from a dual burden of malnutrition. In all, 34 percent of women and 31 percent of men are too thin, but 16 percent of women and 14 percent of men are overweight or obese. Only 51 percent of women and 56 percent of men are at a healthy weight for their height.

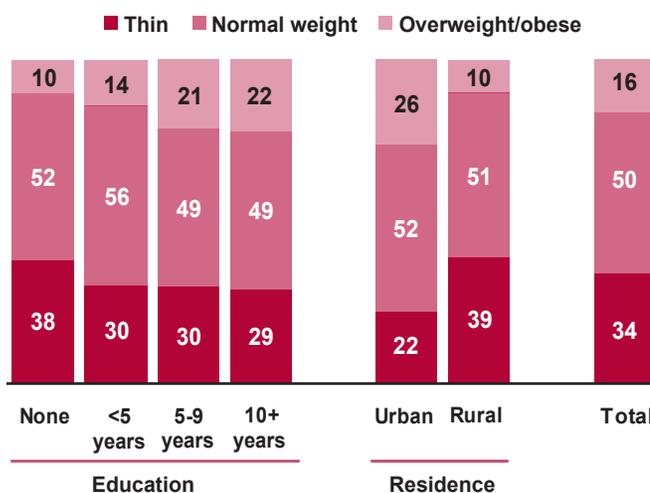
Undernutrition is particularly serious among the young (particularly those in the age group 15-19), those in the lower wealth quintiles, and scheduled tribes.

Overweight and obesity are most common among older adults, those in urban areas, the well educated, and those in the highest wealth quintile. Because groups that are less likely to be too thin are the same groups that are more likely to be overweight or obese, the percentage that suffer from either of these two nutritional problems is fairly constant across all the groups, regardless of their religion, educational attainment, wealth, residence, caste/tribe, age, or marital status.

Using iodized salt helps prevent iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Less than one-third of households in Andhra Pradesh (31%) were using sufficiently iodized salt at the time of the survey. This is slightly higher than the percentage observed during NFHS-2 (27%). However, a nationwide ban on non-iodized salt took effect just as the NFHS-3 fieldwork was being completed, so the effects of the new law could not be determined by the survey.

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

Percent distribution of women



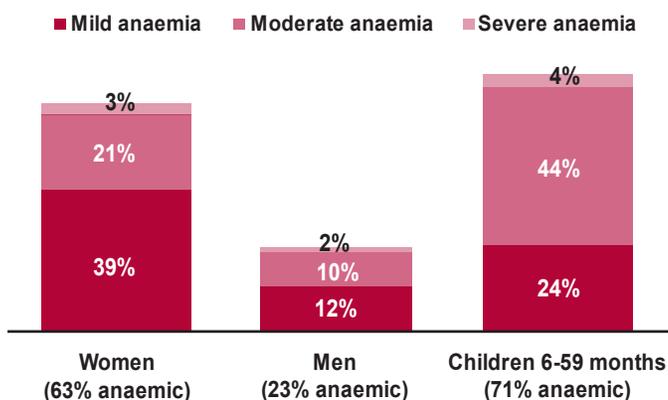
Anaemia

Anaemia is a major health problem in Andhra Pradesh, especially among women and children. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months in Andhra Pradesh, the great majority—71 percent—are anaemic. This includes 24 percent who are mildly anaemic, 44 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 4 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Girls are much more likely to be anaemic than boys. Children of mothers who have anaemia are also much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia is widespread in every group of children. Sixty-four percent of children are anaemic even if their mother has 10 or more years of education or is in the highest wealth quintile.

Sixty-three percent of women in Andhra Pradesh have anaemia, including 39 percent with mild anaemia, 21 percent with moderate anaemia, and 3 percent that have severe anaemia. Fifty-nine percent of pregnant women and 73 percent of women who are breastfeeding are anaemic. The prevalence of anaemia is lower among more educated women and among those who are in the higher wealth quintiles. However, except for women in Hyderabad, at least 56 percent of women in all of the groups are anaemic.

Anaemia is more widespread among both ever-married women and children than it was seven years ago at the time of NFHS-2, having risen 13 and 8 percentage points, respectively, since that time. Twenty-three percent of men are anaemic, with men under 20 and over 39 more likely to suffer from anaemia than men in other age groups. About two in five widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted men and scheduled-tribe men are anaemic. Anaemia among men falls sharply with wealth, from 37 percent among men in the lowest wealth quintile to 12 percent among men in the highest wealth quintile. The variation in the prevalence of anaemia by wealth is much sharper for men than for women.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



HIV/AIDS

Awareness of AIDS

Only 76 percent of women in Andhra Pradesh have heard of AIDS. In urban areas, 87 percent know about AIDS, but in rural areas the knowledge of AIDS is only 70 percent. Young women age 15-24 years are more likely (82%) than older women (68-77%) to have heard of AIDS. More women know about AIDS now than in the late 1990s; among ever-married women interviewed in NFHS-2, 55 percent knew about AIDS, compared with 74 percent of ever-married women in NFHS-3.

Men are much more likely than women to know about AIDS. In Andhra Pradesh, 94 percent of men have heard of AIDS, including 98 percent in urban areas.

Knowledge of AIDS among both women and men increases sharply with education and wealth status.

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

In both urban and rural areas, men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. Overall, only 34 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 68 percent of men, and 49 percent of women know that having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 80 percent of men.

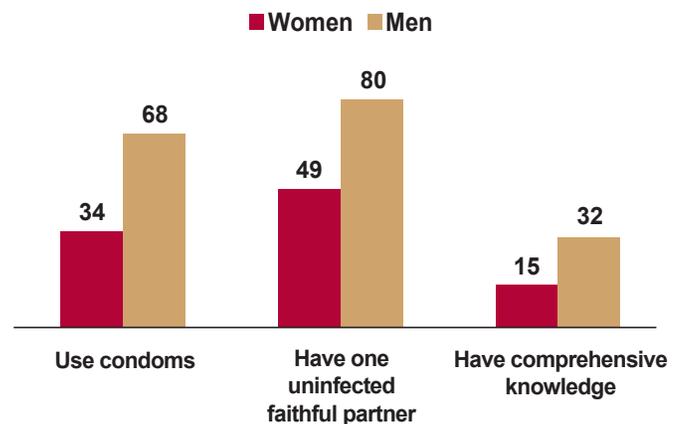
Overall, only 15 percent of women and 32 percent of men have a ‘comprehensive knowledge’ of HIV/AIDS. This means they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, they know that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted via mosquito bites or by sharing food, and they know that condom use and having only one faithful, uninfected partner can help prevent HIV/AIDS.

HIV-related stigma

Among adults who have heard of AIDS, more than half (55% of women and 61% of men) would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home. About two-thirds of adults (65% of women and 68% of men) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Around half of adults say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS (46% of women and 52% of men). Forty-three percent of women and 35 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Overall, however, only 16 percent of women and men express all four of these accepting attitudes toward persons with HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



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

Only 8 percent of women and men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3. Urban residents are more likely than rural residents to have ever been tested for HIV.

A higher proportion of women (5%) than men (2%) have ever had a blood transfusion. Women (39%) are slightly less likely than men (43%) to have received an injection from a health worker in the past year.

While the proportions of women and men who have ever received a blood transfusion are higher in urban than in rural areas, the proportions who received an injection from a health worker in the past year are higher in rural than in urban areas. For almost all women and men (98%) who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, the last injection was ‘safe’, i.e., the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle used had been sterilized.

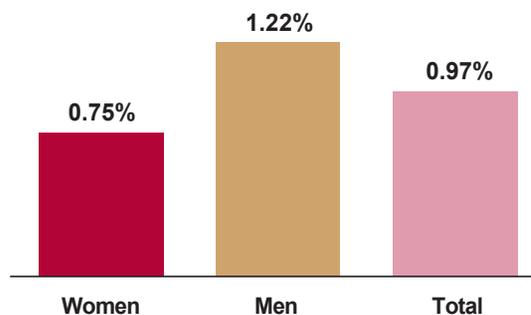
HIV prevalence

In Andhra Pradesh, 85 percent of women age 15-49 and 81 percent of men age 15-54 who were eligible for the interview in all sample households provided blood for HIV testing. Among all eligible respondents, only 6 percent refused to provide blood, 3 percent were not available at the time of blood collection, and 9 percent were not eligible for HIV testing because they could not be interviewed. Among those eligible for testing, women were slightly more likely than men to refuse to give blood. Response rates varied little by age among women and men age 15-49, but were much higher in rural than in urban areas.

In Andhra Pradesh, 0.97 percent of adults age 15-49 are infected with HIV. HIV prevalence is 0.75 percent among women, compared with 1.22 percent among men. Prevalence among youth (age 15-24), at 0.29 percent for women and 0.48 percent for men, is lower than for the reproductive age population as a whole. (HIV prevalence data are not shown in the tables). Andhra Pradesh ranks second among the five high HIV prevalence states for which NFHS-3 provides separate HIV estimates. Of these five states (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, and Tamil Nadu), only Manipur has a higher HIV prevalence rate than Andhra Pradesh.

HIV Prevalence in Andhra Pradesh

Percentage age 15-49



The HIV prevalence rate in Andhra Pradesh is higher than in India as a whole. Nationally, 0.28 percent of adults age 15-49 are infected with HIV (0.35 in urban areas and 0.25 in rural areas). In mid-2007, NACO undertook an exercise in consultation with Indian and international experts in HIV estimation to revise the official HIV estimates. The revision of the official estimates was done based on the NFHS-3 household-based estimate of HIV in the population age 15-49 years, estimates of HIV from the expanded sentinel surveillance system, and related information about HIV in high-risk groups that do not live in households. The revised HIV estimate of 2.47 million persons in India living with HIV (equivalent to 0.36% of the adult population) was released by NACO in July 2007. This national estimate reflects the availability of improved data rather than a substantial decrease in actual HIV prevalence in India.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

Age at first sexual intercourse

Most women have had sexual intercourse by the time they are 16 years of age, while first sexual intercourse for most men typically occurs when they are about 21 years of age. Among youth 15-24 years of age, women are much more likely than men to have ever had sex. The earlier age at sexual intercourse for women than men is a consequence of the fact that in Andhra Pradesh first sexual intercourse largely occurs within marriage and women marry at younger ages than men.

Higher-risk sex and multiple sex partners

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past year, only 0.4 percent of women and 6 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past year. Three percent of men said they had multiple sex partners in the past year, but only an insignificant number of women reported having multiple sex partners.

Use of condoms during higher-risk sex

More than one-third (37%) of men who had higher-risk sex reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Condom use during higher-risk sex is almost twice as common among urban men than rural men.

Paid sex

One percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year. Almost two-thirds of these men (65%) said they used a condom the last time they paid for sex.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Andhra Pradesh, 409 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. People who cook with solid fuels such as wood, charcoal, dung cakes, straw, shrubs, grass, or agricultural crop waste are more likely to have tuberculosis than people who use electricity or gas for cooking. Men are more likely than women to have tuberculosis, and elderly persons age 60+ are more likely than younger adults to have tuberculosis.

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (65% of women and 77% of men), but even among people who have heard of tuberculosis, only about half (54% of women and 53% of men) correctly say that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Less than half of women (45%) and men (39%) have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Most women and men know that tuberculosis can be cured (73% of women and 78% of men) and only about one in three say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret from the neighbours (30% of women and 33% of men).

Diabetes, asthma, and goitre

According to self reports, almost 1 percent of women and more than 2 percent of men age 15-49 suffer from diabetes. The prevalence of diabetes is highest in the 35-49 age group and the highest household wealth quintile. The prevalence of diabetes is much higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

Around 2 percent of adults age 15-49 suffer from asthma (2,151 women and 2,189 men per 100,000). The prevalence of asthma increases with age. The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is somewhat higher for women (1,155 per 100,000) than for men (829 per 100,000).

Tobacco and alcohol use

More than two-fifths of men (43%) and 5 percent of women use some form of tobacco, including 3 percent of pregnant women (data not shown in tables). Among men, smoking cigarettes or *bidis* is most common (33%). Women who use tobacco are most likely to chew tobacco in the form of *paan masala*, *gutkha*, or other tobacco.

Women and men are slightly more likely to drink alcohol than to use tobacco. Almost half of men (47%) and 7 percent of women drink alcohol. Fifty-two percent of men who drink, consume alcohol once a week or more frequently.

Source of health care

For most households, the private medical sector is the main source of health care (73% of urban households and 74% of rural households). Use of the private medical sector as the main source of health care increases by the wealth status of the household. Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are poor quality of care (63%), lack of a nearby facility (49%), and long waiting times (23%) (data not shown in tables).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 4 percent of households in Andhra Pradesh have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Four types of programmes dominate: the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), privately purchased commercial health insurance, medical reimbursement from the employer, and the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS). Health insurance is about four times as common in urban areas as in rural areas. Health insurance coverage increases sharply with wealth quintiles.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Employment and earnings

Fifty-three percent of currently married women age 15-49 were employed in the last year, compared with 99 percent of currently married men in the same age group. Fourteen percent of employed women received no payment for their work, and 2 percent were paid only in kind. Overall, 84 percent of employed women earn cash, compared with 99 percent of employed men. Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 69 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or together with their husbands. Sixteen percent of women who work for cash earn about the same or more than their husbands.

Decision making

Married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, making major household purchases, making purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. More than half of currently married women (53-66%) participate in making each of these decisions. However, only 40 percent participate in making all four decisions and 24 percent do not participate in making any of the four decisions. Women in nuclear

households and women who are employed for cash are more likely to participate in these household decisions. Other groups of women who are more likely to participate in all four decisions are women in urban areas and older women (age 30-49).

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Half (49%) of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is highest for older women, urban women, women in the highest wealth quintile, women with at least 10 years of education, women who are employed for cash, Christian and Muslim women, women who do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or other backward class, and widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Only 18 percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Sixty percent of women have heard of a microcredit programme, but only 16 percent have ever used one.

Half (51%) of women are allowed to go by themselves to the market, 45 percent are allowed to go by themselves to a health facility, and 42 percent have freedom to travel outside their own village or community (data not shown in tables). Only 37 percent of women are allowed to go alone to all three of these places. Urban women, older women, women with no education, women who are employed for cash, scheduled-caste women, women with three or more children, and women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted have more freedom of movement than other women.

Gender-role attitudes

Three-quarters of women believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under specific circumstances. Women are most likely to say that wife-beating is justified if a woman neglects the house or children (62%) or shows disrespect for her in-laws (61%). Men are only slightly less likely than women to agree; 73 percent of men say wife-beating is justified in specific circumstances, including 54 percent who agree that neglecting the house or children is justification for wife-beating and 50 percent who agree that disrespect for in-laws is justification for wife-beating. Even among women and men who have completed at least 10 years of schooling, almost two-thirds agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more specified reasons.

Fifty-nine percent of women believe a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all three of the following reasons: if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, or if she is tired or not in the mood. An even larger proportion of men (65%) say that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all of these reasons.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 33 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 4 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 34 percent of women age 15-49 in Andhra Pradesh have experienced physical or sexual violence, including 37 percent of ever-married women.

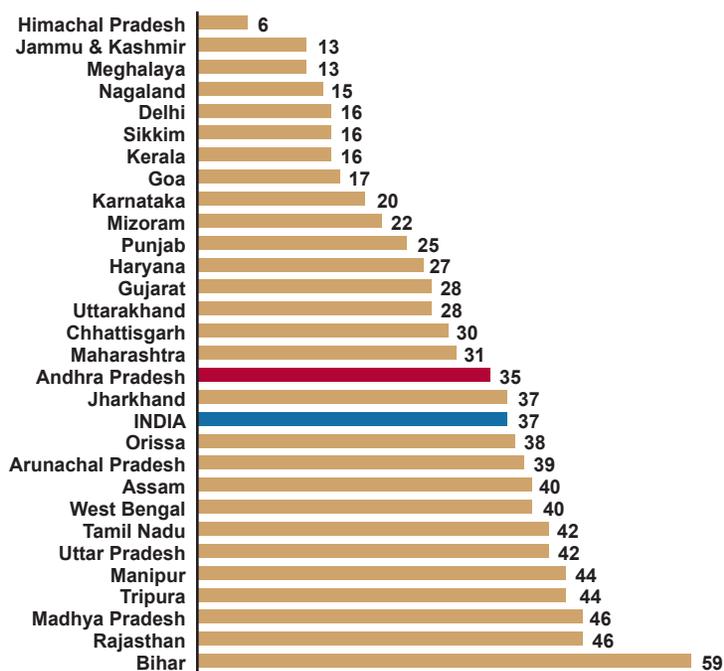
Spousal violence

One in three ever-married women (33%) report having been slapped by their husband; 12-19 percent report having their arms twisted or hair pulled, being punched, being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them, or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up. Four percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex. Overall, 35 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Thirteen percent report spousal emotional violence. Only 1 percent of ever-married women have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among the more educated, almost one in five women (18%) who have at least 10 years of education have experienced spousal violence. Women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are much more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves; 52 percent of women whose mothers experienced spousal violence have themselves experienced spousal violence, compared with 28 percent of women whose mothers did not experience spousal violence. Women with husbands who consume alcohol and get drunk often are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume any alcohol to experience spousal violence. However, 22 percent of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



More than one-third of women in Andhra Pradesh have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband.

Fifty-two percent of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of violence. For most women who have ever experienced spousal violence, the violence first occurred within the first five years of their marriage (data not shown in tables).

Help seeking

Only 22 percent of women who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. Two out of three women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Abused women most often seek help from their own families. Very few women seek help from any institutional source, such as the police or a social service organization.

KEY INDICATORS FOR HYDERABAD

A special feature of NFHS-3 is the provision of separate estimates of population, health, and nutrition indicators for eight cities (Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Kolkata, Meerut, Mumbai, and Nagpur) and for the slum and non-slum populations of each of these cities. This section highlights the key findings for Hyderabad.

The slum/non-slum breakdown in this report follows the census designation of slums. The 2001 Census is the first census in India to identify each urban Census Enumeration Block (CEB) as being in a slum or a non-slum area. Slum areas as defined in the census include: (i) all specified areas in a town or city notified as ‘Slum’ by the State/Local Government and UT Administration under any Act including a Slum Act; (ii) all areas recognized as ‘Slum’ by the State/Local Government and UT Administration, Housing and Slum Boards, which may have not been formally notified as slum under any act; and, (iii) a compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in an unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities.

NFHS-3 also includes an alternative definition of slums in the eight designated cities, as identified by the interviewing team supervisor at the time of the fieldwork. The supervisor indicated whether or not each NHFS-3 enumeration area in Hyderabad was a slum using the third census criterion, irrespective of whether or not the enumeration area was officially notified or recognized as a slum. Findings according to this alternative definition will be examined in a special NFHS-3 subject report that is planned for later publication.

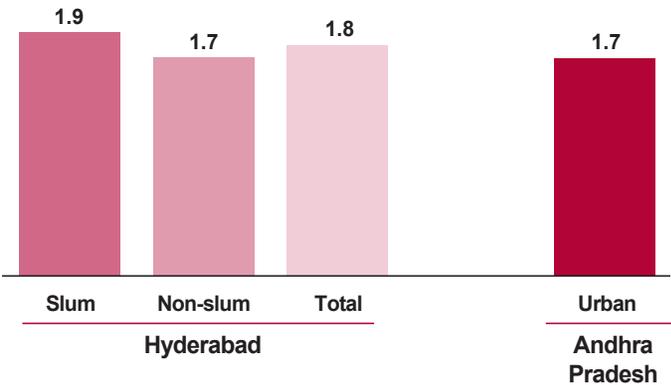
In most respects, Hyderabad is considerably better off than the urban population of Andhra Pradesh as a whole. Households in Hyderabad are more likely to have electricity than households in urban Andhra Pradesh (99% vs. 95%), to have water piped into their dwelling/yard/plot (89% vs. 47%), to have a *pucca* house (95% vs. 80%), a refrigerator (45% vs. 22%), a motor cycle or scooter (43% vs. 27%), a television (80% vs. 70%), or a mobile phone (52% vs. 27%). Fifty-nine percent of households in Hyderabad are in the highest wealth quintile, compared with 37 percent of urban households in Andhra Pradesh as a whole.

Household heads in slum and non-slum areas of Hyderabad have somewhat different distributions by religion and caste/tribe. There is a higher percentage of Muslims and a lower percentage of Hindus in Hyderabad than in urban areas of the state. Within Hyderabad, the religious distribution is very similar in slum and non-slum areas. The percentage of household heads from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is about the same in Hyderabad and urban areas as a whole, but Hyderabad has a much lower concentration of other backward classes (31%) than do urban areas as a whole (46%). Within Hyderabad, household heads are slightly more likely to be from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in slums (13% and 4%, respectively) than in non-slums (11% and 2%, respectively), and they are also more likely to come from other backward classes (34% compared with 30%). Housing conditions are somewhat worse in slums than non-slums, but the differences are not large in some respects. Electricity is nearly universal in both types of areas (96% in slums and 99% in non-slums). Ninety-five percent of households in non-slum areas live in a *pucca* house, but even in slum areas, 93 percent of households live in a *pucca* house. Almost all households in both slum and non-slum areas of Hyderabad have access to some toilet facility.

Twenty-four percent of women and 12 percent of men age 15-49 in slums have no education, compared with 16 percent of women and 10 percent of men in non-slum areas (data not shown in tables). At all ages, there is almost no difference in the percentage of children attending school. In the primary school ages (6-10 years), school attendance is 87 percent in slums and 90 percent in non-slums, but even at older ages (age 15-17 years), school attendance is 54 percent in slums, compared with 58 percent in non-slums.

Total fertility rates

Children per women



Slum dwellers are only slightly worse off than non-slum dwellers with respect to almost all health, nutrition, and population indicators. The total fertility rate is slightly higher in slums (1.9 children per woman) than in non-slums (1.7). The contraceptive prevalence rate is slightly lower in slums (65%) than non-slums (67%). Unmet need for family planning is slightly higher in slums (9%) than in non-slums (7%).

The same proportion of mothers in slums and non-slums (91%) had at least three antenatal care visits for their most recent birth, but the consumption of IFA for at least 90 days was much lower for women who were pregnant with their last child in slums (47%) than in non-slums (54%). Differences were observed for both institutional births (89% in slums and 93% in non-slums) and postnatal care within two days of birth (79% vs. 84%). Children age 12-23 months in slums are much less likely than non-slum children to have received all the recommended vaccinations against childhood diseases (53% vs. 62%).

Surprisingly, slums exhibit lower mortality rates than non-slums for children during the first five years of life. The infant mortality rate is 23 percent lower in slums (28 per 1,000) than in non-slums (36 per 1,000), and the under-five mortality rate is 20 percent lower in slums (34) than non-slums (42).

The situation with respect to the nutrition of children and adults is quite mixed. Children in slums are equally as likely to be stunted as children in non-slums, but they are slightly more likely to be wasted and notably more likely to be underweight. Women in slums are equally as likely as those in non-slums to be abnormally thin (21%), but they are somewhat less likely to be overweight or obese. Men in slums are somewhat more likely than those in non-slums to be abnormally thin, and they are somewhat less likely to be overweight or obese. Nonetheless, it is striking that even in slum areas of Hyderabad, about one in three women (31%) and one in five men (22%) are overweight or obese.

The prevalence of anaemia among young children is somewhat higher in slum areas (59%) than non-slum areas (53%). The prevalence of anaemia among adults is also higher in slum areas than in non-slum areas (55% vs. 49% for women and 13% vs. 12% for men).

Almost all men in Hyderabad (97%) have heard of AIDS, and 86 percent of men in Hyderabad know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner. Men’s knowledge that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms is not as high (66%). Only one-third of men have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS. Knowledge of AIDS is much more limited among women (86% in slums, 90% in non-slums, and 89% for Hyderabad overall). Even fewer women in Hyderabad know that HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms (47%) or that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner (61%). Slightly less than one-third of women (32%) have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS, almost the same percentage as for men. About three-quarters of women and men in Hyderabad know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby.

Women in slums are somewhat more likely to participate in household decision making (54%) than women in non-slums (48%). Finally, the prevalence of spousal violence is slightly higher in slums than in non-slums. Thirty percent of ever-married women in slums have ever been the victim of spousal violence (physical or sexual), compared with 26 percent of women in non-slum areas.

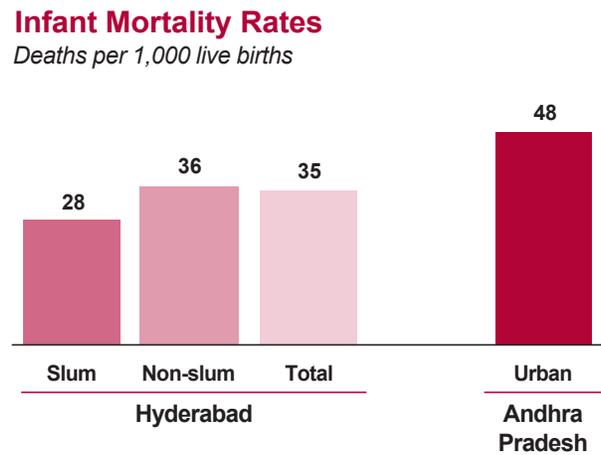


Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

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

Result	Residence					
	Urban	Rural	Total	Hyderabad		
				Slum	Non-slum	Total
Household interviews						
Households selected	4,425	2,770	7,195	1,431	1,520	2,951
Households occupied	4,209	2,609	6,818	1,367	1,448	2,815
Households interviewed	4,102	2,566	6,668	1,327	1,414	2,741
Household response rate ¹	97.5	98.4	97.8	97.1	97.7	97.4
Interviews with women age 15-49						
Number of eligible women	5,016	2,611	7,627	1,622	1,859	3,481
Number of eligible women interviewed	4,603	2,525	7,128	1,452	1,688	3,140
Eligible women response rate ²	91.8	96.7	93.5	89.5	90.8	90.2
Interviews with men age 15-54						
Number of eligible men	5,386	2,587	7,973	1,811	2,063	3,874
Number of eligible men interviewed	4,696	2,432	7,128	1,514	1,800	3,314
Eligible men response rate ²	87.2	94.0	89.4	83.6	87.3	85.5

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied.

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents.

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

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

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	9.6	8.3	8.9	9.7	7.9	8.8	9.6	8.0	8.8
5-9	9.1	9.4	9.3	11.2	9.8	10.5	10.5	9.7	10.1
10-14	11.3	10.4	10.8	11.1	10.6	10.8	11.1	10.5	10.8
15-19	9.0	11.7	10.4	8.2	8.6	8.4	8.5	9.6	9.0
20-24	10.5	10.0	10.2	7.7	9.5	8.6	8.6	9.7	9.2
25-29	8.9	10.3	9.6	8.2	9.9	9.0	8.4	10.0	9.2
30-34	8.4	6.8	7.6	7.4	6.3	6.8	7.7	6.5	7.1
35-39	7.3	8.3	7.8	6.7	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.5	7.2
40-44	6.3	5.3	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.8
45-49	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.4
50-54	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.4
55-59	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.0	4.1	3.6	3.2	3.9	3.5
60-64	2.8	2.7	2.7	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.6
65-69	1.8	1.6	1.7	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.5
70-74	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7
75-79	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
80+	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,138	4,248	8,386	8,483	8,811	17,294	12,621	13,059	25,680
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	1,027	na	na	1,039	na	na	1,035
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	928	na	na	866	na	na	886
Education²									
No education	16.5	29.5	23.1	32.2	52.6	42.7	27.0	45.1	36.3
<5 years complete	15.8	14.2	15.0	20.2	15.3	17.7	18.7	14.9	16.8
5-9 years complete	30.4	31.3	30.9	29.0	23.6	26.2	29.4	26.1	27.7
10-11 years complete	14.8	12.1	13.4	10.8	5.8	8.2	12.1	7.8	9.9
12 or more years complete	22.3	12.8	17.5	7.8	2.5	5.0	12.6	5.8	9.1
Missing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,667	3,822	7,489	7,484	7,950	15,434	11,151	11,772	22,923
Median number of years of schooling completed	6.7	4.7	5.6	3.6	0.0	1.7	4.4	1.4	3.3

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males.

² Population age 6 and above.

Table 2b Household population by age, education, sex, and slum/non-slum residence: Hyderabad

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

Background characteristic	Hyderabad			Slum			Non-slum		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	8.4	9.0	8.7	9.5	8.8	9.1	8.2	9.0	8.6
5-9	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.5	11.2	10.3	9.9	9.7	9.8
10-14	10.7	9.6	10.2	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.7	9.5	10.1
15-19	10.5	11.0	10.8	10.2	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.1	10.8
20-24	12.6	11.1	11.9	13.4	10.8	12.1	12.5	11.1	11.8
25-29	9.8	10.0	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.8	10.1	9.9
30-34	7.6	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.2	7.4
35-39	6.6	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.5	7.6	7.1
40-44	5.9	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.3	6.1	5.2	5.6
45-49	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.6
50-54	3.5	4.6	4.1	3.3	4.7	4.0	3.5	4.6	4.1
55-59	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.5
60-64	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.7
65-69	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7
70-74	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.3
75-79	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
80+	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	ns ¹								
Sex ratio, all ages ²	na	na	973	na	na	979	na	na	971
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ²	na	na	1,043	na	na	933	na	na	1,069
Education³									
No education	12.4	20.2	16.2	14.7	26.2	20.4	11.9	18.9	15.4
<5 years complete	13.8	13.5	13.7	14.7	13.8	14.2	13.7	13.4	13.6
5-9 years complete	25.4	26.8	26.1	28.4	27.2	27.8	24.8	26.7	25.7
10-11 years complete	17.5	16.3	16.9	16.2	14.7	15.5	17.8	16.6	17.2
12 or more years complete	30.7	22.9	26.9	25.8	17.9	21.8	31.7	24.0	28.0
Missing	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	ns ¹								
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.7	6.8	8.0	8.0	5.7	6.6	8.9	7.0	8.2

na = Not applicable

¹ ns = Not shown. Hyderabad was oversampled and the unweighted number of cases on which the indicator estimates are based is adequate for the calculation of the indicator, unless otherwise indicated. However, the weighted number of cases for Hyderabad, which reflects the percentage of the household population in slum areas, non-slum areas, and total Hyderabad in relation to the total population of Andhra Pradesh, is typically very small and misleading. Hence, the weighted number of cases is not shown.

² Females per 1,000 males.

³ Population age 6 and above.

