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BASELINE SURVEY IN  
UTTAR PRADESH  
SOME SALIENT FEATURES

THE POPULATION COUNCIL  
1994

# THE UTTAR PRADESH BASELINE SURVEY

## An Overview

In August of 1993 State Innovations in Family Planning Services Agency (SIFPSA) commissioned a major baseline survey covering 15 districts of Uttar Pradesh (UP). The UP Government had selected these 15 districts as the first part of their intervention activities under the USAID project. The following gives the name and region of the selected districts.

Eastern	Western	Central	Hilly	Bundelkhand
Gonda Gorakhpur Jaunpur	Rampur Meerut Ghaziabad Shahjahanpur	Kanpur Sitapur	Tehrigarhwal Nainital Pithoragarh	Jhansi Lalitpur Jalaun

From each district 2,500 households were randomly selected representing both rural and urban areas. The study was carried out by eight consultancy firms.

**Council's Role** At the request of SIFPSA, the Population Council shouldered the responsibility of coordinating the project. It included the development of questionnaires, training of field supervisors, development of a data entry package, providing a procedure for the development of weighting factors and the tabulation plan for both the preliminary and final reports. Council staff made at least 3-4 visits to each of the study districts to ensure proper training of the investigators and data collection. Visits were also made to each Cooperative Organizations' (CO) office to provide technical assistance (TA) and training of data entry and analysis. In these efforts we received valuable support from Prof. K. B. Pathak, Director, International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Bombay, Prof. T. K. Roy from IIPS, Bombay and Mr. K. K. Bansal, Chairman, Information System, a software firm in Baroda and Dr. Joseph Brown of USAID. Final reports of all 15 districts have been submitted to SIFPSA.

The present handout gives an overview of the findings. The Population Council is working to synthesize the results of the 15 reports and its policy implications. It will be presented in a state level workshop in which state and central level officials, experts from USAID, UN agencies and other Cooperative Agencies (CAs) will also be invited. It will be followed by several district level workshops.

## **BROAD OBJECTIVES OF BSUP**

- ▶ To provide a baseline to assess the effectiveness and success of project activities at district level.
- ▶ To provide data at the district level to assist SIFPSA in the design of service innovations.

## **SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES**

- ▶ Measure current levels of access to family planning services.
- ▶ Estimate the quality of information, choice and follow-up provided to FP users.
- ▶ Estimate knowledge and use of contraceptive methods.
- ▶ Measure the acceptability, utilization and satisfaction with the methods and services provided.
- ▶ Estimate the level of unmet need for contraception.

## STUDY DESIGN

- 15 districts were selected by SIFPSA
  - 3 districts from each geographical area.
- A sample of 2,500 households was selected in each district.
- Within the district, sample was allocated according to PPS in rural and urban areas. Minimum sample size however, was fixed at 500 households.
- From each sampling unit, 25 households were systematically selected and all ever married women aged 13 - 49 years were interviewed.



# VITAL RATES

- Wide variation was observed in vital rates across the districts
  - Birth rate ranged between 23 and 42
  - IMR ranged between 49 and 103
  - Half of the districts studied had birth rates more than 35

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<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Median *</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>State Average</b>
CBR	34	23 - 42	36
CDR	10	7 - 13	12
IMR	75	49 - 103	96

\* Median indicates the value which divided the districts into two halves

## ACCESS: UTILIZATION OF HEALTH SERVICES

- Utilization of public health services is very low in most of the districts.
- In half of the districts studied, only 11 percent of the women were using public health services.
- Majority depended exclusively on private sources.

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		(Percentage)
Sources of Service	Median	Range
Government only	11	3 - 54
Private only	58	21 - 76

## UTILIZATION: IMMUNISATION OF CHILDREN (12 - 23 MONTHS)

- Only about one-third of the children were fully immunized
- More male than female children were immunized.

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<b>Coverage Under</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Range</b>
		(Percentage)
<b>All Vaccines</b>		
M	37	26 - 62
F	33	18 - 58
 <b>Atleast One</b>		
M	75	52 - 92
F	67	44 - 79

## PROMOTION: AWARENESS OF NON-TERMINAL METHODS

- Awareness of non-terminal methods has increased during the last five years
- In half of the districts studied, about three-fourths were aware of pill and condom and two-thirds of IUD.