Table 3 Housing characteristics

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

Household and housing characteristic	Residence						
	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population	Hyderabad		
					Slum	Non-slum	Total
Household headship							
Male	85.3	85.1	85.1	89.6	85.7	86.1	86.1
Female	14.7	14.9	14.9	10.4	14.3	13.9	13.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.0	3.8	3.9	na	4.5	4.8	4.7
Household structure¹							
Nuclear	70.6	66.3	67.6	56.7	66.8	65.4	65.7
Non-nuclear	29.4	33.7	32.4	43.3	33.2	34.6	34.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head							
Hindu	76.2	89.2	85.0	84.1	68.3	66.7	67.0
Muslim	17.7	5.5	9.3	10.7	28.0	27.8	27.8
Christian	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.2	3.5	4.7	4.5
Other	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.6
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	14.3	19.1	17.6	17.9	12.8	10.8	11.2
Scheduled tribe	2.5	8.4	6.5	6.6	4.0	2.3	2.6
Other backward class	46.1	50.9	49.4	49.3	34.2	29.8	30.6
Other	37.0	21.5	26.5	26.1	48.9	56.9	55.5
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity							
Yes	95.0	85.4	88.4	90.3	96.2	98.9	98.5
No	5.0	14.6	11.6	9.6	3.7	1.0	1.5
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water							
Improved source	99.4	91.5	94.0	94.4	98.1	99.7	99.4
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	46.6	18.3	27.3	28.2	86.1	89.6	89.0
Public tap/standpipe	37.2	42.1	40.6	40.3	10.7	9.3	9.5
Tube well or borehole	12.6	27.9	23.0	22.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other improved	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	0.9	0.4	0.5
Non-improved source	0.4	8.1	5.7	5.3	1.4	0.2	0.4
Other source	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)							
Water on premises	55.0	28.6	37.0	37.9	88.9	93.2	92.4
Less than 30 minutes	34.0	56.2	49.2	47.9	7.5	5.2	5.6
Thirty minutes or longer	10.7	15.1	13.7	14.1	3.5	1.4	1.8
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking²							
Boil	10.4	6.3	7.6	7.2	11.4	13.4	13.1
Strain through cloth	13.2	14.5	14.1	14.2	6.2	6.7	6.6
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	24.0	4.8	10.9	11.2	29.9	36.6	35.4
Other treatment	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.4	3.8	5.2	4.9
No treatment	55.8	75.4	69.1	68.8	54.3	46.1	47.6
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2

Continued...

Table 3 Housing characteristics—Continued

Household and housing characteristic	Residence						
	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population	Hyderabad		
					Slum	Non-slum	Total
Sanitation facility							
Improved, not shared	51.6	19.9	30.0	31.5	59.6	68.6	67.0
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	48.6	17.7	27.5	29.1	57.8	67.2	65.5
Pit latrine with slab	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.7
Not improved	46.6	80.0	69.4	67.8	39.8	31.2	32.7
Any facility shared with other households	19.4	6.3	10.5	9.4	32.1	26.5	27.5
Flush/pour flush not to sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	2.7	0.2	1.0	1.1	5.8	3.7	4.1
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
No facility/open space/field	24.3	73.1	57.6	56.9	1.7	0.8	1.0
Other	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house³							
<i>Kachha</i>	4.0	17.6	13.2	12.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Semi- <i>pucca</i>	15.1	36.9	29.9	29.8	6.3	4.3	4.7
<i>Pucca</i>	80.0	45.2	56.3	57.4	93.2	94.9	94.6
Missing	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel							
Electricity	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.2
LPG/natural gas	59.1	15.5	29.4	29.5	65.0	73.1	71.7
Biogas	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.7	0.5	0.7
Kerosene	6.8	0.9	2.7	2.7	26.5	18.6	20.0
Coal/lignite	2.0	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Charcoal	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Wood	28.9	76.1	61.1	61.1	5.3	5.5	5.5
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Agricultural crop waste	0.5	3.7	2.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dung cakes	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking							
In the house, separate room	49.8	21.9	30.8	32.7	60.7	69.3	67.7
In the house, no separate room	26.3	28.7	27.9	26.6	34.0	24.8	26.4
In a separate building	1.2	5.3	4.0	4.4	0.7	1.8	1.6
Outdoors	22.3	43.9	37.0	36.2	4.2	3.6	3.7
Other	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,123	4,545	6,668	25,961	ns	ns	ns
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels⁴							
Stove with chimney	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	2.3	2.1
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> under a chimney	4.3	8.4	7.8	9.2	10.0	7.0	7.5
Stove without chimney	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	5.0	2.3	2.8
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> not under a chimney	91.4	89.1	89.5	88.0	82.5	88.4	87.3
Other	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.3	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	679	3,743	4,422	17,232	ns	ns	ns

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

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

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

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

Household possessions	Residence						
	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population	Hyderabad		
					Slum	Non-slum	Total
Household goods							
Mattress	57.8	27.8	37.3	38.9	62.3	74.5	72.3
Pressure cooker	44.6	11.0	21.7	23.0	65.3	77.3	75.1
Chair	85.1	66.1	72.2	74.6	84.2	89.7	88.7
Cot or bed	82.5	81.3	81.7	82.5	67.2	76.7	75.0
Table	63.4	43.0	49.5	51.6	65.9	72.6	71.4
Electric fan	86.3	62.4	70.0	73.0	91.3	92.9	92.6
Radio or transistor	19.8	15.0	16.5	17.4	24.6	29.5	28.6
Television (black and white)	30.2	27.6	28.4	31.2	24.8	24.0	24.2
Television (colour)	41.3	13.6	22.4	24.1	54.6	60.0	59.1
Any television	70.3	40.9	50.3	54.7	77.5	80.8	80.2
Sewing machine	19.6	6.9	11.0	12.4	24.6	30.0	29.0
Mobile telephone	27.2	5.9	12.7	14.0	43.5	53.3	51.5
Any other type of telephone	21.5	8.8	12.8	13.7	27.4	36.6	34.9
Computer	5.1	0.4	1.9	2.0	13.4	18.3	17.4
Refrigerator	22.2	5.5	10.8	11.4	36.2	46.5	44.6
Watch or clock	85.5	65.4	71.8	75.7	88.5	91.7	91.1
Water pump	19.2	14.2	15.8	16.7	20.1	24.1	23.4
Thresher	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
Tractor	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.3
None of the above	2.2	5.1	4.2	3.3	1.1	0.6	0.7
Means of transport							
Bicycle	42.2	41.4	41.7	45.9	27.0	32.2	31.2
Motorcycle or scooter	27.2	7.8	14.0	15.5	35.2	44.8	43.1
Animal-drawn cart	1.4	6.7	5.0	6.4	0.5	1.1	1.0
Car	2.5	0.5	1.2	1.2	7.5	11.8	11.0
None of the above	41.3	52.3	48.8	44.0	46.2	35.8	37.7
Agricultural land							
No agricultural land	85.5	53.7	63.8	62.1	90.4	89.5	89.6
Irrigated land only	8.1	22.3	17.8	18.4	5.2	5.8	5.7
Non-irrigated land only	3.9	14.6	11.2	11.7	2.9	3.1	3.1
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	2.4	9.2	7.1	7.6	1.3	1.5	1.4
Missing	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	61.0	89.7	80.6	81.2	57.0	55.8	56.0
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	9.3	47.5	35.4	38.5	1.8	2.3	2.2
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	44.4	30.0	34.6	36.4	44.2	54.0	52.3
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ²	7.4	1.8	3.6	3.7	10.5	10.7	10.6
Percentage owning a BPL card	55.3	69.7	65.1	66.5	30.4	22.4	23.9
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	13.5	15.8	15.1	15.6	10.3	10.7	10.7
Wealth index							
Lowest	4.5	15.6	12.1	10.8	0.9	0.5	0.6
Second	6.5	23.6	18.1	17.6	1.8	0.9	1.1
Middle	18.1	33.9	28.8	29.2	12.4	8.3	9.1
Fourth	34.3	20.1	24.6	25.4	38.6	28.8	30.6
Highest	36.7	6.8	16.3	17.1	46.3	61.5	58.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,123	4,545	6,668	25,961	ns	ns	ns

BPL = Below poverty line

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

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

² Any usual household member.

Table 5 Religion and caste/tribe by wealth index

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

Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth index					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Religion of household head							
Hindu	11.4	18.7	29.4	24.3	16.2	100.0	21,834
Muslim	3.8	10.0	27.6	36.0	22.6	100.0	2,765
Christian	15.2	14.8	28.9	21.9	19.2	100.0	1,337
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	95.2	100.0	23
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	15.5	20.2	32.6	20.4	11.3	100.0	4,640
Scheduled tribe	34.5	26.6	18.9	13.8	6.2	100.0	1,722
Other backward class	9.3	20.3	33.9	24.7	11.8	100.0	12,810
Other	4.3	8.3	20.5	33.1	33.7	100.0	6,781
Total	10.8	17.6	29.2	25.4	17.1	100.0	25,961

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

Table 6a School attendance

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

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	88.3	90.1	89.6	90.6	83.7	85.9	89.5	87.0	87.8
11-14 years	79.4	77.1	77.9	76.8	64.7	68.7	78.1	70.7	73.2
15-17 years	53.4	46.3	48.8	45.2	22.6	30.9	48.9	33.5	39.0
6-14 years	84.2	84.8	84.6	84.1	75.3	78.1	84.1	80.1	81.4
6-17 years	76.7	76.8	76.7	73.3	62.6	66.1	74.9	69.6	71.3

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

Table 6b School attendance: Hyderabad

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

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total
6-10 years	88.1	87.4	87.5	86.3	92.1	90.9	87.2	89.6	89.1
11-14 years	74.6	81.1	79.9	81.9	83.9	83.6	78.2	82.5	81.8
15-17 years	56.1	60.9	60.1	51.0	54.8	54.1	53.5	57.9	57.1
6-14 years	81.9	84.7	84.2	84.4	88.1	87.4	83.2	86.3	85.8
6-17 years	75.0	78.3	77.8	75.6	79.1	78.4	75.3	78.7	78.1

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

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

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

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	91.7	6.2	0.4	1.7	100.0	1.3	2,188
5-9 years	83.8	8.4	2.2	5.6	100.0	3.8	2,603
10-14 years	81.6	9.9	3.3	5.1	100.0	6.1	2,779
15-17 years	76.0	10.8	3.2	10.0	100.0	8.1	1,296
Residence							
Urban	85.8	7.7	2.0	4.5	100.0	4.2	2,980
Rural	83.0	9.2	2.4	5.4	100.0	4.7	5,884
Hyderabad	86.6	8.6	1.2	3.6	100.0	5.0	ns
Slum	86.2	9.3	1.3	3.1	100.0	5.3	ns
Non-slum	86.7	8.5	1.1	3.7	100.0	4.9	ns
Sex							
Male	84.8	8.6	2.3	4.3	100.0	4.6	4,547
Female	83.1	8.8	2.1	6.0	100.0	4.5	4,318
Total age <15 years	85.3	8.3	2.1	4.3	100.0	3.9	7,569
Total age <18 years	83.9	8.7	2.2	5.1	100.0	4.5	8,865

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			De jure children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
<2 years	21.6	17.0	38.6	774
2-4 years	24.3	16.9	41.3	1,413
Sex				
Male	21.7	16.8	38.5	1,179
Female	25.3	17.1	42.4	1,009
Residence				
Urban	34.4	15.0	49.4	753
Rural	17.5	18.0	35.6	1,435
Hyderabad	60.8	13.3	74.1	ns
Slum	54.2	11.1	65.4	ns
Non-slum	62.3	13.8	76.1	ns
Wealth index				
Lowest	13.1	12.8	25.9	274
Second	14.2	12.1	26.3	409
Middle	14.7	16.4	31.2	630
Fourth	29.7	20.8	50.5	554
Highest	49.7	21.2	70.9	320
Total	23.3	17.0	40.3	2,188

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

Table 9 Children's work

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

Background characteristic	Work for someone who is not a member of the household ¹		Household chores for 28 or more hours per week	Other family work ²	Total working ³	Number of children
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
Age						
5-7 years	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.6	2.0	1,572
8-11 years	3.4	0.9	0.7	6.0	9.4	2,127
12-14 years	9.7	0.1	3.7	6.8	15.8	1,683
Sex						
Male	3.8	0.6	1.3	4.9	8.8	2,737
Female	5.4	0.5	1.7	4.5	9.7	2,644
Residence						
Urban	2.7	1.0	0.9	1.9	5.6	1,741
Rural	5.5	0.3	1.8	6.0	10.9	3,640
Hyderabad	2.6	0.4	0.7	2.0	5.3	ns
Slum	3.2	0.0	0.6	1.0	4.5	ns
Non-slum	2.5	0.5	0.7	2.2	5.4	ns
Wealth index						
Lowest	7.7	0.2	1.6	6.6	11.5	647
Second	7.5	0.2	2.1	6.6	13.7	1,068
Middle	5.2	0.9	2.3	6.5	11.9	1,606
Fourth	2.2	0.6	0.6	2.3	5.4	1,323
Highest	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.7	738
Total	4.6	0.6	1.5	4.7	9.2	5,381

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

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

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

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

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	17.2	15.8	1,223	1,293	1,042	1,111
20-24	18.2	16.7	1,295	1,325	1,099	1,323
25-29	17.9	16.7	1,279	1,258	1,099	1,099
30-34	12.8	14.7	911	900	968	929
35-39	13.5	13.5	959	973	889	841
40-44	11.2	11.4	796	750	752	716
45-49	9.3	11.3	664	629	743	630
Residence						
Urban	34.6	35.4	2,467	4,603	2,336	4,416
Rural	65.4	64.6	4,661	2,525	4,257	2,233
Hyderabad	5.8	6.6	414	3,140	435	3,122
Slum	1.0	1.1	70	1,452	74	1,426
Non-slum	4.8	5.5	343	1,688	360	1,696
Education						
No education	45.4	23.2	3,233	2,441	1,528	1,156
<5 years complete	8.1	10.9	574	454	719	552
5-9 years complete	25.0	29.9	1,780	1,773	1,970	1,878
10-11 years complete	12.8	17.7	915	1,230	1,165	1,317
12 or more years complete	8.8	18.4	626	1,230	1,210	1,742
Missing	0.0	0.0	0	0	1	4
Literacy						
Literate ¹	49.6	71.7	3,535	4,433	4,726	5,222
Not literate	50.1	28.2	3,573	2,675	1,859	1,414
Not measured	0.1	0.1	11	10	6	6
Missing	0.1	0.0	9	10	2	7
Media exposure						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	21.6	51.6	1,542	2,302	3,400	3,979
Watches television at least once a week	74.3	78.4	5,296	5,635	5,166	5,569
Listens to the radio at least once a week	19.8	21.3	1,413	1,420	1,406	1,516
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	17.7	54.2	1,263	1,269	3,570	3,476
Not regularly exposed to any media	18.1	8.4	1,288	1,023	557	376
Marital status						
Never married	16.3	32.0	1,161	1,521	2,108	2,655
Currently married	76.7	67.0	5,466	5,153	4,415	3,938
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.1	0.1	7	6	4	3
Widowed	4.7	0.4	338	314	30	22
Divorced/separated/deserted	2.2	0.6	156	134	36	31
Religion						
Hindu	83.5	85.5	5,949	5,325	5,638	5,081
Muslim	10.3	9.9	736	1,440	651	1,301
Christian	6.1	4.5	435	353	296	253
Other	0.1	0.1	5	8	8	14
Missing	0.0	0.0	3	2	0	0
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	18.1	17.6	1,292	1,136	1,161	995
Scheduled tribe	6.2	6.5	444	318	431	317
Other backward class	48.4	48.4	3,451	2,926	3,193	2,730
Other	27.2	27.1	1,940	2,745	1,789	2,589
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	1
Missing	0.0	0.3	0	3	20	17
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	52.1	88.2	3,712	2,944	5,816	5,606
In agricultural occupation	31.6	36.0	2,249	1,269	2,371	1,320
In non-agricultural occupation	20.5	52.3	1,463	1,675	3,446	4,286
Not employed	47.8	11.7	3,409	4,175	772	1,037
Missing	0.1	0.1	7	9	4	6
Wealth index						
Lowest	9.5	9.4	674	397	620	351
Second	16.6	15.5	1,183	697	1,023	578
Middle	29.2	29.0	2,080	1,466	1,911	1,333
Fourth	26.3	27.7	1,873	2,146	1,824	2,069
Highest	18.5	18.4	1,318	2,422	1,214	2,318
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	7,128	7,128	6,593	6,649
Age 50-54	na	7.5	na	na	535	479
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	7,128	7,128

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1 by residence, Andhra Pradesh, and from NFHS-3 for Hyderabad by slum/non-slum residence, 2005-06

Age	NFHS-3						NFHS-2			NFHS-1		
	Residence			Hyderabad			Residence			Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.071	0.114	0.098	0.056	0.050	0.051	0.099	0.144	0.132	0.085	0.164	0.144
20-24	0.174	0.166	0.168	0.185	0.134	0.143	0.189	0.186	0.186	0.210	0.198	0.202
25-29	0.066	0.054	0.058	0.089	0.099	0.098	0.093	0.085	0.087	0.104	0.101	0.101
30-34	0.029	0.017	0.021	0.044	0.038	0.039	0.026	0.031	0.029	0.049	0.046	0.047
35-39	0.006	0.010	0.009	0.014	0.017	0.016	0.007	0.014	0.012	0.019	0.020	0.019
40-44	0.001	0.004	0.003	0.000	0.004	0.004	0.000	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.005
45-49	0.000	0.000	0.000	(0.000)	(0.000)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TFR 15-44	1.73	1.82	1.79	1.94	1.71	1.75	2.07	2.32	2.25	2.35	2.67	2.59
TFR 15-49	1.73	1.82	1.79	1.94	1.71	1.75	2.07	2.32	2.25	2.35	2.67	2.59
CBR	17.7	16.8	17.1	19.2	17.1	17.5	21.4	21.4	21.4	22.3	24.7	24.2

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1989-91 for NFHS-1, 1996-98 for NFHS-2, and 2003-05 for NFHS-3). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

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

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.73	2.6	3.2	1.44
Rural	1.82	3.3	3.4	1.52
Hyderabad	1.75	3.4	3.6	1.40
Slum	1.94	4.3	3.6	1.55
Non-slum	1.71	3.2	3.6	1.37
Education				
No education	2.10	2.2	3.7	1.71
<5 years complete	(1.79)	2.5	3.1	(1.47)
5-9 years complete	1.83	3.3	2.8	1.59
10 or more years complete	1.77	4.7	2.2	1.55
Religion				
Hindu	1.80	2.8	3.3	1.49
Muslim	1.89	4.5	4.1	1.50
Christian	(1.49)	3.3	3.0	(1.34)
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.75	2.5	3.4	1.56
Scheduled tribe	*	4.6	4.4	*
Other backward class	1.82	3.0	3.4	1.49
Other	1.56	3.1	3.0	1.34
Wealth index				
Lowest	(2.38)	3.4	4.0	(1.92)
Second	1.97	2.5	3.5	1.51
Middle	1.83	3.0	3.5	1.54
Fourth	1.56	3.7	3.2	1.34
Highest	1.50	2.5	2.8	1.29
Total	1.79	3.0	3.3	1.48

Note: Total includes women from other religions and women with missing information on caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

() Based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure for fertility rates.

* Not shown; based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure for fertility rates.

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.7	2.8	3.5	200
16	6.5	4.5	11.0	280
17	3.4	5.1	8.4	219
18	19.8	6.2	25.9	329
19	32.3	8.4	40.7	195
Residence				
Urban	9.0	3.7	12.7	489
Rural	15.1	6.5	21.6	735
Hyderabad	4.5	1.5	5.9	ns
Slum	5.0	2.5	7.4	ns
Non-slum	4.4	1.2	5.6	ns
Education				
No education	34.3	8.4	42.7	217
<5 years complete	25.0	9.5	34.5	79
5-9 years complete	11.2	5.1	16.3	417
10 or more years complete	2.8	3.7	6.5	511
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	844
Currently married	41.6	17.7	59.3	372
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	7
Religion				
Hindu	13.0	5.0	18.0	987
Muslim	11.0	6.2	17.2	152
Christian	11.7	8.6	20.4	83
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	13.5	5.8	19.3	245
Scheduled tribe	19.2	13.7	33.0	78
Other backward class	12.6	5.1	17.7	590
Other	10.5	3.6	14.2	311
Wealth index				
Lowest	18.8	8.0	26.8	116
Second	12.9	5.9	18.9	182
Middle	20.4	5.1	25.4	374
Fourth	7.6	5.4	13.0	320
Highest	3.9	4.2	8.1	231
Total	12.7	5.4	18.1	1,223

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

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

Table 14 Birth order

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

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	70.0	25.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	166
20-29	37.7	42.6	14.4	5.3	100.0	1,047
30-39	8.8	38.9	18.7	33.7	100.0	111
40-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Residence						
Urban	39.8	40.4	13.0	6.8	100.0	440
Rural	38.6	39.8	13.6	8.0	100.0	895
Hyderabad	41.2	31.8	14.9	12.1	100.0	ns
Slum	35.6	38.3	11.9	14.2	100.0	ns
Non-slum	42.5	30.3	15.6	11.6	100.0	ns
Mother's education						
No education	30.5	37.6	18.4	13.5	100.0	533
<5 years complete	39.3	37.9	17.1	5.7	100.0	115
5-9 years complete	41.8	44.2	9.7	4.3	100.0	381
10 or more years complete	50.0	39.7	7.9	2.4	100.0	307
Religion						
Hindu	39.4	39.8	13.6	7.2	100.0	1,125
Muslim	32.8	36.8	16.7	13.6	100.0	143
Christian	43.5	51.1	3.2	2.1	100.0	65
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	35.5	47.0	10.8	6.6	100.0	243
Scheduled tribe	30.1	29.5	12.3	28.0	100.0	124
Other backward class	39.5	40.6	14.9	5.0	100.0	655
Other	44.1	37.4	12.7	5.8	100.0	313
Wealth index						
Lowest	26.3	40.5	14.6	18.6	100.0	172
Second	31.0	41.6	18.9	8.5	100.0	242
Middle	43.6	38.3	13.7	4.4	100.0	418
Fourth	39.1	41.9	11.7	7.3	100.0	319
Highest	50.3	38.1	7.5	4.1	100.0	185
Total	39.0	40.0	13.4	7.6	100.0	1,336
Births to ever-married women						
NFHS-3	39.0	40.0	13.4	7.6	100.0	1,336
NFHS-2	36.3	32.3	16.4	15.0	100.0	1,129
NFHS-1	30.3	27.4	20.3	22.0	100.0	1,416

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to other religions and women with missing information on caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

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

Table 15 Birth intervals

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

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
15-19	(10.0)	(30.5)	(45.3)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	52	(27.2)
20-29	13.2	21.1	30.9	20.2	8.0	6.6	100.0	1,146	29.8
30-39	9.6	6.8	19.9	12.8	15.0	35.8	100.0	229	48.2
40-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	22	*
Residence									
Urban	12.2	18.8	31.6	17.9	8.2	11.2	100.0	458	30.4
Rural	12.3	19.0	28.4	19.0	9.3	11.9	100.0	989	32.1
Hyderabad	14.6	17.4	35.2	13.5	8.9	10.5	100.0	ns	28.9
Slum	13.2	23.8	31.4	15.8	5.9	9.9	100.0	ns	27.5
Non-slum	14.9	15.9	36.1	12.9	9.6	10.6	100.0	ns	29.3
Mother's education									
No education	9.0	14.5	30.1	21.4	10.1	14.9	100.0	676	34.8
<5 years complete	12.2	17.8	36.0	14.9	11.0	8.1	100.0	140	30.1
5-9 years complete	16.0	24.2	25.9	17.7	7.8	8.4	100.0	390	29.0
10 or more years complete	15.5	23.8	29.3	14.7	6.4	10.3	100.0	241	27.8
Religion									
Hindu	12.0	18.5	29.4	19.0	9.0	12.1	100.0	1,215	31.8
Muslim	14.9	20.2	28.8	16.6	8.1	11.3	100.0	167	29.1
Christian	11.0	23.4	30.0	18.0	11.2	6.3	100.0	66	31.1
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	13.8	16.3	24.8	21.2	9.4	14.5	100.0	275	33.7
Scheduled tribe	15.4	18.4	19.7	19.9	13.1	13.4	100.0	155	35.0
Other backward class	11.5	18.1	33.8	18.2	8.8	9.6	100.0	729	30.5
Other	11.2	23.9	27.9	16.8	6.7	13.6	100.0	289	30.5
Wealth index									
Lowest	14.2	13.3	24.0	21.4	7.9	19.2	100.0	199	35.5
Second	7.8	16.1	31.6	20.0	12.1	12.5	100.0	316	34.1
Middle	13.0	21.4	32.7	17.3	6.0	9.6	100.0	412	29.4
Fourth	14.9	21.7	26.1	20.5	10.2	6.6	100.0	359	29.1
Highest	10.9	19.5	30.6	12.1	9.0	17.9	100.0	161	31.7
Birth order									
2-3	12.2	19.5	29.2	19.6	8.8	10.7	100.0	1,237	31.1
4-6	13.4	16.3	30.1	13.2	9.4	17.6	100.0	198	32.5
7+	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12	*
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	12.6	19.1	28.2	21.1	8.2	10.7	100.0	762	31.6
Female	11.9	18.8	30.7	15.9	9.8	12.9	100.0	685	31.2
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	10.5	19.6	29.6	19.1	9.2	12.0	100.0	1,322	32.0
Dead	31.3	12.1	27.3	14.1	6.8	8.5	100.0	125	25.6
Total	12.3	19.0	29.4	18.7	9.0	11.7	100.0	1,447	31.4

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

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

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

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	77.3	45.1	4.6	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	16.9
Want another later ³	5.6	15.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.6
Want another, undecided when	2.2	3.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.0
Undecided	3.8	2.5	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.3
Want no more	2.3	9.0	8.4	4.4	5.7	13.3	22.1	7.1
Sterilized ⁴	0.5	16.7	83.1	89.9	89.3	79.1	55.8	65.8
Declared infecund	7.9	6.6	1.9	3.1	4.2	6.4	21.6	4.2
Missing	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	516	917	2,076	1,295	445	133	84	5,466
MEN								
Want another soon ²	86.7	47.3	4.7	2.8	0.1	3.2	0.0	19.4
Want another later ³	3.9	19.9	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.6
Want another, undecided when	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Undecided	1.2	1.8	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Want no more	1.7	13.8	23.0	19.9	25.8	22.2	44.6	19.0
Sterilized ⁵	3.4	15.6	69.9	75.4	72.4	72.6	50.8	55.2
Declared infecund	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	2.0	4.6	0.5
Missing	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	448	749	1,767	1,017	320	73	41	4,415

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

² Wants next birth within 2 years.

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

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilization.

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

Table 17 Desire to limit childbearing

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Number of living children ¹				Total ²	Number of living children ¹				Total ²
	1	2	3	4+		1	2	3	4+	
Age										
15-24	10.5	83.0	84.7	*	38.2	6.4	(89.9)	*	*	21.5
25-34	28.5	95.1	95.8	97.0	81.9	18.4	90.4	91.6	93.8	63.7
35-49	62.2	92.3	94.4	91.3	87.2	61.5	95.4	97.3	97.9	89.8
Residence										
Urban	26.1	92.0	96.2	89.2	73.5	31.5	93.9	97.5	95.6	76.4
Rural	25.5	91.2	93.5	93.8	72.5	28.4	92.4	94.2	98.1	73.1
Hyderabad	26.0	85.6	94.1	93.3	71.5	24.8	85.3	95.0	96.1	68.9
Slum	28.9	86.8	93.3	95.7	74.8	24.8	87.1	90.6	95.5	71.4
Non-slum	25.5	85.4	94.3	92.8	70.8	24.8	84.9	96.1	96.2	68.4
Education										
No education	28.4	88.9	94.2	92.4	76.1	33.4	90.6	95.4	98.2	78.9
<5 years complete	(21.6)	94.6	98.6	96.5	77.2	26.2	89.6	98.1	100.0	74.7
5-9 years complete	22.7	92.0	91.4	89.6	70.6	26.9	94.0	93.7	96.4	72.9
10 or more years complete	25.3	95.0	96.4	91.0	63.3	29.7	95.2	94.8	93.0	70.0
Religion										
Hindu	27.0	91.9	94.6	93.9	73.3	29.5	93.4	95.0	97.5	74.2
Muslim	13.5	85.2	89.6	85.2	69.3	24.6	87.4	96.7	95.4	75.1
Christian	25.0	94.8	(97.0)	(90.5)	72.7	(34.7)	94.5	(100.0)	*	72.3
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	26.3	89.8	94.0	90.9	71.6	25.1	89.5	94.7	98.0	73.1
Scheduled tribe	(16.3)	87.6	94.1	95.0	69.7	(12.2)	85.9	92.3	(96.3)	65.3
Other backward class	22.1	91.9	95.2	94.2	73.8	25.3	94.3	95.5	97.0	74.9
Other	34.1	92.4	92.0	88.6	72.8	41.4	93.6	96.3	98.3	75.9
Wealth index										
Lowest	(25.1)	82.7	93.9	(91.4)	68.2	(24.0)	82.1	92.6	(96.4)	69.1
Second	19.9	90.6	93.2	92.4	71.7	19.2	91.4	90.2	100.0	72.3
Middle	22.9	89.3	94.2	93.8	71.2	23.7	93.4	96.1	97.4	72.4
Fourth	26.5	94.2	94.5	91.3	74.4	33.5	95.5	97.1	96.6	77.0
Highest	34.9	95.4	95.9	90.7	77.1	43.6	95.5	99.0	94.2	78.1
Number of living sons³										
0	32.5	85.0	88.4	(91.4)	42.3	36.2	86.7	88.6	*	42.7
1	25.8	93.6	95.3	92.5	80.3	29.7	95.6	97.9	98.1	83.1
2	na	94.1	95.8	92.8	94.5	na	94.6	97.6	98.0	96.2
3	na	na	96.3	93.5	95.1	na	na	99.8	96.1	98.2
4+	na	na	na	90.1	90.1	na	na	na	(94.7)	(94.7)
Total	25.7	91.5	94.3	92.3	72.9	29.4	92.9	95.3	97.4	74.2
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	16.4	83.7	92.1	89.5	67.5	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	17.8	64.8	84.2	86.9	58.8	na	na	na	na	na

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

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

³ Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives.

Table 18 Ideal number of children

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

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	Ever-married respondents		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-1 (1992-93)
WOMEN											
0	2.6	0.5	0.6	1.6	3.0	3.7	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.0
1	12.2	10.3	5.4	2.4	1.7	1.3	0.0	6.8	5.4	2.5	2.4
2	78.3	82.9	82.3	65.5	50.4	35.7	26.3	74.2	73.7	53.3	41.7
3	2.4	4.4	8.0	22.3	23.0	37.7	15.0	10.6	12.4	15.3	29.7
4	0.6	0.6	1.7	3.8	14.5	15.0	39.3	3.3	3.9	5.8	13.4
5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	3.0	1.4	7.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	2.4
6+	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.4	2.7	6.3	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.3
Non-numeric responses	3.3	1.2	1.4	2.8	4.0	2.5	3.0	2.3	2.0	21.1	9.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,768	1,010	2,221	1,400	492	146	91	7,128	5,960	4,032	4,276
Mean ideal number of children for²:											
All women	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.5	2.1	na	na	na
Number	1,710	998	2,191	1,360	472	142	89	6,961	na	na	na
Ever-married women	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.5	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.7
Number	589	998	2,191	1,360	472	142	89	5,840	5,840	3,183	3,857
Currently married women	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.8
Number	508	908	2,048	1,256	429	129	81	5,359	5,359	2,975	3,614
MEN											
0	1.5	0.8	0.4	2.3	2.3	0.3	4.7	1.3	1.1	na	na
1	13.3	11.0	6.0	2.7	2.6	2.5	0.0	8.7	6.2	na	na
2	76.3	80.0	81.5	60.7	53.1	50.4	27.5	74.0	73.2	na	na
3	5.9	6.5	8.7	26.1	19.7	18.5	20.3	10.8	13.2	na	na
4	1.6	1.0	2.1	6.2	17.4	19.7	28.4	3.5	4.4	na	na
5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.2	3.3	10.9	0.7	0.8	na	na
6+	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.1	4.4	5.0	0.3	0.4	na	na
Non-numeric responses	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.6	3.3	0.7	0.7	na	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na
Number	2,568	765	1,791	1,025	327	76	41	6,593	4,481	na	na
Mean ideal number of children for²:											
All men	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.3	2.1	na	na	na
Number	2,548	762	1,780	1,018	322	75	40	6,545	na	na	na
Ever-married men	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.3	2.2	2.2	na	na
Number	456	760	1,780	1,018	322	75	40	4,451	4,451	na	na
Currently married men	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.3	2.2	2.2	na	na
Number	446	746	1,756	1,009	315	72	40	4,386	4,386	na	na

na = Not applicable

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

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

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Age										
15-19	3.0	2.6	61.9	62.9	1,180	9.1	2.4	59.4	56.2	1,035
20-29	7.0	2.6	67.5	65.8	2,535	9.0	1.8	63.3	59.1	2,184
30-39	10.9	2.3	71.6	68.2	1,828	13.5	2.3	71.2	65.9	1,853
40-49	16.5	3.3	72.5	69.8	1,419	16.8	1.7	68.0	61.4	1,473
Residence										
Urban	7.3	2.8	64.5	63.5	2,392	10.7	2.6	60.2	55.9	2,317
Rural	10.3	2.5	70.7	68.4	4,569	12.8	1.7	69.1	63.9	4,228
Hyderabad	9.0	3.8	66.2	66.1	ns	13.8	3.2	67.5	64.8	ns
Slum	9.5	3.2	64.9	63.7	ns	14.5	3.2	68.3	65.4	ns
Non-slum	8.9	3.9	66.4	66.6	ns	13.7	3.2	67.3	64.7	ns
Education										
No education	13.3	2.6	74.7	71.3	3,135	17.6	1.4	74.0	67.3	1,512
<5 years complete	10.3	2.4	70.4	67.6	568	13.1	3.0	69.7	65.4	709
5-9 years complete	6.8	2.0	68.5	67.4	1,750	10.9	2.2	68.6	64.4	1,957
10 or more years complete	3.5	3.4	55.4	56.2	1,508	9.1	2.0	57.5	53.1	2,365
Marital status										
Never married	2.0	2.8	55.4	56.4	1,121	8.2	2.0	58.6	55.5	2,093
Currently married	10.4	2.6	71.6	69.3	5,359	13.8	2.0	69.3	63.7	4,386
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	14.7	2.4	66.4	62.1	481	12.6	0.2	75.2	68.9	66
Religion										
Hindu	9.2	2.6	67.6	65.5	5,826	11.4	2.0	66.0	61.4	5,603
Muslim	10.2	2.9	72.7	72.5	699	15.3	3.0	65.5	60.0	643
Christian	8.8	3.2	76.3	73.9	428	17.5	0.4	67.3	57.3	291
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	10.5	2.9	73.1	70.7	1,264	12.2	2.1	67.1	61.4	1,152
Scheduled tribe	14.5	3.5	69.3	66.8	433	19.2	1.3	76.7	71.1	429
Other backward class	9.3	2.5	69.4	67.5	3,372	11.1	1.9	64.4	60.6	3,177
Other	7.3	2.5	64.0	62.7	1,892	11.8	2.4	65.2	59.2	1,767
Wealth index										
Lowest	11.7	2.3	73.0	71.5	657	18.9	2.1	77.1	72.7	618
Second	10.9	2.7	72.6	69.8	1,150	13.1	2.7	70.9	64.4	1,018
Middle	10.3	2.9	72.9	70.8	2,017	12.2	1.2	67.2	62.4	1,893
Fourth	8.4	1.8	68.6	66.7	1,843	10.7	2.4	66.5	62.4	1,811
Highest	6.3	3.6	56.0	55.3	1,293	9.4	2.2	53.4	48.3	1,206
Total	9.3	2.6	68.6	66.7	6,961	12.0	2.0	66.0	61.1	6,545
Ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	10.7	2.6	71.2	68.7	5,840	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	19.8	2.7	76.0	71.3	3,180	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	32.9	4.7	84.3	79.6	3,852	na	na	na	na	na

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

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

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

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	97.6	99.3	91.9	99.3	99.9	98.3
Any modern method	97.6	99.3	91.7	99.3	99.9	98.3
Female sterilization	96.8	99.1	88.7	97.7	99.7	94.5
Male sterilization	87.9	91.4	76.3	93.8	96.3	89.6
Pill	72.7	76.0	64.2	73.0	73.7	71.6
IUD	53.1	60.5	30.2	40.1	43.9	34.1
Injectables	40.2	43.8	31.3	50.1	52.3	46.8
Condom/Nirodh	63.4	65.2	61.7	95.9	95.3	97.0
Female condom	11.8	12.1	12.4	29.0	26.3	33.5
Emergency contraception	6.7	7.1	6.1	13.0	15.0	9.9
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	44.3	50.2	27.1	38.9	42.9	32.5
Any traditional method	16.1	17.0	14.5	36.5	39.9	30.7
Rhythm	15.6	16.3	14.0	28.0	31.0	23.0
Withdrawal	6.8	7.2	5.4	27.0	31.3	20.1
Folk method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	4.6	4.8	3.9	5.5	5.7	5.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	2,467	1,748	552	2,336	1,434	884
RURAL						
Any method	97.2	99.1	86.2	99.2	99.9	97.5
Any modern method	97.2	99.1	86.2	99.2	99.9	97.5
Female sterilization	96.9	99.0	84.7	98.7	99.6	96.3
Male sterilization	85.3	88.0	68.0	93.3	95.2	88.8
Pill	54.5	56.3	48.2	59.6	58.2	63.7
IUD	36.8	39.3	24.0	24.2	25.8	21.1
Injectables	25.3	26.1	24.9	39.0	37.9	42.4
Condom/Nirodh	41.0	40.2	50.3	85.6	83.7	90.7
Female condom	4.8	4.4	8.4	15.5	12.8	22.4
Emergency contraception	3.6	3.5	3.9	8.9	8.5	9.9
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	26.7	28.0	20.7	23.3	24.9	20.3
Any traditional method	7.9	8.1	7.8	21.0	22.3	18.2
Rhythm	6.5	6.6	7.5	17.1	18.0	14.9
Withdrawal	2.9	3.0	2.7	14.4	15.9	10.9
Folk method	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	3.6	3.7	3.2	4.6	4.6	4.6
Number of respondents age 15-49	4,661	3,718	617	4,257	2,982	1,228
TOTAL						
Any method	97.3	99.1	88.9	99.2	99.9	97.8
Any modern method	97.3	99.1	88.8	99.2	99.9	97.8
Female sterilization	96.9	99.0	86.6	98.3	99.6	95.5
Male sterilization	86.2	89.1	71.9	93.5	95.6	89.2
Pill	60.8	62.6	55.8	64.3	63.3	67.0
IUD	42.4	46.0	26.9	29.8	31.7	26.6
Injectables	30.5	31.7	27.9	43.0	42.5	44.2
Condom/Nirodh	48.8	48.2	55.7	89.3	87.5	93.3
Female condom	7.2	6.9	10.3	20.3	17.2	27.0
Emergency contraception	4.6	4.6	4.9	10.3	10.6	9.9
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	32.8	35.1	23.7	28.8	30.8	25.4
Any traditional method	10.8	10.9	11.0	26.5	28.0	23.4
Rhythm	9.7	9.7	10.6	20.9	22.2	18.3
Withdrawal	4.2	4.3	4.0	18.9	20.9	14.7
Folk method	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	3.9	4.0	3.5	4.9	4.9	4.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	7,128	5,466	1,168	6,593	4,415	2,112

¹ All three methods.

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2005-06, and total for NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Any modern method			Modern method					Traditional method				Total	Number of women	
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh method	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method			Not currently using
Age															
15-19	7.0	6.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	93.0	100.0	372
20-24	43.3	42.6	39.1	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	56.7	100.0	1,014
25-29	73.0	72.7	69.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	27.0	100.0	1,186
30-39	84.1	83.4	79.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	15.9	100.0	1,662
40-49	78.5	78.1	71.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	21.5	100.0	1,230
Residence															
Urban	67.7	67.2	61.5	0.6	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	32.3	100.0	1,748
Rural	67.6	67.0	63.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	32.4	100.0	3,718
Hyderabad	66.3	65.1	54.2	2.6	2.6	0.1	3.6	0.1	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	33.7	100.0	ns
Slum	64.6	63.2	55.1	2.3	1.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	35.4	100.0	ns
Non-slum	66.7	65.5	54.0	2.7	2.9	0.1	3.7	0.1	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	33.3	100.0	ns
Education															
No education	70.4	70.0	67.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	29.6	100.0	2,812
<5 years complete	70.5	70.1	65.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	29.5	100.0	489
5-9 years complete	65.7	65.3	62.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	34.3	100.0	1,305
10 or more years complete	59.7	58.2	47.7	1.2	2.3	0.4	2.3	0.0	1.5	1.3	0.2	0.0	40.3	100.0	859
Employment (past 12 months)															
Not employed	61.9	61.2	56.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	38.1	100.0	2,555
Employed for cash	72.8	72.3	69.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	27.2	100.0	2,433
Employed not for cash	72.1	71.7	65.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	27.9	100.0	476
Religion															
Hindu	68.1	67.5	63.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	31.9	100.0	4,642
Muslim	62.3	61.9	59.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	37.7	100.0	518
Christian	68.8	67.9	64.8	1.7	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	31.2	100.0	301

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method				Traditional method				Total	Number of women					
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern method	Condom/ Nirodh method	Other modern traditional method	Any traditional method	With- drawal method			Folk method	Not currently using			
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	65.0	64.4	61.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	35.0	100.0	957
Scheduled tribe	63.8	63.3	58.4	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	36.2	100.0	378
Other backward class	68.6	68.2	64.7	2.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	31.4	100.0	2,684
Other	68.5	67.7	61.5	3.0	1.0	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	31.5	100.0	1,446
Wealth index															
Lowest	60.2	59.9	56.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	39.8	100.0	549
Second	65.5	65.5	63.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.5	100.0	919
Middle	65.7	65.1	62.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	34.3	100.0	1,614
Fourth	70.0	69.6	67.2	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	30.0	100.0	1,434
Highest	73.6	72.2	60.8	6.3	1.1	2.1	0.2	1.6	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.2	26.4	100.0	950
Number of living children															
No children	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	98.5	100.0	641
1 child	23.5	21.6	15.8	2.2	0.8	1.3	0.4	1.2	0.0	1.9	1.1	0.8	76.5	100.0	855
1 son	21.8	20.0	14.5	2.1	1.2	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.8	0.4	1.4	78.2	100.0	478
No sons	25.5	23.6	17.4	2.2	0.3	2.1	0.9	0.7	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	74.5	100.0	377
2 children	86.3	86.1	81.1	3.8	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	13.7	100.0	2,033
1 or more sons	87.8	87.7	83.0	3.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.2	100.0	1,684
No sons	78.9	78.3	71.9	4.8	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	21.1	100.0	349
3 children	92.1	91.6	87.7	3.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	7.9	100.0	1,277
1 or more sons	93.0	92.6	88.9	3.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	7.0	100.0	1,126
No sons	85.4	84.2	78.9	3.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	14.6	100.0	150
4+ children	84.2	83.9	80.3	3.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	15.8	100.0	660
1 or more sons	84.9	84.5	80.9	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	15.1	100.0	614
No sons	(76.0)	(76.0)	(72.4)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.0)	100.0	45
Total	67.6	67.0	62.9	2.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	32.4	100.0	5,466
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	59.6	58.9	52.7	4.3	0.5	0.6	na	0.7	na	na	0.4	0.1	40.4	100.0	3,695
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	47.4	47.0	38.5	6.7	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.7	na	na	0.3	0.0	53.0	100.0	3,970

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women with missing information on employment (past 12 months), religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
na = Not available
ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 22. Contraceptive use by men with last partner
 Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method				Number of men		
	Any modern method					Condom/modern method					Any traditional method		Folk method				
	Any method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method	Not currently using	Total			
Type of sexual partner																	
Currently married	59.9	59.5	54.8	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	40.1	100.0	4,415
Wife	60.2	59.8	55.3	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	39.8	100.0	4,277
Other	49.6	49.6	40.6	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.4	100.0	138
Not currently married	30.0	30.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.0	100.0	154
Residence																	
Urban	61.5	61.0	53.4	2.3	0.9	0.6	0.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	38.5	100.0	1,487
Rural	57.6	57.3	52.8	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	42.4	100.0	3,083
Hyderabad	50.0	49.5	38.9	1.6	1.8	2.1	0.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	50.0	100.0	ns
Slum	46.4	46.1	37.1	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	53.6	100.0	ns
Non-slum	50.8	50.2	39.2	1.6	1.9	2.3	0.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	49.2	100.0	ns
Education																	
No education	62.7	62.5	59.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	37.3	100.0	1,374
<5 years complete	62.1	61.4	57.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	37.9	100.0	597
5-9 years complete	55.9	55.8	51.7	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	44.1	100.0	1,357
10 or more years complete	56.3	55.6	44.6	3.7	1.2	1.0	0.1	4.9	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	43.7	100.0	1,240
Age																	
15-19	(26.7)	(26.7)	(3.0)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(23.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(73.3)	100.0	50
20-24	14.6	13.3	6.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	85.4	100.0	398
25-29	39.1	38.9	34.2	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	60.9	100.0	869
30-34	59.5	59.1	53.6	2.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	40.5	100.0	924
35-39	74.8	74.8	69.0	3.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.2	100.0	870
40-44	74.1	73.8	70.2	2.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	25.9	100.0	738
45-49	73.6	73.1	66.8	5.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	26.4	100.0	721
Marital status																	
Never married	32.7	32.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	32.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.3	100.0	141
Currently married	59.9	59.5	54.8	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	40.1	100.0	4,415
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13

Continued...

Table 22. Contraceptive use by men with last partner—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of men						
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any method	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal		Folk method	Not currently using	Total			
Religion																	
Hindu	59.4	59.0	53.3	3.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	40.6	100.0	3,944
Muslim	58.4	57.9	53.4	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	41.6	100.0	404
Christian	48.5	48.5	45.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.5	100.0	215
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	59.3	58.9	52.5	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	40.7	100.0	825
Scheduled tribe	47.9	47.9	41.9	4.9	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.1	100.0	338
Other backward class	59.9	59.6	55.8	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	40.1	100.0	2,211
Other	59.6	59.0	51.1	2.6	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	40.4	100.0	1,180
Wealth index																	
Lowest	50.9	50.5	45.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	49.1	100.0	470
Second	58.6	58.6	55.0	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.4	100.0	780
Middle	58.7	58.6	55.4	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	41.3	100.0	1,324
Fourth	59.4	59.0	53.4	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	40.6	100.0	1,253
Highest	63.5	62.5	50.4	4.9	1.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	36.5	100.0	742
Total age 15-49	58.9	58.5	53.0	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	41.1	100.0	4,569
Age 50-54	70.5	70.1	60.3	8.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	29.5	100.0	517
Total age 15-54	60.0	59.7	53.7	3.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	40.0	100.0	5,086

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

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 23 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

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

Residence	Women			Men		
	Percentage of pill users using a social marketing brand	Number of pill users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users
Urban	(60.8)	8	14.3	12	16.6	40
Rural	*	6	*	4	*	17
Hyderabad	(66.5)	ns	(5.2)	ns	9.9	ns
Slum	*	ns	*	ns	(6.1)	ns
Non-slum	*	ns	(3.6)	ns	(11.1)	ns
Total	(49.7)	14	11.0	16	15.0	57

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
URBAN						
Public medical sector	70.7	62.1	2.5	(11.5)	11.4	68.1
Government/municipal hospital	62.9	61.6	2.0	(10.1)	4.2	60.7
Government dispensary	2.2	0.0	0.5	(1.3)	0.0	2.0
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	1.3	0.5	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	1.2
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	1.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.9
Other public medical sector	3.4	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	7.2	3.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.0	0.4	0.0	(1.3)	0.0	1.0
Private medical sector	28.1	34.9	77.1	(87.2)	55.4	30.0
Private hospital	27.9	34.9	20.5	(76.7)	9.5	28.5
Private doctor/clinic	0.1	0.0	4.0	(10.5)	0.0	0.3
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	50.6	(0.0)	35.6	1.0
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.0	2.0	(0.0)	10.3	0.3
Other source	0.0	0.0	19.9	(0.0)	33.2	0.7
Shop	0.0	0.0	16.0	(0.0)	8.3	0.3
Spouse	0.0	0.0	3.0	(0.0)	23.9	0.4
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	1.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	1.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	2.6	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.5	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,172	53	10	15	20	1,273
RURAL						
Public medical sector	81.9	83.1	*	*	*	81.4
Government/municipal hospital	69.2	47.5	*	*	*	67.7
Government dispensary	6.2	6.8	*	*	*	6.2
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	4.4	15.3	*	*	*	4.8
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	0.9	3.4	*	*	*	1.1
Other public medical sector	1.2	10.2	*	*	*	1.6
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.2	0.0	*	*	*	0.2
Private medical sector	17.9	13.6	*	*	*	18.2
Private hospital	17.6	10.2	*	*	*	17.6
Private doctor/clinic	0.3	3.4	*	*	*	0.4
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.1
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0
Other source	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.1
Shop	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0
Spouse	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.1
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.1
Don't know	0.0	3.4	*	*	*	0.1
Missing	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	2,544	109	6	9	6	2,675

Continued...

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL						
Public medical sector	78.3	76.1	1.6	14.7	16.2	77.1
Government/municipal hospital	67.2	52.1	1.3	6.4	3.2	65.4
Government dispensary	5.0	4.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	4.9
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	3.4	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	1.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	7.4	1.0
Other public medical sector	1.9	6.8	0.0	7.5	5.6	2.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5
Private medical sector	21.1	20.6	85.2	84.5	50.5	22.0
Private hospital	20.8	18.3	25.0	77.9	14.8	21.1
Private doctor/clinic	0.2	2.3	2.6	6.6	0.0	0.4
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	56.3	0.0	27.7	0.4
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	8.0	0.1
Other source	0.1	0.0	12.8	0.0	33.3	0.3
Shop	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	6.5	0.1
Spouse	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	26.0	0.2
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1
Don't know	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	3,716	162	16	25	25	3,947

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 25 Informed choice

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

Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker about other methods that could be used	Number of women
Method				
Female sterilization ¹	20.0	15.0	13.7	952
Pill	(38.6)	(25.3)	(29.3)	14
IUD	(50.2)	(47.9)	(30.0)	18
Initial source of method²				
Public medical sector	20.8	15.2	12.7	735
Private medical sector	20.4	16.7	18.8	245
Total	20.8	15.7	14.2	984

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

² Source at start of current episode of use.

Table 26 First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates

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

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/ health concerns	Costs too much	Infrequent sex/ husband away	Other reason	Total	Switched to another method ¹
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All modern spacing methods ²	0.3	18.7	6.5	0.1	2.9	13.1	41.7	5.6
All spacing methods ³	0.2	17.2	6.0	0.1	2.6	13.6	39.8	6.1
All methods	0.0	2.9	1.0	0.0	0.5	2.3	6.7	1.0

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

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

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

³ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately.

Table 27 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree			Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	A woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
Age									
15-19	22.2	14.0	23.9	49.8	22.6	4.7	22.9	100.0	1,042
20-24	23.5	15.9	41.7	63.0	18.2	4.5	14.3	100.0	1,099
25-29	24.6	15.0	56.1	58.1	24.3	4.7	12.9	100.0	1,099
30-39	29.0	19.4	59.1	59.8	20.7	2.9	16.6	100.0	1,858
40-49	27.4	17.2	57.0	49.6	20.5	3.3	26.7	100.0	1,495
Residence									
Urban	23.8	16.6	50.6	66.1	19.4	3.6	10.9	100.0	2,336
Rural	27.0	16.8	49.1	50.7	22.1	3.9	23.3	100.0	4,257
Hyderabad	33.7	14.3	41.5	59.0	22.3	5.8	12.9	100.0	ns
Slum	31.1	15.4	39.8	63.0	22.1	2.9	11.9	100.0	ns
Non-slum	34.2	14.0	41.9	58.2	22.3	6.4	13.1	100.0	ns
Education									
No education	23.9	16.9	46.1	39.1	19.7	1.9	39.3	100.0	1,528
<5 years complete	29.0	19.4	46.9	47.4	21.7	3.1	27.8	100.0	719
5-9 years complete	26.4	17.0	48.1	55.0	24.7	4.0	16.3	100.0	1,970
10 or more years complete	25.8	15.5	54.0	70.7	18.9	5.2	5.2	100.0	2,375
Religion									
Hindu	25.5	16.8	50.7	55.6	20.7	4.2	19.5	100.0	5,638
Muslim	32.5	17.0	42.5	63.4	25.5	1.5	9.6	100.0	651
Christian	20.0	15.2	45.2	50.0	19.4	2.1	28.5	100.0	296
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	23.1	18.9	50.2	55.8	22.2	3.3	18.7	100.0	1,161
Scheduled tribe	28.5	21.5	51.2	40.2	21.5	2.7	35.6	100.0	431
Other backward class	26.4	14.9	49.1	52.3	21.9	4.7	21.0	100.0	3,193
Other	25.9	17.5	49.7	67.1	19.2	2.8	10.9	100.0	1,789
Wealth index									
Lowest	23.3	13.0	47.1	33.7	21.0	2.2	43.1	100.0	620
Second	27.0	16.2	44.9	43.1	22.1	3.7	31.1	100.0	1,023
Middle	28.2	16.2	47.8	52.9	22.5	3.7	21.0	100.0	1,911
Fourth	24.8	18.3	51.7	63.3	22.1	3.6	11.1	100.0	1,824
Highest	24.4	17.5	54.7	73.1	16.9	5.2	4.8	100.0	1,214
Total age 15-49	25.9	16.7	49.6	56.1	21.1	3.8	18.9	100.0	6,593
Age 50-54	27.0	14.2	58.5	48.1	17.9	1.7	32.3	100.0	535
Total age 15-54	26.0	16.5	50.3	55.5	20.9	3.7	19.9	100.0	7,128

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

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

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

Table 28 Need for family planning among currently married women

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

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning ¹			Met need for family planning (currently using) ²			Total demand for family planning ³			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Age											
15-19	16.5	2.6	19.2	1.1	6.0	7.0	17.6	8.6	26.2	26.9	372
20-24	6.9	2.3	9.2	2.2	41.1	43.3	9.1	43.4	52.4	82.5	1,014
25-29	2.2	3.2	5.4	1.2	71.7	73.0	3.5	74.9	78.4	93.1	1,186
30-34	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.7	84.0	84.7	1.1	85.0	86.1	98.4	817
35-39	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.1	83.6	83.6	0.1	84.5	84.6	98.9	845
40-44	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.0	78.9	78.9	0.3	79.7	80.0	98.6	687
45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	77.6	78.0	0.3	77.6	78.0	100.0	543
Residence											
Urban	3.3	2.5	5.8	1.3	66.4	67.7	4.6	68.8	73.4	92.2	1,748
Rural	2.8	1.3	4.2	0.7	66.9	67.6	3.5	68.2	71.7	94.2	3,718
Hyderabad	4.7	2.9	7.6	3.9	62.5	66.3	8.6	65.3	73.9	89.7	ns
Slum	3.6	5.3	8.9	3.0	61.6	64.6	6.5	66.9	73.5	87.9	ns
Non-slum	5.0	2.3	7.3	4.1	62.6	66.7	9.0	65.0	74.0	90.1	ns
Education											
No education	1.6	1.4	3.0	0.2	70.2	70.4	1.8	71.6	73.4	95.9	2,812
<5 years complete	3.0	1.6	4.6	0.0	70.5	70.5	3.0	72.1	75.2	93.8	489
5-9 years complete	3.1	1.8	4.9	0.8	64.9	65.7	3.9	66.8	70.7	93.0	1,305
10 or more years complete	7.4	2.4	9.8	3.9	55.8	59.7	11.3	58.3	69.6	85.9	859
Religion											
Hindu	2.9	1.7	4.6	0.8	67.2	68.1	3.7	68.9	72.7	93.7	4,642
Muslim	4.9	2.5	7.4	0.7	61.6	62.3	5.6	64.1	69.7	89.4	518
Christian	1.1	0.7	1.8	1.5	67.3	68.8	2.6	67.9	70.6	97.5	301
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	3.5	2.1	5.6	0.4	64.6	65.0	3.9	66.7	70.6	92.0	957
Scheduled tribe	3.8	2.5	6.3	0.5	63.4	63.8	4.3	65.8	70.1	91.0	378
Other backward class	2.6	1.4	4.0	0.5	68.1	68.6	3.1	69.5	72.6	94.5	2,684
Other	3.2	1.7	4.9	2.0	66.5	68.5	5.2	68.2	73.3	93.4	1,446
Wealth index											
Lowest	3.5	3.0	6.5	0.0	60.2	60.2	3.5	63.2	66.7	90.3	549
Second	2.5	1.7	4.3	0.0	65.5	65.5	2.5	67.2	69.8	93.9	919
Middle	2.7	1.3	4.0	0.5	65.1	65.7	3.2	66.4	69.7	94.3	1,614
Fourth	3.2	1.4	4.6	0.7	69.3	70.0	4.0	70.7	74.6	93.8	1,434
Highest	3.2	2.1	5.3	3.1	70.4	73.6	6.4	72.5	78.9	93.3	950
Total	3.0	1.7	4.7	0.9	66.7	67.6	3.9	68.4	72.3	93.5	5,466

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

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

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

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

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

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

Table 29 Age at first marriage

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

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sexual intercourse
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	10.4	na	na	na	na	69.0	1,223	a	a	a
20-24	22.9	54.8	71.0	na	na	19.3	1,295	17.6	17.6	17.6
25-29	36.5	66.1	82.7	87.6	95.4	3.2	1,279	16.2	16.4	16.4
30-34	42.1	74.8	85.8	88.9	94.9	2.1	911	15.7	16.0	16.1
35-39	42.9	72.1	87.2	91.8	96.4	0.6	959	15.5	15.7	15.7
40-44	46.8	75.9	86.1	88.7	96.0	0.9	796	15.3	15.5	15.6
45-49	40.0	72.4	85.9	90.0	97.0	0.5	664	15.8	16.0	16.1
20-49	37.2	68.0	82.1	na	na	5.5	5,905	16.1	16.3	16.3
25-49	41.2	71.7	85.3	89.2	95.9	1.6	4,610	15.7	15.9	16.0
MEN										
15-19	0.1	na	na	na	na	98.9	1,042	a	a	a
20-24	1.2	4.8	14.0	na	na	69.9	1,099	a	a	a
25-29	1.1	10.5	25.5	34.8	67.3	22.6	1,099	22.7	22.8	21.7
30-34	2.7	14.1	30.5	41.6	73.1	4.7	968	22.1	22.2	21.3
35-39	3.7	13.7	32.5	43.0	74.9	1.2	889	21.7	21.8	21.0
40-44	4.5	13.7	33.0	45.0	75.2	0.8	752	21.7	22.0	21.0
45-49	4.0	15.7	33.1	47.8	77.9	0.2	743	21.2	21.4	20.8
20-49	2.7	11.6	27.2	na	na	19.5	5,550	a	a	a
25-49	3.0	13.3	30.5	41.8	73.2	7.0	4,452	21.9	22.0	21.2

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 30 Early childhood mortality rates

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

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)
URBAN					
0-4	22.5	10.5	33.0	9.1	41.8
5-9	41.7	19.7	61.4	6.9	67.8
10-14	18.8	11.1	29.9	14.9	44.4
NFHS-2 (0-4)	36.8	12.5	49.2	14.0	62.6
NFHS-1 (0-4)	39.7	24.9	64.6	9.7	73.7
RURAL					
0-4	49.2	14.5	63.7	10.8	73.8
5-9	70.7	18.2	88.9	14.0	101.7
10-14	51.1	18.0	69.1	29.7	96.8
NFHS-2 (0-4)	46.1	25.3	71.4	23.4	93.1
NFHS-1 (0-4)	47.2	25.0	72.3	26.8	97.1
TOTAL					
0-4	40.3	13.2	53.5	10.2	63.2
5-9	62.1	18.6	80.7	11.9	91.6
10-14	41.5	15.9	57.4	25.0	80.9
NFHS-2 (0-4)	43.8	22.1	65.8	21.0	85.5
NFHS-1 (0-4)	45.3	25.0	70.4	22.4	91.2

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

Table 31 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	32.4	15.3	47.7	8.0	55.3
Rural	61.2	16.6	77.8	12.5	89.3
Hyderabad	25.5	9.4	34.9	6.1	40.7
Slum	24.1	3.8	27.9	5.9	33.7
Non-slum	25.8	10.6	36.4	6.1	42.3
Education					
No education	63.0	23.1	86.1	13.3	98.2
<10 years complete	43.7	9.0	52.7	8.8	61.1
10 or more years complete	37.0	9.2	46.2	8.6	54.4
Religion					
Hindu	53.1	17.9	71.0	11.8	82.0
Muslim	45.9	6.3	52.2	8.2	60.0
Christian	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	66.3	21.8	88.1	8.7	96.1
Scheduled tribe	(63.4)	(30.7)	(94.1)	(19.7)	(112.0)
Other backward class	47.6	15.2	62.8	11.0	73.1
Other	46.3	7.7	54.0	9.7	63.2
Wealth index					
Lowest	(52.7)	(17.8)	(70.5)	(25.2)	(93.9)
Second	63.0	(21.7)	(84.7)	(10.4)	(94.3)
Middle	61.9	(22.5)	(84.4)	(11.6)	(95.1)
Fourth	39.9	8.8	48.8	7.8	56.2
Highest	36.2	5.4	41.6	3.3	44.8
Child's sex					
Male	56.7	20.4	77.1	9.2	85.6
Female	47.2	11.5	58.7	13.2	71.1
Mother's age at birth					
<20	66.6	22.3	88.9	13.2	100.9
20-29	40.9	12.3	53.2	8.9	61.6
30-39	(72.6)	(15.4)	(88.0)	(16.8)	(103.3)
Birth order					
1	55.8	18.3	74.1	9.0	82.4
2-3	44.5	11.7	56.3	10.7	66.4
4+	76.3	29.6	105.9	19.0	122.9
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	89.7	19.4	109.1	20.8	127.6
2-3 years	35.9	15.7	51.6	7.5	58.7
4 years or more	28.1	3.2	31.3	8.7	39.8
Total	52.2	16.2	68.4	11.1	78.7

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

() Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

* Not shown; based on fewer than 250 unweighted cases.