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Spacing Methods	Median	(Percentage)
		Range
IUD	67	40 - 81
Oral Pills	78	43 - 90
Condom	77	31 - 84
Jelly	6	2 - 14
Injectables	20	0 - 61
Withdrawal	18	2 - 49
Safe Period	34	3 - 70

## **ACCESS: CONTACT WITH HEALTH WORKERS**

- Contact of clients with family welfare workers, both in rural and urban areas, is extremely low.
- Percentage reporting a visit of service providers during the last three months in rural areas ranged between 7 - 18 and only 1 - 13 in urban areas

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<b>Place</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Range</b>
Urban	4	1 - 13
Rural	13	7 - 18

## QUALITY: PERCENT WHO WOULD WELCOME REVISIT OF WORKERS

- Credibility of the health workers is not too bad
- Generally, families welcome workers' visits to homes
- In half of the districts, 62 percent women would welcome a revisit of the workers.

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		(Percentage)
<b>Health Worker</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Range</b>
ANM	62	38 - 85
LHV	62	34 - 100

## USE: METHOD MIX

- Sterilization (mainly tubectomy) continued to be the main family planning method. Condom stood second choice (5 per cent) among the users.
- Use of IUD and oral pill has remained insignificant (ranged 1-4 percent). In half of the districts studied, it is less than 2 percent.

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<b>Methods</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Range</b>
Vasectomy	1	1 - 9
Tubectomy	21	5 - 37
IUD	2	1 - 4
Oral pills	2	1 - 4
Condom	5	2 - 12
Withdrawal/ Rhythm	5	<1 - 11

## USERSHIP: CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE

- The CPR of the 15 districts taken together is around 31 - Terminal 21 and non-terminal 10
- Half of the districts studied had CPR above 33
- Wide variations exist in CPR among the districts, ranging between 12 and 52 percent
- Regional variation is also conspicuous

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<b>Region</b>	<b>Range</b>
Hilly	36 - 50
Bundelkhand	28 - 52
Central	23 - 41
Western	13 - 36
Eastern	12 - 21

## UTILIZATION: ANTENATAL SERVICES PROVIDED

- Coverage under Antenatal care is poor. Only between one-third and half were medically checked up (24 - 56 percent), provided with IFA tablets (20 - 50 percent) and/or protected against tetanus (11 - 68 percent)
- In half of the districts studied two-third of the deliveries are still assisted by untrained persons.

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	(Percentage)	
Services	Median	Range
◆ Medical Check-up	35	24 - 56
◆ Iron Folic Acid Tablets	34	20 - 50
◆ Tetanus Toxoid Vaccine	47	11 - 68
◆ % Institutional Deliveries	12	5 - 53
◆ % Deliveries by Trained Personnel	34	13 - 65

## **USE: GOVERNMENT AS A SOURCE OF SUPPLY**

- Public clinics are the main source of supply, particularly for sterilization. In case of oral pills and IUD, other sources are also often used.
- In case of IUD range is wide (45 - 100) indicating that in some districts IUD is obtained from private/NGO sources also.

## QUALITY: CHOICE GIVEN

- Generally the women are not given choice of contraceptives
- In half of the districts when 78 percent of the women were informed about tubectomy, only 38 percent were informed about IUD, 40 percent pills and 34 percent condom
- Percentage of <sup>non</sup> women who were informed about terminal methods varied significantly among the districts

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	(Percentage)
<b>Method</b>	<b>Range</b>
IUD	13 - 57
OCP	19 - 69
Condom	16 - 64

## IMPLICATIONS FOR ACTION

- Large district level differences
- Common problems with Access, Quality and Promotion
- Scale of program effort is vital for impact
- Innovation policy and programs required in public sector: ANM and LHV
- Private and commercial sector offer opportunities: Cooperation
- Gender and reproductive health needs are not addressed
- R & E strategy must be tied to policies and experimental efforts

# DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

- State and District Level Seminars
- Policy Briefs
- Summaries
- Full Reports

# APPENDIX TABLES

**Table 1: District wise Household and Individual Response Rate\***

District	Response Rate	
	Household	Individual
Tehrigarhwal	97.2	95.5
Ghaziabad	97.4	97.4
Nainital	97.9	92.1
Pithoragarh	96.7	92.8
Jalaun	97.0	85.5
Kanpur	97.2	88.9
Shajahanpur	95.9	89.0
Sitapur	97.5	89.3
Lalitpur	99.0	95.4
Jhansi	99.4	96.1
Jaunpur	97.8	90.4
Gorakhpur	97.3	91.2
Meerut	98.5	97.9
Rampur	98.0	96.3
Gonda	97.9	97.2