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

² Excludes first-order births.

Table 32 High-risk fertility behaviour

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

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	34.9	1.0	72.9 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births to mothers age 18-34 years	28.8	2.3	8.5
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	10.0	2.3	1.1
Mother's age >34	0.6	*	5.6
Birth interval <24 months	14.5	2.1	5.2
Birth order >3	5.3	2.5	1.5
Subtotal	30.4	2.2	13.5
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	2.2	(6.6)	0.3
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	1.1	(0.0)	4.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.2	*	0.2
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.3	2.2	0.6
Subtotal	5.9	3.3	5.1
In any avoidable high-risk category	36.3	2.4	18.6
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	2,344	na	5,466

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

^a Includes sterilized women.

Table 33 Antenatal care

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

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/LHV	Other health personnel	Dai/TBA	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	No one	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age at birth									
<20	89.5	7.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	2.0	0.4	100.0	474
20-34	87.3	6.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	5.9	0.2	100.0	1,234
35-49	(71.2)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.3)	(0.0)	100.0	39
Birth order									
1	92.8	3.8	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.7	0.4	100.0	499
2-3	87.8	6.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	5.1	0.0	100.0	1,064
4+	71.7	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	15.0	1.0	100.0	184
Residence									
Urban	92.2	4.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	3.2	0.0	100.0	568
Rural	85.3	7.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	6.1	0.3	100.0	1,180
Hyderabad	94.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.0	0.3	100.0	ns
Slum	91.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	6.0	0.3	100.0	ns
Non-slum	95.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.3	100.0	ns
Education									
No education	79.7	9.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	10.0	0.2	100.0	743
<5 years complete	87.4	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	100.0	149
5-9 years complete	92.6	5.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	489
10 or more years complete	96.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	100.0	365
Religion									
Hindu	87.3	6.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	5.0	0.3	100.0	1,489
Muslim	87.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	7.6	0.0	100.0	175
Christian	91.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	82
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	86.4	8.9	0.0	0.6	1.2	2.9	0.0	100.0	314
Scheduled tribe	69.0	11.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	17.1	1.2	100.0	160
Other backward class	88.7	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	5.3	0.2	100.0	879
Other	93.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.1	100.0	394
Wealth index									
Lowest	71.0	11.3	1.7	0.6	0.8	14.5	0.0	100.0	217
Second	81.7	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.5	100.0	350
Middle	88.4	6.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	4.5	0.0	100.0	505
Fourth	93.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	419
Highest	98.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	100.0	256
Total	87.5	6.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	5.2	0.2	100.0	1,747

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

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 34. Antenatal care services and information received

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

Services/information	Residence					Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Hyderabad		Total	Public sector only	Private/ NGO sector only	Both public and private/ NGO sector	ANC received only at home	
			Slum	Non-slum						
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care										
Weighed	94.6	87.8	97.8	98.1	98.0	86.0	94.9	(99.5)	79.0	90.0
Blood pressure measured	93.6	88.3	97.1	98.6	98.4	84.6	96.1	(91.8)	78.5	90.1
Urine sample taken	92.8	86.8	97.1	98.6	98.4	82.0	95.6	(95.3)	76.0	88.8
Blood sample taken	91.2	85.8	96.5	97.8	97.6	83.8	92.5	(90.7)	76.8	87.6
Abdomen examined	93.5	87.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	85.3	95.8	(86.0)	75.8	89.5
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications										
Vaginal bleeding	21.9	22.6	25.1	26.8	26.5	17.1	26.0	(13.5)	19.4	22.4
Convulsions	17.9	21.2	19.7	26.8	25.6	15.1	23.0	(18.2)	18.3	20.1
Prolonged labour	20.1	24.2	24.1	29.0	28.2	17.5	26.9	(18.7)	18.3	22.9
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	44.3	47.8	39.4	45.6	44.5	45.0	44.1	(76.7)	52.8	46.6
Number of women	549	1,104	ns	ns	ns	403	919	40	291	1,653

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 35 Antenatal care indicators

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who had three or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who received one TT injection during the pregnancy and at least one more in the three years prior to the pregnancy	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 90 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	87.8	71.3	87.8	0.0	77.9	37.5	7.0	474
20-34	85.3	65.1	84.3	0.5	75.9	42.4	3.7	1,234
35-49	(60.8)	(35.6)	(85.8)	(0.0)	(79.9)	(50.0)	(0.5)	39
Birth order								
1	89.8	78.4	88.0	0.0	79.8	42.0	3.2	499
2-3	86.0	64.1	86.2	0.6	76.5	41.9	5.6	1,064
4+	70.4	44.3	72.1	0.0	68.1	35.4	2.5	184
Residence								
Urban	89.9	72.0	86.2	0.8	77.6	47.9	4.3	568
Rural	83.3	63.2	84.8	0.2	76.1	38.0	4.7	1,180
Hyderabad	91.2	69.2	91.0	0.2	83.7	53.0	8.0	ns
Slum	90.5	59.5	86.9	1.2	79.2	46.7	3.9	ns
Non-slum	91.4	71.2	91.9	0.0	84.7	54.3	8.9	ns
Education								
No education	76.3	53.5	80.8	0.2	69.0	31.8	3.8	743
<5 years complete	85.1	65.3	85.2	0.0	77.8	39.3	7.0	149
5-9 years complete	92.5	70.1	88.6	0.3	79.1	43.0	3.7	489
10 or more years complete	94.5	86.5	90.0	0.9	87.9	58.9	6.3	365
Religion								
Hindu	85.8	66.0	85.6	0.1	75.9	41.1	4.4	1,489
Muslim	81.4	67.4	79.4	2.5	76.3	37.3	7.3	175
Christian	86.7	63.8	91.8	0.0	87.8	51.1	2.3	82
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	85.0	61.4	88.2	0.0	85.1	43.6	4.0	314
Scheduled tribe	67.5	41.2	85.9	0.0	69.4	31.6	5.8	160
Other backward class	86.7	66.7	83.8	0.3	73.5	38.5	4.0	879
Other	90.1	78.5	85.9	0.8	79.6	49.5	5.7	394
Wealth index								
Lowest	67.8	44.9	78.1	0.0	64.0	35.9	6.8	217
Second	78.9	57.0	83.0	0.0	72.6	30.5	5.2	350
Middle	85.0	63.3	85.9	0.0	76.1	36.5	3.5	505
Fourth	93.8	76.1	87.1	1.1	80.1	45.5	3.7	419
Highest	96.4	85.6	90.3	0.6	87.8	62.7	5.4	256
Total	85.4	66.1	85.3	0.4	76.6	41.2	4.6	1,747

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 36 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ²				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	48.1	1,095	47.8	43.9	4.7	3.6	100.0	527
20-34	54.1	1,633	45.6	42.9	5.2	6.4	100.0	883
35-49	(22.0)	36	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Residence								
Urban	63.3	916	45.8	43.6	5.5	5.1	100.0	580
Rural	45.4	1,848	46.9	43.0	4.6	5.5	100.0	838
Hyderabad								
Slum	83.4	ns	43.3	45.5	4.4	6.7	100.0	ns
Non-slum	78.4	ns	46.2	42.8	3.4	7.6	100.0	ns
	84.5	ns	42.7	46.1	4.6	6.6	100.0	ns
Antenatal care visits¹								
None	3.1	90	*	*	na	na	100.0	3
1-3	37.0	370	58.2	41.8	na	na	100.0	137
4+	65.0	1,277	51.9	48.1	na	na	100.0	830
Education								
No education	35.5	1,113	47.3	45.6	3.2	3.9	100.0	395
<5 years complete	40.0	231	52.6	41.7	2.0	3.7	100.0	92
5-9 years complete	58.5	794	45.6	44.1	4.7	5.6	100.0	464
10 or more years complete	74.6	626	45.4	40.6	7.4	6.6	100.0	467
Religion								
Hindu	50.4	2,322	47.6	42.4	4.9	5.1	100.0	1,170
Muslim	60.8	298	41.1	50.4	2.0	6.4	100.0	181
Christian	45.4	143	39.7	39.3	14.9	6.1	100.0	65
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	48.6	509	50.7	42.2	5.5	1.7	100.0	247
Scheduled tribe	25.8	248	49.7	36.2	5.7	8.4	100.0	64
Other backward class	48.8	1,353	47.4	43.3	3.9	5.3	100.0	660
Other	68.3	653	42.2	44.7	6.2	6.9	100.0	446
Wealth index								
Lowest	23.5	321	(42.4)	(43.5)	(4.9)	(9.2)	100.0	76
Second	36.9	518	47.4	48.7	1.9	1.9	100.0	191
Middle	45.5	823	46.5	45.6	3.7	4.3	100.0	374
Fourth	63.2	714	49.3	37.3	6.6	6.8	100.0	451
Highest	84.0	388	42.8	45.4	6.1	5.6	100.0	326
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	58.5	1,208	46.8	40.7	6.6	5.9	100.0	707
1 child	49.1	1,089	45.9	46.6	3.4	4.1	100.0	535
0 sons	53.1	491	54.4	40.8	1.8	3.0	100.0	261
1 son	45.9	598	37.9	52.2	4.9	5.1	100.0	274
2 children	38.7	339	47.2	44.6	3.2	4.9	100.0	131
0 sons	40.6	116	48.6	43.9	6.9	0.6	100.0	47
1 or more sons	37.8	222	46.4	45.0	1.2	7.4	100.0	84
3 children	33.1	88	58.9	29.0	5.0	7.1	100.0	29
0 sons	(50.5)	23	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
1 or more sons	26.9	65	53.9	36.6	8.3	1.2	100.0	17
4+ children	40.2	41	22.3	53.4	0.3	24.1	100.0	16
0 sons	*	5	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
1 or more sons	37.0	36	(24.3)	(59.8)	(0.4)	(15.6)	100.0	13
Total	51.3	2,764	46.5	43.2	5.0	5.3	100.0	1,418

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women belonging to other religions and pregnancies with missing information on antenatal care visits and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

na= Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes only the most recent pregnancy ending in a live birth in the five years preceding the survey.

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

Table 37 Delivery and postnatal care

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

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Residence					
	Urban	Rural	Total	Hyderabad		
				Slum	Non-slum	Total
Place of delivery						
Health facility	81.5	55.9	64.4	88.7	92.8	92.1
Public sector	30.0	21.1	24.0	33.3	31.9	32.1
NGO/trust	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.8	1.6
Private sector	50.7	34.4	39.8	54.5	59.2	58.3
At home	18.5	43.4	35.2	11.3	7.0	7.8
Own home	11.0	28.0	22.4	8.4	4.8	5.4
Parents' home	7.2	15.1	12.5	2.9	1.8	2.0
Other home	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3
Other	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery¹						
Doctor	73.3	51.8	58.9	87.4	92.8	91.8
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	12.8	12.1	12.3	1.7	1.8	1.8
Other health personnel	1.1	4.9	3.7	0.6	0.2	0.3
Dai (TBA)	7.5	22.0	17.2	4.8	2.4	2.8
Friends/relatives	4.7	8.0	6.9	5.5	2.6	3.1
Other	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
No one	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	87.2	68.8	74.9	89.7	94.8	93.9
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	27.8	19.4	22.2	33.1	37.1	36.3
Number of births	775	1,569	2,344	ns	ns	ns
For home deliveries						
Disposable delivery kit used	58.6	64.6	63.6	(33.3)	(37.9)	37.0
Clean blade used to cut the cord	89.5	91.2	90.9	(87.9)	(86.2)	86.6
Either of the above	89.7	91.2	91.0	(90.9)	(89.7)	89.9
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	84.4	85.4	85.2	(75.8)	(72.4)	73.1
Number of births delivered at home	103	506	609	ns	ns	ns
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up²						
Had postnatal check-up	82.7	68.7	73.3	82.7	90.9	89.4
Less than 4 hours	53.7	40.7	44.9	51.5	61.8	60.0
4-23 hours	8.3	4.4	5.7	8.3	7.0	7.2
1-2 days	13.7	13.5	13.6	18.8	15.6	16.2
3-41 days	6.9	10.2	9.1	4.2	6.5	6.0
Don't know/missing/other response	2.5	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.8
No postnatal check-up	14.8	29.6	24.8	15.8	7.3	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up²						
Doctor	73.1	54.6	60.6	80.4	88.2	86.8
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	7.5	9.4	8.8	1.8	2.4	2.3
Other health personnel	0.5	2.7	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Dai (TBA)	1.5	2.0	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
Missing	2.5	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.8
No postnatal check-up	14.8	29.6	24.8	15.8	7.3	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	568	1,180	1,747	ns	ns	ns

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

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 38 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Mother's age at birth						
<20	60.9	73.4	754	68.4	62.2	474
20-34	66.9	76.2	1,543	75.4	65.0	1,234
35-49	36.2	56.0	47	(65.9)	(60.7)	39
Birth order						
1	74.0	81.8	888	80.2	72.6	499
2-3	61.3	73.2	1,246	72.6	63.2	1,064
4+	42.0	55.8	210	58.4	46.5	184
Antenatal care visits²						
None	20.1	29.8	90	33.2	21.4	90
1-3	45.1	59.8	370	66.3	49.9	370
4+	73.6	83.3	1,277	78.5	71.6	1,277
Residence						
Urban	81.5	87.2	775	82.7	75.8	568
Rural	55.9	68.8	1,569	68.7	58.5	1,180
Hyderabad	92.1	93.9	ns	89.4	83.4	ns
Slum	88.7	89.7	ns	82.7	78.6	ns
Non-slum	92.8	94.8	ns	90.9	84.4	ns
Education						
No education	43.2	58.9	972	61.8	49.9	743
<5 years complete	60.2	71.0	203	64.7	56.9	149
5-9 years complete	76.5	84.2	677	81.1	70.2	489
10 or more years complete	91.2	95.3	493	89.7	87.9	365
Religion						
Hindu	62.0	73.1	1,977	70.9	61.9	1,489
Muslim	80.2	84.8	255	87.1	77.1	175
Christian	70.1	84.7	110	86.9	77.2	82
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	66.2	78.4	429	71.9	61.4	314
Scheduled tribe	27.3	48.5	219	48.1	35.0	160
Other backward class	62.4	72.9	1,165	73.4	65.3	879
Other	82.3	87.3	531	84.3	75.7	394
Wealth index						
Lowest	38.8	58.8	284	54.6	40.8	217
Second	51.1	62.8	454	67.4	56.6	350
Middle	58.6	71.0	703	69.0	58.2	505
Fourth	76.7	84.1	580	81.8	75.7	419
Highest	95.8	98.2	323	91.5	87.1	256
Place of delivery						
Public health facility	na	100.0	563	85.5	82.8	414
Private health facility	na	99.8	932	91.4	88.8	702
Home	na	30.1	824	44.6	23.3	609
Total	64.4	74.9	2,344	73.3	64.1	1,747

Note: Total includes births belonging to other religions, births delivered in a nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic or other places, and births with missing information on antenatal care visits and caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey, by residence, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1, Andhra Pradesh

Indicator	NFHS-3	NFHS-2	NFHS-1
URBAN			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	97.5	99.2	93.9
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	90.2	92.3	84.8
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	73.0	71.8	46.9
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	85.0	78.6	69.2
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	89.4	85.3	79.2
RURAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	95.0	90.5	87.5
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	84.0	76.2	72.2
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	67.2	45.3	30.9
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	60.5	40.2	22.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	71.0	58.5	42.6
TOTAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	95.8	92.6	89.1
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	86.0	80.2	75.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	69.1	51.8	34.9
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	68.6	49.8	34.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	77.1	65.2	51.7

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

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

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

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

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

	Residence					
	Urban	Rural	Total	Hyderabad		Total
				Slum	Non-slum	
Antenatal/delivery care and information						
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	93.5	87.3	89.5	94.8	91.8	92.4
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	76.0	64.5	68.7	73.6	75.5	75.2
Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:						
Vaginal bleeding	45.7	37.6	40.5	52.8	50.6	51.0
Convulsion	48.2	36.7	40.8	52.4	51.1	51.3
Prolonged labour	52.2	46.2	48.3	56.6	55.8	55.9
Percentage ever told what to do if mother had any pregnancy complication	63.5	62.7	63.0	72.6	66.5	67.6
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	81.4	59.8	67.6	90.1	87.6	88.0
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:						
The importance of delivering in a health facility	69.3	62.4	64.9	71.7	71.2	71.3
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	73.1	65.1	68.0	75.0	77.3	76.8
Family planning or delaying his next child	66.4	56.5	60.1	67.9	68.2	68.2
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	363	644	1,008	ns	ns	ns
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:						
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth	51.4	61.8	59.6	*	(51.7)	53.3
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	39.1	55.9	52.4	*	(41.4)	40.2
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	42.8	59.6	56.1	*	(55.2)	54.0
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	46.1	52.9	51.5	*	(44.8)	43.8
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	67	259	327	ns	ns	ns

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 41 Vaccinations by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio ¹				Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Sex													
Male	95.2	92.8	80.3	67.8	70.1	96.1	93.8	81.0	73.5	52.7	3.9	42.5	222
Female	90.5	92.3	72.4	54.8	66.5	96.2	95.2	77.3	65.1	38.9	3.8	31.7	211
Birth order													
1	96.2	95.2	84.9	77.0	75.5	97.7	93.7	79.8	75.9	57.6	2.3	50.6	141
2-3	92.6	92.5	71.3	52.8	66.7	96.7	96.5	80.1	66.3	40.2	3.3	32.6	246
4-5	(86.5)	(86.4)	(85.3)	(64.1)	(53.9)	(91.3)	(91.3)	(79.7)	(67.3)	(46.1)	(8.7)	(25.1)	38
6+	77.4	77.4	42.9	42.9	60.2	77.4	60.2	36.9	59.6	19.7	22.6	2.5	8
Residence													
Urban	92.5	92.7	76.8	67.6	79.2	95.4	94.3	83.1	68.3	51.2	4.5	36.9	161
Rural	93.2	92.5	76.2	57.8	61.9	96.6	94.6	76.9	70.1	42.9	3.4	37.4	271
Hyderabad	96.4	97.8	90.9	81.8	95.0	98.6	97.0	75.0	80.8	60.8	1.2	58.5	ns
Slum	93.3	92.2	85.6	75.6	85.6	92.2	87.8	68.9	74.4	53.3	6.7	54.4	ns
Non-slum	97.0	99.0	92.1	83.2	97.0	100.0	99.0	76.2	82.2	62.4	0.0	59.4	ns
Mother's education													
No education	89.5	88.3	73.8	50.3	51.6	94.7	93.7	74.1	62.6	29.6	5.3	23.4	159
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	35
5-9 years complete	93.3	95.9	74.8	59.8	75.1	97.3	94.4	79.0	67.4	48.4	2.6	42.3	127
10 or more years complete	96.4	93.9	80.1	77.3	83.4	97.0	95.2	83.3	78.7	61.6	3.0	50.1	111
Religion													
Hindu	94.3	92.0	75.0	60.5	68.1	95.9	94.2	78.8	69.4	45.1	4.1	34.4	355
Muslim	81.4	93.8	83.3	65.2	75.8	96.3	93.8	75.9	69.3	48.3	3.6	51.6	55
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	95.0	92.6	81.0	66.3	61.4	95.0	94.7	71.5	67.9	44.3	5.0	31.9	76
Scheduled tribe	(88.0)	(83.2)	(65.2)	(26.9)	(25.9)	(88.0)	(87.8)	(73.5)	(68.7)	(26.7)	(12.0)	(4.1)	39
Other backward class	92.6	91.7	69.0	55.7	71.5	96.1	93.4	80.2	66.4	43.5	3.9	36.7	204
Other	93.8	97.4	90.6	80.3	81.7	99.8	98.6	84.5	76.1	58.2	0.1	53.1	114
Wealth index													
Lowest	(91.7)	(91.7)	(75.1)	(46.3)	(34.9)	(91.7)	(91.7)	(82.6)	(75.9)	(41.3)	(8.3)	(13.3)	56
Second	(93.1)	(80.2)	(63.9)	(55.4)	(70.0)	(93.1)	(90.1)	(59.9)	(59.5)	(34.7)	(6.9)	(28.6)	68
Middle	88.5	93.7	75.1	55.7	60.8	96.1	96.1	84.4	64.2	40.1	3.9	37.7	134
Fourth	94.8	96.4	78.5	65.3	81.8	98.1	94.5	76.6	65.7	46.7	1.9	42.0	105
Highest	99.3	97.6	89.1	84.8	88.1	99.9	97.8	89.1	89.5	71.1	0.1	56.9	69
Total	92.9	92.6	76.4	61.4	68.3	96.2	94.5	79.2	69.4	46.0	3.8	37.2	432
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	90.2	89.8	86.9	79.5	5.3	93.8	90.9	81.6	64.7	58.7	4.5	41.3	384
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	73.9	77.3	72.3	66.1	3.3	78.9	74.6	68.0	53.8	45.0	17.5	35.3	422

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions and children with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccine given at birth.

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

Table 42 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

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

Background characteristic	Children under age five with symptoms of ARI								
	Children under age five			Children under age five with fever					
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Number of children
Age in months									
<6	3.9	9.9	177	*	*	7	60.2	*	17
6-11	0.6	9.5	219	*	*	1	77.3	*	21
12-23	1.1	9.9	432	*	*	5	73.7	(7.9)	43
24-35	3.2	10.5	420	*	*	13	72.5	(3.8)	44
36-47	2.4	8.4	469	*	*	11	78.4	(0.6)	40
48-59	1.4	7.6	494	*	*	7	62.0	(9.3)	38
Sex									
Male	2.1	10.1	1,180	*	*	24	66.4	6.0	119
Female	2.0	8.0	1,031	*	*	20	78.6	2.2	83
Residence									
Urban	2.0	10.3	747	*	*	15	67.9	7.0	77
Rural	2.0	8.6	1,464	*	*	30	73.5	2.9	126
Hyderabad	0.9	5.3	ns	*	*	ns	88.5	17.8	ns
Slum	1.1	7.1	ns	*	*	ns	78.8	(21.2)	ns
Non-slum	0.8	4.9	ns	*	*	ns	91.7	*	ns
Mother's education									
No education	2.0	8.8	911	*	*	18	67.9	8.1	80
<5 years complete	2.5	12.6	185	*	*	5	70.2	*	23
5-9 years complete	2.0	8.3	647	*	*	13	70.9	(3.8)	53
10 or more years complete	2.0	9.7	468	*	*	9	78.8	1.1	45
Religion									
Hindu	2.2	9.2	1,866	(61.0)	(39.0)	40	71.1	5.1	172
Muslim	1.8	7.6	242	*	*	4	64.8	(1.6)	18
Christian	0.0	11.2	101	nc	nc	0	85.8	*	11
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	0.8	10.0	395	*	*	3	81.6	(3.7)	40
Scheduled tribe	4.6	11.2	202	*	*	9	79.3	*	23
Other backward class	2.2	8.8	1,104	*	*	25	68.7	4.2	97
Other	1.5	8.5	510	*	*	7	63.9	(1.2)	43
Wealth index									
Lowest	1.4	8.4	269	*	*	4	63.2	*	23
Second	2.1	10.0	425	*	*	9	78.3	*	42
Middle	2.9	8.7	656	*	*	19	76.5	(0.8)	57
Fourth	1.7	9.4	550	*	*	9	62.1	8.5	52
Highest	1.2	9.1	312	*	*	4	74.3	(1.8)	28
Total	2.0	9.1	2,211	(58.5)	(35.3)	45	71.4	4.5	202

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions and children with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

Table 43. Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

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

Background characteristic	Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider ¹			Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)			Any ORT or increased fluids			Other treatments			Number of children
	Any diarrhoea	Number of children	ORS packets	Cruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	Antibiotic drug	Other drug ² supplements	Zinc	Home remedy/herbal/other	No treatment				
Age in months															
<6	7.9	177	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	
6-11	13.4	219	(68.2)	(2.1)	(42.2)	(10.3)	(35.6)	(27.6)	(0.0)	(7.0)	(15.9)	*	29		
12-23	5.5	432	(59.9)	(23.9)	(69.7)	(25.4)	(28.5)	(10.8)	(5.9)	(15.8)	(6.3)	*	24		
24-35	6.3	420	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26		
36-47	3.0	469	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14		
48-59	3.8	494	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19		
Sex															
Male	6.2	1,180	77.3	8.9	36.0	10.3	42.7	21.3	0.0	2.6	22.9		73		
Female	5.1	1,031	48.8	6.5	53.1	9.2	17.8	22.5	2.7	14.4	27.8		53		
Residence															
Urban	7.5	747	54.8	11.3	51.1	18.9	33.1	22.7	2.5	0.5	26.5		56		
Rural	4.8	1,464	(73.7)	(5.3)	(36.8)	(2.6)	(31.6)	(21.1)	(0.0)	(13.2)	(23.7)		70		
Hyderabad	4.2	ns	(74.6)	(12.7)	(61.4)	(13.6)	(31.0)	(27.2)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(14.6)		ns		
Slum	4.1	ns	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		ns		
Non-slum	4.3	ns	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		ns		
Mother's education															
No education	3.6	911	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	33		
<5 years complete	5.3	185	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10		
5-9 years complete	7.1	647	(65.4)	(4.0)	(42.1)	(6.1)	(29.9)	(23.9)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(35.5)		46		
10 or more years complete	8.1	468	75.7	4.4	48.5	16.8	44.2	15.2	0.0	5.6	19.1		38		
Religion															
Hindu	5.6	1,866	68.6	7.9	41.7	9.1	31.1	19.5	1.3	7.2	26.7		105		
Muslim	4.9	242	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		12		
Christian	8.7	101	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		9		
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	6.3	395	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25		
Scheduled tribe	4.2	202	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8		
Other backward class	5.6	1,104	59.3	7.5	43.3	8.3	30.3	21.9	2.3	6.0	23.3		62		
Other	6.1	510	(81.4)	(5.3)	(36.5)	(13.7)	(38.9)	(11.3)	(0.0)	(12.0)	(30.4)		31		
Wealth index															
Lowest	6.4	269	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17		
Second	2.5	425	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11		
Middle	5.7	656	(70.1)	(7.5)	(49.2)	(3.8)	(27.9)	(14.6)	(3.8)	(5.0)	(17.7)		37		
Fourth	7.2	550	(68.0)	(0.5)	(48.5)	(11.8)	(49.2)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(14.1)	(21.2)		39		
Highest	6.9	312	(67.9)	(8.7)	(37.6)	(23.0)	(18.0)	(32.3)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(37.9)		21		
Total	5.7	2,211	65.3	7.9	43.1	9.8	32.3	21.8	1.1	7.5	25.0		126		

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and gruel. Total includes children belonging to other religions and children with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

² Includes antimotility drugs and unknown drugs.

Table 4.4. Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids offered				Amount of food offered				Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ^{1,2}	Percentage given ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding ²	Number of children with diarrhoea	
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Total	More	Same as usual					Some-what less
Age in months													
<6	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	14
6-11	(10.3)	(30.1)	(25.9)	(33.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(15.9)	(12.7)	(25.1)	(26.8)	(7.0)	(12.6)	29
12-23	(25.4)	(17.3)	(36.4)	(20.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.9)	(16.5)	(29.5)	(33.5)	(11.8)	(7.8)	24
24-35	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	26
36-47	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Sex													
Male	10.3	27.9	30.9	23.3	7.6	100.0	6.4	25.4	25.4	18.8	11.4	12.6	73
Female	9.2	20.5	42.3	28.0	0.0	100.0	0.5	23.6	33.3	32.5	3.9	6.2	53
Residence													
Urban	18.9	29.6	24.3	27.3	0.0	100.0	5.5	29.2	25.2	32.2	5.4	2.5	56
Rural	(2.6)	(21.1)	(44.7)	(23.7)	(7.9)	100.0	(2.6)	(21.1)	(31.6)	(18.4)	(10.5)	(15.8)	70
Hyderabad	(13.6)	(46.8)	(17.3)	(22.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.9)	(42.9)	(27.1)	(21.3)	(3.9)	(0.0)	ns
Slum	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	ns
Non-slum	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	ns
Mother's education													
No education	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	33
< 5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
5-9 years complete	(6.1)	(27.5)	(36.0)	(26.3)	(4.0)	100.0	(3.1)	(23.9)	(31.5)	(29.4)	(4.0)	(8.1)	46
10 or more years complete	16.8	18.5	32.2	22.7	9.8	100.0	4.4	17.5	28.0	26.3	4.3	19.6	38
Religion													
Hindu	9.1	23.3	37.6	26.5	3.5	100.0	4.7	23.3	31.1	26.0	6.6	8.4	105
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Other backward class	8.3	25.9	41.2	24.6	0.0	100.0	0.1	27.0	37.7	21.7	5.3	8.3	62
Other	(13.7)	(27.2)	(28.6)	(24.7)	(5.9)	100.0	(4.5)	(25.9)	(13.2)	(33.6)	(17.0)	(5.9)	31
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Second	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Middle	(3.8)	(26.8)	(27.5)	(37.0)	(5.0)	100.0	(5.0)	(18.7)	(26.3)	(26.5)	(8.7)	(14.9)	37
Fourth	(11.8)	(31.9)	(34.4)	(17.3)	(4.7)	100.0	(3.6)	(39.1)	(29.7)	(22.5)	(0.5)	(4.7)	39
Highest	(23.0)	(16.7)	(38.4)	(22.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.7)	(16.7)	(25.5)	(28.3)	(6.6)	(15.2)	21
Total	9.8	24.8	35.7	25.3	4.4	100.0	3.9	24.7	28.8	24.5	8.3	9.9	126

ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt packet and gruel

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Equivalent to the UNICEF/WHO indicator 'Home management of diarrhoea'.

² Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

Table 45 Knowledge of ORS packets

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

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	63.1	1,223	58.1	155
20-24	73.9	1,295	75.2	768
25-34	70.2	2,190	75.6	738
35-49	62.0	2,419	68.1	87
Residence				
Urban	73.0	2,467	78.6	568
Rural	63.6	4,661	71.0	1,180
Hyderabad	79.8	Ns	82.1	ns
Slum	75.3	Ns	73.8	ns
Non-slum	80.7	Ns	83.9	ns
Education				
No education	54.9	3,233	63.6	743
<5 years complete	67.7	574	71.8	149
5-9 years complete	72.0	1,780	75.8	489
10 or more years complete	85.8	1,540	91.3	365
Religion				
Hindu	65.8	5,949	72.2	1,489
Muslim	71.4	736	78.5	175
Christian	73.9	435	85.0	82
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	67.9	1,292	73.6	314
Scheduled tribe	64.0	444	66.7	160
Other backward class	64.1	3,451	72.3	879
Other	71.8	1,940	78.7	394
Wealth index				
Lowest	51.1	674	57.6	217
Second	59.3	1,183	71.0	350
Middle	60.7	2,080	66.7	505
Fourth	74.1	1,873	82.4	419
Highest	81.3	1,318	89.2	256
Total	66.9	7,128	73.5	1,747

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

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

Table 46. ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services														
Percentage of children under age six years who are in an area covered by an anganwadi centre (AWC), and percentage of children in areas covered by an AWC who received any service and received specific services from an AWC in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2005-06														
Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC													
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months			Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC		
	Number of children age 0-71 months	Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Age in months														
<12	84.4	396	26.4	22.4	14.0	334	na	na	11.1	334	*	37		
12-23	85.4	432	34.5	31.1	20.7	369	na	na	20.8	369	(45.8)	77		
24-35	86.4	420	35.1	32.7	19.1	362	na	na	20.2	362	(40.6)	73		
36-47	88.5	469	34.8	33.1	14.0	415	26.4	415	19.5	415	(75.5)	81		
48-59	86.8	494	25.6	23.6	13.2	429	19.6	429	16.8	429	(58.3)	72		
60-71	85.6	483	26.9	25.3	12.6	414	20.1	414	na	na	na	na		
0-35	85.4	1,248	32.2	28.9	18.1	1,066	na	na	17.6	1,066	47.6	187		
36-71	87.0	1,446	29.1	27.3	13.3	1,258	22.0	1,258	na	na	na	na		
Sex														
Male	86.2	1,427	28.9	26.9	14.9	1,230	19.6	675	17.5	1,020	63.2	179		
Female	86.3	1,267	32.2	29.3	16.0	1,093	24.8	583	18.2	890	49.1	162		
Residence														
Urban	74.5	894	22.4	20.5	8.5	666	14.2	349	9.4	559	(67.8)	52		
Rural	92.1	1,800	33.7	31.1	18.3	1,658	25.0	908	21.3	1,351	54.5	288		
Hyderabad	31.2	ns	3.8	3.6	1.0	ns	2.7	ns	1.3	ns	*	ns		
Slum	61.3	ns	8.0	7.4	2.8	ns	3.0	ns	2.1	ns	*	ns		
Non-slum	24.4	ns	1.4	1.4	0.0	ns	2.6	ns	0.8	ns	*	ns		
Mother's education														
No education	91.9	1,145	31.0	29.2	17.0	1,051	24.0	609	18.7	838	56.3	157		
<5 years complete	88.1	234	31.2	27.6	16.6	206	23.4	113	18.2	168	*	30		
5-9 years complete	85.4	773	34.3	31.5	13.6	660	22.2	351	19.0	555	55.2	105		
10 or more years complete	74.8	543	22.4	19.5	13.9	406	14.2	186	13.7	349	(59.4)	48		
Religion														
Hindu	87.2	2,286	30.7	28.5	15.7	1,994	22.4	1,086	18.0	1,633	57.2	294		
Muslim	76.5	287	23.5	19.3	11.8	220	13.8	118	11.4	183	*	21		
Christian	91.8	119	41.0	36.7	19.0	110	32.4	54	27.1	94	*	25		

Continued...

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC												
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months				
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Number of children age 0-71 months	Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	88.7	491	36.7	35.0	19.0	17.6	435	28.4	238	22.6	353	54.3	80
Scheduled tribe	90.2	237	38.3	35.7	22.9	25.9	214	31.6	110	28.7	186	(62.1)	54
Other backward class	92.1	1,349	30.1	27.8	14.2	15.0	1,243	21.8	680	16.2	1,014	56.2	164
Other	70.1	616	21.4	17.8	8.9	9.6	431	11.5	230	12.1	356	(54.9)	43
Wealth index													
Lowest	88.5	334	28.9	27.1	16.1	20.0	295	22.2	154	23.0	239	(59.7)	55
Second	93.1	531	41.6	40.9	19.3	19.1	494	30.7	296	23.1	392	58.2	91
Middle	91.9	790	31.7	27.8	17.9	16.7	726	21.2	373	19.2	604	52.6	116
Fourth	84.9	664	29.6	26.2	11.0	13.7	563	19.4	305	14.8	471	(57.0)	70
Highest	65.1	376	8.4	8.4	5.0	3.3	245	10.4	130	4.4	204	*	9
Years since AWC was established													
<6 years ago	na	na	22.9	21.5	10.7	7.9	586	14.8	317	8.8	478	(52.5)	42
6 or more years ago	na	na	33.1	30.3	16.4	18.0	1,737	24.4	941	20.8	1,432	57.1	298
Total	86.2	2,694	30.5	28.0	14.9	15.5	2,323	22.0	1,258	17.8	1,910	56.5	340

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions and children with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 47 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	81.8	17.7	8.2	11.3	666	84.2	14.8	8.0	9.2	666
Rural	73.7	24.9	15.0	17.1	1,658	80.5	18.4	12.7	14.3	1,654
Hyderabad	96.7	3.2	2.2	2.1	ns	96.8	3.1	2.2	2.0	ns
Slum	93.2	6.6	3.7	3.4	ns	93.4	6.3	3.7	3.1	ns
Non-slum	98.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	ns	98.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	ns
Mother's education										
No education	76.2	22.3	12.9	15.3	1,051	82.7	16.5	11.7	12.4	1,049
<5 years complete	75.0	23.4	17.3	17.1	206	79.1	19.1	13.9	13.0	206
5-9 years complete	72.5	26.7	13.8	16.6	660	78.6	20.9	11.1	13.5	660
10 or more years complete	82.0	18.0	10.1	13.4	406	84.7	12.9	9.5	12.7	404
Religion										
Hindu	75.3	23.5	13.9	16.2	1,994	81.2	17.7	11.6	13.2	1,990
Muslim	87.3	12.7	6.1	7.4	220	86.7	12.5	7.2	8.0	220
Christian	67.9	32.1	11.9	18.2	110	77.2	21.5	14.4	16.5	110
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	62.7	36.5	18.1	26.3	435	71.7	27.9	16.5	22.6	435
Scheduled tribe	68.4	27.2	19.0	20.7	214	76.4	21.9	14.9	14.9	212
Other backward class	78.3	20.7	12.9	13.9	1,243	83.8	14.7	11.1	11.4	1,241
Other	86.8	13.2	5.6	6.7	431	87.5	12.2	5.2	6.1	431
Wealth index										
Lowest	75.1	24.9	16.9	20.3	295	79.2	20.8	15.6	16.9	295
Second	72.5	25.4	13.6	16.9	494	80.4	18.9	13.2	15.0	494
Middle	71.0	27.5	16.5	19.3	726	77.7	20.6	12.8	14.4	722
Fourth	80.0	19.3	9.6	10.3	563	83.8	14.7	8.3	9.8	563
Highest	90.2	9.8	5.0	7.3	245	92.9	6.6	5.4	6.0	245
Years since AWC was established										
<6 years ago	86.3	13.1	6.6	7.8	586	89.0	10.4	4.3	5.9	585
6 or more years ago	72.6	26.2	15.2	18.1	1,737	79.0	19.7	13.7	15.2	1,735
Total	76.0	22.9	13.1	15.5	2,323	81.5	17.4	11.4	12.8	2,320

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

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

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

Table 48 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2005-06, and totals for children under age three years of ever-married interviewed women age 15-49, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	12.7	21.1	-0.9	8.3	18.4	7.5	-0.7	10.3	28.9	3.0	-1.2	106
6-11	11.0	22.7	-1.0	8.1	26.8	2.8	-0.9	10.1	29.0	0.0	-1.3	179
12-23	16.3	42.4	-1.6	3.0	13.1	3.2	-0.6	6.9	27.0	1.0	-1.3	349
24-35	18.5	47.5	-1.8	2.7	9.5	1.4	-0.7	9.7	32.8	1.0	-1.5	369
36-47	20.7	48.4	-1.9	2.5	8.8	0.3	-0.7	10.1	34.2	0.0	-1.5	405
48-59	23.9	47.4	-1.9	2.2	9.3	2.2	-0.8	12.3	37.7	0.0	-1.7	402
Sex												
Male	19.5	42.8	-1.7	3.8	11.9	1.7	-0.7	10.2	31.7	0.5	-1.5	986
Female	17.7	42.6	-1.7	3.0	12.7	2.8	-0.7	9.5	33.4	0.7	-1.5	824
Birth interval in months²												
First birth ³	16.5	37.3	-1.6	3.6	12.5	2.6	-0.7	9.8	30.6	0.8	-1.4	640
<24	24.6	53.6	-2.0	2.0	10.4	3.0	-0.6	10.3	38.0	0.4	-1.6	342
24-47	17.8	42.1	-1.6	4.2	14.0	1.8	-0.8	8.7	30.9	0.8	-1.5	525
48+	19.7	43.2	-1.7	3.9	11.0	1.5	-0.9	14.8	34.8	0.0	-1.6	229
Birth order²												
1	16.2	36.9	-1.6	3.6	12.6	2.4	-0.7	9.7	30.7	0.8	-1.4	634
2-3	19.7	46.3	-1.7	3.8	11.5	2.6	-0.7	9.5	33.3	0.6	-1.5	950
4-5	24.3	42.4	-1.7	1.1	17.6	0.1	-1.0	14.9	37.2	0.0	-1.7	136
6+	(31.7)	(62.9)	(-2.2)	(0.3)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(-0.9)	(31.7)	(41.0)	(0.0)	(-2.0)	17
Residence												
Urban	14.4	36.7	-1.5	3.0	10.7	1.8	-0.7	7.3	28.0	0.6	-1.4	614
Rural	20.9	45.8	-1.8	3.7	13.0	2.4	-0.8	11.3	34.8	0.6	-1.5	1,196
Hyderabad	9.9	32.1	-1.3	2.7	9.4	2.2	-0.5	5.4	19.8	0.9	-1.1	ns
Slum	13.4	32.4	-1.4	2.6	11.1	1.0	-0.7	7.2	26.0	0.5	-1.3	ns
Non-slum	9.1	32.0	-1.3	2.8	9.1	2.5	-0.5	5.0	18.4	1.0	-1.1	ns
Size at birth²												
Very small	(24.5)	(64.9)	(-2.3)	(8.3)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(-0.9)	(20.5)	(49.4)	(0.0)	(-2.0)	22
Small	17.7	52.9	-1.8	2.8	13.2	4.4	-0.6	11.6	38.2	1.6	-1.5	112
Average or larger	19.2	41.6	-1.7	3.5	12.5	2.1	-0.7	10.1	32.1	0.4	-1.5	1,582
Mother's education⁴												
No education	23.4	48.6	-1.8	4.3	13.9	1.9	-0.8	14.9	37.9	0.9	-1.6	738
<5 years complete	23.3	54.5	-1.9	2.4	17.7	1.0	-1.0	11.6	45.4	0.0	-1.8	152
5-9 years complete	17.4	40.9	-1.7	3.3	10.3	2.2	-0.7	6.8	29.1	0.0	-1.5	501
10 or more years complete	9.7	27.7	-1.3	2.7	9.7	3.5	-0.5	4.6	21.5	1.0	-1.0	382
Religion												
Hindu	19.2	43.5	-1.7	3.7	12.9	2.1	-0.7	10.6	33.3	0.5	-1.5	1,533
Muslim	12.6	36.9	-1.4	3.3	8.2	2.4	-0.7	6.2	25.4	0.4	-1.3	193
Christian	23.8	41.9	-1.8	0.0	10.2	3.8	-0.7	6.4	35.1	2.1	-1.5	82
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	21.2	47.7	-1.9	2.0	10.0	1.9	-0.7	8.8	38.5	0.0	-1.6	332
Scheduled tribe	27.8	54.9	-1.9	3.1	10.7	4.0	-0.7	14.1	41.5	4.0	-1.6	165
Other backward class	17.8	41.6	-1.7	4.7	15.3	1.3	-0.8	11.9	32.6	0.4	-1.5	888
Other	15.1	36.3	-1.4	2.1	8.2	3.6	-0.5	5.0	24.2	0.2	-1.2	424
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	18.9	42.7	-1.7	3.5	12.4	2.3	-0.7	10.2	32.7	0.6	-1.5	1,737
Not interviewed but in household	(10.3)	(28.5)	(-0.8)	(4.9)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(-0.7)	(5.0)	(24.5)	(0.5)	(-0.9)	36
Not interviewed and not in household ⁵	(16.1)	(55.3)	(-1.7)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(-0.6)	(0.0)	(30.1)	(0.0)	(-1.4)	36

Continued...

Table 48 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Mother's nutritional status												
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	24.2	48.6	-1.9	5.0	17.0	1.5	-1.0	14.4	42.1	0.5	-1.8	688
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	16.3	40.6	-1.6	2.9	10.4	2.4	-0.6	8.2	28.4	0.4	-1.4	885
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	9.1	28.9	-1.4	0.6	4.2	3.6	-0.3	3.1	17.2	1.7	-1.0	181
Mother not measured	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	19.3	43.4	-1.7	3.1	11.8	1.9	-0.7	10.1	33.1	0.6	-1.5	1,536
Living with one or neither parent	15.0	38.7	-1.6	5.5	14.9	3.9	-0.7	9.0	28.9	0.6	-1.4	273
Wealth index												
Lowest	36.3	63.3	-2.3	2.5	10.4	2.6	-0.5	19.9	46.6	1.7	-1.8	206
Second	23.9	51.1	-1.9	3.5	15.8	0.9	-1.0	14.3	43.0	0.0	-1.8	340
Middle	17.9	42.4	-1.7	4.0	14.0	1.5	-0.8	9.5	32.1	0.3	-1.5	539
Fourth	12.7	36.0	-1.4	4.0	11.3	1.8	-0.7	7.1	28.2	0.8	-1.3	462
Highest	10.3	28.0	-1.3	2.1	7.1	5.7	-0.4	2.1	16.3	0.7	-1.0	263
Total	18.7	42.7	-1.7	3.5	12.2	2.2	-0.7	9.9	32.5	0.6	-1.5	1,809
Children age 0-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	16.2	38.4	-1.5	4.3	14.9	3.0	-0.7	9.2	29.8	1.1	-1.4	966
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	20.6	47.2	-1.9	3.6	11.0	2.5	-0.7	10.6	34.2	0.6	-1.5	933

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

BMI = Body mass index (kg/m²)

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

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

⁵ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 49 Initial breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children	Percentage who started breastfeeding:			Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
			Within half an hour of birth	Within one hour of birth ¹	Within one day of birth ²		
Residence							
Urban	94.7	775	18.6	18.8	57.9	45.3	547
Rural	95.9	1,569	27.2	27.3	58.3	41.4	1,141
Hyderabad	95.3	ns	26.0	27.4	66.1	39.2	ns
Slum	95.8	ns	20.6	21.8	63.4	44.3	ns
Non-slum	95.2	ns	27.2	28.6	66.7	38.1	ns
Sex							
Male	95.7	1,254	24.7	25.0	57.3	43.8	920
Female	95.3	1,090	24.0	24.1	59.2	41.3	768
Mother's education							
No education	96.2	972	25.2	25.5	55.4	39.8	722
<5 years complete	93.8	203	27.8	27.8	64.7	36.2	142
5-9 years complete	95.8	677	23.6	23.6	60.8	43.4	472
10 or more years complete	94.5	493	22.4	22.5	57.4	50.3	352
Religion							
Hindu	96.0	1,977	24.2	24.4	56.8	43.8	1,445
Muslim	93.8	255	20.5	20.6	67.4	37.0	165
Christian	90.5	110	37.3	37.3	63.3	34.3	76
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	97.1	429	22.6	23.3	56.5	42.4	308
Scheduled tribe	99.9	219	26.5	26.5	46.9	37.1	160
Other backward class	95.1	1,165	25.5	25.6	61.7	42.0	851
Other	93.3	531	22.4	22.5	56.2	47.0	369
Assistance at delivery							
Health personnel ⁴	95.6	1,756	24.4	24.5	59.3	44.4	1,273
Dai (TBA)	95.3	403	26.6	27.3	53.8	37.0	280
Other/no one	95.0	177	20.8	20.8	58.4	39.7	130
Place of delivery							
Health facility	95.1	1,495	23.4	23.5	59.7	43.9	1,075
At home	96.2	824	25.9	26.2	55.8	40.9	591
Wealth index							
Lowest	98.9	284	30.5	30.5	55.6	33.0	216
Second	98.1	454	27.0	27.0	57.6	40.3	341
Middle	93.8	703	26.4	26.8	61.5	37.7	483
Fourth	95.5	580	18.3	18.4	59.4	48.4	408
Highest	92.5	323	21.6	21.8	52.3	55.0	241
Total	95.5	2,344	24.4	24.6	58.1	42.7	1,688

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

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

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

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

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

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

Table 50 Breastfeeding status by age

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

Age in months	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:				Total	Number of youngest children under three years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods				
<2	(4.0)	(79.1)	(10.7)	(0.1)	(0.7)	(5.3)	100.0	35	(4.6)	35
2-3	5.3	77.3	2.5	0.0	9.6	5.3	100.0	74	15.7	76
4-5	3.7	37.3	16.7	8.6	5.3	28.3	100.0	65	17.4	66
6-8	6.8	15.3	11.6	0.0	4.0	62.3	100.0	121	8.5	121
9-11	10.0	5.7	3.4	1.4	1.9	77.5	100.0	97	14.1	97
12-17	19.1	0.9	3.8	0.0	0.9	75.2	100.0	202	15.1	211
18-23	31.9	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	64.4	100.0	198	11.0	221
24-35	47.9	0.0	1.8	0.6	0.6	49.2	100.0	316	8.9	420
<4	4.9	77.8	5.1	0.0	6.8	5.3	100.0	109	12.2	111
<6	4.5	62.7	9.4	3.2	6.2	13.9	100.0	174	14.1	177
6-9	7.4	12.8	8.8	0.9	4.2	65.9	100.0	160	9.0	160
12-23	25.4	0.5	3.8	0.0	0.5	69.9	100.0	400	13.0	432

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Based on all children under three years.

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹					Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children		
Age in months															
6-8	na	na	na	na	14.3	40.0	12.6	113	96.2	13.3	37.3	11.8	121		
9-11	na	na	na	na	16.0	21.1	6.3	88	100.0	16.0	19.0	5.7	97		
12-17	na	na	na	na	34.7	21.8	12.4	164	96.4	32.1	19.0	11.0	202		
18-23	na	na	na	na	43.3	36.0	15.4	135	92.7	34.9	26.7	10.6	198		
Sex															
Male	23.8	3.2	4.7	705	29.0	29.9	12.9	263	96.1	28.3	25.8	11.2	320		
Female	22.5	3.9	5.1	630	29.2	29.4	11.4	236	95.3	25.1	24.2	9.1	299		
Residence															
Urban	22.3	2.5	4.2	440	37.9	35.2	15.3	169	94.2	34.1	26.4	11.4	231		
Rural	24.8	3.9	5.2	895	24.6	26.8	10.6	330	96.7	22.4	24.3	9.5	388		
Hyderabad	18.7	(1.7)	2.4	ns	26.7	36.8	13.7	ns	93.8	23.8	28.9	10.5	ns		
Slum	17.9	(1.7)	(3.9)	ns	25.0	29.3	9.8	ns	94.0	22.4	22.4	8.2	ns		
Non-slum	(18.9)	*	(2.2)	ns	27.1	38.5	14.6	ns	93.8	24.1	30.3	11.0	ns		
Mother's education															
No education	25.3	4.3	5.5	533	18.2	22.0	7.4	220	95.2	17.5	20.3	7.4	247		
<5 years complete	*	*	*	115	(33.1)	(41.1)	(17.6)	39	(100.0)	(33.1)	(33.7)	(14.5)	48		
5-9 years complete	24.1	(3.9)	5.2	381	32.3	30.5	11.2	151	95.4	28.1	26.0	9.5	178		
10 or more years complete	17.0	2.1	2.3	307	48.7	42.1	23.1	89	95.7	38.6	29.1	14.5	146		
Religion															
Hindu	24.1	3.3	4.9	1,125	28.6	29.4	12.0	424	96.4	26.7	25.0	10.3	515		
Muslim	*	*	*	143	29.3	25.9	8.0	58	91.7	22.6	21.1	6.1	77		
Christian	*	*	*	65	*	*	*	17	*	*	*	*	25		

Continued...

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

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹			Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: ²			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:						
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	(22.1)	(4.9)	(5.2)	243	28.4	36.7	16.2	98	100.0	30.5	37.3	16.7	107
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	124	(25.0)	(19.4)	(11.5)	41	(92.3)	(21.4)	(16.6)	(9.9)	48
Other backward class	24.8	3.9	5.5	655	27.4	28.2	9.4	257	95.9	25.7	23.8	8.0	305
Other	*	*	*	313	35.7	30.7	15.5	102	93.6	27.8	21.8	10.3	159
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	*	*	172	(13.3)	(27.2)	(11.3)	70	(95.9)	(14.1)	(26.5)	(12.4)	79
Second	*	*	(6.3)	242	24.1	26.1	10.8	94	95.0	22.0	23.8	9.9	103
Middle	(24.5)	4.0	5.2	418	26.7	27.0	10.9	166	95.6	24.3	23.3	9.3	194
Fourth	20.7	(3.0)	5.0	319	36.6	32.4	12.4	115	96.7	34.1	25.5	9.7	146
Highest	15.0	*	(2.2)	185	50.2	41.6	19.5	53	95.2	35.8	28.1	11.2	97
Total	23.2	3.5	4.9	1,336	29.1	29.7	12.2	499	95.7	26.7	25.1	10.2	619

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions and children with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 52 Prevalence of anaemia in children

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

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	25.9	51.5	2.1	79.5	168
12-23	19.6	57.4	5.3	82.3	345
24-35	25.8	46.7	4.5	77.0	359
36-47	23.4	40.2	3.8	67.3	400
48-59	24.6	28.9	1.7	55.2	408
Sex					
Male	22.8	41.1	3.5	67.4	911
Female	24.7	46.4	3.7	74.7	767
Birth order¹					
1	23.2	41.1	3.2	67.5	574
2-3	25.4	44.5	4.0	73.8	875
4-5	25.3	42.8	1.5	69.6	127
6+	(3.4)	(47.1)	(9.3)	(59.8)	15
Residence					
Urban	20.9	42.8	3.1	66.8	561
Rural	25.0	43.9	3.8	72.7	1,118
Hyderabad					
Slum	20.9	31.4	2.0	54.3	ns
Non-slum	22.2	34.8	2.0	59.0	ns
Non-slum					
	20.6	30.6	2.0	53.1	ns
Mother's education²					
No education	21.6	45.6	5.1	72.2	686
<5 years complete	24.6	47.7	2.3	74.6	135
5-9 years complete	25.4	44.9	2.8	73.1	468
10 or more years complete	26.9	35.3	2.1	64.3	338
Religion					
Hindu	23.4	44.6	3.8	71.8	1,433
Muslim	22.7	36.1	2.1	60.9	170
Christian	31.7	39.3	2.3	73.4	75
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	19.5	46.4	2.3	68.2	294
Scheduled tribe	21.7	49.6	5.0	76.3	166
Other backward class	23.8	44.4	3.5	71.7	826
Other	27.4	36.8	4.1	68.3	392
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	24.4	43.1	3.5	71.1	1,592
Not interviewed but in household	(8.5)	(55.6)	(4.9)	(69.0)	36
Not interviewed and not in household ³	(12.1)	(46.9)	(3.8)	(62.8)	51
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	23.8	44.2	3.7	71.7	1,433
Living with one or neither parent	22.9	39.6	2.7	65.2	246
Mother's anaemia status					
Not anaemic	27.8	35.4	0.9	64.0	521
Mildly anaemic	24.7	44.1	3.4	72.1	697
Moderately/severely anaemic	19.2	52.2	6.9	78.4	381
Wealth index					
Lowest	16.8	56.8	7.7	81.4	200
Second	18.2	46.4	6.3	70.9	332
Middle	29.3	42.9	1.7	73.9	482
Fourth	22.7	40.0	3.2	66.0	428
Highest	27.3	35.8	0.7	63.8	237
Total	23.7	43.5	3.6	70.8	1,679
Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	24.1	51.5	4.3	79.9	833
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	23.0	44.9	4.4	72.3	756

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

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested				
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage iron supplements given in last 7 days	Percentage deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	Percentage vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage iron supplements given in last 7 days	Percentage deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Age in months														
6-8	11.6	1.9	121	na	na	na	29.5	10.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	121	26.6	120
9-11	11.0	3.7	97	na	na	na	25.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	97	31.6	96
12-17	31.9	10.5	202	36.9	211	211	36.9	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.9	211	29.1	209
18-23	36.9	18.5	198	32.4	221	221	32.4	6.6	10.1	10.1	10.1	221	26.0	219
24-35	51.7	26.4	316	23.2	420	420	23.2	8.4	9.7	9.7	9.7	420	27.2	416
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	14.5	7.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	469	29.1	467
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	10.8	7.1	8.5	8.5	8.5	494	30.4	487
Sex														
Male	34.0	15.3	503	27.0	455	455	19.9	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	1,096	27.1	1,083
Female	35.8	16.2	432	31.3	397	397	22.4	6.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	938	30.4	931
Birth order														
1	36.8	17.1	299	29.0	304	304	20.7	7.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	742	31.0	733
2-3	33.5	15.4	550	29.5	470	470	22.0	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.8	1,104	29.6	1,094
4-5	36.6	14.9	75	25.7	67	67	15.7	6.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	169	14.2	169
6+	*	*	11	*	11	11	(33.2)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	19	(9.1)	17
Breastfeeding status														
Breastfeeding	29.3	12.5	664	34.8	472	472	30.5	6.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	762	23.4	756
Not breastfeeding	48.8	23.6	269	21.9	376	376	15.5	7.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	1,257	31.8	1,243
Residence														
Urban	37.3	16.6	318	29.6	285	285	21.0	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.8	690	52.2	685
Rural	33.5	15.3	617	28.7	567	567	21.2	5.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	1,344	16.5	1,329
Hyderabad	43.0	19.4	ns	25.5	ns	ns	16.2	9.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	ns	72.2	ns
Slum	35.9	19.0	ns	23.0	ns	ns	15.3	5.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	ns	62.4	ns
Non-slum	44.5	19.5	ns	26.1	ns	ns	16.4	10.3	2.9	2.9	2.9	ns	74.4	ns

Continued...

Table 53. Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother		Children age 12-35 months		Children age 6-59 months		Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested			
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Mother's education										
No education	26.3 (35.3)	13.7 (9.2)	390	23.9	330	16.6	5.5	3.1	15.3	831
<5 years complete	37.0	17.8	261	22.8	76	22.9	6.1	4.9	18.6	170
5-9 years complete	47.7	19.0	213	25.8	247	18.6	9.3	9.4	27.5	592
10 or more years complete				43.8	199	32.8	7.9	15.8	60.8	420
Religion										
Hindu	33.9	14.5	795	27.7	718	20.9	6.8	7.4	26.7	1,706
Muslim	33.9 (57.3)	18.1 (35.1)	100	35.8 (38.3)	95	21.3	9.4	7.2	42.4	219
Christian			38		37	24.3	8.3	16.2	31.1	87
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	35.6	18.9	150	30.4	133	19.2	4.0	8.7	29.0	345
Scheduled tribe	31.1	13.4	86	25.8	83	20.2	1.1	1.0	19.4	185
Other backward class	35.3	17.3	473	28.7	427	21.4	9.1	7.3	26.5	1,017
Other	34.7	11.1	225	30.1	208	22.2	7.6	10.7	36.7	467
Wealth index										
Lowest	27.5	11.1	122	22.5	113	17.8	0.7	4.4	8.9	241
Second	27.0	12.6	173	19.9	153	13.2	6.7	3.8	8.0	393
Middle	33.3	16.7	279	32.1	255	22.9	6.5	5.5	19.2	590
Fourth	38.9	16.2	222	29.8	211	22.3	8.8	10.8	40.9	506
Highest	47.4	20.8	139	38.9	120	29.1	11.7	15.4	72.0	283
Total	34.8	15.7	935	29.0	852	21.1	7.1	7.7	28.7	2,014

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

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

³ Deworming for intestinal parasites.