*Family Size Norm*

**Table 2 Average Number of Children Ever Born to Currently and Ever Married Women (15-49)**

District	Average number of children ever born to					
	Currently married women (15-49)			Ever married women (15-49)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Tehri Garhwal	2.8	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.2
Ghaziabad	3.0	3.7	3.3	-	-	-
Nainital	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Pithoragarh	2.8	3.1	3.1	1.9	2.6	2.5
Jalaun	4.2	4.4	4.3	-	-	-
Kanpur	4.1	4.7	4.2	-	-	-
Shajahanpur	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Sitapur	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.7
Lalitpur	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.8
Jhansi	2.8	3.1	3.0	-	-	-
Jaunpur	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7
Gorakhpur	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8
Meerut	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7
Rampur	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8
Gonda	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6

## *Family Size Norm*

**Table 3 Additional Children Desired by Number of Living Children**

	% desiring additional children (total)	% having two children and desiring additional children	% having three or more children and desiring additional children
Tehriharwal	36	48	15
Gaziabad	34	36	816
Nainital	31	30	18
Pithoragarh	31	31	8
Jalaun	41	53	24
Kanpur	31	29	12
Shajahanpur	57	71	47
Sitapur	57	66	41
Lalitpur	36	59	22
Jhansi	39	42	15
Jaunpur	42	56	29
Gorakhpur	41	55	26
Meerut	34	41	20
Rampur	45	61	34
Gonda	46	62	46

*Utilization of Services*

**Table 4: Utilization of Health Services**

District	% using government institutions only			% using private doctors only		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Tehriagarhwal	27	16	17	17	31	30
Ghaziabad	2	3	3	57	59	58
Nainital	39	40	40	35	29	31
Pithoragarh	47	55	54	27	21	21
Jalaun	24	29	27	53	52	53
Kanpur	5	5	5	68	68	68
Shajahanpur	6	5	5	49	55	53
Sitapur	3	4	4	56	63	62
Lalitpur	21	18	18	61	59	60
Jhansi	7	6	6	29	52	47
Jaunpur	9	11	11	78	76	76
Gorakhpur	6	6	6	77	75	75
Meerut	13	5	8	63	55	58
Rampur	8	13	11	56	68	64
Gonda	16	12	12	66	56	57

*Promotional Efforts*

**Table 5 Contact of the Respondents or Household Members With the Health Worker**

Districts	% HHs visited by the workers in last three months		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Tehriharhwal	4	15	14
Gaziabad	2	10	5
Nainital	2	12	8
Pithoragarh	2	7	7
Jalaun	5	16	13
Kanpur	2	13	4
Shajahanpur	5	18	15
Sitapur	2	7	7
Lalitpur	7	17	16
Jhansi	8	11	10
Jaunpur	1	8	8
Gorakhpur	2	18	15
Meerut	12	9	10
Rampur	13	16	15
Gonda	6	13	12

*Quality of Services*

**Table 6- Level of Satisfaction With the Workers Visit**

Districts	% reporting that workers spent enough time		% satisfied with the assistance provided		% who would welcome revisit		% reporting that villagers perceived them as good workers	
	ANM	LHV	ANM	LHV	ANM	LHV	ANM	LHV
Tehri Garhwal	47	97	59	45	69	49	60	41
Ghaziabad	39	-	90	-	90	-	51	-
Nainital	53	31	69	64	57	64	52	67
Pithoragarh	34	69	64	69	76	100	50	21
Jalaun	66	-	94	-	93	-	69	-
Kanpur	58	-	89	-	90	-	58	-
Shajahanpur	60	24	71	41	82	63	64	78
Sitapur	67	73	87	54	85	62	76	64
Lalitpur	31	-	69	100	62	85	65	36
Jhansi	97	-	95	-	95	-	64	-
Jaunpur	67	100	80	100	79	34	72	82
Gorakhpur	60	67	62	34	60	67	67	62
Meerut	32	52	53	48	38	48	25	100
Rampur	29	45	65	51	55	46	37	29
Gonda	46	64	94	100	94	100	62	69