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

Table 54 Presence of iodized salt in household

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

Background characteristic	Iodine content of salt			Total	Number of households
	None (0 ppm)	Inadequate (<15 ppm)	Adequate (15+ ppm)		
Residence					
Urban	24.2	21.8	54.0	100.0	2,090
Rural	47.3	32.4	20.3	100.0	4,492
Hyderabad	9.5	17.4	73.1	100.0	ns
Slum	11.5	17.9	70.7	100.0	ns
Non-slum	9.0	17.3	73.7	100.0	ns
Religion of household head					
Hindu	41.1	28.6	30.3	100.0	5,602
Muslim	31.8	31.8	36.4	100.0	612
Christian	36.2	31.2	32.6	100.0	364
Caste/tribe of household head					
Scheduled caste	40.2	31.8	28.0	100.0	1,148
Scheduled tribe	51.3	30.6	18.1	100.0	433
Other backward class	43.7	28.8	27.5	100.0	3,244
Other	29.9	27.4	42.7	100.0	1,752
Wealth index					
Lowest	58.0	33.1	8.9	100.0	785
Second	54.1	34.1	11.8	100.0	1,194
Middle	47.1	34.0	18.9	100.0	1,908
Fourth	32.1	27.7	40.2	100.0	1,620
Highest	10.2	13.7	76.0	100.0	1,075
Total	40.0	29.0	31.0	100.0	6,582
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	36.8	35.8	27.4	100.0	3,870

Note: Less than 1 percent of households did not have any salt in the household. Total includes households belonging to other religions and households with missing information on religion and caste/tribe of the household head, which are not shown separately.

ppm = parts per million

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

Table 55 Women's and men's food consumption

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

Type of food	Frequency of consumption					Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	Missing		
WOMEN							
Milk or curd	58.5	10.5	21.0	9.9	0.0	100.0	7,128
Pulses or beans	59.4	37.1	3.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	7,128
Dark green leafy vegetables	70.2	26.0	3.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	7,128
Fruits	14.0	33.6	50.3	1.9	0.2	100.0	7,128
Eggs	5.2	61.3	25.3	8.1	0.1	100.0	7,128
Fish	2.2	34.4	45.2	18.1	0.1	100.0	7,128
Chicken/meat	1.3	62.3	27.5	8.8	0.1	100.0	7,128
Fish or chicken/meat	3.2	64.1	24.4	8.1	0.1	100.0	7,128
MEN							
Milk or curd	64.5	19.4	11.6	4.4	0.1	100.0	6,593
Pulses or beans	46.9	48.8	4.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,593
Dark green leafy vegetables	32.1	58.5	8.7	0.6	0.1	100.0	6,593
Fruits	11.5	44.4	42.3	1.6	0.1	100.0	6,593
Eggs	6.2	68.8	19.7	5.2	0.1	100.0	6,593
Fish	2.4	28.2	55.5	13.8	0.1	100.0	6,593
Chicken/meat	1.8	64.3	28.5	5.3	0.1	100.0	6,593
Fish or chicken/meat	3.7	65.8	25.5	4.9	0.1	100.0	6,593

Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m ²									
	Women ¹				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)		<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age										
15-19	44.7	21.4	2.9	0.1	1,116	57.6	28.8	1.7	0.4	1,008
20-29	38.9	18.0	10.6	2.1	2,352	29.9	9.7	9.0	0.9	2,134
30-39	27.6	12.5	20.0	4.7	1,814	22.8	7.6	20.2	3.1	1,814
40-49	23.0	11.1	28.5	10.0	1,414	23.8	7.9	20.1	2.8	1,459
Marital status										
Never married	46.7	23.2	5.2	0.9	1,125	43.8	19.5	4.8	0.9	2,045
Currently married	31.1	14.4	17.4	4.7	5,095	24.7	8.2	17.8	2.4	4,308
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	27.1	11.1	21.1	5.4	475	31.8	2.8	8.7	0.0	62
Residence										
Urban	22.1	10.7	25.9	7.6	2,298	22.3	9.4	20.9	3.5	2,221
Rural	39.4	18.2	10.2	2.3	4,397	35.4	13.0	9.6	1.0	4,194
Hyderabad	20.8	10.0	33.4	10.6	ns	21.7	9.5	24.5	4.4	ns
Slum	20.9	10.5	31.4	9.6	ns	25.2	10.1	21.9	4.0	ns
Non-slum	20.8	9.9	33.9	10.8	ns	21.0	9.4	25.1	4.5	ns
Education										
No education	38.3	18.2	10.2	2.4	3,061	35.0	10.6	6.2	0.5	1,498
<5 years complete	29.8	10.9	14.2	4.2	556	33.1	13.0	11.7	1.6	703
5-9 years complete	29.9	14.0	20.6	6.0	1,666	32.7	14.3	13.4	1.6	1,908
10 or more years complete	28.6	13.8	22.0	5.7	1,413	25.9	9.9	19.0	3.1	2,306
Religion										
Hindu	34.3	16.1	14.6	4.0	5,610	31.4	11.9	13.1	1.9	5,514
Muslim	27.6	12.1	22.2	5.6	673	31.0	13.4	17.0	1.3	612
Christian	30.7	14.5	18.7	3.2	404	21.3	5.5	15.3	2.0	283
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	37.6	17.8	12.6	2.7	1,205	31.7	13.1	10.2	1.3	1,130
Scheduled tribe	43.5	24.2	5.7	0.4	412	43.3	11.8	5.1	1.3	426
Other backward class	35.7	16.6	13.4	3.1	3,260	32.6	12.8	11.2	1.2	3,115
Other	24.4	10.6	23.9	7.7	1,817	23.9	8.9	22.2	3.7	1,727
Wealth index										
Lowest	48.0	23.1	3.9	0.7	621	45.2	16.2	2.0	0.0	605
Second	46.5	23.5	6.5	1.9	1,131	40.5	13.9	4.3	0.5	1,005
Middle	39.5	17.5	7.5	1.0	1,953	35.2	13.9	6.8	0.5	1,874
Fourth	26.5	12.2	19.5	4.3	1,761	27.2	11.1	16.8	1.6	1,780
Highest	14.5	6.6	37.4	12.7	1,227	13.3	4.9	33.7	6.7	1,150
Total	33.5	15.6	15.6	4.1	6,695	30.8	11.7	13.6	1.9	6,415

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

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

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

Table 57 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

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

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	40.7	24.4	3.1	68.3	1,167	14.8	11.7	2.8	29.2	995
20-29	38.9	20.2	3.2	62.4	2,447	10.7	7.1	1.3	19.1	2,110
30-39	38.4	20.3	3.6	62.3	1,788	10.6	9.3	1.5	21.4	1,765
40-49	38.8	18.2	3.3	60.3	1,386	13.7	11.8	2.1	27.5	1,441
Marital status										
Never married	36.5	24.1	3.8	64.3	1,100	12.1	9.4	2.0	23.5	2,018
Currently married	39.5	19.8	3.1	62.4	5,227	11.9	9.5	1.6	22.9	4,231
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	39.6	21.1	4.9	65.6	461	17.4	15.5	6.2	39.1	62
Maternity status										
Pregnant	28.8	26.2	3.4	58.5	204	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	49.8	20.1	3.0	73.0	840	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	37.8	20.4	3.4	61.6	5,744	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	36.5	20.5	2.8	59.7	2,300	10.2	4.8	0.6	15.5	2,174
Rural	40.4	20.6	3.6	64.6	4,488	12.9	12.0	2.4	27.3	4,137
Hyderabad	34.1	14.0	1.8	49.9	ns	6.9	4.4	0.9	12.2	ns
Slum	35.9	15.8	2.9	54.6	ns	7.9	4.4	0.8	13.2	ns
Non-slum	33.7	13.6	1.6	48.9	ns	6.7	4.4	1.0	12.0	ns
Education										
No education	39.4	21.4	3.8	64.5	3,071	14.6	15.0	2.7	32.3	1,479
<5 years complete	40.2	19.8	3.5	63.5	563	13.3	10.2	2.0	25.4	692
5-9 years complete	39.3	21.5	3.1	63.9	1,710	13.2	9.8	1.4	24.4	1,879
10 or more years complete	37.7	18.0	2.6	58.2	1,445	8.9	5.5	1.4	15.7	2,259
Religion										
Hindu	39.3	20.5	3.3	63.1	5,689	12.3	9.9	1.9	24.1	5,434
Muslim	38.4	17.5	2.2	58.1	681	8.6	5.5	0.8	14.9	595
Christian	37.4	26.1	5.1	68.5	413	13.3	10.4	1.4	25.1	274
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	37.8	24.0	3.7	65.6	1,231	12.6	8.8	1.2	22.6	1,120
Scheduled tribe	40.3	25.5	3.4	69.1	428	19.3	22.2	1.8	43.4	425
Other backward class	39.6	20.6	3.5	63.6	3,301	12.2	10.1	2.3	24.6	3,051
Other	38.6	17.1	2.8	58.5	1,829	9.5	5.5	1.1	16.1	1,696
Wealth index										
Lowest	44.5	25.1	5.8	75.4	636	18.0	17.1	2.2	37.3	601
Second	39.5	23.4	4.5	67.4	1,146	13.0	14.1	3.0	30.1	994
Middle	38.9	20.8	3.4	63.1	1,981	12.0	10.2	1.9	24.1	1,844
Fourth	37.7	19.9	2.5	60.2	1,806	12.9	6.4	1.5	20.7	1,758
Highest	38.0	16.1	2.1	56.1	1,220	6.3	5.2	0.7	12.2	1,113
Total	39.0	20.6	3.3	62.9	6,788	12.0	9.5	1.8	23.3	6,311
Total for ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	39.5	19.9	3.3	62.7	5,688	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	32.5	14.9	2.4	49.8	3,859	na	na	na	na	na

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

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

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

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

Table 58. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	81.5	95.4	39.9	70.9	56.6	82.9	19.6	36.6	64.7	77.0	2,518	2,141
15-19	82.4	95.8	40.4	70.9	57.9	81.3	21.4	38.0	65.3	75.3	1,223	1,042
20-24	80.7	95.0	39.4	70.9	55.4	84.4	17.9	35.2	64.1	78.7	1,295	1,099
25-29	77.3	95.4	32.8	70.7	48.3	84.6	13.3	36.6	61.7	76.6	1,279	1,099
30-39	74.2	94.3	34.9	69.2	46.5	79.3	13.2	31.2	57.6	76.0	1,871	1,858
40-49	67.7	90.3	25.6	61.3	38.9	74.8	9.4	24.2	50.5	67.2	1,460	1,495
Residence												
Urban	87.4	97.6	47.4	74.5	56.0	87.0	21.6	38.7	72.3	79.9	2,467	2,336
Rural	70.0	91.9	27.5	64.8	45.1	76.7	11.0	28.7	52.6	71.4	4,661	4,257
Hyderabad	89.1	97.2	47.3	66.2	61.0	86.4	31.8	33.4	73.1	76.4	ns	ns
Slum	85.6	97.4	46.3	68.0	58.8	84.6	28.9	30.6	68.4	74.9	ns	ns
Non-slum	89.9	97.1	47.5	65.9	61.4	86.7	32.3	34.0	74.1	76.7	ns	ns
Education												
No education	58.7	83.7	16.9	45.5	30.9	60.5	3.1	10.2	40.0	55.5	3,233	1,528
<5 years complete	81.2	90.1	28.5	58.9	50.6	72.6	8.3	15.7	59.3	63.6	574	719
5-9 years complete	86.5	96.3	41.4	72.1	55.9	84.1	16.5	32.2	69.9	74.1	1,780	1,970
10 or more years complete	98.4	99.7	65.2	82.4	77.8	92.4	39.3	51.6	87.9	90.2	1,540	2,375
Regular media exposure²												
Yes	82.4	95.7	39.3	70.9	53.9	83.2	17.5	34.9	65.6	77.4	5,655	5,745
No	51.4	81.8	15.3	50.1	29.5	61.2	4.1	14.4	35.5	54.2	1,473	847
Marital status												
Never married	88.4	96.1	46.4	73.1	62.8	84.0	27.6	40.3	73.0	79.2	1,168	2,112
Currently married	74.1	93.1	32.3	66.0	46.6	78.9	12.5	28.7	57.1	72.5	5,466	4,415
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	67.6	79.1	28.9	59.7	40.8	57.5	8.5	14.3	51.9	51.9	494	66
Times slept away from home in the past 12 months												
None	na	91.5	na	63.2	na	75.4	na	30.0	na	70.3	na	3,043
1-2	na	96.3	na	71.8	na	82.7	na	32.2	na	75.5	na	873
3-4	na	97.4	na	74.6	na	83.8	na	33.1	na	79.7	na	793
5+	na	95.3	na	71.9	na	85.8	na	35.9	na	78.6	na	1,857

Continued...

Table 58 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Religion												
Hindu	74.6	93.3	33.7	68.2	47.7	79.9	13.7	32.0	58.0	74.3	5,949	5,638
Muslim	80.4	98.6	34.7	71.0	49.3	88.8	18.8	33.7	61.5	76.5	736	651
Christian	87.5	94.9	44.0	61.9	64.4	68.8	22.2	33.2	74.3	72.7	435	296
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	80.6	94.7	34.9	69.3	52.7	81.0	15.1	31.6	62.3	77.6	1,292	1,161
Scheduled tribe	62.8	80.8	21.1	55.6	35.7	64.3	7.9	19.6	42.9	60.0	444	431
Other backward class	71.4	93.4	31.7	67.0	45.5	79.5	12.5	32.5	54.9	73.6	3,451	3,193
Other	84.3	97.6	41.8	72.5	55.3	85.0	19.9	35.5	69.2	77.6	1,940	1,789
Wealth index												
Lowest	50.3	77.1	15.4	46.1	26.0	60.6	4.7	17.3	32.1	54.7	674	620
Second	61.8	90.2	19.0	59.1	34.0	72.1	5.7	19.4	44.0	66.8	1,183	1,023
Middle	69.7	94.1	27.1	66.1	44.9	80.0	10.2	28.3	51.8	73.0	2,080	1,911
Fourth	87.6	97.8	41.9	74.1	57.8	84.9	17.6	37.6	70.9	78.4	1,873	1,824
Highest	95.5	99.7	58.7	81.6	67.5	91.0	30.9	49.0	82.8	87.3	1,318	1,214
Total	76.0	93.9	34.4	68.2	48.9	80.3	14.7	32.3	59.4	74.4	7,128	6,593

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men with missing information on times slept away, education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of women who have heard of AIDS	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS		
Age										
15-24	59.7	54.5	71.8	40.5	66.7	60.4	74.2	32.5	16.2	2,042
15-19	63.6	58.9	75.3	39.8	65.8	59.0	75.7	30.6	14.0	999
20-24	55.9	50.2	68.4	41.1	67.6	61.8	72.7	34.3	18.3	1,043
25-29	54.3	43.9	60.9	43.0	63.5	53.8	68.9	37.3	17.6	1,048
30-39	52.4	40.1	61.6	46.3	59.5	50.0	66.0	35.4	15.2	1,752
40-49	51.6	35.8	59.2	45.2	53.5	41.4	60.3	36.8	13.5	1,350
Residence										
Urban	56.8	51.8	70.6	42.9	65.3	61.7	76.2	32.6	16.8	2,281
Rural	54.4	41.3	61.1	43.5	58.9	46.6	63.2	36.5	14.9	3,912
Hyderabad	59.9	64.1	82.4	40.2	63.3	59.6	72.9	36.7	14.4	ns
Slum	62.3	65.5	81.0	39.3	61.5	53.6	72.0	40.0	13.3	ns
Non-slum	59.4	63.8	82.7	40.3	63.6	60.9	73.0	36.1	14.6	ns
Education										
No education	47.6	26.9	48.5	45.3	43.8	25.8	45.1	32.7	6.2	1,279
<5 years complete	50.4	33.1	56.9	45.6	48.9	37.2	51.0	37.2	10.8	648
5-9 years complete	55.9	45.9	68.0	42.5	59.0	49.7	68.5	33.9	13.2	1,896
10 or more years complete	66.1	72.1	84.7	40.9	75.8	72.6	84.6	36.7	23.8	2,369
Regular media exposure¹										
Yes	56.4	48.2	67.2	42.8	63.9	55.5	71.1	35.4	16.9	5,499
No	48.7	28.8	50.4	46.1	39.8	26.1	43.5	32.0	4.9	694
Marital status										
Never married	65.7	63.6	80.2	42.0	69.3	64.3	77.3	32.8	17.6	2,028
Currently married	52.6	41.4	61.6	44.0	57.4	46.4	63.4	36.1	14.6	4,112
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	56.7	39.0	57.4	38.3	(52.8)	(44.1)	(69.5)	(41.3)	(13.2)	52
Religion										
Hindu	54.8	45.3	63.9	43.8	60.9	52.4	67.9	34.7	15.5	5,262
Muslim	52.4	47.2	67.6	42.6	59.2	50.5	68.2	36.1	14.3	641
Christian	66.9	44.6	71.6	38.8	72.7	52.3	67.9	37.6	19.8	281

Continued...

Table 59 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of AIDS		
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Percentage of women expressing attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS		Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	59.3	40.9	64.4	44.1	16.6	1,041	61.6	55.3	70.2	35.6	17.7
Scheduled tribe	54.7	34.8	56.2	48.2	19.1	279	51.6	40.5	51.9	39.2	12.4
Other backward class	55.1	44.7	64.0	43.5	16.4	2,464	60.0	49.4	65.8	32.0	13.0
Other	53.4	51.3	67.9	41.7	15.2	1,635	65.0	57.3	73.3	39.0	19.1
Wealth index											
Lowest	49.3	27.7	47.7	43.4	9.0	339	53.3	34.5	50.6	34.1	7.9
Second	49.8	27.6	56.2	46.4	10.0	731	45.7	34.7	55.0	36.6	10.8
Middle	54.1	38.9	59.0	42.7	14.1	1,450	57.3	45.3	63.5	32.7	12.4
Fourth	55.9	49.9	67.0	42.7	18.5	1,641	67.1	60.4	73.3	36.0	18.5
Highest	60.9	62.3	78.6	42.9	21.2	1,258	73.5	70.6	83.5	36.4	22.6
Total	55.4	45.5	64.9	43.3	16.2	5,419	61.2	52.2	68.0	35.1	15.6

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

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 60. Sexual behaviour, blood transfusion, and injections

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

Behaviour/blood transfusion/injections	Residence						Hyderabad								
	Urban			Rural			Slum			Non-slum			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:															
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.1	3.0	0.2	2.7	0.1	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.5	
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.2	5.6	0.5	5.8	0.4	5.8	0.1	5.6	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.1	
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.1	2.5	0.2	2.3	0.1	2.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.5	
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1,657	1,452	3,550	3,006	5,207	4,458	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	
Among those who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	*	54.3	*	29.3	*	37.3	*	(48.8)	nc	(40.5)	*	42.1			
Number who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months	3	82	17	175	19	257	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns			
Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.0	2.1	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4			
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	1,912	1,552	4,028	3,214	5,940	4,766	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns			
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	0.8	na	0.9	na	0.9	na	0.8	na	1.1	na	1.1			
Number of men	na	2,336	na	4,257	na	6,593	na	ns	na	ns	na	ns			
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse	na	(71.3)	na	*	na	65.0	na	*	na	*	na	(43.6)			
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	19	na	40	na	59	na	ns	na	ns	na	ns			
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3	10.7	10.5	6.5	7.1	8.0	8.3	11.9	8.0	14.0	9.7	13.6	9.4			
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	5.7	2.5	3.8	1.6	4.5	1.9	5.6	3.3	5.4	2.6	5.4	2.7			
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	35.6	40.3	40.9	45.0	39.0	43.3	38.9	42.6	32.9	38.4	33.9	39.1			
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8			
Number of respondents	2,467	2,336	4,661	4,257	7,128	6,593	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns			
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²	98.2	98.3	97.9	98.4	98.0	98.4	94.2	98.8	97.5	98.5	96.8	98.5			
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	877	941	1,905	1,914	2,782	2,855	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns			

nc = not calculated because there are no cases

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 61 Knowledge of AIDS and sexual behaviour: Youth

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

Knowledge and behaviour	Residence						Hyderabad						
	Urban		Rural		Total		Slum		Non-slum		Total		
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
Knowledge													
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	24.8	37.4	16.6	36.1	19.6	36.6	26.0	30.2	31.7	31.6	30.7	31.3	
Percentage who know a condom source	34.9	92.0	22.0	81.6	26.7	85.6	33.5	88.9	34.6	88.3	34.4	88.4	
Sexual behaviour													
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	44.6	19.5	63.4	29.9	56.6	25.9	37.5	11.9	31.4	8.4	32.4	9.0	
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	7.7	0.9	21.0	1.9	16.2	1.5	5.6	0.2	4.7	0.1	4.9	0.1	
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion													
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.6	2.7	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.8	
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	37.5	43.0	44.4	44.8	41.9	44.1	39.8	45.4	31.4	38.5	32.8	39.7	
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	
Number of respondents age 15-24	918	814	1,600	1,327	2,518	2,141	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²	97.8	98.4	99.0	97.8	98.6	98.0	94.6	98.2	97.1	98.1	96.6	98.1	
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	344	350	711	595	1,055	945	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	0.9	22.1	0.5	7.2	0.6	11.5	2.4	20.5	1.5	15.5	1.6	16.7	
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	410	159	1,015	397	1,425	555	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	
Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	9.3	4.7	6.5	1.8	7.3	2.7	11.1	0.0	12.7	2.1	12.4	1.6	
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	0.0	25.3	0.0	26.5	0.0	26.2	0.0	32.2	0.0	(38.3)	0.0	36.9	
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	398	129	962	316	1,359	446	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ³	nc	53.7	nc	(22.7)	nc	31.4	nc	*	nc	*	nc	(29.5)	
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	0	33	0	84	0	117	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	
Among those never married													
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	100.0	91.6	100.0	85.9	100.0	88.2	100.0	94.6	99.8	95.8	99.8	95.6	
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.0	4.4	0.0	7.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.8	
Number of never married respondents age 15-24	508	716	585	1,083	1,093	1,799	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

Table 62. Attitudes toward family life education in school

Topics	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls					Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys					Number who say that topic should be taught in school to boys							
	Age topic should be first taught in school to girls					Age topic should be first taught in school to boys												
	Number of respondents	<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/missing	Total	Number of respondents	<10 years	10-12 years		13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/missing	Total			
WOMEN																		
Moral values	95.9	7,128	41.6	35.9	16.8	4.0	1.8	100.0	6,833	95.8	7,128	43.1	33.1	17.2	4.1	2.5	100.0	6,830
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	60.7	7,128	3.2	36.2	44.1	12.5	4.0	100.0	4,323	76.3	7,128	3.6	36.9	44.2	11.9	3.5	100.0	5,437
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	78.6	7,128	2.2	45.2	43.0	8.0	1.6	100.0	5,601	50.0	7,128	2.9	26.4	48.1	18.4	4.3	100.0	3,565
Sex and sexual behaviour	41.4	7,128	0.6	9.3	40.9	43.4	5.7	100.0	2,952	38.5	7,128	0.9	9.8	37.5	45.1	6.6	100.0	2,747
Contraception	39.9	7,128	0.4	8.8	39.1	46.2	5.4	100.0	2,845	36.3	7,128	0.8	9.1	35.3	47.6	7.3	100.0	2,585
HIV/AIDS	66.0	7,128	1.3	18.2	49.1	27.8	3.6	100.0	4,701	65.3	7,128	1.6	17.1	49.0	28.4	3.9	100.0	4,655
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	39.2	7,128	0.5	7.7	37.7	45.4	8.7	100.0	2,797	38.0	7,128	0.5	7.9	34.3	48.0	9.4	100.0	2,709
MEN																		
Moral values	99.3	6,593	48.5	34.3	14.8	1.8	0.5	100.0	6,547	99.4	6,593	49.1	34.3	14.1	2.0	0.5	100.0	6,550
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	72.0	6,593	2.4	20.8	55.7	20.3	0.8	100.0	4,748	82.0	6,593	2.7	21.1	58.1	17.3	0.7	100.0	5,405
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	81.2	6,593	1.2	21.5	59.9	16.9	0.6	100.0	5,352	71.0	6,593	1.3	18.6	54.4	25.0	0.7	100.0	4,678
Sex and sexual behaviour	64.2	6,593	0.5	10.7	49.1	39.0	0.7	100.0	4,230	64.5	6,593	0.8	9.6	45.7	43.1	0.8	100.0	4,251
Contraception	67.3	6,593	0.3	9.1	45.9	43.8	0.9	100.0	4,439	64.2	6,593	0.5	8.1	42.4	47.8	1.1	100.0	4,235
HIV/AIDS	89.0	6,593	6.5	20.9	49.1	23.0	0.6	100.0	5,864	89.5	6,593	7.0	19.5	48.7	24.3	0.6	100.0	5,899
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	70.7	6,593	0.6	9.0	44.2	45.4	0.8	100.0	4,659	73.8	6,593	0.7	7.3	43.9	47.4	0.7	100.0	4,865

Table 63a Prevalence of tuberculosis

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

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Age			
<15	11	11	2,494
15-59	361	337	5,514
60+	715	715	582
Sex			
Women	263	263	4,300
Men	304	273	4,291
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	434	434	2,753
Other fuel	212	189	5,827
Total	283	268	8,591
RURAL			
Age			
<15	175	175	5,075
15-59	493	408	10,412
60+	1,693	1,693	1,883
Sex			
Women	362	302	8,797
Men	702	661	8,573
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	587	526	14,479
Other fuel	247	247	2,870
Total	530	479	17,370
TOTAL			
Age			
<15	121	121	7,569
15-59	447	384	15,926
60+	1,462	1,462	2,465
Sex			
Women	330	289	13,097
Men	570	532	12,864
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	563	511	17,232
Other fuel	223	208	8,697
Total	449	409	25,961

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

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

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

Table 63b Prevalence of tuberculosis: Hyderabad

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

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis	Number of usual residents
HYDERABAD			
Age			
<15	63	63	429
15-59	136	136	966
60+	188	188	98
Sex			
Women	93	93	731
Men	143	143	761
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	0	0	99
Other fuel	124	124	1,390
Total	118	118	1,492
SLUM			
Age			
<15	111	111	77
15-59	129	129	166
60+	0	0	16
Sex			
Women	101	101	128
Men	131	131	132
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	0	0	17
Other fuel	107	107	242
Total	116	116	260
NON-SLUM			
Age			
<15	52	52	352
15-59	138	138	799
60+	225	225	82
Sex			
Women	91	91	603
Men	146	146	629
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	0	0	82
Other fuel	128	128	1,148
Total	119	119	1,233

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

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

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

Table 64 Knowledge and attitude toward tuberculosis

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:										Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:									
	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing					Have misconceptions about transmission of TB					Believe that TB can be cured					Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours				
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of men who have heard of TB						
Age																				
15-19	66.3	1,223	55.8	47.9	75.6	32.1	811	74.1	52.2	42.3	75.5	32.3	1,042	773						
20-34	65.9	3,485	53.1	42.4	72.5	30.4	2,295	77.6	53.9	36.6	78.2	34.0	3,166	2,457						
35-49	64.4	2,419	53.0	46.7	73.3	28.1	1,557	77.8	53.3	40.5	77.4	32.2	2,384	1,854						
Residence																				
Urban	77.9	2,467	58.7	41.0	78.4	27.6	1,921	85.5	55.7	38.3	80.3	33.6	2,336	1,997						
Rural	58.9	4,661	49.9	47.5	69.7	31.6	2,743	72.5	52.0	39.3	75.7	32.7	4,257	3,086						
Hyderabad	84.3	ns	68.1	35.2	82.6	38.2	ns	83.9	62.3	39.4	80.9	33.7	ns	ns						
Slum	79.2	ns	67.7	34.2	83.1	41.6	ns	81.5	61.5	40.0	80.6	31.9	ns	ns						
Non-slum	85.4	ns	68.1	35.4	82.4	37.5	ns	84.4	62.4	39.3	81.0	34.0	ns	ns						
Education																				
No education	48.0	3,233	42.6	42.6	64.9	30.6	1,553	56.7	42.1	30.0	61.8	35.7	1,528	867						
<5 years complete	64.1	574	45.0	40.7	66.8	31.9	368	68.8	42.2	32.3	67.5	33.4	719	494						
5-9 years complete	74.5	1,780	54.9	44.8	72.8	29.1	1,325	77.0	48.2	40.8	77.6	34.6	1,970	1,517						
10 or more years complete	92.0	1,540	66.5	48.4	84.7	29.5	1,418	92.8	64.0	42.6	85.9	30.9	2,375	2,204						
Religion																				
Hindu	64.5	5,949	52.8	45.6	72.7	28.8	3,838	76.8	54.0	39.5	78.0	32.8	5,638	4,330						
Muslim	69.7	736	52.7	36.3	75.4	32.1	513	82.6	46.6	37.4	75.1	33.2	651	537						
Christian	70.8	435	63.1	49.3	77.3	40.7	308	70.1	60.2	30.2	73.5	39.8	296	208						
Caste/tribe																				
Scheduled caste	66.3	1,292	55.5	42.6	72.5	33.6	856	78.7	56.2	38.4	73.9	35.3	1,161	914						
Scheduled tribe	53.4	444	42.7	41.8	67.2	29.2	237	65.9	51.0	37.4	71.7	34.1	431	284						
Other backward class	61.1	3,451	50.9	47.4	71.3	30.2	2,107	75.0	54.0	41.0	79.8	34.4	3,193	2,393						
Other	75.4	1,940	57.9	42.8	77.5	27.5	1,463	82.9	51.2	36.3	77.1	29.3	1,789	1,482						
Wealth index																				
Lowest	38.5	674	40.8	49.0	59.8	25.9	259	54.4	47.7	32.8	68.3	31.9	620	338						
Second	50.2	1,183	43.2	39.8	62.1	31.1	594	69.5	45.4	37.5	69.3	32.4	1,023	711						
Middle	58.1	2,080	47.7	45.7	67.5	31.1	1,208	71.8	49.5	41.2	75.1	33.5	1,911	1,372						
Fourth	76.6	1,873	57.8	45.0	75.2	30.8	1,435	84.4	52.7	39.3	80.0	34.6	1,824	1,539						
Highest	88.6	1,318	62.4	45.2	85.7	27.9	1,168	92.5	66.1	38.3	85.0	31.3	1,214	1,123						
Total	65.4	7,128	53.5	44.8	73.3	29.9	4,664	77.1	53.4	38.9	77.5	33.1	6,593	5,083						

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

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

Table 65 Health problems

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

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000 who have:			Total number of women	Number of men per 100,000 who have:			Total number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	
Age								
15-19	567	1,177	1,178	1,223	166	483	710	1,042
20-34	109	1,662	1,056	3,485	893	1,581	735	3,166
35-49	2,026	3,348	1,285	2,419	4,591	3,742	1,006	2,384
Residence								
Urban	1,674	2,549	1,690	2,467	2,788	1,934	626	2,336
Rural	396	1,941	871	4,661	1,747	2,329	940	4,257
Hyderabad	2,182	1,290	1,257	ns	2,815	1,607	659	ns
Slum	2,135	1,515	1,033	ns	2,454	1,964	421	ns
Non-slum	2,192	1,244	1,303	ns	2,889	1,533	708	ns
Education								
No education	680	2,199	960	3,233	2,349	2,646	734	1,528
<5 years complete	942	4,508	330	574	2,567	3,165	567	719
5-9 years complete	1,003	2,228	1,653	1,780	2,119	2,197	1,119	1,970
10 or more years complete	941	1,083	1,294	1,540	1,827	1,593	729	2,375
Wealth index								
Lowest	0	756	1,030	674	1,089	1,396	922	620
Second	780	2,303	624	1,183	2,193	1,496	745	1,023
Middle	375	2,325	778	2,080	1,597	2,833	752	1,911
Fourth	577	1,906	1,146	1,873	1,595	1,982	948	1,824
Highest	2,422	2,803	2,302	1,318	4,172	2,476	795	1,214
Total	838	2,151	1,155	7,128	2,116	2,189	829	6,593

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

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

Table 66. Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women						Men					
	Residence			Hyderabad			Residence			Hyderabad		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol												
Smokes cigarettes or bidis	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	27.9	35.0	32.5	26.0	20.4	21.4
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.8	2.9	0.6	0.5	0.5
Chews paan masala, gutkha, or other tobacco	1.2	4.7	3.5	1.7	1.2	1.3	16.1	12.4	13.7	19.6	18.5	18.7
Uses snuff	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Does not use tobacco	98.3	93.0	94.8	98.1	98.6	98.5	61.3	54.7	57.0	61.5	66.5	65.7
Drinks alcohol	1.3	9.7	6.8	5.3	2.8	3.2	43.1	49.4	47.2	40.0	36.1	36.8
Number of respondents	2,467	4,661	7,128	ns	ns	ns	2,336	4,257	6,593	ns	ns	ns
Number of cigarettes/bidis smoked in the past 24 hours												
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.5	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.6
1-4	*	*	*	*	*	*	35.4	32.5	33.4	39.6	43.9	43.0
5-9	*	*	*	*	*	*	22.8	17.8	19.3	24.0	26.0	25.6
10 or more	*	*	*	*	*	*	38.0	46.4	43.9	33.2	26.9	28.2
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/bidi smokers	3	31	35	ns	ns	ns	653	1,491	2,143	ns	ns	ns
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking												
Almost every day	11.8	20.5	19.9	2.6	(8.5)	6.9	11.5	17.9	15.9	9.5	8.0	8.3
About once a week	38.2	50.0	49.2	26.0	(27.7)	27.2	36.8	35.9	36.2	39.4	33.3	34.5
Less than once a week	49.9	29.1	30.5	70.1	(63.8)	65.6	51.5	46.0	47.8	50.8	58.7	57.2
Missing	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.3	(0.0)	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	32	450	482	ns	ns	ns	1,008	2,105	3,112	ns	ns	ns

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 67 Source of health care

Source/health insurance	Residence			Hyderabad			Wealth index				
	Urban	Rural	Total	Slum	Non-slum	Total	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
Public medical insurance											
Government/municipal hospital	26.2	25.5	25.7	20.3	23.9	23.3	40.0	30.4	25.5	23.1	14.5
Government dispensary	19.7	17.4	18.1	17.9	20.8	20.3	27.6	21.4	18.0	16.5	10.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.9	4.2	3.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	6.7	4.5	3.3	3.8	1.7
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	2.0	3.0	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
Sub-centre	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	3.8	3.5	1.6	0.2
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Other public medical sector	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.5
NGO or trust hospital/clinic											
Private medical sector	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6
Private hospital	73.0	74.1	73.7	79.3	75.5	76.2	59.8	69.2	74.3	76.2	84.4
Private doctor/clinic	58.5	54.3	55.6	61.5	61.2	61.2	40.3	49.0	54.9	59.0	70.6
Private paramedic	8.6	9.6	9.3	17.1	13.8	14.4	10.5	10.3	8.1	9.4	9.3
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0
Traditional healer	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other private medical sector	5.4	9.6	8.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Other source											
Shop	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.4	9.2	11.1	7.1	4.0
Home treatment	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Other	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance											
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	7.4	1.8	3.6	10.5	10.7	10.6	0.7	0.3	0.7	3.0	15.5
Number of households	2,123	4,545	6,668	ns	ns	ns	805	1,209	1,924	1,643	1,087
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance											
Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	43.6	(36.2)	41.1	24.5	21.9	22.3	*	*	*	(47.5)	38.6
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	12.6	(14.9)	13.4	22.3	18.5	19.2	*	*	*	(10.7)	15.1
Community health insurance programme	0.4	(2.1)	1.0	0.7	2.0	1.8	*	*	*	(0.0)	1.4
Other health insurance through employer	3.9	(4.3)	4.0	10.8	9.9	10.1	*	*	*	(0.5)	5.6
Medical reimbursement from employer	23.6	(10.6)	19.1	21.6	19.2	19.6	*	*	*	(11.3)	23.0
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	17.7	(31.9)	22.6	21.6	28.5	27.3	*	*	*	(32.7)	18.8
Other	1.4	(2.1)	1.7	3.6	2.6	2.8	*	*	*	(0.1)	2.4
Missing	3.4	(0.0)	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	(0.0)	1.6
Number of households	157	83	240	ns	ns	ns	5	3	14	49	169

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; NGO = Nongovernmental organization
 ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1
 () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

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

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings					Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents	
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture		Total
WOMEN												
15-19	42.4	372	83.9	5.8	1.2	9.1	0.0	100.0	69.5	30.5	100.0	158
20-24	44.0	1,014	70.1	10.3	3.3	16.3	0.0	100.0	65.7	34.3	100.0	446
25-29	53.6	1,186	80.5	5.8	0.3	13.4	0.0	100.0	65.8	34.2	100.0	636
30-34	58.9	817	74.7	8.0	3.0	14.4	0.0	100.0	62.9	37.1	100.0	481
35-39	59.7	845	80.6	6.0	1.5	11.6	0.4	100.0	63.1	36.9	100.0	504
40-44	58.6	687	74.8	6.4	2.3	16.5	0.0	100.0	66.2	33.8	100.0	403
45-49	51.9	543	75.4	3.3	4.6	16.7	0.0	100.0	67.1	32.9	100.0	282
Total	53.3	5,466	76.9	6.7	2.1	14.2	0.1	100.0	65.2	34.8	100.0	2,911
MEN												
15-19	*	11	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	11
20-24	99.5	328	79.2	19.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	44.3	55.7	100.0	326
25-29	99.0	836	81.1	17.5	0.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	40.7	59.3	100.0	827
30-34	99.7	917	84.2	15.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	42.9	57.1	100.0	915
35-39	98.6	869	83.5	16.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.3	56.7	100.0	857
40-44	99.1	736	82.2	16.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	42.0	58.0	100.0	729
45-49	98.2	718	79.6	18.8	0.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	47.7	52.3	100.0	705
Total	99.0	4,415	82.0	17.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	43.3	56.7	100.0	4,370

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

Table 69. Control over and magnitude of cash earnings

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:										Percentage of currently married men who report that:									
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how her earnings are used	Number of men whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as they earn	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash						
Age																				
15-19	48.8	142	49.9	363	10.2	140	*	5	*	11	11	*	5							
20-29	62.1	908	56.7	2,173	11.7	907	74.2	301	55.5	1,138	1,138	8.8	299							
30-39	74.3	834	66.6	1,648	19.7	824	78.4	581	62.2	1,766	1,766	16.9	574							
40-49	76.5	549	67.8	1,204	19.8	536	79.9	543	62.7	1,416	1,416	22.8	528							
Residence																				
Urban	82.6	506	62.0	1,721	26.6	500	85.6	351	63.0	1,410	1,410	27.9	347							
Rural	65.1	1,927	61.6	3,666	13.5	1,907	75.4	1,079	59.4	2,921	2,921	13.8	1,060							
Hyderabad	83.2	ns	52.8	ns	20.9	ns	83.8	ns	66.5	ns	ns	24.7	ns							
Slum	84.9	ns	54.6	ns	16.4	ns	82.4	ns	64.3	ns	ns	21.8	ns							
Non-slum	82.7	ns	52.5	ns	22.2	ns	84.2	ns	67.0	ns	ns	25.5	ns							
Education																				
No education	66.0	1,621	61.9	2,759	16.0	1,600	75.4	603	61.9	1,317	1,317	14.3	588							
<5 years complete	78.0	243	66.6	480	18.3	240	75.9	216	56.7	580	580	17.3	214							
5-9 years complete	68.9	373	58.5	1,295	10.7	371	79.2	377	57.5	1,277	1,277	13.8	375							
10 or more years complete	79.5	196	63.6	853	25.5	195	84.4	234	64.5	1,157	1,157	31.0	230							
Religion																				
Hindu	67.5	2,127	62.3	4,579	16.3	2,106	77.3	1,265	60.7	3,750	3,750	16.1	1,244							
Muslim	78.3	150	55.3	507	13.8	147	76.1	94	54.8	376	376	15.3	92							
Christian	77.1	154	64.3	297	16.5	152	90.9	71	68.3	199	199	41.4	71							
Caste/tribe																				
Scheduled caste	70.5	515	62.1	952	16.2	511	75.8	275	59.4	763	763	20.6	273							
Scheduled tribe	71.5	240	74.2	369	12.2	240	74.7	136	60.9	315	315	11.5	134							
Other backward class	66.2	1,307	62.2	2,641	18.1	1,288	80.5	719	61.4	2,117	2,117	18.4	704							
Other	73.5	371	57.4	1,426	12.0	368	75.3	296	59.7	1,121	1,121	13.7	292							
Wealth index																				
Lowest	61.2	362	60.1	535	16.9	360	79.1	168	63.5	441	441	10.2	165							
Second	59.5	571	63.1	899	14.1	562	72.1	322	58.4	746	746	10.9	312							
Middle	72.2	847	62.2	1,590	13.8	836	79.0	498	59.2	1,262	1,262	17.0	493							
Fourth	73.4	484	61.9	1,419	18.1	479	78.9	330	58.1	1,174	1,174	19.4	326							
Highest	85.7	170	60.3	945	27.8	169	85.3	111	67.6	708	708	41.3	111							
Total	68.8	2,433	61.7	5,388	16.2	2,407	77.9	1,430	60.6	4,331	4,331	17.3	1,407							

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

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1.

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

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision					According to men, person they think should have the greater say in the decision							
	Mainly woman	Woman and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Missing	Total	Mainly husband	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly wife	Don't know/depends	Missing	Total
	URBAN												
Own health care	23.1	43.1	29.9	1.6	2.1	0.2	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	15.1	44.9	34.3	3.1	2.5	0.2	100.0	37.3	54.0	8.3	0.5	0.0	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	29.6	35.3	28.7	3.4	2.8	0.2	100.0	30.3	30.8	38.4	0.5	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	9.5	60.4	24.3	3.2	2.4	0.2	100.0	31.2	52.8	15.2	0.8	0.0	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	16.8	58.9	20.2	4.1	0.0	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	14.3	82.5	2.6	0.5	0.1	100.0
	RURAL												
Own health care	18.1	41.7	35.2	2.9	2.0	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	12.9	36.4	43.9	4.5	2.2	0.1	100.0	41.9	50.1	7.2	0.6	0.1	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	29.0	29.3	35.1	4.3	2.1	0.1	100.0	32.5	30.4	36.4	0.6	0.1	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	10.5	52.9	30.6	4.0	1.9	0.1	100.0	36.0	47.2	16.2	0.5	0.1	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	21.2	63.2	13.4	2.2	0.1	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.5	81.3	2.2	0.9	0.1	100.0
	TOTAL												
Own health care	19.7	42.1	33.5	2.5	2.1	0.2	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	13.6	39.1	40.8	4.0	2.3	0.2	100.0	40.4	51.4	7.6	0.6	0.0	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	29.2	31.2	33.0	4.0	2.3	0.2	100.0	31.8	30.5	37.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	10.2	55.3	28.6	3.7	2.1	0.2	100.0	34.5	49.0	15.9	0.6	0.0	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	19.8	61.8	15.6	2.8	0.0	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.1	81.7	2.4	0.8	0.1	100.0

na = Not applicable

Table 71 Decision making by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage who participate in all four decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the four decisions	Number of women	Percentage of men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in:		Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives				All of five specified decisions ¹	None of five specified decisions ¹	
Age										
15-19	45.3	32.1	38.4	48.5	22.5	38.2	372	*	*	11
20-24	53.6	41.1	47.3	52.6	29.1	33.8	1,014	42.0	11.2	328
25-29	61.4	51.9	59.9	64.9	39.0	24.4	1,186	41.1	9.5	836
30-39	67.0	60.7	68.2	72.4	47.2	18.3	1,662	38.6	6.7	1,787
40-49	67.0	58.5	67.9	72.2	47.2	20.4	1,230	40.2	7.3	1,454
Residence										
Urban	66.2	60.0	64.9	69.9	43.4	17.8	1,748	43.5	6.8	1,434
Rural	59.8	49.3	58.3	63.4	38.9	27.4	3,718	38.0	8.3	2,982
Hyderabad	74.2	58.6	64.9	67.7	49.1	16.2	ns	31.1	6.7	ns
Slum	74.8	61.4	66.0	72.0	53.7	16.6	ns	31.7	4.6	ns
Non-slum	74.1	58.0	64.6	66.8	48.2	16.1	ns	31.0	7.1	ns
Education										
No education	59.7	52.6	59.9	64.2	40.8	27.3	2,812	37.7	8.7	1,350
<5 years complete	67.7	55.5	62.3	69.6	41.8	18.5	489	33.7	11.0	591
5-9 years complete	62.0	49.6	59.3	63.3	38.3	23.8	1,305	38.6	7.2	1,290
10 or more years complete	65.1	56.0	62.7	70.3	41.3	18.8	859	46.6	6.0	1,185
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	63.0	55.5	62.9	67.2	43.0	23.4	2,909	39.7	7.8	4,370
Employed, for cash	63.9	56.8	63.4	68.6	43.9	22.6	2,433	39.8	7.8	4,331
Employed, not for cash	58.4	49.1	60.6	60.1	38.6	27.4	476	*	*	40
Not employed	60.6	49.5	57.7	63.6	37.4	25.2	2,551	(51.1)	(8.5)	45
Number of living children										
0	53.2	41.5	46.7	53.4	27.4	31.3	641	43.8	9.4	557
1-2	62.6	52.3	60.5	65.4	40.5	24.5	2,888	40.1	7.7	2,437
3-4	63.5	57.0	65.0	69.8	44.9	21.8	1,723	37.5	7.5	1,311
5+	64.0	55.6	63.5	66.7	41.2	21.8	213	40.0	6.9	110
Household structure²										
Nuclear	65.8	58.5	66.3	71.2	44.8	19.1	3,347	40.9	7.9	2,724
Non-nuclear	55.6	43.5	51.1	56.4	33.4	32.6	2,119	38.0	7.7	1,691
Religion										
Hindu	62.0	52.2	60.2	66.1	40.3	24.5	4,642	40.0	7.7	3,819
Muslim	60.7	54.6	59.6	56.7	40.6	26.0	518	33.6	10.9	386
Christian	61.4	56.5	66.0	70.1	40.6	18.4	301	49.1	5.0	204
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	64.3	54.6	63.7	68.7	42.7	20.4	957	41.3	7.6	773
Scheduled tribe	62.6	55.7	61.2	68.7	43.4	23.0	378	32.6	9.5	327
Other backward class	60.6	51.3	58.5	64.2	39.3	26.7	2,684	41.4	6.7	2,158
Other	62.2	53.2	61.7	64.8	40.0	22.8	1,446	38.1	9.7	1,143
Wealth index										
Lowest	53.0	47.2	54.0	57.6	34.4	31.9	549	37.8	6.0	459
Second	59.0	55.5	61.5	64.4	44.3	27.4	919	34.1	10.1	758
Middle	61.7	50.5	59.3	63.8	39.7	26.4	1,614	37.5	8.4	1,283
Fourth	64.1	51.4	61.1	65.0	38.4	22.9	1,434	43.3	8.3	1,195
Highest	66.3	58.7	64.1	74.7	44.2	15.6	950	45.5	4.9	721
Total	61.8	52.7	60.4	65.5	40.4	24.3	5,466	39.8	7.8	4,415

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

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 72 Women's access to money and credit

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

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
Age						
15-19	36.5	10.5	50.8	3.2	17.9	1,223
20-24	43.5	12.3	57.1	11.4	25.3	1,295
25-29	47.1	18.7	62.6	20.2	37.0	1,279
30-39	54.3	23.4	62.3	22.6	46.6	1,871
40-49	57.3	22.0	63.0	20.4	52.5	1,460
Residence						
Urban	57.0	20.7	56.7	9.3	41.0	2,467
Rural	44.2	16.6	61.1	20.1	35.4	4,661
Hyderabad	66.0	20.5	25.2	1.1	35.0	ns
Slum	68.0	19.2	27.4	2.4	39.2	ns
Non-slum	65.6	20.7	24.8	0.8	34.1	ns
Education						
No education	46.2	16.3	57.9	20.0	41.5	3,233
<5 years complete	47.3	16.5	67.9	23.3	37.2	574
5-9 years complete	48.7	14.7	59.5	14.4	31.4	1,780
10 or more years complete	54.1	26.1	60.0	8.3	35.3	1,540
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	53.3	21.5	64.2	21.7	45.1	3,712
Employed, for cash	55.7	20.8	64.2	21.7	45.8	3,158
Employed, not for cash	39.7	25.2	64.2	21.9	41.0	553
Not employed	43.6	14.3	54.7	10.5	28.9	3,409
Marital status						
Never married	39.5	12.0	50.8	1.8	22.4	1,168
Currently married	48.8	19.1	61.1	19.0	38.0	5,466
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	67.8	20.4	63.5	21.6	65.2	494
Number of living children						
0	42.4	12.4	54.2	5.4	23.1	1,894
1-2	49.3	20.1	62.6	19.2	39.1	3,126
3-4	54.3	20.3	59.5	22.6	48.1	1,874
5+	44.2	17.2	63.3	17.5	42.1	234
Household structure²						
Nuclear	50.7	18.3	59.6	16.6	39.4	4,327
Non-nuclear	45.4	17.6	59.5	16.0	34.1	2,801
Religion						
Hindu	47.0	18.5	59.5	17.1	38.0	5,949
Muslim	55.6	13.8	52.8	8.7	30.9	736
Christian	59.2	18.3	72.8	19.3	38.4	435
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	47.7	18.9	67.4	19.2	42.5	1,292
Scheduled tribe	41.7	15.5	52.3	13.7	36.6	444
Other backward class	47.8	16.3	56.8	16.3	36.2	3,451
Other	52.2	21.2	60.9	15.2	35.9	1,940
Wealth index						
Lowest	36.0	8.0	45.9	15.5	32.9	674
Second	44.3	13.7	60.6	18.0	39.4	1,183
Middle	45.9	16.3	60.9	19.4	37.2	2,080
Fourth	50.9	19.0	65.0	18.5	36.9	1,873
Highest	60.0	28.5	55.7	7.5	38.6	1,318
Total	48.6	18.0	59.6	16.3	37.3	7,128

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

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

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

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

Table 73 Gender-role attitudes

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

Reason/behaviour	Ever married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	57.3	32.8	36.1	30.8	53.9	32.1
She neglects the house or children	63.5	53.3	52.2	54.4	61.6	53.6
She argues with him	49.0	34.1	30.6	33.2	46.0	33.8
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	31.5	9.8	13.6	10.5	28.5	10.0
She doesn't cook food properly	35.7	9.6	20.3	10.1	33.1	9.8
He suspects she is unfaithful	50.5	39.0	30.3	35.8	47.2	38.0
She shows disrespect for in-laws	63.2	48.1	48.5	53.7	60.8	49.9
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	77.1	72.7	66.5	73.5	75.3	72.9
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	73.7	90.0	50.6	84.4	69.9	88.2
Knows husband has sex with other women	71.5	71.3	51.1	68.2	68.1	70.3
Is tired or not in the mood	70.4	83.5	47.4	77.6	66.6	81.6
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	62.1	66.2	41.7	63.2	58.8	65.2
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	19.6	5.0	42.8	10.9	23.4	6.9
Percentage who agree that when a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	32.5	na	28.2	na	31.1
Refuse to give her financial support	na	5.1	na	3.7	na	4.7
Use force to have sex	na	6.5	na	5.4	na	6.2
Have sex with another woman	na	9.9	na	8.8	na	9.5
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	1.4	na	0.4	na	1.1
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	61.8	na	65.7	na	63.1
Number of respondents	5,960	4,481	1,168	2,112	7,128	6,593

na = Not applicable

Table 74 Gender-role attitudes by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	70.9	72.7	43.9	59.9	66.2	1,223	1,042
20-24	76.1	75.7	61.8	65.3	62.8	1,295	1,099
25-29	77.2	72.9	62.1	67.6	64.2	1,279	1,099
30-39	75.2	74.0	62.7	67.8	60.8	1,871	1,858
40-49	76.9	69.8	60.5	64.0	63.0	1,460	1,495
Residence							
Urban	67.2	69.2	56.2	68.0	68.1	2,467	2,336
Rural	79.6	75.0	60.1	63.7	60.3	4,661	4,257
Hyderabad	47.3	71.6	66.5	61.0	67.7	ns	ns
Slum	50.4	69.1	64.5	66.5	64.3	ns	ns
Non-slum	46.6	72.1	66.9	59.8	68.4	ns	ns
Education							
No education	80.5	79.2	60.5	57.0	60.3	3,233	1,528
<5 years complete	84.3	76.8	58.1	61.4	53.5	574	719
5-9 years complete	73.4	74.9	57.8	62.7	62.9	1,780	1,970
10 or more years complete	63.4	66.1	56.6	73.8	67.8	1,540	2,375
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	79.6	73.7	58.1	64.7	62.5	3,712	5,818
Employed, for cash	78.1	73.6	57.5	65.3	62.5	3,158	5,717
Employed, not for cash	88.2	79.6	61.3	32.2	60.8	553	100
Not employed	70.8	66.9	59.6	69.4	67.6	3,409	772
Marital status							
Never married	66.5	73.5	41.7	63.2	65.7	1,168	2,112
Currently married	77.2	72.6	62.2	66.3	61.9	5,466	4,415
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	75.7	77.2	61.4	60.3	58.7	494	66
Number of living children							
0	70.0	73.4	48.3	63.8	65.2	1,894	2,677
1-2	76.7	70.7	63.0	67.7	62.6	3,126	2,476
3-4	78.5	75.7	62.7	63.1	60.4	1,874	1,326
5+	74.9	78.4	55.8	69.9	54.0	234	114
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	75.2	72.9	57.4	64.3	63.8	4,327	4,025
Non-nuclear	75.6	73.0	60.9	66.7	61.9	2,801	2,568
Religion							
Hindu	76.3	72.7	58.3	65.7	63.4	5,949	5,638
Muslim	65.0	77.8	59.4	62.1	61.2	736	651
Christian	79.3	67.6	64.0	63.2	59.4	435	296
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	78.8	75.4	60.3	65.6	60.7	1,292	1,161
Scheduled tribe	75.7	75.0	56.6	55.1	59.1	444	431
Other backward class	78.2	75.2	60.0	66.7	67.2	3,451	3,193
Other	67.9	66.7	56.1	65.1	57.8	1,940	1,789
Wealth index							
Lowest	78.2	82.2	56.9	49.1	65.0	674	620
Second	83.1	78.5	57.5	61.3	57.6	1,183	1,023
Middle	79.8	76.3	61.5	65.5	60.6	2,080	1,911
Fourth	74.6	70.0	57.5	64.8	64.5	1,873	1,824
Highest	60.9	62.6	58.2	77.2	68.4	1,318	1,214
Total	75.3	72.9	58.8	65.2	63.1	7,128	6,593

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

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

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

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

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

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

Table 75 Experience of physical or sexual violence

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

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence ever	36.8	15.1	33.3
Sexual violence ever	4.4	1.3	3.9
Physical and sexual violence ever	4.0	0.0	3.4
Physical or sexual violence ever	37.2	16.4	33.8
Number of women	4,163	811	4,974
Person committing physical violence			
Current husband	84.4	0.0	78.1
Former husband	11.4	0.0	10.5
Former boyfriend	0.1	0.0	0.1
Father/step-father	3.3	23.4	4.8
Mother/step-mother	7.3	73.3	12.2
Sister/brother	1.7	35.9	4.2
Daughter/son	0.1	2.2	0.2
Other relative	0.8	2.2	0.9
Mother-in-law	0.6	0.0	0.6
Father-in-law	0.5	0.0	0.5
Other in-law	1.1	0.0	1.1
Teacher	0.7	7.9	1.2
Number who experienced physical violence	1,533	122	1,656
Person committing sexual violence			
Current husband	70.3	*	66.5
Former husband	21.7	*	20.5
Current/former boyfriend	0.5	*	1.9
Other relative	1.7	*	4.5
In-law	0.1	*	0.1
Own friend/acquaintance	0.0	*	0.0
Family friend	1.3	*	1.4
Employer/someone at work	2.2	*	3.0
Priest/religious leader	0.1	*	0.1
Stranger	1.5	*	1.4
Other	0.7	*	0.7
Number who experienced sexual violence	182	10	192

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age.
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 76 Forms of spousal violence

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

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months ¹		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	35.0	3.0	23.1	26.1
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	13.9	1.4	8.1	9.6
Slapped her	33.3	2.3	21.6	23.8
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	18.6	1.8	11.6	13.4
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	13.0	1.3	7.2	8.5
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	12.2	1.1	6.8	7.9
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.4
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	1.5	0.4	0.7	1.0
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	4.1	0.9	1.8	2.7
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	3.8	0.7	1.8	2.5
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	1.7	0.7	0.4	1.1
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	13.3	1.4	8.8	10.2
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	10.6	1.2	6.8	7.9
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	7.0	0.8	4.6	5.4
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	3.5	0.8	1.9	2.8
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	35.2	3.4	23.1	26.5
Any form of physical and sexual violence	3.9	1.2	1.7	2.9
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	36.8	4.0	24.3	28.3
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	2.5	0.9	1.1	2.0
Any violence by women against their husband ²	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.7
Number of ever-married women	4,163	3,925	3,925	3,925

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

¹ Excludes widows.

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

Table 77 Spousal violence by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	12.9	32.2	2.9	32.2	34.7	266
20-24	9.9	30.1	5.1	30.4	31.1	708
25-29	12.7	36.7	4.6	36.8	38.0	864
30-39	15.7	38.9	4.3	39.1	41.0	1,301
40-49	13.4	32.7	3.2	33.3	35.0	1,024
Residence						
Urban	11.4	31.1	4.1	31.3	32.7	1,331
Rural	14.3	36.8	4.1	37.1	38.7	2,832
Hyderabad	8.9	25.8	3.5	26.3	27.9	ns
Slum	10.8	29.7	3.1	29.8	31.1	ns
Non-slum	8.5	25.0	3.5	25.5	27.2	ns
Education						
No education	16.5	41.8	4.5	42.0	43.7	2,213
<5 years complete	14.3	39.5	5.3	39.5	42.0	351
5-9 years complete	10.9	29.3	3.4	29.7	30.7	973
10 or more years complete	5.6	17.3	3.2	17.6	19.1	626
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	15.7	39.4	5.2	39.8	41.9	2,333
Employed, for cash	16.3	40.1	5.5	40.4	42.6	1,967
Employed, not for cash	12.8	35.9	3.3	36.6	38.4	366
Not employed	10.3	29.4	2.8	29.5	30.3	1,828
Marital status						
Currently married	11.9	33.9	3.4	34.1	35.6	3,811
Widowed	21.4	41.4	5.6	43.1	44.9	238
Divorced/separated/deserted	45.8	56.5	25.1	56.5	58.9	114
Marital status and duration¹						
Married only once	11.9	33.9	3.3	34.0	35.6	3,769
0-4 years	8.2	24.1	2.6	24.2	25.3	594
5-9 years	10.5	31.1	2.8	31.2	32.6	712
10+ years	13.1	37.0	3.7	37.2	38.9	2,463
Married more than once	(11.1)	(39.0)	(12.2)	(42.1)	(42.1)	42
Number of living children						
0	11.7	28.9	4.1	29.2	31.2	482
1-2	11.6	33.0	3.9	33.2	34.3	2,167
3-4	16.4	39.9	4.8	40.4	42.2	1,330
5+	16.2	38.6	3.0	38.6	41.8	184
Household structure²						
Nuclear	13.5	37.1	4.4	37.4	38.7	2,543
Non-nuclear	13.1	31.7	3.8	31.9	33.8	1,621
Religion						
Hindu	13.4	34.5	3.8	34.8	36.3	3,528
Muslim	11.8	36.6	6.7	36.9	39.4	390
Christian	15.5	40.0	4.8	40.0	41.0	241
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	17.3	42.3	6.8	42.7	44.0	750
Scheduled tribe	23.5	40.5	7.3	40.9	42.8	288
Other backward class	12.9	36.3	3.1	36.4	38.2	2,033
Other	8.8	26.1	3.5	26.5	27.6	1,092
Wealth index						
Lowest	16.4	43.7	3.1	44.0	44.9	440
Second	19.3	45.0	5.2	45.4	46.8	723
Middle	15.4	39.3	4.7	39.6	41.4	1,243
Fourth	11.2	31.9	5.0	31.9	33.5	1,063
Highest	4.6	16.0	1.4	16.4	18.0	694
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	22.2	51.9	8.0	52.2	54.2	1,124
No	10.0	27.7	2.5	27.9	29.4	2,806
Don't know	10.2	40.5	5.0	41.0	41.0	229
Total	13.3	35.0	4.1	35.2	36.8	4,163

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

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Currently married women only.

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

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

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

Husband's characteristic/empowerment indicator	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's education						
No education	16.8	40.4	5.1	40.6	42.0	1,572
<5 years complete	15.8	38.7	2.7	38.7	41.1	380
5-7 years complete	12.4	38.7	5.0	39.5	41.2	783
8-9 years complete	13.3	34.6	4.1	34.7	36.1	327
10-11 years complete	10.5	27.2	2.7	27.2	28.5	520
12 or more years complete	5.9	19.3	2.7	19.6	21.1	551
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	7.6	21.5	1.3	21.8	22.9	2,060
Drinks/never gets drunk	*	*	*	*	*	11
Gets drunk sometimes	14.7	41.6	4.3	41.7	43.5	1,552
Gets drunk often	32.1	68.2	14.6	69.0	71.2	530
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	(14.1)	(34.4)	(13.9)	(34.4)	(34.4)	19
Wife is same age	3.6	31.6	2.0	31.6	31.6	64
Wife 1-4 years younger	13.0	32.9	3.8	33.2	35.7	1,212
Wife 5-9 years younger	11.1	33.3	3.6	33.6	34.7	1,829
Wife 10+ years younger	12.6	37.3	2.3	37.3	38.0	678
Spousal education difference						
Husband better educated	12.6	34.7	3.7	35.1	36.6	1,868
Wife better educated	12.5	30.8	4.1	30.9	32.4	600
Both equally educated	7.1	22.7	3.6	23.0	25.3	348
Neither educated	16.5	40.5	4.9	40.7	42.1	1,317
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	5.0	25.2	1.7	25.5	26.7	3,228
1-2	31.4	63.7	8.0	63.9	66.4	692
3-4	63.4	76.6	17.5	77.2	82.9	159
5-6	89.5	95.2	38.8	95.2	95.2	85
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	11.2	34.8	2.4	35.0	35.4	897
1-2	12.4	34.9	4.7	35.1	36.0	694
3-4	12.0	33.3	3.4	33.5	35.6	2,220
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	8.7	21.2	2.5	21.3	22.3	940
1-2	12.0	33.6	4.1	34.0	35.7	647
3-4	15.0	41.7	6.2	41.8	43.3	888
5-6	14.5	37.8	4.6	38.4	40.4	771
7	16.5	41.2	3.4	41.4	43.1	918
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	10.5	30.5	3.2	30.7	31.2	826
1-2	10.3	37.9	3.8	38.3	38.8	772
3	15.2	35.6	4.6	35.8	38.0	2,565
Total	13.3	35.0	4.1	35.2	36.8	4,163

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Currently married women only.

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

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

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

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

Table 79 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

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

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence						
Ever	51.4	1.3	8.8	7.2	52.2	1,457
In the past 12 months ¹	55.1	1.8	9.7	7.2	55.9	1,023
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever	73.2	3.0	27.6	23.4	75.6	168
In the past 12 months ¹	73.8	4.7	31.2	26.4	77.5	106
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever	51.1	1.3	8.8	7.1	51.9	1,467
In the past 12 months ¹	55.0	1.8	9.7	7.2	55.9	1,038
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever	78.2	3.2	29.5	25.0	80.7	157
In the past 12 months ¹	77.4	5.5	34.9	29.7	80.6	91

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

¹ Excludes widows.