*Coverage Under MCH Project*

**Table 7: Type of Antenatal Services Received in Last Two Years**

Districts	% of women who receive								
	Medical check-up			IFA tablets			Tetanus toxoid		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Tehrigarhwal	76	24	28	67	24	27	74	24	27
Gaziabad	57	43	50	58	42	50	49	51	50
Nainital	66	42	50	56	38	44	83	60	67
Pithoragarh	66	33	35	70	44	45	70	39	41
Jalaun	35	21	24	37	29	31	54	44	46
Kanpur	64	26	56	54	31	50	72	52	68
Shajahanpur	43	24	28	40	25	28	52	42	44
Sitapur	43	22	24	36	17	20	50	33	35
Lalitpur	62	31	35	68	37	41	81	44	49
Jhansi	52	26	35	46	27	34	60	34	43
Jaunpur	49	39	39	36	33	33	68	59	59
Gorakhpur	73	45	50	63	38	43	79	68	70
Meerut	52	37	43	44	29	34	65	67	66
Rampur	48	25	31	44	26	31	66	48	47
Gonda	47	31	32	36	25	25	12	11	11

*Coverage Under MCH Project*

**Table 8: Antenatal Services Received**

Districts	% delivery at home			% delivery by trained person @		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Tehriharwal	47	92	89	86	39	42
Gaziabad	67	93	82	52	22	34
Nainital	19	61	47	100	45	65
Pithoragarh	69	92	91	77	33	34
Jalaun	68	88	84	53	25	31
Kanpur	59	92	66	61	21	53
Shajahanpur	85	97	94	37	15	20
Sitapur	78	94	92	32	11	13
Lalitpur	63	93	89	52	15	20
Jhansi	56	87	76	70	20	39
Jaunpur	69	88	87	52	25	26
Gorakhpur	65	91	86	45	18	22
Meerut	80	93	88	50	27	35
Rampur	81	96	92	38	18	23
Gonda	90	95	95	37	20	21

@ Doctors, LHV, ANM, Trained dai

*Coverage Under MCH Project*

**Table 9 Immunization Status of Children**

Districts	% children (12-23 months) immunized against											
	All vaccines (BCG, measles, DPT, Polio)						At least one vaccine					
	Urban		Rural		Total		Urban		Rural		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tehri Garhwal	67	67	31	19	34	22	87	93	49	41	52	45
Ghaziabad	54	46	33	32	44	39	82	88	66	62	74	75
Nainital	65	56	59	57	61	57	92	87	85	79	89	79
Pithoragarh	92	70	61	55	62	56	100	92	91	87	92	87
Jalaun	40	26	32	20	35	22	71	52	67	58	68	56
Kanpur	62	59	40	49	59	57	76	78	91	74	79	77
Shajahanpur	41	34	30	24	33	25	67	58	61	58	62	58
Sitapur	47	35	30	22	32	23	57	52	59	43	59	44
Lalitpur	73	71	38	33	42	37	93	91	63	64	67	67
Jhansi	34	40	21	18	25	22	78	75	68	56	71	59
Jaunpur	44	34	44	36	44	36	72	59	78	66	78	65
Gorakhpur	46	54	35	29	37	33	75	80	77	65	77	68
Meerut	26	40	25	28	26	33	68	63	78	71	75	69
Rampur	41	47	21	10	34	18	71	90	53	41	58	52
Gonda	21	47	16	14	17	16	49	58	61	60	60	60

**Table 10 Women Who Are Aware of Different Spacing Method**

Districts	IUD	Oral Pills	Condom	Jelly	Injection	Withdrawal	Safe Period	Other
Tehrigarhwal	41	43	31	2	< 1	3	3	< 1
Gaziabad	81	89	79	10	17	20	30	.
Nainital	62	67	64	6	6	2	3	< 1
Pithoragarh	40	43	39	4	.	7	4	< 1
Jalaun	68	73	83	7	61	49	70	.
Kanpur	61	68	76	7	41	32	38	.
Shajahanpur	72	90	84	7	26	21	44	3
Sitapur	50	73	72	4	20	25	20	1
Lalitpur	67	82	83	5	15	16	38	< 1
Jhansi	72	78	82	8	24	19	40	.
Jaunpur	58	82	77	6	48	42	63	14
Gorakhpur	70	86	82	14	23	18	33	7
Meerut	80	84	72	4	32	13	34	2
Rampur	58	74	65	5	13	4	21	1
Gonda	77	87	84	3	9	15	36	1