Table 80 Help seeking behaviour

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

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever married	Never married	
Help seeking behaviour						
Never sought help and never told anyone	68.3	(70.7)	40.0	65.3	68.5	65.5
Never sought help but told someone	9.1	(7.4)	10.7	9.3	8.4	9.3
Sought help	19.4	(22.0)	48.6	22.7	18.0	22.4
Don't know/missing	3.2	(0.0)	0.6	2.7	5.1	2.9
Number of women who experienced violence	1,488	24	168	1,547	133	1,680
Sources of help among those who sought any help						
Own family	78.1	*	78.7	77.3	*	77.5
Husband's family	20.8	*	23.1	22.4	*	21.0
Husband/last husband	0.0	*	0.4	0.1	*	0.1
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	0.4	0.1	*	0.1
Friend	2.6	*	2.1	2.3	*	3.1
Neighbour	13.1	*	18.5	15.0	*	14.4
Religious leader	1.7	*	2.8	2.1	*	1.9
Doctor/medical personnel	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Police	0.4	*	2.6	0.9	*	0.8
Social service organization	0.0	*	1.2	0.3	*	0.3
Number of women who sought help	289	5	82	352	24	376

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

APPENDIX A

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

in which

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

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-3 sample for Andhra Pradesh, there were 195 clusters. Hence, 195 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

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

in which

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

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 195 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 194 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

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

Sampling errors for NFHS-3 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Andhra Pradesh as a whole, for the urban and rural areas of the state, for Hyderabad, and for slum and non-slum areas in Hyderabad. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, ratio, or percentage) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple

random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1). In the case of the total fertility rate, the number of unweighted cases is not relevant, as there is no known unweighted value for woman-years of exposure to childbearing.

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

Variable	Estimate	Base population
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	De facto household population, all ages
No education	Proportion	De facto household population of females/males age 6 and above
Tuberculosis prevalence	Rate	100,000 usual household residents
Using adequately iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Urban residence	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
No education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public medical sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women/men age 15-49
Mother received ANC from health personnel	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Births delivered by a skilled provider	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Treated with ORS packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child fully vaccinated	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Total and age-specific fertility rates (last 3 years)	Rate	Women years of exposure
Mortality rates	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Women/men with any anaemia	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months
HIV prevalence	Percentage	Women and men age 15-24, women/men/total age 15-49

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Andhra Pradesh, 2005-06								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males, all ages)								
Urban	1027	17	8911	4138	1.393	0.016	993	1060
Rural	1039	15	4789	8483	1.010	0.015	1008	1069
Total	1035	12	13700	12621	1.236	0.011	1011	1058
Hyderabad	973	19	6355	746	1.397	0.019	935	1011
Slum	979	24	2989	129	1.155	0.024	932	1027
Non-slum	971	22	3366	617	1.197	0.023	927	1016
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.295	0.023	7921	3822	4.131	0.077	0.249	0.340
Rural	0.526	0.015	4488	7950	1.885	0.028	0.497	0.556
Total	0.451	0.013	12409	11772	2.563	0.028	0.426	0.476
Hyderabad	0.202	0.014	5529	647	2.433	0.070	0.173	0.230
Slum	0.262	0.028	2613	112	3.040	0.107	0.206	0.318
Non-slum	0.189	0.016	2916	535	2.053	0.086	0.157	0.222
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.165	0.017	7928	3667	3.505	0.101	0.132	0.199
Rural	0.322	0.014	4225	7484	1.839	0.043	0.294	0.349
Total	0.270	0.011	12153	11151	2.410	0.040	0.249	0.292
Hyderabad	0.124	0.014	5669	669	2.598	0.110	0.097	0.151
Slum	0.147	0.022	2639	113	2.598	0.152	0.103	0.192
Non-slum	0.119	0.016	3030	555	2.242	0.133	0.087	0.151
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	283	64	18109	8591	1.481	0.227	154	412
Rural	530	84	9806	17370	1.136	0.159	361	699
Total	449	60	27915	25961	1.419	0.134	328	569
Hyderabad	118	40	12761	1492	1.193	0.334	39	198
Slum	116	39	6036	260	0.898	0.339	37	195
Non-slum	119	47	6725	1233	1.006	0.397	24	213
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.540	0.046	4045	2090	5.884	0.086	0.447	0.633
Rural	0.203	0.021	2536	4492	2.617	0.103	0.161	0.245
Total	0.310	0.020	6581	6582	3.582	0.066	0.269	0.351
Hyderabad	0.731	0.021	2706	312	2.490	0.029	0.689	0.774
Slum	0.707	0.036	1309	56	2.876	0.051	0.634	0.779
Non-slum	0.737	0.025	1397	256	2.094	0.034	0.687	0.786
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.346	0.010	7128	7128	1.836	0.030	0.325	0.367
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.354	0.011	6649	6593	1.955	0.032	0.331	0.377
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.454	0.016	7128	7128	2.726	0.035	0.421	0.486
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.232	0.012	6649	6593	2.369	0.053	0.207	0.256
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.216	0.013	7128	7128	2.587	0.058	0.191	0.241
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.360	0.015	6649	6593	2.560	0.042	0.330	0.390
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.164	0.006	7128	7128	1.330	0.036	0.152	0.176
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.320	0.008	6649	6593	1.437	0.026	0.304	0.337
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.767	0.007	7128	7128	1.386	0.009	0.753	0.781
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.670	0.008	6649	6593	1.452	0.013	0.653	0.686
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.680	0.012	5835	5905	1.925	0.017	0.656	0.703
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.418	0.014	4215	4452	1.787	0.032	0.391	0.445

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Andhra Pradesh , 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.677	0.011	3139	1748	1.327	0.016	0.655	0.699
Rural	0.676	0.014	2014	3718	1.332	0.021	0.648	0.704
Total	0.676	0.010	5153	5466	1.548	0.015	0.656	0.696
Hyderabad	0.663	0.017	2088	273	1.652	0.026	0.629	0.698
Slum	0.646	0.020	980	47	1.279	0.030	0.607	0.685
Non-slum	0.667	0.020	1108	225	1.433	0.030	0.626	0.708
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.672	0.011	3139	1748	1.256	0.016	0.651	0.693
Rural	0.670	0.014	2014	3718	1.339	0.021	0.642	0.698
Total	0.670	0.010	5153	5466	1.545	0.015	0.650	0.691
Hyderabad	0.651	0.017	2088	273	1.651	0.026	0.617	0.686
Slum	0.632	0.020	980	47	1.305	0.032	0.591	0.672
Non-slum	0.655	0.020	1108	225	1.431	0.031	0.614	0.696
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.005	0.002	3139	1748	1.263	0.315	0.002	0.008
Rural	0.006	0.002	2014	3718	1.041	0.300	0.002	0.010
Total	0.006	0.001	5153	5466	1.259	0.232	0.003	0.008
Hyderabad	0.012	0.003	2088	273	1.201	0.237	0.006	0.018
Slum	0.014	0.006	980	47	1.541	0.409	0.003	0.026
Non-slum	0.012	0.003	1108	225	1.008	0.278	0.005	0.018
Currently using female sterilization (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.615	0.012	3139	1748	1.341	0.019	0.591	0.638
Rural	0.636	0.015	2014	3718	1.444	0.024	0.605	0.667
Total	0.629	0.011	5153	5466	1.660	0.018	0.606	0.651
Hyderabad	0.542	0.023	2088	273	2.113	0.043	0.496	0.588
Slum	0.551	0.029	980	47	1.838	0.053	0.493	0.610
Non-slum	0.540	0.027	1108	225	1.816	0.050	0.485	0.594
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.006	0.002	3139	1748	1.211	0.285	0.002	0.009
Rural	0.001	0.001	2014	3718	1.288	0.743	0.000	0.004
Total	0.003	0.001	5153	5466	1.237	0.322	0.001	0.005
Hyderabad	0.026	0.007	2088	273	2.052	0.273	0.012	0.041
Slum	0.023	0.006	980	47	1.292	0.266	0.011	0.036
Non-slum	0.027	0.009	1108	225	1.765	0.318	0.010	0.044
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.009	0.003	3139	1748	1.574	0.298	0.004	0.014
Rural	0.002	0.001	2014	3718	0.978	0.437	0.000	0.005
Total	0.005	0.001	5153	5466	1.183	0.245	0.002	0.007
Hyderabad	0.026	0.005	2088	273	1.301	0.175	0.017	0.035
Slum	0.011	0.003	980	47	0.928	0.278	0.005	0.017
Non-slum	0.029	0.005	1108	225	1.090	0.190	0.018	0.040
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.011	0.002	3139	1748	1.295	0.218	0.006	0.016
Rural	0.001	0.001	2014	3718	0.990	0.571	0.000	0.003
Total	0.005	0.001	5153	5466	1.025	0.210	0.003	0.007
Hyderabad	0.036	0.006	2088	273	1.437	0.164	0.024	0.047
Slum	0.029	0.007	980	47	1.398	0.261	0.014	0.043
Non-slum	0.037	0.007	1108	225	1.213	0.186	0.023	0.051
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.681	0.026	2206	1273	2.646	0.039	0.628	0.733
Rural	0.814	0.015	1449	2675	1.506	0.019	0.783	0.845
Total	0.771	0.013	3655	3947	1.915	0.017	0.744	0.797
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.735	0.012	3139	1748	1.492	0.016	0.712	0.759
Rural	0.725	0.011	2014	3718	1.142	0.016	0.703	0.748
Total	0.729	0.009	5153	5466	1.386	0.012	0.711	0.746
Hyderabad	0.715	0.014	2088	273	1.400	0.019	0.687	0.742
Slum	0.748	0.015	980	47	1.055	0.020	0.719	0.777
Non-slum	0.708	0.016	1108	225	1.201	0.023	0.675	0.740

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Andhra Pradesh, 2005-06—Continued

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.764	0.014	2374	1434	1.551	0.018	0.737	0.791
Rural	0.731	0.012	1564	2982	1.091	0.017	0.707	0.756
Total	0.742	0.009	3938	4415	1.341	0.013	0.723	0.761
Hyderabad	0.689	0.016	1543	213	1.364	0.023	0.657	0.721
Slum	0.714	0.022	717	37	1.284	0.030	0.671	0.757
Non-slum	0.684	0.019	826	176	1.171	0.028	0.646	0.722
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.036	0.003	5153	5466	1.340	0.097	0.029	0.043
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.046	0.004	3938	4415	1.263	0.092	0.037	0.054
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	2.124	0.019	6960	6961	2.047	0.009	2.087	2.162
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	2.108	0.021	6585	6545	2.257	0.010	2.066	2.150
Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.962	0.011	1047	568	1.818	0.011	0.941	0.984
Rural	0.931	0.014	639	1180	1.350	0.015	0.904	0.958
Total	0.941	0.010	1686	1747	1.704	0.010	0.922	0.961
Hyderabad	0.966	0.008	708	92	1.165	0.008	0.950	0.982
Slum	0.932	0.028	336	16	2.014	0.030	0.876	0.987
Non-slum	0.973	0.007	372	76	0.881	0.008	0.958	0.988
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.479	0.042	1047	568	2.658	0.087	0.395	0.562
Rural	0.380	0.027	639	1180	1.431	0.072	0.325	0.435
Total	0.412	0.023	1686	1747	1.906	0.056	0.366	0.459
Hyderabad	0.530	0.032	708	92	1.706	0.060	0.466	0.594
Slum	0.467	0.045	336	16	1.664	0.097	0.377	0.558
Non-slum	0.543	0.038	372	76	1.460	0.069	0.468	0.618
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.872	0.022	1442	775	2.097	0.025	0.829	0.916
Rural	0.688	0.030	850	1569	1.620	0.043	0.628	0.748
Total	0.749	0.022	2292	2344	2.035	0.029	0.705	0.793
Hyderabad	0.939	0.015	979	125	1.774	0.016	0.908	0.969
Slum	0.897	0.039	477	23	2.170	0.043	0.820	0.975
Non-slum	0.948	0.016	502	102	1.600	0.017	0.916	0.980
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.815	0.025	1442	775	2.063	0.030	0.766	0.865
Rural	0.559	0.033	850	1569	1.677	0.060	0.492	0.626
Total	0.644	0.025	2292	2344	2.081	0.039	0.594	0.693
Hyderabad	0.921	0.019	979	125	1.877	0.021	0.883	0.958
Slum	0.887	0.038	477	23	2.081	0.043	0.810	0.963
Non-slum	0.928	0.021	502	102	1.659	0.023	0.886	0.971
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.758	0.030	1047	568	2.235	0.040	0.698	0.818
Rural	0.585	0.028	639	1180	1.457	0.049	0.528	0.642
Total	0.641	0.022	1686	1747	1.835	0.034	0.598	0.685
Hyderabad	0.834	0.022	708	92	1.550	0.026	0.790	0.877
Slum	0.786	0.041	336	16	1.842	0.053	0.703	0.868
Non-slum	0.844	0.025	372	76	1.307	0.029	0.795	0.893
Children with diarrhoea treated with ORS packets (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.435	0.087	76	56	1.671	0.200	0.261	0.609
Rural	0.316	0.076	38	70	1.001	0.241	0.163	0.468
Total	0.369	0.060	114	126	1.319	0.164	0.248	0.489
Hyderabad	0.614	0.099	40	5	1.299	0.161	0.416	0.812
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.548	0.080	76	56	1.535	0.146	0.388	0.709
Rural	0.737	0.083	38	70	1.061	0.113	0.570	0.903
Total	0.653	0.061	114	126	1.294	0.093	0.532	0.774
Hyderabad	0.746	0.098	40	5	1.416	0.131	0.551	0.942

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Andhra Pradesh, 2005-06—Continued

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.369	0.051	288	161	1.760	0.138	0.268	0.471
Rural	0.374	0.048	147	271	1.187	0.129	0.278	0.471
Total	0.372	0.036	435	432	1.468	0.096	0.301	0.444
Hyderabad	0.585	0.048	191	25	1.358	0.083	0.489	0.682
Slum	0.544	0.047	90	4	0.900	0.087	0.450	0.639
Non-slum	0.594	0.057	101	21	1.173	0.097	0.479	0.709
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.925	0.030	288	161	1.728	0.032	0.865	0.984
Rural	0.932	0.022	147	271	1.061	0.024	0.888	0.976
Total	0.929	0.018	435	432	1.341	0.019	0.894	0.965
Hyderabad	0.964	0.013	191	25	0.987	0.014	0.937	0.990
Slum	0.933	0.028	90	4	1.083	0.031	0.876	0.990
Non-slum	0.970	0.015	101	21	0.894	0.016	0.940	1.000
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.676	0.049	288	161	1.709	0.072	0.579	0.773
Rural	0.578	0.040	147	271	0.961	0.069	0.498	0.658
Total	0.614	0.031	435	432	1.251	0.050	0.553	0.676
Hyderabad	0.818	0.040	191	25	1.451	0.049	0.738	0.899
Slum	0.756	0.046	90	4	1.011	0.061	0.664	0.847
Non-slum	0.832	0.048	101	21	1.295	0.058	0.735	0.928
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.831	0.036	288	161	1.535	0.043	0.759	0.902
Rural	0.769	0.037	147	271	1.039	0.048	0.695	0.843
Total	0.792	0.027	435	432	1.291	0.034	0.738	0.845
Hyderabad	0.750	0.030	191	25	0.972	0.041	0.689	0.810
Slum	0.689	0.050	90	4	1.027	0.073	0.589	0.789
Non-slum	0.762	0.035	101	21	0.837	0.047	0.691	0.833
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.683	0.059	288	161	2.096	0.087	0.564	0.801
Rural	0.701	0.041	147	271	1.062	0.059	0.618	0.784
Total	0.694	0.034	435	432	1.453	0.049	0.626	0.762
Hyderabad	0.808	0.032	191	25	1.136	0.040	0.744	0.873
Slum	0.744	0.060	90	4	1.296	0.080	0.625	0.864
Non-slum	0.822	0.038	101	21	0.984	0.046	0.747	0.897
Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.512	0.054	288	161	1.784	0.105	0.404	0.620
Rural	0.429	0.043	147	271	1.029	0.100	0.343	0.514
Total	0.460	0.033	435	432	1.326	0.073	0.393	0.527
Hyderabad	0.608	0.047	191	25	1.320	0.077	0.515	0.701
Slum	0.533	0.062	90	4	1.178	0.116	0.409	0.657
Non-slum	0.624	0.055	101	21	1.133	0.088	0.514	0.733
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.210	0.030	1293	690	2.406	0.144	0.149	0.270
Rural	0.212	0.020	728	1344	1.234	0.096	0.171	0.252
Total	0.211	0.017	2021	2034	1.670	0.080	0.177	0.245
Hyderabad	0.162	0.015	882	113	1.221	0.092	0.133	0.192
Slum	0.153	0.018	426	21	1.026	0.117	0.117	0.188
Non-slum	0.164	0.018	456	93	1.053	0.108	0.129	0.200
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.338	0.015	4974	4974	2.163	0.043	0.309	0.367
Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.107	0.013	1181	614	1.490	0.125	0.080	0.133
Rural	0.130	0.014	675	1196	0.991	0.105	0.103	0.158
Total	0.122	0.010	1856	1809	1.252	0.083	0.102	0.143
Hyderabad	0.094	0.012	786	90	1.092	0.127	0.070	0.118
Slum	0.111	0.015	389	17	0.844	0.132	0.081	0.140
Non-slum	0.091	0.014	397	73	0.967	0.158	0.062	0.119
Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.367	0.026	1181	614	1.717	0.070	0.316	0.418
Rural	0.458	0.022	675	1196	1.076	0.047	0.415	0.501
Total	0.427	0.017	1856	1809	1.358	0.039	0.394	0.460
Hyderabad	0.321	0.023	786	90	1.355	0.073	0.274	0.367
Slum	0.324	0.028	389	17	1.099	0.086	0.268	0.380
Non-slum	0.320	0.028	397	73	1.174	0.088	0.264	0.376

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Andhra Pradesh, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.280	0.024	1181	614	1.694	0.084	0.233	0.327
Rural	0.348	0.021	675	1196	1.091	0.059	0.307	0.389
Total	0.325	0.016	1856	1809	1.375	0.049	0.293	0.357
Hyderabad	0.198	0.019	786	90	1.238	0.098	0.159	0.237
Slum	0.260	0.025	389	17	1.053	0.095	0.210	0.309
Non-slum	0.184	0.023	397	73	1.087	0.127	0.137	0.230
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.221	0.014	4115	2298	2.157	0.062	0.194	0.249
Rural	0.394	0.014	2382	4397	1.440	0.037	0.365	0.423
Total	0.335	0.011	6497	6695	1.826	0.031	0.314	0.356
Hyderabad	0.208	0.011	2734	360	1.446	0.054	0.185	0.230
Slum	0.209	0.014	1266	61	1.212	0.066	0.181	0.236
Non-slum	0.208	0.013	1468	299	1.250	0.064	0.181	0.234
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.223	0.015	3994	2221	2.324	0.067	0.193	0.253
Rural	0.354	0.013	2200	4194	1.255	0.036	0.328	0.379
Total	0.308	0.010	6194	6415	1.696	0.032	0.289	0.328
Hyderabad	0.217	0.014	2742	382	1.838	0.067	0.188	0.246
Slum	0.252	0.018	1253	65	1.453	0.071	0.217	0.288
Non-slum	0.210	0.017	1489	316	1.628	0.082	0.175	0.244
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.259	0.018	4115	2298	2.755	0.071	0.222	0.296
Rural	0.102	0.011	2382	4397	1.749	0.106	0.081	0.124
Total	0.156	0.010	6497	6695	2.150	0.061	0.137	0.175
Hyderabad	0.334	0.017	2734	360	1.897	0.051	0.300	0.369
Slum	0.314	0.025	1266	61	1.921	0.080	0.264	0.365
Non-slum	0.339	0.020	1468	299	1.626	0.059	0.298	0.379
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.209	0.016	3994	2221	2.541	0.076	0.178	0.241
Rural	0.096	0.009	2200	4194	1.366	0.089	0.079	0.114
Total	0.136	0.008	6194	6415	1.834	0.058	0.120	0.151
Hyderabad	0.245	0.014	2742	382	1.747	0.059	0.216	0.274
Slum	0.219	0.020	1253	65	1.705	0.091	0.180	0.259
Non-slum	0.251	0.017	1489	316	1.505	0.067	0.217	0.284
Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.874	0.022	4603	2467	4.572	0.026	0.829	0.919
Rural	0.700	0.025	2525	4661	2.696	0.035	0.651	0.749
Total	0.760	0.018	7128	7128	3.536	0.024	0.724	0.796
Hyderabad	0.891	0.014	3140	414	2.585	0.016	0.863	0.920
Slum	0.856	0.021	1452	70	2.321	0.025	0.813	0.899
Non-slum	0.899	0.017	1688	343	2.263	0.019	0.865	0.932
Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.976	0.006	4416	2336	2.737	0.006	0.964	0.989
Rural	0.919	0.012	2233	4257	2.090	0.013	0.895	0.943
Total	0.939	0.008	6649	6593	2.783	0.009	0.923	0.956
Hyderabad	0.972	0.006	3122	435	1.943	0.006	0.960	0.983
Slum	0.974	0.006	1426	74	1.396	0.006	0.962	0.986
Non-slum	0.971	0.007	1696	360	1.684	0.007	0.957	0.985
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.216	0.020	4603	2467	3.283	0.092	0.176	0.256
Rural	0.110	0.011	2525	4661	1.841	0.104	0.088	0.133
Total	0.147	0.010	7128	7128	2.418	0.069	0.127	0.167
Hyderabad	0.318	0.019	3140	414	2.266	0.059	0.280	0.355
Slum	0.289	0.040	1452	70	3.378	0.140	0.209	0.370
Non-slum	0.323	0.021	1688	343	1.858	0.065	0.281	0.366
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.387	0.022	4416	2336	2.936	0.056	0.344	0.430
Rural	0.287	0.017	2233	4257	1.724	0.058	0.254	0.320
Total	0.323	0.013	6649	6593	2.285	0.041	0.296	0.349
Hyderabad	0.334	0.028	3122	435	3.366	0.085	0.277	0.391
Slum	0.306	0.031	1426	74	2.565	0.103	0.243	0.368
Non-slum	0.340	0.034	1696	360	2.935	0.099	0.273	0.408

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Andhra Pradesh, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	1.732	0.114	na	6990	2.09	0.066	1.504	1.959
Rural	1.824	0.095	na	13326	1.112	0.052	1.634	2.013
Total	1.787	0.073	na	20315	1.517	0.041	1.640	1.933
Hyderabad	1.751	0.085	na	1173	1.31	0.049	1.581	1.922
Slum	1.941	0.126	na	201	1.09	0.065	1.690	2.192
Non-slum	1.713	0.101	na	972	1.157	0.059	1.512	1.915
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.071	0.010	na	1504	2.009	0.145	0.051	0.092
Rural	0.114	0.008	na	2566	0.948	0.070	0.098	0.130
Total	0.098	0.006	na	4070	1.337	0.065	0.086	0.111
Hyderabad	0.051	0.008	na	256	1.404	0.146	0.036	0.066
Slum	0.056	0.011	na	45	1.386	0.203	0.033	0.079
Non-slum	0.050	0.009	na	211	1.219	0.174	0.033	0.068
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 20-24 years (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.174	0.012	na	1306	1.560	0.067	0.151	0.197
Rural	0.166	0.011	na	2609	1.093	0.066	0.144	0.187
Total	0.168	0.008	na	3915	1.385	0.049	0.152	0.185
Hyderabad	0.143	0.010	na	235	1.242	0.073	0.122	0.163
Slum	0.185	0.017	na	39	1.203	0.089	0.152	0.218
Non-slum	0.134	0.012	na	196	1.112	0.092	0.110	0.159
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 25-29 years (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.066	0.008	na	1176	1.513	0.123	0.050	0.082
Rural	0.054	0.007	na	2364	1.087	0.130	0.040	0.068
Total	0.058	0.005	na	3540	1.357	0.094	0.047	0.069
Hyderabad	0.098	0.009	na	202	1.206	0.093	0.079	0.116
Slum	0.089	0.015	na	34	1.370	0.166	0.060	0.119
Non-slum	0.099	0.011	na	168	1.017	0.105	0.078	0.120
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 30-34 years (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.029	0.006	na	1043	1.613	0.212	0.017	0.041
Rural	0.017	0.004	na	1868	0.959	0.241	0.009	0.025
Total	0.021	0.003	na	2910	1.250	0.162	0.014	0.028
Hyderabad	0.039	0.007	na	165	1.106	0.167	0.026	0.052
Slum	0.044	0.010	na	27	0.962	0.231	0.024	0.065
Non-slum	0.038	0.008	na	138	0.989	0.199	0.023	0.053
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 35-39 years (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.006	0.002	na	901	1.230	0.397	0.001	0.010
Rural	0.010	0.005	na	1849	1.324	0.455	0.001	0.019
Total	0.009	0.003	na	2751	1.666	0.367	0.002	0.015
Hyderabad	0.016	0.004	na	147	1.086	0.259	0.008	0.025
Slum	0.014	0.006	na	25	0.980	0.418	0.002	0.025
Non-slum	0.017	0.005	na	122	0.938	0.294	0.007	0.026
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 40-44 years (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.001	0.000	na	724	0.609	0.698	0.000	0.001
Rural	0.004	0.002	na	1334	0.994	0.569	0.000	0.009
Total	0.003	0.002	na	2058	1.307	0.533	0.000	0.006
Hyderabad	0.004	0.002	na	116	1.226	0.694	0.000	0.008
Slum	0.000	0.000	na	20	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Non-slum	0.004	0.003	na	96	0.989	0.694	0.000	0.010
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 45-49 years (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	336	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.000	0.000	na	736	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Total	0.000	0.000	na	1072	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Hyderabad	0.000	0.000	na	51	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Slum	0.000	0.000	na	10	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Non-slum	0.000	0.000	na	41	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	22.470	4.732	1457	779	1.225	0.211	13.007	31.934
Rural	49.152	6.691	856	1580	0.845	0.136	35.769	62.534
Total	40.298	4.903	2313	2359	1.123	0.122	30.491	50.104

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Andhra Pradesh, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Postneonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	10.541	3.754	1473	788	1.401	0.356	3.033	18.049
Rural	14.501	4.021	854	1576	1.004	0.277	6.459	22.542
Total	13.184	2.955	2327	2365	1.281	0.224	7.274	19.095
Infant mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	33.011	6.051	1460	780	1.232	0.183	20.909	45.114
Rural	63.652	7.252	857	1582	0.842	0.114	49.148	78.156
Total	53.482	5.459	2317	2362	1.113	0.102	42.564	64.399
Child mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	9.101	3.633	1500	797	1.437	0.399	1.835	16.366
Rural	10.809	3.039	896	1654	0.952	0.281	4.731	16.887
Total	10.223	2.347	2396	2451	1.220	0.230	5.529	14.917
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	41.812	7.179	1465	784	1.325	0.172	27.454	56.169
Rural	73.773	7.723	861	1589	0.852	0.105	58.327	89.219
Total	63.158	5.875	2326	2374	1.130	0.093	51.408	74.908
Women with any anaemia (women age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.597	0.015	4104	2300	2.025	0.025	0.567	0.628
Rural	0.646	0.015	2431	4488	1.592	0.024	0.615	0.677
Total	0.629	0.011	6535	6788	1.937	0.018	0.607	0.652
Hyderabad	0.499	0.018	2718	355	1.908	0.037	0.462	0.535
Slum	0.546	0.025	1275	62	1.769	0.045	0.496	0.595
Non-slum	0.489	0.022	1443	294	1.661	0.045	0.445	0.532
Men with any anaemia (men age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.155	0.012	3856	2174	2.066	0.075	0.132	0.178
Rural	0.273	0.019	2170	4137	1.958	0.069	0.236	0.311
Total	0.233	0.013	6026	6311	2.443	0.056	0.207	0.258
Hyderabad	0.122	0.010	2627	368	1.535	0.080	0.102	0.141
Slum	0.132	0.012	1185	62	1.263	0.094	0.107	0.156
Non-slum	0.120	0.011	1442	306	1.335	0.095	0.097	0.143
Children with any anaemia (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.668	0.023	1064	561	1.523	0.035	0.621	0.715
Rural	0.727	0.022	631	1118	1.202	0.030	0.684	0.770
Total	0.708	0.016	1695	1679	1.406	0.023	0.675	0.740
Hyderabad	0.543	0.022	701	79	1.106	0.040	0.499	0.586
Slum	0.590	0.032	351	15	1.138	0.054	0.526	0.653
Non-slum	0.531	0.026	350	64	0.940	0.049	0.479	0.584
HIV prevalence ¹ (women and men age 15-24)								
Total	0.375	0.118	4592	4230	1.307	0.315	0.139	0.610
HIV prevalence ¹ (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.755	0.139	6502	6588	1.296	0.184	0.477	1.033
HIV prevalence ¹ (men age 15-49)								
Total	1.216	0.209	6000	5866	1.478	0.172	0.798	1.634
HIV prevalence ¹ (women and men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.881	0.193	7900	4273	1.839	0.219	0.494	1.268
Rural	1.019	0.184	4602	8181	1.246	0.181	0.651	1.388
Total	0.972	0.138	12502	12454	1.575	0.142	0.696	1.249
na = Not applicable nc = Not calculated because the denominator is zero ¹ R value is a percentage.								

APPENDIX B

HIV RESPONSE RATES

<u>Coverage of HIV testing</u>							
Percent distribution of women and men eligible for HIV testing by testing status by age and urban-rural residence (unweighted), Andhra Pradesh, 2005-06							
	DBS tested	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/missing	Not interviewed	Total	Number
WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	85.8	5.6	1.4	0.8	6.3	100.0	1,387
20-24	83.5	6.2	1.7	0.3	8.4	100.0	1,441
25-29	84.1	6.1	2.2	0.4	7.2	100.0	1,356
30-34	86.9	5.6	1.8	0.2	5.4	100.0	957
35-39	87.0	6.0	2.1	0.5	4.4	100.0	1,016
40-44	87.2	5.8	1.3	0.8	5.0	100.0	787
45-49	83.0	6.7	1.3	0.7	8.2	100.0	683
Residence							
Urban	81.2	7.6	2.3	0.7	8.2	100.0	5,016
Rural	93.1	2.9	0.5	0.2	3.3	100.0	2,611
Total	85.2	6.0	1.7	0.5	6.5	100.0	7,627
MEN							
Age							
15-19	81.4	5.3	3.1	0.6	9.6	100.0	1,234
20-24	81.3	4.6	3.9	0.1	10.1	100.0	1,470
25-29	80.0	4.4	3.8	0.6	11.3	100.0	1,237
30-34	79.1	5.2	4.1	0.7	11.0	100.0	1,047
35-39	81.3	5.0	2.5	0.2	11.0	100.0	944
40-44	80.8	5.2	2.2	0.4	11.4	100.0	807
45-49	80.8	5.4	3.0	0.7	10.0	100.0	699
50-54	80.7	4.9	3.4	0.4	10.7	100.0	535
Residence							
Urban	75.5	6.5	4.7	0.5	12.8	100.0	5,386
Rural	91.5	1.7	0.5	0.3	6.0	100.0	2,587
Total	80.7	5.0	3.3	0.4	10.6	100.0	7,973
Total women and men	82.9	5.5	2.5	0.5	8.6	100.0	15,600
DBS = Dried blood spots							