**Table 11 Percentage Knowing Correctly How to use the Method**

Districts	Vas	Tub	IUD	Oral Pills	Condom	Jelly	Injection	Withdrawal	Safe Period	Others
Tehri Garhwal	22	53	16	18	16	1	< 1	2	2	-
Gaziabad	73	82	63	77	65	6	12	17	26	-
Nainital	51	61	43	60	57	4	4	3	2	< 1
Pithoragarh	46	64	31	37	31	2	.	6	4	< 1
Jalaun	30	79	45	35	70	4	29	46	64	-
Kanpur	19	48	33	20	48	2	11	26	25	-
Shajahanpur	30	79	45	53	64	3	2	10	19	3
Sitapur	41	48	37	26	56	2	8	24	8	1
Lalitpur	60	80	42	58	65	1	2	2	18	< 1
Jhansi	28	67	29	36	54	1	6	14	36	0
Jaunpur	49	75	27	44	48	2	19	34	52	12
Gorakhpur	54	73	30	65	51	3	9	5	21	6
Meerut	64	79	67	73	67	3	25	12	33	2
Rampur	41	54	41	61	56	3	7	4	21	1
Gonda	29	43	34	54	53	1	2	7	26	1

*Contraceptive Prevalence Rate*

**Table 12 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate**

Districts	Location			Method Used							
	Urban	Rural	Total	Vase	Tube	IUD	Oral Pills	Condom	J+I	W+R	Others
Tehri Garhwal	58	35	37	3	28	2	1	2	0	21	21
Ghaziabad	51	31	42	1	21	3	3	7	.	6	.
Nainital	63	45	51	5	28	3	4	10	0	<1	<1
Pithoragarh	61	46	47	9	31	2	2	3	0	<1	0
Jalaun	43	39	40	1	21	1	1	5	0	11	1
Kanpur	51	27	47	2	16	4	2	12	<1	9	2
Shajahanpur	31	15	18	1	5	1	2	4	0	4	1
Sitapur	30	21	22	1	8	1	1	4	<1	6	2
Lalitpur	52	39	41	3	23	1	2	7	0	6	.
Jhansi	55	57	57	3	37	2	2	9	1	3	<1
Jaunpur	41	26	27	1	17	<1	1	2	<1	6	0
Gorakhpur	40	21	26	1	14	1	2	4	<1	4	0
Meerut	45	34	38	1	21	2	3	8	<1	4	<1
Rampur	37	22	28	1	9	3	3	7	<1	5	<1
Gonda	31	17	18	<1	8	<1	2	2	<1	5	<1

**Table 13 Current Contraception Prevalence Rate (CPR) in Different Districts of Uttar Pradesh obtained through BSUP (1993-94) and a Comparison with CPR through Government Statistics (1991-92)**

Districts	All FP Methods		Terminal Methods		Spacing Methods		Traditional Methods	
	BSUP	Govt	BSUP	Govt	BSUP	Govt	BSUP	Govt
Tehriharwal	37	43	31	26	5	18	1	
Gaziabad	42	30	22	18	12	12	6	
Nainital	51	40	33	28	17	12	1	
Pithoragarh	47	57	40	35	7	17	< 1	
Jalaun	40	40	22	24	7	17	12	
Kanpur	51	40	18	26	19	14	10	
Shajahanpur	18	33	6	17	7	17	5	
sitapur	23	33	9	18	6	16	8	
Lalitpur	41	44	26	24	10	20	6	
Jhansi	57	46	39	31	13	18	5	
Jaunpur	27*	36	18	22	3	14	6	
Gorakhpur	22*	45	15	31	7	14	4	
Meerut	39	37	22	24	13	13	5	
Rampur	28	38	10	22	13	16	5	
Gonda	18	30	8	16	4	14	6	

\* Only Rural figures are available In different tables these figures do not match and are grossly inconsistent

*Quality Choice given*

**Table 14 Percentage of Women Who Were Informed About Different Methods**

Districts	% Who were informed about						
	Vas	Tub	IUD	Oral Pills	Condom	Withdr awal	Safe Period
Tehriharwal	25	77	27	19	16	1	1
Gaziabad	45	88	52	43	36	3	4
Nainital	45	85	54	53	50	< 1	2
Pithoragarh	45	83	33	24	24	< 1	2
Jalaun	9	69	34	26	26	5	5
Kanpur	14	71	38	36	34	4	5
Shajahanpur	19	69	41	60	41	2	8
Sitapur	24	78	32	30	30	3	3
Lalitpur	39	81	38	40	45	5	8
Jhansi	23	75	26	25	32	4	5
Jaunpur	21	93	18	24	16	2	2
Gorakhpur	62	87	13	48	33	1	2
Meerut	21	61	45	51	40	8	14
Rampur	42	69	52	69	64	3	24
Gonda	42	78	57	68	61	18	30

*Quality Detail of Information Provided*

**Table 15 Percentage of Women Who Were Informed How the Method is Used or Performed**

Districts	% Who were informed how the method is used or performed						
	Vas	Tub	IUD	Oral Pills	Condom	Withdr awal	Safe Period
Tehrigarhwal	79	84	58	61	76	0	0
Gaziabad	44	83	49	42	34	0	0
Nainital	74	82	64	85	88	0	0
Pithoragarh	89	88	86	93	81	0	0
Jalaun	58	90	82	83	87	11	9
Kanpur	66	81	80	86	74	23	17
Shajahanpur	73	74	82	87	90	0	9
Sitapur	65	70	63	90	85	0	100
Lalitpur	93	95	92	97	98	0	0
Jhansi	76	80	78	90	81	0	0
Jaunpur	95	84	89	92	81	0	0
Gorakhpur	92	97	77	92	94	0	0
Meerut	90	93	91	94	90	0	0
Rampur	86	88	88	94	95	0	0
Gonda	81	90	92	92	83	0	0

**Table 16 Percentage Informed About Both Advantages and Disadvantages of Different Family Planning Methods**

Districts	% Who were informed both Advantage and Disadvantage						
	Vas	Tub	IUD	Oral Pills	Condom	Withdr awal	Safe Period
Tehrigarhwal	15	22	12	14	20	0	0
Gaziabad	6	17	12	8	3	< 1	< 1
Namital	59	54	44	45	40	100	66
Pithoragarh	40	35	52	38	25	50	17
Jalaun	5	8	9	16	17	0	8
Kanpur	12	8	21	11	5	47	25
Shajahanpur	28	18	28	20	8	20	26
Sitapur	9	15	30	37	28	50	60
Lalitpur	18	21	46	37	36	10	4
Jhansi	14	23	27	39	29	28	42
Jaunpur	19	14	10	7	7	.	.
Gorakhpur	6	17	27	34	20	66	27
Meerut	21	41	31	28	27	12	15
Rampur	31	39	32	35	29	39	5
Gonda	32	38	44	27	29	37	21

**Table 17 Percentage Who Were Provided Satisfactory Answers to Their Queries About Family Planning Methods**

Districts	% satisfied		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Tehriharwal	85	71	72
Gaziabad	82	92	90
Nainital	61	71	66
Pithoragarh	85	63	65
Jalaun	92	93	89
Kanpur	85	95	94
Shajahanpur	69	67	68
Sitapur	71	77	76
Lalitpur	62	70	67
Jhansi	88	99	95
Jaunpur	67	61	66
Gorakhpur	54	63	61
Meerut	76	76	76
Rampur	71	62	66
Gonda	76	94	92

**Table 18 Sources for Supply of Different Contraceptives Among Current Users**

Districts	Vas		Tub		IUD		Oral Pills	
	Govt	Other	Govt	Other	Govt	Other	Govt	Other
Tehriagarhwal	85	15	86	14	79	21	54	46
Gaziabad	57	43	62	38	38	62	16	84
Nainital	96	4	97	3	78	22	47	53
Pithoragarh	100	-	99	3	94	6	82	18
Jalaun	75	25	91	9	79	21	51	49
Kanpur	76	24	74	26	56	44	37	63
Shajahanpur	93	7	95	5	77	23	43	57
Sitapur	95	5	93	7	75	25	48	52
Lalitpur	92	8	90	10	86	14	69	31
Jhansi	97	3	93	7	67	33	62	38
Jaunpur	94	6	90	10	73	27	36	64
Gorakhpur	79	21	83	17	45	55	22	78
Meerut	68	32	77	23	60	40	35	65
Rampur	80	20	87	13	67	33	58	42
Gonda	80	20	97	3	100	0	79	21

**Table 19 Supply of Oral Pills and Condom**

Districts	% getting regular supply of	
	Oral Pills	Condom
Tehrigarhwal	72	89
Gaziabad	96	97
Nainital	92	99
Pithoragarh	99	93
Jalaun	85	85
Kanpur	91	95
Shajahanpur	90	96
Sitapur	95	97
Lalitpur	88	89
Jhansi	92	90
Jaunpur	97	97
Gorakhpur	96	95
Meerut	94	95
Rampur	95	97
Gonda	NA	NA